

# INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By David V. Culley.

Terms—\$3 per year.....33<sup>1</sup> per cent. discount made on advance, or 10<sup>1</sup> on half yearly payments.

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[NO. 26.



## LAW'S OF THE U. S. STATES.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW'S OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(Public, No. 18.)

AN ACT for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of continuing the Cumberland Road in the State of Ohio; also, that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for continuing the Cumberland Road in the State of Indiana; and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for continuing said road in the State of Illinois; which sums shall be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, and replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That an officer of the corps of engineers, to be selected by the Department of War, shall be charged with the disbursements of the moneys appropriated for the construction of the Cumberland Road through the States of Indiana and Illinois; and that said officer shall have, under the direction of the engineer department, a general control over the operations of said road, and over all persons employed thereon: Provided, That no per centage shall be allowed to such officer for disbursing moneys appropriated for the construction of said road.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the entire completion of repairs of the Cumberland road, east of the Ohio river, and other needed improvements on said road, to carry into effect the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road," passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; and of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "An act for the preservation and repair of that part of the United States road, within the limits of the State of Maryland," passed the twenty-third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; also, an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled "An act concerning the Cumberland road," passed February the seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; the sum of three hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of Secretary of War: the money to be drawn out of the Treasury in such sums, and at such times as may be required for the performance of the work.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the sum by this act appropriated, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be expended in the repair of said road, agreeably to the provisions of this act, the same shall be surrendered to the States respectively, through which said road passes: and the United States shall not thereafter be subject to any expense for repairing said road.

IN. BELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States and

President of the Senate.

APPROVED, June 24th, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

(Public No. 19.)

AN ACT granting pensions to certain persons therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Secretary of War, be, and he is hereby, directed to place on the invalid pension roll of the United States, the names of the following persons; whereupon they, and each of them, shall be entitled to receive the pensions severally set against their names, respectively, during life; that is to say:

Joseph Webb, Jr., at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Kincaid, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Moody, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

David A. Ames, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Robert Milligan, at four dollars a month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Jeremiah Keyes, at six dollars a month, commencing on the third December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Nehemiah Ward, at four dollars a month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Abner Merrill, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Cuch, Jr., an arrearage of pension at the rate of four dollars per month, from the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, to the nineteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Daniel Fuller, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Benjamin Burlingame, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

William Tozier, at the rate of six dollars per

month, commencing on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War, be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of John Allen, of the State of Maine, on the list of invalid pensioners, and to pay him a pension at the rate of four dollars a month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty, and to continue during his natural life; and that he also cause the name of Joseph Prescott, of the State of Maine, to be placed on the invalid pension list, and that he pay him a pension at the rate of four dollars a month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and to continue during his natural life.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That said sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June 25th, 1834.

(Public No. 20.)

AN ACT regulating the value of certain Foreign Silver Coins within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the following silver coins shall be of the legal value, and shall pass current as money within the United States, by tale, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rate of one hundred cents the dollar, that is to say, the dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chile, and Central America, of not less weight than four hundred and fifteen grains each, and those re-stamped in Brazil of the like weight, of not less fineness than ten ounces fifteen pennyweights of pure silver in the troy pound of twenty two ounces of standard silver; and the five franc pieces of France, when of not less fineness than ten ounces and sixteen pennyweights in twelve ounces troy weight of standard silver, and weighing not less than three hundred and eighty-four grains each, at the rate of ninety-three cents each.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid silver coins, made current by this act, to be had at the Mint of the United States at least once in every year and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

APPROVED, June 25th, 1834.

(Public No. 21.)

AN ACT to change the boundary between the southeastern and the western land district in the Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That all public lands of the United States within the limits of the counties of Calhoun and Branch, in the Territory of Michigan, which are now subject to sale at the land office at Monroe, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be set off to, and form a part of the western land district in said Territory; and all that part of said Territory lying east of the aforesaid counties, and south of the base line and west of the principal meridian, and also, all the country east of the principal meridian and south of the line between townships numbered three and four south, except as much thereof as lies north of the river Huron of Lake Erie, shall continue to belong to, and form a part of the southeastern land district in said Territory, the land office for which is now located at Monroe, but shall be subject to be removed from time to time to such place as the President of the United States may order and direct.

APPROVED, June 25th, 1834.

Marriages in Lapland. It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without the consent of her parents or friends. When a young man has formed an attachment to a female, the fashion is to appoint their friends to meet, to behold the two young parties run a race together. The maid is allowed in starting the third part of the race, so that it is impossible, except voluntary, that she be overtaken. If the maid out-run her suitor, the matter is ended; he must never have her, it being penal for the man to renew the proposal of marriage. But if the maid has an affection for him, though at first she runs hard, to try the truth of his love, she will (without Atlanta's golden balls to retard her speed) pretend some casualty, and make a voluntary halt before she comes to the mark or end of the race. Thus none are compelled to marry against their will; and this is the cause that in Lapland the married people are richer in their contentment than in other lands, where so many forced matches make feigned love; and cause real unhappiness.

Among the ancient Assyrians, it was, it is said, a usual custom to assemble together every year, the girls who were marriageable; when the public crier put up for sale one after the other. The most amiable and attractive were first set up at public vendue and were bought off by the rich at a high price; and the money that accrued from the sales was divided among the girls whose persons were disagreeable; and men in destitute circumstances, or possessing but small property, took the last mentioned class of girls, together with their portions.

Balloon Ascension. Mr. Eugene Robertson made his first ascension from Castle Garden this season at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and it is universally spoken of as one of the most splendid and satisfactory ever witnessed by our citizens.

About 4,000 persons assembled in the Garden to enjoy and reward the magnificent spectacle, while the multitude which thronged the Battery must have amounted to ten times that number. His ascension was not so perpendicular as the last of Mr. Durand; but before he had become invisible to the anxious gazers of our city, he had attained a greater elevation, we believe, than that of the latter.

Mr. Robertson finally descended on the estate of Nicholas Williams, Esq. Jamaica, Long Island, 27 minutes after his ascension, in which time he had swept over a distance of fifteen miles. His greatest altitude was 7,030 feet, or nearly a mile and a half. Had he remained in the air five minutes longer, he would have been careering over the bosom of the broad Atlantic. *New Yorker.*

The vacancy in the South Carolina delegation, occasioned by the death of General James Blair, has been filled by the election of Col. Richard Manning, a leading member of the Union party. *Louisville Advertiser.*

There have been several deaths by cholera in Portsmouth, Ohio, within a few weeks.

## EXTRACT FROM AN OLD MANUSCRIPT.

"We have lived, and loved together,

Thro' many a changing year."

Harry Long and myself were both inmates of the same school, and were still closer related, by both being in the same class. We did not spend more than half of our time at the study, making it a rule to help one another in all our undertakings—and as we studied together, idled together, made mischief, slept and robbed orchards together, it will not seem strange that we came in jointly for the punishment consequent on our misbehaviour. On account of equality in our ages, and perfect similarity of temper, we became remarkably fond of one another, and we never put a snake in the master's desk, without being joined together in the receipt of stripes.

Thus we passed through the days of bread and butter, and dirty faces, and when at length we threw aside the "bib and tucker," and assuming the noble attitude of freedom and of man," we, by a marvellous stroke of fortune, both fell in love with the same young lady! Here was a pickle! I did not like to resign my hold, and Harry swore he would hold on to his; things every day began to assume a more formidable appearance, and our continued friendship appeared to be on the eve of an eruption. If I would go and find Harry with the young lady, he would look as sour as thunder, and if I got there first, the acidity of his looks were redoubled when he did come; what was to be done? neither willing to resign his claim, knowing that a pert young damsel of eighteen, "graceful as the cedar, blooming as the rose, teeth like ivory, well shaped neck," &c. &c. was not to be found every day. Things continued in pretty much the same state with occasional flashes of ill-humor for some short time. One day we met in sight of her house, Harry broke the ice thus: (and almost fell in the hole,) Jerry! says he; Harry says I—there we were fast enough—at length Harry says again—we have long known each other! Jerry says I—almost long enough, says Harry—with all my heart, says I—Where will you go? says Harry—to see Mary, says I—and where will I go? says he—why as we are to part, you of course must not go with me—if you go to see Mary, I'll be—if I don't, says Harry—say—and we had been matches at running, we came to the conclusion on the subject, by agreeing to run for her. We were so pleased with this plan, and convinced of each gaining it, that we made no allowance for stamping toes and other accidents, but the best fellow foremost, and whoever arrived at door first was to be conqueror.

Everything prepared for starting together, off we set—each doing his best, knowing that all was at stake, and so even was the race, that we both had our hands on the knocker of the door at the same time. Out comes Mary; what's the matter? says she—neither were able to speak for a good while; at length, having recruited myself with the wind, I began to tell her about our situation, and came to where we had just left off; and who beat? says she. Neither can claim victory, and it remains to be decided. Who, said she, should have either of you? There was a stumper we were not at all prepared for; Harry hung his head; I bit my lips, and we have sunk into the earth with shame. It was a material part of the business that she should express her opinion, but in our suspicion of one another, that was a point accidentally overlooked. She kept on saying—I was married last night to Tommy Rosebud! That capp'd the climax, and both started back for a few minutes completely dumb, while she enjoyed a hearty laugh at our expense. The first thing spoken was by Harry; Jerry, said he, are we not foolish? I think we are a good deal so, said I; we were so jealous of each other, that we did not see another stealing away the prize. She invited us in to drink some wine, we went in, drank to the health and happiness of the new married couple, and a bumper to the continuation of our own friendship. We both go together since; we are both old bachelors together; we both live together, and it is most likely will both die together, but certain it is, we often laugh together, when we think of our both running a race after another man's wife.

From the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

## AFFAIR OF HONOR.

"The heroes fought—their seconds charged their pistols for attack, Timmy Twiss's with cotton balls, and Billy Boot's with cobler wax; With their jeers and jokes, a funny hoax, their powder priming and their paces, Tho' they'd courage in their hearts, they'd the dish-clench in their faces.

Whack, row de dou," &c.

A duel, or as it is more correctly termed, an *affair of honor*, took place in this town on Saturday evening last, between Capt. Long, late of the U. S. Army, and Mr. Rufus Osborne, a citizen of this place, in consequence of the former's having applied the epithet of "boot-black" to the latter. This insult was too gross to be passed over by Mr. Osborne, and as he was too infirm to receive the satisfaction for which his soul panted, in any other way, he resolved to challenge the valiant Captain to meet him in a mortal combat, with pistols; consoling himself with the patriotic reflection that if he fell, his death would save the country from any further expense, and on the other hand, if the God of Battles should decree that the life of the Captain should be sacrificed to the manes of the departed honor, it would be but a "small loss." The ground selected for the affray was on the bank of the St. Mary's river, in the rear of Donevan's Hotel. The parties were placed back to back, and by agreement were to step four paces, and then wheel and fire; but so eager was Mr. O. to avenge his wrongs, that at the second step he wheeled and fired.

The Captain, who is an old soldier, having seen service under Gen. Wayne, when this was a military post, of course could not be afraid of the smell of powder, but in his eagerness to return the fire, he placed his finger on the guard of his pistol, and tho' he pulled with all his might, he could not get it to go off; he says, he felt his adversary's ball graze his shin, and saw it strike the ground near his feet. The seconds now prepared the pistols for another shot, while the principals wiped off the perspiration which stood in large drops on their blanched visages. This time Mr. O. got hold of the guard instead of the trigger, & his pistol would not go off; the Captain snapped his pistol, the percussion cap of which exploded with a slight report, and he anxiously watched to see his adversary fall, feeling confident that he had shot him through the heart. Mr. O. acknowledged that it was a narrow escape, as he heard the ball whistle close past his ears. The seconds now interfered, declaring that enough had been done to satisfy the injured honor of Mr. Osborne, and that both had behaved like gentlemen, and displayed as much courage as is usual on such occasions.

Mr. Cuch, Jr., an arrearage of pension at the rate of four dollars per month, from the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, to the nineteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Daniel Fuller, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Benjamin Burlingame, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

William Tozier, at the rate of six dollars per

Seduction. An application was made to Mr. Justice Wyman, on Saturday, by a lady who resides at Governor's Island, for the admission into the almoe house of a very pretty and interesting girl, aged 17, named Elizabeth Brown. The girl, it appears, lived about a twelvemonth back, with Alderman Banks, of the Fifth Ward, and met, one evening in Chatham street Chapel, with a gentle looking man, who sat in the same pew with her, and handed her his hymn book, and ultimately requested the pleasure of seeing her home. Before leaving her, he said his name was Van Ness, and requested permission to call on her, she complied, and his visits from that time were almost daily. One Sunday evening, after attending her to the Chapel, as usual, on returning he solicited her to walk with him to his boarding house to see his sister; pleased with what she naturally considered as a mark of respect towards her, she acquiesced, and he took her to a house in Broom street where he introduced to her a young female as his sister; suppose was brought in, after which she partook of some wine negus, in which it appears he had infused a powerful narcotic; she complained soon after of intense headache and indisposition, and it coming on to rain hard, she was persuaded to share the pretended sister's bed for the night, he promising to round to her master's, and acquaint them that she would be home in the morning; he left her at the door, promising to call on the morrow, but she has neither seen nor heard trace of him since—gradually getting worse, and unable to perform her daily duties from the physical injuries she received on the occasion alluded to, she left the Alderman's and went to take care of some children in Maiden lane, belonging to the brother of the lady who made the application to Mr. Wyman. Still getting no better, her case was investigated by one or two physicians, and she being an orphan, an admission to the Hospital was recommended by them, where she is now placed. Painful as recitals of this kind are, we feel bound to communicate them, not only to caution young and confiding creatures against such villainous artifices, but in the hope that should this meet the eyes of the seducer, the common feelings of humanity may impel him to come forward and make his victim the only reparation that lies in his power.

N. Y. Transcript.

Singular Will and Funeral. Among curious wills, that of Louis Cartusius, a judge of Padua, deserves to be mentioned. Here are some of the principal articles.—1st, I forbid my house being hung with black after my death; and I desire that all those who attend my funeral may be dressed in green. 2d. I require that there be collected all the violins, all the flutes, and all the drums in the city, in order that they may accompany me to my last home. 3d. I name for my heir the person who shall laugh most at my interment. Never did funeral present a more singular appearance. There were all the relations of the deceased striving to laugh, with as much sincerity as under the usual circumstances, they would have endeavored to cry. The will was disputed by a near relative, as the production of a madman; but the lawyer who was retained to defend it, maintained that a judge could never be charged with madness, and upon this conclusive reasoning the will was pronounced valid.

N. Y. Mirror.

Scarcity of