

league (Mr. McCarty) was absent, a part of which time he was in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and of my other colleague (Mr. Ewing) on forty-seven occasions, what would have been the condition of their constituents, had their honor or their interests required an advocate?

Sir, I shall never shrink from stepping forward as the advocate of any and every portion of Indians, when, in my judgment, their interests or their honor shall require it at my hands.

Sir, this is a most useless and unpleasant discussion—a wanton waste of the time of the House, and the money of the people, and all this occasioned by my colleagues, by this wanton and uncalled for assault. How much better, how much more honorable, if my colleagues had died with me, in serving our common constituents, to force through this House, by all proper means, the various local, and general bills in which they feel so much interest; to which the people of the State look with so much anxiety.

In this laudable strife I will most cheerfully engage. I have no other object or motive. All my aspirations are for the public good—the interest and honor of my constituents.

I ask pardon of the House for having detained them so long, assuring the House and my colleagues, that on no future occasion shall I consider it a duty to notice them, other than in many and honorable debate; in promoting the interest of my constituents and the People of the State.

Mr. Ewing said a few words in addition to his former remarks.

Mr. PLUMMER said, he was very anxious for the passage of this resolution; but he had ascertained, and was authorized to state, that if that part relating to the production of a map was retained, the call could not be answered during the present session of Congress. He wished to submit a motion to strike out that part relating to maps.

The CHAIR stated, the question was on the amendment submitted by the Committee on Indian Affairs, and asked the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Plummer,) if he wished to offer an amendment to that?

Being answered in the negative—

Mr. CLOWNEY asked for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the amendment from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was not sustained by one-fifth, the requisite number of votes.

Mr. CLAY then submitted an amendment, constituting a Select Committee on the subject. He remarked, that neither himself nor constituents could have any personal interest in the matter, but he believed the proposition he had just submitted indicated the most suitable course for the House to pursue.

Mr. LOVE opposed this amendment; and on the question of its adoption, demanded the yeas and nays. They were ordered;

And after some conversation between Messrs. Boox, Love, and ASHLEY, they were taken, and the amendment was rejected—ayes 22, nays 172.

Mr. PLUMMER then moved to strike out that part of the resolution relating to maps.

Mr. GREENELL opposed the motion. He thought it would tend to defeat the principal object of the resolution, as the map and surveys were deemed to constitute the most important information sought for. It was not the separate plats that were desired, as seemed to be the impression of some gentlemen, but a single and general map; and he could not think the expense or trouble would be so great as to prevent the call being answered at the present session. However that might be, he deemed the map of sufficient importance to justify the delay. When it was known that this investigation was ordered and progressing, that fact alone would have a tendency to deter further frauds, if any now existed.

Mr. PLUMMER, after expressing his readiness to be governed by the opinions of gentlemen around him, in facilitating business, withdrew his motion to amend.

The question was then taken on the passage of the resolution, as reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, and it was adopted without a division.

On motion of Mr. MANN, of New York,
The House then adjourned.

RELOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT. AN ACT

Providing for the re-location of the Seat of Justice in the county of Dearborn, and for other purposes.

(APPROVED FEBRUARY 6, 1825.)

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That George Land, Esq. of Switzerland county, James H. Cravens, Esq. of Ripley county, William C. Bramwell, Esq. of Jennings county, Edward Ricketts, of Decatur county, and William H. Campbell, of Shelby county, are hereby appointed Commissioners to re-locate the Seat of Justice in the county of Dearborn.

Sec. 2. Said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the house of Stephen Wood, in the town of Wilmington, in said county, on the second Monday of March next, or at such other time as they may agree upon, and have power to adjourn from time to time, as they may deem necessary; the said Commissioners, after being duly sworn faithfully to discharge the duties enjoined on them by this act, shall proceed to locate said seat of Justice for said county, as near the centre thereof as the situation of the land and the interest of the county will admit, having due regard to the present and probable future population thereof.

Sec. 3. That the said Commissioners shall be, and they are hereby authorized to receive all donations in land for the site of said Seat of Justice, and all donations which may be made to defray the expense of erecting the necessary public buildings for the use of said county, and take all necessary bonds and deeds to secure the faithful performance of such contracts.

Sec. 4. The said Commissioners shall, after they have selected the site for said Seat of Justice, certify the same to the recorder of the county, who shall make a proper record thereof, & also deposite with the recorder all deeds, bonds, or other instruments in writing, which they may have received for the use of said county.

Sec. 5. That the said Commissioners shall, at their first meeting next after the Seat of Justice shall have been so located and fixed in manner aforesaid, appoint three suitable persons, residents and freeholders of said county, as commissioners to superintend the erection of such public buildings for the use of said county, as the county commissioners may designate and direct, which said commissioners, when so appointed shall severally give bond and security, in the sum of five thousand dollars, to the treasurer of said county, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their respective duties, which bonds shall be made payable to the said county treasurer, for the use of said county; and said treasurer is hereby made the judge of such securities; and the said last

mentioned commissioners shall have power to receive any donations which may be made for the use of said county, and the same to sue for and collect in their own names for the use of said county, for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 6. The commissioners appointed in the first section of this act shall receive the same compensation, and be paid in the same manner as is provided in an act entitled "An Act to establish seats of justice in new counties," approved January 14, 1824; and the said last mentioned commissioners shall receive such compensation as the board doing county business may allow, to be paid out of the treasury of said county.

Sec. 7. So soon as the public buildings shall be completed in the manner aforesaid, at the place so designated, the same shall be forever thereafter the permanent seat of justice of said county of Dearborn; and all the courts of said county shall thereafter be held at such new site; and until the completion of such buildings the circuit and all other courts shall be held in the town of Lawrenceburg, in said county.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

From the Indiana American.

HARRISON MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Franklin county, Indiana, friendly to the election of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON to the Presidency of the United States, held at the Court House in Brookville, on Saturday the 7th day of February, 1825; ENOCH McCARTY, Esq. was appointed President; Jacob Faustett, Esq. John Wynn, Esq. G. W. Kimble, Esq. and Dr. Rufus Haymond, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated from the chair, John Ryman, Esq. offered for the consideration of the meeting, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we most cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by our fellow citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio, in relation to the qualifications, and fitness of William Henry Harrison, to fill the high office of Chief Magistrate of this Union.

Resolved, That from our knowledge of the public character of Gen. Harrison, we freely recommend him to our fellow-citizens of the United States, as a suitable person to fill the office of Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That the united firmness and moderation, which have characterized Gen. Harrison in the discharge of his duties of the offices which he has heretofore held, mark him out as particularly fitted to compose the elements of party strife, which have reigned so violently for the last ten years in the United States.

Resolved, That in approving of the nomination of Gen. Harrison, we do not wish to cast censure upon Messrs. McLean, Van Buren, White, or any other of our distinguished countrymen, who have been proposed as candidates for that office.

Resolved, That our sister counties of this State, be respectfully requested to make known their sentiments upon the subject of the nomination of Gen. Harrison.

Messrs. Ryman, Matson, Holland and St. John, severally addressed the meeting with great force and propriety in support of the resolutions—and upon the question, shall the resolutions be adopted, it was decided in the affirmative, unanimously.

On motion of John Ryman, Esq. the proceedings of two meetings, one held at Harrisburg, Pa. and the other held at Cincinnati, Ohio, nominating Gen. Harrison to the office of President of the United States, were read.

On motion of George Holland, Esq. a committee of eleven was appointed to prepare an address to the citizens of the United States.

The following gentlemen compose said committee, to wit:

Hon. David Mount, of Posey township; Dr. Samuel St. John, of Whitewater; Maj. J. L. Andrew, of Fairfield; John A. Matson and Robert John, Esq. of Brookville; Lemuel Snow, Esq. of Whitewater; Mr. Bartholomew Fitzpatrick, of Ray; James Samuels, Esq. of Springfield; Capt. John Shultz, of Bath, and Richard P. Clarkson, of Springfield.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and the editors of the American and Enquirer be requested to publish the same in their respective papers.

On motion, The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

ENOCH McCARTY, Pres.

JACOB FAUSTETT,
G. W. KIMBLE,
JOHN WYNN,
C. F. CLARSSON,
RUFUS HAYMOND, Vice Presidents.

From the Indiana American.
PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Franklin county, Ind. held at the Court House in Brookville, on the 6th day of February, 1825, for the purpose of devising some scheme to allay party excitement. Fielding Jeter was called to the chair, and Col. B. S. Noble appointed Secretary.

C. W. Hutchens moved that the meeting adjourn four weeks, which was negatived.

The following resolutions were read to the meeting by J. A. Matson, and a motion made and seconded for their adoption:

Resolved, That the evils of excited party spirit, have become so great in the United States, that the people are imperiously called upon to take some measure to allay the excitement.

Resolved, That this meeting believe that this object can be best attained by the election of some individual to the Presidency of the United States, in whom the people of all parties have confidence.

Resolved, That from the public services of Gen. William H. Harrison of Ohio—his talents and experience as a statesman, his tried devotion to his country in the public councils, and on the field of battle; and particularly the able, honorable, and patriotic discharge of his duties as Governor of the Indiana Territory—we have entire confidence that the people of this State would cordially unite upon him as a suitable candidate for the Chief Magistracy.

Resolved, That this meeting nominate General William H. Harrison of Ohio, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States for the coming term.

Mr. Hutchens moved to substitute for the above resolutions the following:

Whereas, several hundred of the citizens of Franklin county, united in inviting together their fellow citizens for a specific object—viz: To adopt measures, that in the opinion of this assemblage shall be best adapted to the work of allaying party strife or excitement—a consumption devoutly to be wished: we have after mature reflection, come to the conclusion that the object can be best attained by leaving the business of CANDIDATE KING to others who are better acquainted with the

claims of prominent men than is possible in the nature of things that we can be.

Therefore, resolved, that we will, each of us, retire to our respective places of abode, and with the utmost composure, await the presentation of candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, and also impartially examine from the best opportunities offered, the qualifications, and make our selections according.

Resolved, That we deprecate all attempts to dictate to us, from whatever source, and that we prefer open dealing to blind inuendo.

Resolved, That we think this course entirely characteristic of freemen, and contradistinguished by that of calling together a select few for the advancement of party views to operate more abroad than at home."

Which motion was negatived; and the first and second resolutions offered by Mr. Matson were adopted.

C. W. Hutchens then moved to amend the 3d resolution offered by Mr. Matson by striking out the name of General Harrison, and inserting the person who may be nominated by the democratic national convention to be held on the fourth of March, 1835.

The previous question was called and sustained by the house, and the 3d resolution offered by Mr. Matson was adopted, without the amendment.

It was then moved by Col. Hutchens to amend the fourth resolution so as to nominate Martin Van Buren for President and Wm. H. Harrison for Vice President.

The previous question was called and sustained by the meeting, and the fourth resolution offered by Mr. Matson was adopted without the amendment.

Other motions were made, but withdrawn or cut off by the motion to adjourn.

During the meeting Fielding Jeter having requested permission of the house to leave the chair, Col. Ben. Sed. Noble was appointed Chairman and John A. Matson Secretary.

On motion of John Ryman, Esq. the meeting adjourned.

BEN. SED. NOBLE, President.

J. A. MATSON, Secretary.

From the Norfolk Advertiser.

To the Committee on Butter and cheese of the Mass. Society for promoting Agriculture.

My cows subsist entirely on grass in Summer. I salt them three times a week. A little time before I turn them out in the Spring to grass, I give my one quart of cob meal to each per day. I give my cows to them when I first put them up to hay in the Autumn;—think my cows worth more at that season than in the Spring.

Respecting the treatment of Milk and Cream. My milk is set in my cellar at a little distance from the cellar bottom. The cream should be separated from the milk when sweet and should be kept cool.

I have a cellar 10 feet square and 9 feet deep in my cellar, where I put ice in hot weather, and there I can make my cream of a right temperature.

I have a stove in my upper cellar, so that in cold weather my cream is also of a right temperature.

I churn in Summer three times a week. The butter is taken from the churn as free from butter milk as possible, then worked with the hand and silted.—There can be no ladle to supply the place of the hand.

The butter then stands an hour or an hour and a half, when the butter is worked until the buttermilk is entirely expressed; then it is ready to lump. Respecting salt, I always send for the best quality of butter salt. I do not know the name of it.—If I get a lot that proves not to be of the best quality, I take it for other purposes, and send again for the best kind; for I think it is very essential to have the salt fine, white and of a good flavor.

The butter should be salted according to the taste of those who are to use it. There are a variety of tastes respecting the quality of salt. I use no other substance in my butter but salt. I think saltpetre a dangerous article in cheese, and should think it would have a bad effect on butter, though I do not know that I ever saw it tried.

Respecting preserving butter in summer, the vessels should be thoroughly cleansed, and a little salt sprinkled over the inside of the vessel. It should be kept perfectly tight to prevent the air getting to the butter.

When I have kept the butter through the summer, I have put it down in white oak casks, and heap them up until they are wanted for use; then unhead the casks and put on lid. From my own experience I think white oak vessels the best for preserving butter, yet I wish for information from the committee and other gentlemen concerning this thing.

Those who buy our butter can best judge what vessels are the best, and if the committee or the trustees of the Mass. Agricultural Society will take the trouble to satisfy themselves as to what vessels are best and recommend them to the dairymen, it will be an advantage.

Had I known of your exhibition soon enough I would have put up some in pots at the same time I put down in firkins, that you might have a chance to ascertain which is the better.

Gentlemen, I know you love good butter and cheese by your exertions in offering those liberal premiums, and as you have bestowed a good share of them on me, I feel myself under obligation to give all the information that I can to you.

The dairyman want to get rich too fast; this is a great reason why you do not have better butter. At this season of the year, the cream ought not to stand on the milk more than 12 hours in order to make good butter; of course we do not get but one half of the cream.

There will rise another coat of cream, which may be applied to other uses. It is a practice with all the dairies with which I am acquainted to get all the cream they can, and make all the butter they can, and get as good price as they can; but I see their mistake.

Put a quantity of the second skimming of cream to the milk from which the first cream is taken, and it made as good cheese as four-meal cheese; and I think by not trying to make so much butter, but a better quality, and a better quality of skim-milk cheese, I saved enough last year to pay the labor on my farm.

When I have fresh feed, yet you will see but little variation in my butter, whether made by grass.

L. CHAMBERLAIN.

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