RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1832



LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES based at the First Sergion of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 35.

An Ast making appropriations for the Indian Bepartment for the spear one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assimbled. That the following amous be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the sains Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, viz:

For the pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agent, as established by Law, meluding an Agent for the Ranges, agreeably to a treaty with that tribe of

Kanses, agreeably to a treaty with that tribe of Jue third, eighteen hindred and twenty-five, thirty-two thousand dollars. For the pay of Sub-agents, as established by law mineteen thousand dollars.

For presents to Indians, as authorized by the not, one thousand eight hundred and two, fifteen

thousand dollars.

For the pay of Indian, interpreters and translators, employed in the several superintendencies and agencies, twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the pay of gunsmiths and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agenices, under treaty provisions and the orders of the War Department, eighteen thousand three hundred and forty dollar For iron, steel, coal, and other expenses attending the gunsthiths' and blucksmiths' she integral four hundred and twenty aix dol-

here.

For expense of transportation and distribution of Indian ampaties, nine thousand nine hundred and fity-nane dollars.

For expense of provisions for Indians at the distribution of amatices, while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, cleven thousand eight hundred and ninety dellars.

For expense of building houses for Indian agents, blacksmiths abops, and for repairs of the same, when required, in the several agencies, are thousand the required, in the several agencies, agencies, agencies, of the Indian Department,

For entingencies of the Indian Department, wenty throughout poliars: Provided, in no case twenty threasand pollars: Provided, in no same shall any money hereby appropriated be used for the purpose of rewarding Indians for settling dis-

pores among themselves.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated, not of any money in the Treanot otherwise appropriated, the sum of for deliving the expenses of conducting a dep-niation of Indiana from the head waters of the Missouri to Washington City, and from thence to their own country: Provided. That to compensation beyond their setual expenses for extra services, shall be allowed any Indian Agent or agent for servises when doing duty un order of their government, detached from their agency and boundary of the tribe to which

Agents. . . And be it firther enacted. That there Sec. 3. And he it further enacted. That there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any maney in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the purchase, and delivery of corn, or other previsions, for the use of the Semiode Indians, who are likely to suffer on second of the failure of their crops from a severe drought the

A. STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Represent Vice President of the United States,

Approved, May 31, 1832. ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 36. An Act to aid the vestry of Washington parish in the erection of a keeper's house, and the in-provement and security of the ground allotted for the internent of members of Congress, and other public officers. Best enacted by the Senute and House of Ref-

ereby, appropriated, out of any money in the freasury not otherwise appropriated, to be ex-ceeded under the direction of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, for the purpose of saling the vestry of Washington parish, in the creation of a keeper's house, for planting trees, boundary stones, and otherwise improving the harisi ground, allotted to the interment of members of largress, and other officers of the Scheral Go-Approved, May 81, 1832.

Approved, May 81, 1832.

An Act in relation to the Pententiary for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Scaule and Henry of Representatives of the United States of Sucrear in Congress assembled. That the sum of their scight thousand fee mached dollars be, and the came is hereby, appropriated, to be puid out of any money in the Treasnry, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of completing the Pententiary and buildings connected with it, for the erection of railing on the exterior walls, and the ercetion of railing on the exterior walls, an fee the support of the convicts, and pay of the of ficers for the present year, to be expended unde the superintendence and direction of the laying Approved, May 31, 1832.

Ind A wife Caroline State Gargette, seasons, waxie, and season was for the continuous of the continuous to the continuou

ment of the same vo'untarily, and without being induced to do on by fear or threats of, or ill usage, by her bushand, or fear of his displeasure; and such examins ion and acknowledgment, and also the identity of the party small be certified i the mode prescribed in the first section of this act, according to the place or country where such feme covert shall be at the time of such examination and acknowledgment, and such deed shall repeded within the several and pespective pe rinds herein before mentioned; the same shall be good and available for the purposus the ein m-ntioned, and thereby intended.

And be it further enacted. That the See S. And be it further enacted. That the clerks of the circuit court for the District of Columbin for the counties of Washington and Alexandria, respectively, are hereby, authorized to anthenticated agreeably to the provisions of this

Approved, May 31, 1832.

To the Freemen of Wake county.

Fellow-Citizens:-It is already known to you generally, that at the last County Court I declined offering my services to represent you in the next General Assembly. Some explanation of this I am required and have promised to give you, and I have no hesitation, therefore in making known the motives which have controlled me. I flatter my. self they are such as will exempt me from the imputation of a selfish indifference to the wishes of my friends. I should have been pleased if it had been in my power to accompany the act with my apology for it, but my professional engagements did not then allow me opporform what I had to say to you.

I do not deal with you, my Fellow-

sentative, and pursued the course of the next Assembly. your opinions, and not my own: It is said, these changes in our of . place.' It has been urged upon Government, and creats new causes me by some of you, that I should for discontent and division. None vet consent to become A candidate, can respect more highly than I do. and place this subject by such means the opinions of gentlemen who have directly before the people of this advanced this doctrine and support-

formance.

enting anoth deeper shall only be reliaguishing her right of dower, in or to sook estate or interest, neglest. This conviction in my own and the judge, chancellor, justices, master or master extraordinary in chancery or notary public, as aforesaid, before whom the same shall be cause it is one which has forced it. be returned again as your Repre- yes, that I decline serving you in

der or director of public opinion; Judiciary of a State—the restriction and I have had just so much experition comes from the same source, the once in politics, as makes me eschew abligation to observe it is of a moral; the anxieties and responsibility and not, physical character, and the people electing a Convention, have will himself sostain the nominalic must create. da a private chi-the same security that the limits zen, if my opinions be erroneous, they prescribe will not be passed. they bring with them no reproach, that they have in other departments and no greater sacrifice than the of our Government, viz: the honesnot anticipated and which few believe who have not tried the experiment. These considerations have
ment. These considerations have had weight with me, but they have able to concentrate a majority in its prehensions in this; that the selection and the sentiments of that given distinctly to unders' and, that here overbalanced by the deep sense favor. 'Log-rolling' in a Legislature ties of a Convention to reform an State communicated from a source the nomination of any man as rigid of gratitude which I cherish for your is bad enough. I fear it might be existing Constitution, must be made entitled to the highest respect. The as Mr. Barbour was known to be, rescriptives of the United States of America in the overbalanced by the deep sense favor. 'Log-rolling' is a Legislature ties of a Convention to reform an State communicated from a source the nomination of any man as rigid confirmed dollars be, and the same is united and honorable support of me much worse in a Convention, as its free united and honorable support of me much worse in a Convention as its free united duty of the light to the highest respect. The last year, and the admitted duty of results would there be more negretary not otherwise appropriated, by the Convention being organized, by the Convention being organized by the Convention of a Convention to reform an State communicated from a source the nomination of any man as rigid entitled to the highest respect. The as Mr. Barbour was known to be much worse in a Convention at the convention being organized by the convention of a Convention to reform an State communicated from a source the nomination of a Convention to reform an State communicated from a source the nomination of any man as rigid entitled to the highest respect. The as Mr. Barbour was known to be much worse in a Convention at the convention to reform an account of the nomination of a Convention to reform an account of the nomination of a Convention to reform an account of the nomination of a Convention to reform an account of the nomination of a Convention to reform an account of the nomination of a Convention to the nom

honest opinions.

ionest opinions. . . . first ballot, and of course the nomi-I had intended to accompany this nation as Vice President.

Rateigh, June 6. 1832.

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sing for averdanced by the even sense favor. **Log-reling* is a Legislature of a Convention to retorn an estimate of the path of the path

doing I should have been voting what for the resorded amongst the land resords of the country of Washington, or the country of Columbia within as a long or industry of the fire country of the States, and the Country of the States are distanced in North Carulina is unequal; and that I may be held fully justified that these two States were detailed to the Country of the State.

But above all others, we are Iallian the regular and that I may be held fully justified that these two States were detailed to the Country of the State.

But above all others, we are Iallian the course I have taken in de-clining the slation, which I am left course I have taken in de-clining the slation, which I am left course I have taken in de-clining the slation, which I am left course I have taken in de-clining the slation, which I am left course I have taken in de-clining the slation, which I am left country the course I have taken in de-clining the slation, which I am left course I have taken in de-clining the slation, which I am left course I have taken in de-clining the slation, which I am left course I have taken in de-clining the slation, which I am left course I have a slation, which I am left course I have a slation, which I am left course I have a slation, which I am left course I have a slation. It is convicted to be specified to the States and that I may be held fully justified that these two States and that I may be held fully justified that these two States and that I may be held fully justified that these two I am I am necessary the course I have a slation. It is convicted to be st this, shall the claims of a majority to concur in the majority thus retiring tion, than the votes of the five antiment of the strong those and my probable interests. It is because I am not willing to say is because I am not willing to say best evidenmen my power that your factory, the cule of voting, and the confidence fias not been misplaced... number necessary to a choice the and my gratification is sensibly convention proceeded to a ballot. but I cannot believe that my friends Government can be effected only by heightened at fluding myself able to The result was 268 for Martin Van would ask me to disregard in such a Convention of unlimited powers, surrender my ambition and your Buren.—19 for P. P. Barbour.—26 manner the obvious dictates of can- and that such a Convention may updor and duty uncontrolled by a love turn all the old foundations of our principles, my conscience, and my Buren more than two thirds on the

> plain statement of my motives, by a The delegation from Virginia conshort view of the course which I felt sisting of upwards of 90 members, of it my duty to take during the last high character from every part of directly before the people of this advanced this doctrine and support county, in the confidence that many would support me, notwithstanding this our difference in opinion. But I have excused myself before such friends, and now do so before you, by the sincere declaration that I have no disposition to become a leader or director of public opinion; Judiciary of a State—the restriction my doubt in the confidence that many dotted this doctrine and support, and the confidence that many ed it; yet, with as perfect honesty as that which has, I doubt not, influenced their minds, I have come to a different opinion. I think that restrictions may be put upon a Constitution of the comes from the Legislature and the restrictions may be put upon a Constitution of the comes from the Legislature and the restriction of public opinion; Judiciary of a State—the restriction my course, if friend sould write with them in formula in the confidence that many doubt not, in the confidence that many interesting questions that were brought before the Sasembly; but though I have before the Assembly; but though I have before the College the serior that I have before the Assembly; but though I have before the Assembly; but though I have before the College the serior that I have before the Assembly; but though I hav

I was perfectly disposed in con-To the Jackson Central Committee, vention, as I had been before, to unite GENTLEMEN-You have already with our southern brethern upon surrender of an honorable post ty of the Delegate-the force of pub- learnt the result of the proceedings some candidate agreeing with us in which your confidence and warm lie opinion, and the restraints of of the Baltimore Convention. As it all our opinions on measures of pasupport made grateful to me, but moral obligation. The Conven- may however, be a matter of some tional policy. I thought theu, as I which is resigned to a sense of duty tions which were called in the old interest to you, as well as to our think now, that the friends of the -made more casy, I admit, by the thirteen States of this Union, to con- friends in other parts of the State, administration in the South, should considerations of private comfort sider of, and to adopt or reject the to have a more particular, detail of have submitted their claims and pre-Federal Constitution, were limited the transactions, and principles upon ferences fairly to the ampirage of Conventions, We have had two which the Convention acted, and the the great body of their party, and I have no ends to answer by this limited Convention in North Caroli- delegation from each State being abide the result. I was well satis-Citizens, in the deceitful cant of one Address but to justify my own course va since our Constitution was adopt- left to make such explanation as they fied, that a southern candidate uniwho is asking honors at your hands, of conduct, yet I wish it may be dis- ed. True it is, Fellow-Citizens, might deem advisable—I avail my ting only the six plantation states (as and I may now, at least, be credit finetly understood what it is I do very great and embarrassing difficul- self of the first leisure moment, since they are termed) could not possibly ed for candour, when I declare to think. I was entirely opposed (and ties might grow out of any attempt my return home, to make this com- succeed. I was as well satisfied that you, that I have found in the short shall eyer be so) to any mode of a limited Convention to pass the munication. In doing so, I am not a candidate from the North East or experience of one year, that an ac- combining this question of a change bounds of the authority conferred on to be understood as speaking the North West, without a union of interest of others, the life will of the Constitution with any other them. Yet precisely similar emsentiments of others, the life will of the Constitution with any other be highly injurious to my personal interest—especially with the change barrassments would result, if we deaver to speak of things as they cessful. I honestly endeavored to interests—must unavoidably interfive with my professional engagemuch rather consent, as a citizen of our Seat of Government. I had suppose (which we may as well do) are; in the language of truth and sin- inform myself, by a free interchange much rather consent, as a citizen of the Legislative and Judicial departice of the language of truth and sin- inform myself, by a free interchange much rather consent, as a citizen of the Legislative and Judicial departice of the language of truth and sin- inform myself, by a free interchange much rather consent, as a citizen of the Legislative and Judicial departice of the language of truth and sin- inform myself, by a free interchange much rather consent, as a citizen of the Legislative and Judicial departice of the language of truth and sin- inform myself, by a free interchange much rather consent, as a citizen of the Legislative and Judicial departice of the language of truth and sin- inform myself, by a free interchange much rather consent, as a citizen of the Legislative and Judicial departice of the language of truth and sin- inform myself, by a free interchange much rather consent, as a citizen of the Legislative and Judicial departice of the language of truth and sin- inform myself, by a free interchange much rather consent, as a citizen of the Legislative and Judicial departice of the language of truth and sin- inform myself, by a free interchange much rather consent, as a citizen of the Legislative and Judicial departice of the language of truth and sin- inform myself, by a free interchange much rather consent, as a citizen of the Legislative and Judicial departice of the language of truth and sin- inform myself, by a free interchange much rather consents. in no small degree to mar the peace vention to consider of each subject, are imposed on them by the Consti- as practicable a division among the portant to our success. I became and domestic comforts of a sensitive than to have both before one Conventumen —all to an extent which I had tion, where the temptation may be people to make their responsibili-