

be judged by the detail of those things that leads to its adoption, but by its terms. He is, however, unfortunate in selecting the circumstances that did lead to its adoption. The law was made for the benefit of claimants, under titles made by the French Governors of Louisiana, and not for the Yazoo claimants. It was freely exercised upon the former, and reference is made throughout the act to persons resident there. The act was made for the purpose of protecting all the public lands, though the immediate object was to protect a small body of them. The right here contended for, has been exercised by other Governments holding lands independent of individual citizens. Georgia, within three years, has had her 'guard' protecting and preserving the gold mines from the intrusion, and driving off those who may attempt to settle there. In an early period of her history, by a general law, she provided for the removal of the settlers upon the Indian lands in her boundaries. The writers upon general law recognize the right, and announce it as a duty of the government, to guard the public domain. The practice of the General Government, and the acquiescence of the people, sanction this view; and when the duty has been imposed with the consent, nay, the enactment, of Alabama's Representatives and Senators, it is too late for us to condemn no matter how bitterly we may lament the consequences of the measure.

We feel it to be our duty to place this matter before our readers in its proper light. Men are enraged to madness when to wrong and injury heaped on them is added a violation of law. We cannot believe but that the administration act from correct motives. We do feel that they act in accordance with law. We cannot but regret any collision between the State and Federal authorities which must cause a further loosening of those bonds that previous controversies have nearly broken. We feel that this evil cannot be averted from our people by denying the existence of power in the Government that have been exercised by the most republican Presidents with the acquiescence of the people of the Union. We do know that much distress will be occasioned—perhaps not so much as the Governor fears—but enough to lead any administration to depart from their determination, if consistent with higher obligations than are imposed upon it. To the settlers a calm and temperate course is most unquestionably the best. They have been deluded, not so much by the General Government as by the Legislature of our State. Much may transpire between this and the 15th of January to alter the resolution of the War Department, and none can question but that the President would not willingly adopt any measure calculated to injure the humblest citizens in our country. We again urge the necessity of a moderate and calm course of conduct as the only one calculated to avert those evils that at this time appear inevitable.

JUSTINIAN.

TO YOUNG MEN.

Modesty is considered one of the chief ornaments of youth, and has ever been viewed as a presage of rising merit. When entering on the career of life, it is your part not to assume the reins of government as yet, into your own hands; but to commit yourselves to the guidance of the more experienced, and to become wise by the wisdom of those who have gone before you. Of all the follies incident to you, there are none which either deform its present appearance, or blast the prospects of its future prosperity and greatness, more than self-conceit. By checking its natural progress in improvement, it fixes it in long maturity; and frequently produces misery which can never be repaired. Yet this is a vice too commonly found among the young. Big with enterprise and elated with hope, they resolve to trust for success to none but themselves. Having confidence in their own abilities, they treat with contempt the admonitions given them by their friends, thinking them to be the rash counsels of a moment, or the timorous suggestions of age. With too much wisdom to be learned, too impatient to deliberate, too forward to be restrained, they plunge headlong with precipitate indiscretion, into all the dangers with which life abounds. Positive as you are in your opinions, and your own assertions, be assured the time will approach when both men and things will appear to you in a different light. Many charac-

ters which you now admire, will by and by, sink in your esteem; and many opinions, of which you are at present most tenacious will alter as you advance in years. Distrust, therefore, that glare of youthful presumption, which dazzles your eyes. Pride yourself not in your own sense. Put not yourself forward with too much eagerness, nor imagine that by the impetuosity of youthful ardor, you can overturn customs which have long been established, and change the face of the world. "Seem not to think more highly of yourselves than you ought to think, but to think soberly." By patient and preserving progress, in improvement, you may in due time command lasting esteem. But by at present assuming a tone of superiority, to which you have no title, you will disgust those whose approbation is most important to gain. Forward vivacity, they fit you to become companions of the idle. More solid qualities must recommend you to the wise and mark you out for importance in subsequent life. "There is nothing better calculated to preserve you from the contamination of low pleasures and pursuits than frequent intercourse with the most intelligent and virtuous portion of other sex. The society of well educated ladies is sure to add dignity and refinement to the character of a young man. Without such society, his manners can never have the true polish of a gentleman, nor his mind and heart the truest and noblest sentiments of a man. Make it an object, therefore, to spend some portion of your leisure time in the company of intelligent and virtuous ladies.

Few young men in our happy & free country, are so situated as not to have access to such society; but if you should be so unfortunate as not to be able to number among your acquaintance any ladies who answer this description, do not so-lace yourselves with the society of the ignorant and vulgar; but wait patiently till your own good conduct shall give you admission to the most respectable domestic circles; and in the mean time cultivate your mind, so that when admitted to them you may be able to contribute your share to the social and intellectual pleasures which are there to be found.

Cin. Journal.

VISITING.

From the Female Advocate.

Few persons are so secluded as to be debarred from occasional visiting, and fewer still would wish to live a life so solitary as to know nothing of the social pleasures. To give and receive visits, constitutes, with many, the chief occupation of life. Those who keep a proper medium between the extremes, on their hand, pursue the wisest and most pleasant course, and taste the sweets of society, without forfeiting the benefits, or neglecting the duties of useful occupation. Social visits, like most of our enjoyments, may be made subservient to purposes of virtuous improvement and enlarged benevolence, or, if perverted, may be rendered the means of mutual contamination, and the corruption of manners.

It becomes important, therefore, to understand the things to be done or avoided, in order to render social visits at once profitable and pleasing to ourselves and others.

Conversation forms an important branch of this subject. And perhaps, one of the most common vices of social intercourse, is the habit of detraction and slander. It is not my purpose to enlarge on this item. But surely one would think the topics of rational and pleasing conversation, at the present day, sufficiently numerous and varied, without indulging in so vile and narrow minded a propensity.

There is one thing respecting social visits, whether in town or country, that seems to require a radical reform, and I do not recollect to have seen it discussed to any extent or scarcely alluded to, by any of the

essayists in the prints, though I wonder how it can have escaped the watchful moralists of the times. I allude to the custom that indentifies a visit with a feast, a custom which prevails to such an extent that one might be tempted to suppose eating and drinking were the sole pleasure to be desired from the meeting of friends, and the gratification of a gluttonous appetite the only object and occasion of their assembling together. Time would fail to enumerate the rational objections of this custom.

It is a waste of property. Many families expend, in this way, in obedience of the tyranny of custom, what that they really need to render themselves comfortable, and to educate their children.

It is a waste of time. Notice of the intended visit must be given a day or two beforehand, that the thrifty housewife, in addition to her other labors, or in the necessary neglect of them, may have sufficient time to adjust the needful preparations.

It is an intolerable drudgery. I appeal to my female readers for the truth of this statement, and call on the "Female Advocate" to relieve them from this burden.

It destroys the pleasures of visiting, by the consciousness of being burdensome, on the one hand, and the fatigue and lassitude, so difficult to conceal, on the other. And when taken by surprise, or on short notice, the fair visitant is 'cumbered with such serving' as scarcely to find time to exchange a civil word with her visitant for whole hours together.

It excites a vain emulation among neighbors, to excel each other in the costliness and luxury of their feasts, and thus tends to encourage prodigality and all the connected vices of the age.

It fosters dielectric habits prejudicial to the health, and calculated to counteract the benevolent efforts of the age, in favor of the promotion of temperance.

To bring this short lecture to a close, I hope my friends, whenever I visit them, will make no extra parade of cookery, and give me the plainest fair in their houses. And I give them notice that if they visit me, they will find a friendly reception, but not luxuries.

A WATCH FOUND IN A SHARK.—Some fishermen fishing in the river Thames, near Poplar, December 1st, 1787, with much difficulty drew into their boat a shark, yet alive, but apparently very sickly. It was taken on shore, and being opened, in its belly was found a silver watch, a metal chain, and a cornelian seal, together with several pieces of gold lace, supposed to have belonged to some young gentleman, who was so unfortunate as to have fallen overboard. The body and other parts had been digested; but the watch and gold lace not being able to pass through, the fish had thereby become sickly, and would in all probability have very soon died.

FRUIT TREES.

In the cultivation of fruit trees, too little care is exercised in the selection. It should be constantly borne in mind, that the trouble and expense of raising varieties is no greater than is necessary for the most ordinary or inferior; and while the latter are comparatively of little value.

The following melancholy intelligence was received by yesterday's Southern mail:

Louisville Register Extra, No. 1.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

STEAMBOAT BURNED AND LIVES LOST.

We learn from a gentleman who was on board when the heart rendering occurrence happened, that the steamer St. Martin, bound from Bayou Sarah to New Orleans, with full freight and between 80 and 90 passengers, took fire when the boat was under way about the middle of the river, 2 miles above Donaldson, boat and cargo burnt, & about 50 or 60 passengers drowned. Eight lady cabin passengers—two saved. Mr. and Mrs. Willis of New Orleans, S. Morte, Esq. of do, M. K. Allen, Esq. of Port Hudson, Captain Cash, his Mate and Clerk are among the dead.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

We learn from Captain Boggs, of the Free Trader, from Florence, that the steamboat Illinois, Captain Bell, on her way from Saint Louis to this place, has met with one of those accidents so common to our Steamboats. A few days since—the day not precisely known—one of her boilers collapsed, and an explosion took place by which twenty-eight persons were scalded, of which number thirteen were scalded to death and lost overboard. The accident took place in the Mississippi, about five miles above the mouth of the Ohio. It is reported, that the Steam Boatets O'Blene, on her way from New Orleans to Nashville, has been snagged and sunk.

(Louisville Herald.)

LOGANSPORT.

THURSDAY—NOV. 28, 1833.

We Stated in our last number that the Commissioners had gone to the Pottawattamie Mills in order to effect a treaty with the pottawattamie tribe of Indians, and to pay them their annuity.—But their lands being but a trifle, and the Commissioners were becoming very much fatigued, they soon ascertained that the Indians would not dispose of their lands on reasonable terms. Consequently they were paid their dues and dismissed.

We insert in to days paper the 4th number of a correspondent in the Cincinnati Republican, on the subject of the U. S. Bank, which is deserving of an attentive perusal by every person desirous of information on that subject.

The Phenomenon noticed a few weeks since in this place, appears to be generally noticed in all our exchange papers.

We have received the first number of the 3d vol. of GREENBANKS PERIODICAL LIBRARY. It will be seen by an advertisement in this days paper that the publisher has been at considerable expense to render the Library valuable and interesting, for which, we hope, he will be liberally patronized.

By our last northern mail we received the first number of a new paper published at White Pigeon, M. T., entitled the "MICHIGAN STATESMAN" by John D. De-frees, formerly proprietor of the South Bend paper in this State. The Statesman is neatly printed on an imperial sheet, every Monday morning.

Our last Indianapolis Democrat, tells us that the State Convention will not convene at that place, until the 9th day of December next, which will be on the second Monday.

If our readers recollect, we published some two or three months ago, remarks relative to a Daily Stage line from Madison to Indianapolis in this State. We are happy to tell them that such efforts have been successful, and Mr. James H. Wallace, an enterprising citizen of the former place, has got the contract. Consequently a Stage is to be run, next summer, regularly through every day for six days in each week; a distance of between 75 and 80 miles.

The following list of contracts from the Indiana Democrat, is our latest received:

"We are gratified to learn that our enterprising citizens, the Messrs. Johnsons, have succeeded in obtaining their present contracts for the Stage Routes from Cincinnati, via Lawrenceburgh, to this place, from Terre-Haute to Indianapolis, and from Cincinnati, via Brookville, to Indianapolis.—The contract for the Line of stages from Madison to Indianapolis, which was put in operation by the Messrs. Johnsons we understand they have lost, and has been taken by Mr. James H. Wallace, of Madison, or by a company. The mail is to be carried six times a week, and through in a day.

We learn from the Vincennes Sun that Mr. Emison has again got the contract for carrying the mail from Evansville to Terre Haute. The same paper states that Mr. Clark and Messrs. Mills and Wetzel have lost their contracts, and the whole line from Louisville to St. Louis has been taken by a company from Ohio. Mr. Stout says he hopes they may perform their duties as well as the contractors they have superseded."

EDUCATION, at present, is one of the prevailing topics and a subject wherein our whole country is interested. We have received the proceedings of a meeting, held in Madison in this State, on the 3d and 4th Sept. last, which was the first semi-annual meeting of "The Association for the improvement of Common Schools in Indiana."

It gives us pleasure to notice that the most prominent feature in the Constitution of our State, is favorable to the dissemination of useful knowledge. No individual, after he has correct information of the object of those concerned, would class it as a party institution or as the exertions of but few, and conceiving those few as merely seeking power or popularity. We view it less liable to a wrong construction, than any other method in operation at the present age; less calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of our common country, and to contaminate public honesty—to interfere with the privileges and rights of man—and much less calculated to destroy our union, peace and prosperity.—Give Education her swing, give her, in

her course, every effort that can be contributed by man. To hear the respectable citizen tell as a reason for not patronising the efforts of persons, whose every exertion is to disseminate knowledge, (THAT HE CANNOT READ) is evidently lamentable. But how many Editors that are considered intelligent, that are blessed with the glorious privilege of applying their powers, and who have their hand on the helm of the press, & yet remain silent on this subject. Willing to believe that we are addressing a rational and intelligent public, we do not think it necessary to ask, whether such characters are deeply concerned in this important cause or not?

That unfortunate number of our citizens, (who have no education,) are the persons that are easiest blinded by men craving public favor; (for man is of that nature as not to acknowledge ignorance) they are called wise and learned and self conceit makes them believe that the words of flattery are truth.

If ever our country is to fall into a thousand fragments—if ever civil war is to call into the field the now American brothers, Ignorance will be the cause. This is the hobby of the demagogue and the hard tusk master of the patriot and Statesman.

We learn by the last Michigan Statesman, that a meeting of the citizens of Michigan Territory was held at White Pigeon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of a Rail Road across the Peninsula of Michigan, to connect the Lakes Erie and Michigan.—A committee of four persons were chosen to draft a petition to Congress.

The petition and proceedings of the meeting, are as follows:

A petition to Congress for a Rail Road which is to connect the waters of Lakes Erie & Michigan; and thus, by opening a channel for the emigration of the East and for, the agriculture and resources of the vast West, be of immense benefit to the United States of America.

Both necessity, public utility, and national glory impel your petitioners to entreat the Honorable Congress, the legitimate head of our dear country, to grant the authority and means by which the above object may be effectually and speedily accomplished.

1st.—Let there be commissioners appointed to say where this Rail Road shall be; and thus prevent the bareful influence of conflicting private interests.

2d.—Let there be a liberal charter granted, either to the State or Territorial Governments [whose Legislative co-operation is hereby most respectfully solicited] or to both, as the case may be; or to a private company of individuals who by subscriptions of stock could immediately raise (such is the strength of public confidence) sufficient funds to accomplish the object.

3d.—Let such portions of contiguous lands belonging to the public be granted to the company as is usual, encouraging and honorable.

Your petitioners have such confidence in the greatness and goodness of the cause they advocate and in the wisdom and magnanimity of the Honourable, the Congress, that they deem it more respectful to refrain from offering any statistic accounts or bringing forward any reasons at large why their request should be granted.—One look on the map, accompanied by a single glance into the future destiny of this great Republic, is sufficient to account for the unanimous opinion and earnest prayers which accompany this petition.

The Isthmus of the Peninsula of Michigan which now stands in the way of the prosperity of the West and North-west of our Country must be obliterated: for most of all other things, this Isthmus now stops the tide of commerce flowing thither from the east; and impedes the immense emigration which has but just begun to travel from Europe to our happy country.

Why should the thousands and tens of thousands of men and wealth in seeking their home in our Western and North-Western Territories be sent thro' the circuitous and expensive routs either of Ohio, or by the American "North-about" through the Lakes St. Clair and Huron? Let the benevolent patriot answer this question when he reflects that Congress with a breath can make it otherwise.

Besides these reasons for the grant of their request your petitioners have some of a peculiar character, which as they deeply affect their interest they are compelled to state.

The great portion of us, the inhabitants of St. Josephs' country, having overcome great difficulties in finding our way to this fruitful land are now suffering severely for want of an out let to our abundant harvest. We cannot send