

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By D. V. Culley & V. M. Cole.

Terms—\$3 PER YEAR.....33 1/3 PER CENT. DISCOUNT MADE ON ADVANCE, OR 16 2/3 ON HALF YEARLY PAYMENTS.

VOL. X.]

LAWRENCEBURGH, (IA.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1834.

[NO. 29.]



LAW OF THE U. STATES.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

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

(Public No. 27.)

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to establish a pension agency in the town of Decatur, in the State of Alabama; and to provide for the paying of certain pensioners in said town of Decatur.

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 hereby is, authorized to establish a pension agency at Decatur, in the State of Alabama, for the payment of pensioners of the United States, resident in the counties of Jackson, Madison, Limestone, Lauderdale, Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, Blount, Jefferson, Walker, Fayette, and Marion; Provided, That the establishment of such agency can be made without any charge to the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to make the necessary arrangements with the branch of the bank of the State of Alabama, established in the said town of Decatur, for the payment of the pensioners herein before described.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not take effect until the first day of August next.

JNO. BELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, June 27th, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

(Public No. 29.)

AN ACT concerning the gold coins of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the gold coins of the United States shall contain the following quantities of metal, that is to say: each Eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty-two grains of pure gold, and two hundred and thirty-eight grains of standard gold; each Half Eagle one hundred and sixteen grains of pure gold, and one hundred and twenty-nine grains of standard gold; each Quarter Eagle shall contain fifty-eight grains of pure gold, and sixty-four and a half grains of standard gold; every such Eagle shall be of the value of ten dollars; every such Half Eagle shall be of the value of five dollars; and every such Quarter Eagle shall be of the value of two dollars and fifty cents; and the said gold coins shall be receivable in all payments, when of full weight, according to their respective values; and when of less than full weight, at less values, proportioned to their respective actual weight.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all standard gold or silver deposited for coinage after the thirty-first of July next, shall be paid for in coin under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury within five days from the making of such deposit, deducting from the amount of said deposit of gold and silver one-half of one per centum: Provided, That no deduction shall be made unless said advance be required by such depositor within forty days.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all gold coins of the United States, minted anterior to the thirty-first day of July next, shall be receivable in all payments at the rate of ninety-four and eight-tenths of a cent per penny-weight.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the better to secure a conformity of the said gold coins to their respective standards as aforesaid, from every separate mass of standard gold which shall be made into coins at the said mint, there shall be taken, set apart by the Treasurer and reserved in his custody, a certain number of pieces, not less than three, and that once in every year the pieces so set apart and reserved shall be assayed under the inspection of the officers, and at the time, and in the manner now provided by law, and, if it shall be found that the gold so assayed, shall not be inferior to the said standard hereinbefore declared, more than one part in three hundred and eighty-four in fineness, and one part in five hundred in weight, the officer or officers of the said mint whom it may concern, shall be held excusable; but if any greater inferiority shall appear, it shall be certified to the President of the United States, and if he shall so decide, the said officer or officers shall be thereafter disqualified to hold their respective offices: Provided, That, in making any delivery of coin at the mint in payment of a deposit, the weight thereof shall be found defective, the officer concerned shall be responsible to the owner for the full weight, if claimed at the time of delivery.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1834.

(Public No. 30.)

AN ACT regulating the value of certain foreign gold 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 thirty-first day of July next, the following gold coins shall pass as current as money within the United States, and be receivable in all payments by weight, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following that is to say: the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, and Brazil at not less than twenty two carats fine, at the rate of ninety-four cents and eight-tenths of a cent per penny-weight; the gold coins of France, nine-tenths fine, at the rate of ninety-three cents and one-tenth of a cent per penny-weight; and the gold coins of Spain, Mexico, and Colombia, of the fineness of

twenty carats three grains and seven-sixteenths of a grain, at the rate of eighty-nine cents and nine-tenths of a cent per penny-weight.

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 gold 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 a report of the result thereof to Congress.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1834.

(Public No. 31.)

AN ACT to authorize the removal of the Custom-house from Magnolia, to St. Marks in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to remove the Custom-house, now established at Magnolia on the St. Marks river in Florida, to the town of St. Marks or some other point on St. Marks harbor, which may be deemed suitable when in his judgment the public interests and convenience may require it, and after the removal aforesaid the office of Surveyor, at St. Marks shall be abolished.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1834.

(Public No. 32.)

AN ACT to attach the Territory of the United States west of the Mississippi river, and north of the State of Missouri, to the Territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the Territory of the United States bounded on the East by the Mississippi river, on the South by the State of Missouri, and a line drawn due west from the northwest corner of said State to the Missouri river; on the southwest and west by the Missouri river and the White Earth river, falling into the same; and on the north, by the northern boundary of the United States, shall be, and hereby is, for the purpose of temporary government, attached to, and made a part of, the Territory of Michigan, and the inhabitants therein shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities, and be subject to the same laws, rules, and regulations, in all respects, as the other citizens of Michigan Territory.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1834.

(Public No. 33.)

AN ACT for the benefit of the City of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, a sum not exceeding seventy thousand dollars, in quarterly instalments, for one year from the passage of this act, to the Mayor of the city of Washington, to be applied under the direction and authority of the boards of Aldermen and Common Council, to extinguish so much of the interest annually accruing on their public debt.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1834.

(Public No. 34.)

AN ACT to enable the President to make an arrangement with the Government of France in relation to certain French seamen killed or wounded at Toulon, and their families.

WHEREAS certain French seamen were unfortunately killed and others wounded, by firing a salute from the American Frigate United States, in the harbor of Toulon, on the first day of May last, and whereas it is proper to manifest the sensibility, with which the disastrous accident is viewed by the Government of the United States, therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into an arrangement with the Government of France for the payment of an annual sum of twice the amount receivable by the navy pensioners of the same or similar class of the wounded who survive, and to such relatives of those who were unhappily killed as aforesaid, as the President may deem it expedient to include in this provision, which said sum shall be paid on the earliest day practicable after the proposed arrangement shall be concluded, and on the same day in each year thereafter during the respective lives of the persons to whom granted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum of money sufficient to enable the President to carry the aforesaid arrangement into effect be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1834.

(Public No. 35.)

AN ACT to authorize the correction of erroneous selections of land granted to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of constructing the Michigan road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Indiana be, and hereby is, authorized to select other lands in lieu of sections numbered eighteen and twenty-nine, and fractional section numbered thirty-two, in township thirty-seven north, of range one, east, heretofore selected, to be applied to the purpose of constructing the Michigan road in Indiana; the selections authorized by this act to be made on any unsold land, within the district where the above-mentioned lands lie, and shall be applied to the same object, and the first named selections are hereby declared void and of no effect.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1834.

(Public No. 36.)

AN ACT limiting the time of advertising the sales of the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the public lands which shall be exposed to public sale by order of the President of the United States, shall be advertised for a period of not less than three nor more than six months prior to the day of sale, any thing in any law heretofore enacted to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, June 27th, 1834.

(Public No. 41.)

AN ACT in reference to pre-emption rights in the southeastern district of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pre-emption rights granted by the register and receiver of the land office at New Orleans, to certain individuals claiming the same, in the southeastern land district of Louisiana, under the act of Congress approved fifth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of public lands," and the act approved fifteenth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands," be, and the same are hereby, confirmed; and the register of the land office is hereby directed to issue patent certificates accordingly.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the survey made under the supervision of the survey general of Louisiana, of certain lands on the bayou St. Vincent, in sections designated as numbers one hundred and ten and one hundred and forty-three, in township thirteen of range fourteen east, situate in the southeastern district of Louisiana, and which resurvey purports to include the improvements of the actual settlers within its limits, claiming the right of pre-emption thereto under the act of fifth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed; and payments may be made and patents issued in accordance therewith.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1834.

(Public No. 42.)

AN ACT giving the consent of Congress to an agreement or compact entered into between the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, respecting the territorial limits and jurisdiction of said States.

Whereas commissioners duly appointed on the part of the State of New York, and commissioners duly appointed on the part of the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of agreeing upon and settling the jurisdiction and territorial limits of the two States, have executed certain articles, which are contained in the words following, viz:

Agreement made and entered into by and between Benjamin F. Butler, Peter Augustus Jay and Henry Seymour, commissioners duly appointed on the part and behalf of the State of New York, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled "An act concerning the territorial limits and jurisdiction of the State of New York and the State of New Jersey," passed January 18th, 1833, of the one part; and Theodore Frelinghuysen and James Parker and Lucius Q. C. Elmer commissioners duly appointed on the part and behalf of the State of New Jersey, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled "An act for the settlement of the territorial limits and jurisdiction between the States of New Jersey and New York" passed February 6th, 1833, of the other part.

ARTICLE FIRST. The boundary line between the two States of New York and New Jersey, from a point in the middle of Hudson river, opposite the point on the west shore thereof in the forty-first degree of north latitude as heretofore ascertained and marked, to the main sea, shall be the middle of the said river, of the bay of New York, of the waters between Staten Island and New Jersey, and of the Raritan bay, to the main sea; except as hereinafter otherwise particularly mentioned.

ARTICLE SECOND. The State of New York shall retain its present jurisdiction of and over Bedlow's and Ellis's island; and shall also retain exclusive jurisdiction of and over the other islands lying in the waters above mentioned and now under the jurisdiction of that State.

ARTICLE THIRD. The State of New York shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the bay of New York; and of and over all the waters of Hudson river lying west of Manhattan Island and to the south of the mouth of Spuyten Duyvel creek; and of and over the lands covered by the said waters to the low water mark on the westerly or New Jersey side thereof, subject to the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey, that is to say,

1. The State of New Jersey shall have the exclusive right of property in and to the land under water lying west of the middle of the bay of New York, and west of the middle of that part of the Hudson river which lies between Manhattan Island and New Jersey.

2. The State of New Jersey shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks, and improvements, made and to be made on the shore of the said State; and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock; except that the said vessel shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws, and laws in relation to passengers, of the State of New York, which now exist or which may hereafter be passed.

3. The State of New Jersey shall have the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries on the westerly side of the middle of the said waters, Provided That the navigation be not obstructed or hindered.

ARTICLE FOURTH. The State of New York shall have exclusive jurisdiction of and over the waters of the Kill Van Kull between Staten Island and New Jersey to the westernmost end of Shooter's Island in respect to such quarantine laws and laws relating to passengers, as now exist or may hereafter be passed under the authority of that State, and for executing the same; and the said State shall also have exclusive jurisdiction, for the like purposes of and over the waters of the sound from the westernmost end of Shooter's Island to Woodbridge creek, as to all vessels bound to any port in the said State of New York.

ARTICLE FIFTH. The State of New Jersey shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the sound between Staten Island and New Jersey lying south of Woodbridge creek, and of and over all the waters of Raritan bay lying westward of a line drawn from the light-house at Prince's bay to the mouth of Mattavan creek; subject to the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the State of New York, that is to say,

1. The State of New York shall have the exclusive right of property in and to the land under water lying between the middle of the said waters and Staten Island.

2. The State of New York shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks, and improvements made and to be made on the shore of Staten Island, and of and over all vessels

aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock; except that the said vessel shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws, and laws in relation to passengers of the State of New Jersey, which now exist or which may hereafter be passed.

3. The State of New York shall have the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries between the shore of Staten Island and the middle of the said waters; Provided That the navigation of the said waters be not obstructed or hindered.

ARTICLE SIXTH. Criminal process under the authority of the State of New Jersey against any person accused of an offence committed within that State; or committed on board of any vessel being under the exclusive jurisdiction of that State as aforesaid; or committed against the regulations made or to be made by that State in relation to the fisheries mentioned in the third article; and also civil process issued under the authority of the State of New Jersey against any person domiciled in that State, or against property taken out of that State to evade the laws thereof; may be served upon any of the said waters within the exclusive jurisdictions of the State of New York, unless such person or property shall be on board a vessel aground upon, or fastened to, the shore of the state of New York, or fastened to a wharf adjoining thereto, or unless such person shall be under arrest, or such property shall be under seizure, by virtue of process or authority of the State of New York.

ARTICLE SEVENTH. Criminal process issued under the authority of the State of New York against any person accused of an offence committed within that State; or committed on board of any vessel being under the exclusive jurisdiction of that State as aforesaid, or committed against the regulations made or to be made by that State in relation to the fisheries mentioned in the fifth article; and also civil process issued under the authority of the State of New York against any person domiciled in that State, or against property taken out of that State, to evade the laws thereof, may be served upon any of the said waters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey, unless such person or property shall be on board a vessel aground upon or fastened to the shore of the State of New Jersey, or fastened to a wharf adjoining thereto, or unless such person shall be under arrest or such property shall be under seizure, by virtue of process or authority of the State of New Jersey.

ARTICLE EIGHTH. This agreement shall become binding on the two States when confirmed by the Legislature thereof, respectively, and when approved by the Congress of the United States.

Done in four parts (two of which are retained by the Commissioners of New York to be delivered to the Governor of that State, and the other two of which are retained by the Commissioners of New Jersey, to be delivered to the Governor of that State) at the city of New York this sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-eighth.

B. F. BUTLER,

PETER AUGUSTUS JAY

HENRY SEYMOUR

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

JAMES PARKER

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER

And whereas the said agreement has been confirmed by the Legislatures of the said States of New York and New Jersey, respectively,

Therefore Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the Congress of the United States is hereby given to the said agreement, and to each and every part and article thereof, Provided, That nothing therein contained shall be construed to impair or in any manner affect, any right of jurisdiction of the United States in and over the Islands or waters which form the subject of the said agreement.

APPROVED, June 28th, 1834.

New York, July 12.

Disgraceful Riots. Our city has this week been the theatre of a succession of tumults, which reflect any thing but credit on her character, or the efficiency of our civil authorities.

The first took place on Monday evening, when the members of the Sacred Music Society, who have a lease of the Catham-street Chapel for Monday and Thursday evenings, on arriving there, found it in the possession of a congregation of blacks, who had assembled to hear an oration by one of their number on American Independence. It appeared that the President of the Music Society had relinquished, at the request of Mr. A. Tappan, the use of the edifice proper, understanding that it was wanted for an ordinary meeting of the church, and presuming that the Society over which he presided would cheerfully content themselves with the lecture-room under such circumstances. The Society, however, were not apprized of this arrangement, and very naturally, on finding their seats pre-occupied for such purposes and by such an assemblage, refused to accede to the arrangement, and the blacks were requested to retire. This was resisted by a large portion of them, sufficient to greatly outnumber the members of the Musical Society, and the latter were expelled by violence. They soon returned, however, with very considerable reinforcements from the multitude which began to assemble without, and a pitched battle ensued, in which seats, benches, and stove-plates were torn up and hurled from one party to the other with the greatest fury. The lamps were demolished in the fray, and considerable damage done to the building, as well as to the persons of the respective combatants, but the blacks were ultimately worsted and driven out of the Chapel.

This was the first of the series (unless we connect with it the affair on the Fourth,) and, though originating strictly in misapprehension, it is impossible not to perceive that the blacks were entirely in the wrong.

On Tuesday evening the scene changed to Clinton Hall. By agreement, a discussion was to take place on that evening between some leading Abolitionists and the members of a literary society who held their meeting there. A number of persons assembled, according to invitation, a large proportion of them blacks; and, when some of the members of the society arrived, they demanded that the latter should betake themselves to the gallery,

leaving the floor of the lecture-room to the whites, which was refused. It is further stated that the blacks insisted that one of their friends should open the debate, though this is hardly credible. However this may be, a party soon entered who proceeded to hand them out of the house, which was effected, we believe, without personal injury to any one, and the meeting brought to a close.—Here, too, it must be seen that the blacks acted with a singular presumption not to say impudence, which is deserving of severe reprobation.

Wednesday evening gave a new character to the drama. It had been rumored, we know not on what authority, that another Abolition meeting was to be held at the Chapel that evening; and a multitude assembled to prove their claims to be distinguished as white men, which, by those not blessed with eyesight, might well be considered somewhat questionable. But no meeting was in contemplation; the entrance was secured, and the assemblage was informed from a window over the gateway that the church was neither occupied nor lighted and that it would not be. But this was not satisfactory. Soon one of the adventurers succeeded in scaling the iron gate, which he then forced open, and the whole multitude made their triumphal entry into the Chapel, which was lighted up, and a speech delivered of something less than half an hour, concluding with a proposition to adjourn "till the next meeting of the Abolition Society," which was carried by acclamation.

So much for a beginning. The assemblage now took up their line of march for the Bowery Theatre, where a performance was being attempted for the benefit of Mr. Farren, stage manager, who stood accused of having used language derogatory to the character and insulting to the feelings of Americans. A large mob had already assembled around the house; and, on the appearance of the victorious assaults of the Chapel, the entrance was carried by assault, and the theatre speedily filled with an unwelcome audience from pit to gallery. The performance was of course brought to a stand, and the deafening cries for "Farren," together with miscellaneous howlings, would have done honor to an Indian powwow. Manager Hamblin came forward with an American standard in each hand, and implored, and protested, and gesticulated; but it was all to no purpose. A field-piece would have stood a slim chance of a hearing. "Down with the Englishman!" was vociferated; and "Forrest! Forrest! the American Forest!" was shouted on all sides. Mr. Forrest appeared, and stated that Mr. Farren had been discharged from the establishment, &c. &c. and the Mayor arriving with a strong body of watchmen, the house was gradually cleared before 11 o'clock. No damage was sustained, we believe, except in the total demolition of the doors, and the breaking of some panes of glass in the rear.

Some hesitation was now evinced in regard to the next step to be taken. A cry was finally raised "to Tappan's!" and the great body of the mob rushed down the Bowery and intervening streets to the residence of Mr. Lewis Tappan, in Rose-street, which had fortunately been vacated that day, the family going into the country. Here a regular and furious assault was made, the doors bent down with axes, the windows broken, and the entire furniture, bedding, &c. dragged into the street, and consumed in a magnificent bonfire. The police, who appeared to have awaked about this time, now charged upon the rioters, and drove them from the ground; but they soon returned armed with clubs and brick bats, and the watchmen were in turn put to flight, and the amusements of the evening renewed. A cry of fire was now raised, it being feared that the mob might set fire to the building, or that their bonfire might extend itself, and the appearance of the engines at about 2 o'clock, A. M. was the signal for the restoration of order. The mob peacefully dispersed—a small portion of them going over to Dr. Cox's church in Light-street, to tender their compliments, and there the performance was concluded.

Thursday evening witnessed, we trust, the closing scene. At an early hour, a vast concourse assembled around the dismantled house of Mr. Tappan, and proceeded in separate detachments first to the Chapel, where no entrance was effected, and then to the residence of Dr. Cox in Charlton-street, where they commenced operations by breaking of windows, &c. Soon, however, a small detachment of the military, cavalry and infantry, were brought to the ground, who found no difficulty in clearing the street, immense as was the mob; and though a multitude still lingered on the corners of the adjacent streets, the posting of a small but resolute guard at a short distance on either side, was effectual for the prevention of any renewal of the attack, though for some time apprehended. The assemblage then gradually dispersed, and by midnight all was orderly and quiet.

We have thus far intended to give a simple history of these novel proceedings, which may, at some future time, form the subject of further consideration and remark. We have endeavored, as far as possible, to restrain the expression of our feelings; and if the reader should infer, from the account here given, that we are adverse to the supremacy of club-law, we shall neither explain nor apologize. Firmly believing that the laws afford the only proper corrective for offences against society, we would scorn to count a temporary and factious popularity by lending even a tacit assent to theiragrant violation. If we have not utterly mistaken the character of our fellow citizens, the supremacy of law and order must ultimately command the unanimous and hearty support of a virtuous and enlightened community.

New York.

Treaty with the Cherokees. The Milledgeville Recorder states that a treaty has been concluded with a delegation of the Cherokee Indians now at Washington, by which they cede their whole territory embraced in the States of Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Alabama. The terms are said to be so liberal to the Indians, that no doubt is entertained of a speedy removal of the whole tribe West of the Mississippi, in the event of its ratification by the Senate.

N. C. Star.

A Good Joke. An Irish girl who had been in this country about four months, and at service, was asked by her mistress to get the spider. She went into the closet, and after being gone some time, returned with a fly in her hand, which she held by one leg, saying, "Madam, the devil a spider can I find, but here's a fly."