



LAWRENCEBURGH.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1835.

Those persons who have in their possession proposals for this paper, will confer a favor on the editors by forwarding them immediately to this office. Persons who have subscribed and do not receive their papers, would do well to send in their names so that they may receive the first numbers.

The late period at which our paper makes its appearance, has prevented the publication of the President's Message in this number. We presume that the greater number of our readers, have already had the pleasure of perusing that excellent document.

The Legislature of this state convenes on Monday next, (10th January,) at Indianapolis the permanent seat of government for the state of Indiana.

The first part of the session will, no doubt, be taken up in the election of United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Taylor, whose term of service expires the present session.—And should Mr. Blackford receive this appointment, there will be an election for Supreme Judge to fill that vacancy. There will also be an election for Secretary of State, to succeed R. A. New, the present Secretary. There may be several other vacancies occasioned by these appointments, which it will be the duty of the legislature to fill.—Mr Eggleston and Mr. Wick, circuit Judges, are candidates—one for Supreme Judge and the other for Secretary of State.

There will, perhaps, be several amendments made to the laws passed at last session, and incorporated in the revised code, particularly the law respecting the collection of the state revenue, the execution law, and one or two others which immediately interest the people. We hope the legislature will act with deliberation, and make no changes which are not absolutely necessary. They must recollect, that these laws have not received the test of experience, which alone can demonstrate their usefulness, or show their defects. The revision and printing of these laws, have cost the people too much to admit of their being thrown aside for imaginary imperfections. We are willing to have every change made, which will meliorate the condition of our citizens.—Money is scarce and difficult to be procured for the payment of taxes; yet, we do not believe the collection under the new act, to be so oppressive as imagined; the difference in time of payment under the new and old law, cannot be great—one or two months. It was absolutely necessary that some changes should take place in the system, to prevent collectors from retaining the public funds in their hands, and speculating on them, when they ought to be paid into the treasury.* The advantages of the change will be clearly discovered in a short time, should the present system be continued. Would it not be better to bear an evil for a short period, than to put it off until it becomes too grievous to be borne?

*By a reference to the 'Report of the Committee of Ways and Means,' made at the last session of the legislature, it will be seen, that the balance due from collectors of the state revenue, from the year 1816 to 1824, amounts to \$26,100 19; part of this sum may have been paid within the last year, say \$10,000; the balance remains yet to be collected, a part of which, from its long standing and other reasons, will never be realized.

APPROPRIATION TO LAFAYETTE.

We have pleasure in announcing that the proposition for a grant of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, and an entire township of land, (23,940 acres,) has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress. Each House has passed a bill of its own, but the joint sanction required to one or the other of them, after what has passed, may be considered a matter of course. The thing is done, and with an unanimity which has few examples in our legislative annals.

It was desirable, doubtless, that the measure should have been adopted by a vote entirely unanimous, and without debate. But, if it had not been debated, and if there had not been conflicting opinions upon the matter, it would have been out of union with the character of our government. The difference of opinion was one as to mode and quantity, and not as to principle. We have great satisfaction in stating that, out of the dissentient voices, very few were opposed to the principle of the bill, and no one questioned or disparaged the merits of the eminent individual for whose benefit it is intended.

Nat. Int.

At a horse race at Croningen on the 25th Sept. the winning horse was rode by a girl only 12 years old.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

December 14, 1834.

Mr. BENTON, of Missouri, presented a petition, praying,
1st. That the right of an unmolested passage for persons and property, upon a designated route, between the frontiers of Missouri and the internal provinces of Mexico, might be obtained by treaty stipulations, from the Indians referred to.

2d. That a military post and an Indian agency might be established on the Arkansas river, by the proposed route.

Upon motion of Mr. EATON, the petition was referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BARTON called up the memorial of the delegation of the Cherokee nation of Indians, presented at the last session, praying authority from Congress to enable them to regulate their municipal concerns, by taxing merchants and pedlars, trading within their nation; and on his motion, it was referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed on Roads and Canals, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate then adjourned.

December 15.

Mr. HAYNE moved that that so much of the President's Message as relates to the provision for Gen. LAFAYETTE, be referred to a select committee of five.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. BROWN, to appoint a committee on roads and canals, was then taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER observed, that he was one of those who believed that this was a subject on which Congress had no right to legislate; that he believed it to be unconstitutional, and that, for his part, he was determined to raise his voice and vote against the resolution.

Mr. ROGERS said, it would be impossible to proceed regularly without a committee on this subject; that it was the practice of the Senate, and a very necessary one, to have such a committee.

Mr. NORRIS said he was sorry to find the gentleman from Maine opposed to the appointment of a committee on this subject. He thought the gentleman's scruples would have time enough to operate upon his mind hereafter. He alluded to the circumstance of the President's calling the attention of Congress to the subject of internal improvements; and observed, in relation to the message, that, though he had not the greatest confidence in every part of it, yet he was very well satisfied with the opinion of the Executive on this important subject. He would vote for the resolution, with an eye directed to the promotion of the general prosperity of the country.

The question was then put and carried—ayes 18.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, the Senate went into the consideration of executive business; after which,

The Senate adjourned.

Monday, December 20.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

Mr. HAYNE, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of making provision for Gen. Lafayette, reported the following bill:

A BILL making provision for General Lafayette.

Be it enacted, &c. That the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars be, and the same is hereby, granted to Major General Lafayette, in compensation for his important services and expenditures during the American Revolution, and that, for this purpose, a stock to that amount be issued in his favor, dated the 4th July, 1824, bearing an annual interest of six per cent, payable quarterly yearly, and redeemable on the 31st December, 1834.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That one complete and entire Township of Land be, and the same is hereby, granted to the said Major General Lafayette, and that the President of the United States be authorized to cause the said Township to be located on any of the Public Lands, which remain unsold, and that Patents be issued to General Lafayette for the same.

The bill was twice read, by general consent, and Mr. HAYNE gave notice that he should move its third reading to-morrow.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, laid the following resolutions on the table:

"Resolved, That the public lands of the United States be appropriated and pledged as a permanent and perpetual fund for education and Internal Improvement.

"Resolved, That the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, after defraying the incidental expenses, be annually invested by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the stock of the Bank of the United States, or in the stock of the Government, or other stock, as Congress may direct, together with the interest annually accruing thereon.

"Resolved, That the year following the return of the next census, and immediately after the apportionment of Representatives, and every tenth year thereafter, the pro-

ceeds of the interests arising on the said capital stock, shall be distributed among the several states according to the ratio of representation; one-half of which sum shall constitute a fund for education, and the other half shall constitute a fund for internal improvement, to be applied to these objects, under the authority of the respective states."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14.

On motion of Mr. JENNINGS, of Indiana, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the price of such portions of the public lands as shall have been exposed to sale for sixteen years, and remain unsold, to fifty cents per acre; and that such portions of the public lands as have been exposed to sale for eight years, and remain unsold, be reduced in price to seventy-five cents per acre.

[Mr. J. stated that he offered this resolution, in consequence of the Legislature of the State which he represents having expressed an opinion favorable to this change.]

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing, by law, that any judicial or other civil officer of the Government of the United States, who shall hereafter engage in fighting a duel, or in challenging, assisting, or encouraging, any other person so to engage, shall forfeit the office by him so held, and be ever afterwards rendered incapable of holding the like or other office under the government.

Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, called for the previous question of consideration, which was put, and the House agreed to consider the resolution.

Mr. POINSETT, of S. Carolina, then moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion was negatived, and the resolution was adopted without a division being called for, though not without a considerable negative vote.

December 15.

On motion of Mr. JENNINGS, of Ia. it was Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating money upon a pledge of the three per cent. fund of Indiana, to enable said state to construct a canal round the falls of Ohio, at Jeffersonville, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. WHIFFLE, of N. H. laid on the table the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, any information which he may possess, and which, in his opinion, it may not be improper to make public, relative to the intentions of the allied powers of Europe, to aid Spain in the subjugation and recovery of her former colonies in America.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. WHIFFLE, calling for information as to the intention of the Allied Powers to aid Spain in recovering her former dominions in South America, was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. TEST, of Indiana, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing in force, for one year from and after the tenth day of April, 1825, the act entitled "An act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands," approved May 18th, 1824; and whether any alterations in said act be necessary.

Wednesday, December 22.

On motion of Mr. JENNINGS, of Indiana, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of vesting in the trustees who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed by the inhabitants of the "Illinois Grant," in the State of Indiana, the fee simple in certain lands appropriated by Congress for the support of schools in said grant, for the sole use for which said lands were originally granted, and conformable to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of that State.

FRENCH SPOILIATIONS.

France is said to be abounding in wealth, we are glad to hear of it; and hope she will no longer delay appropriating some millions of it to the payment of our citizens for the property she plundered from them some years since. She has been made to pay the utmost franc for her spoiliations on the property of the subjects of the European nations, and cannot, with impunity, or honor, much longer delay to remunerate those who have a much stronger claim on her justice.

Boston Centinel.

A director of one of the Banks in Lancaster (Penn.) is said to have been detected in forgeries to the amount of upwards of \$70,000.

The following good-natured article we find in the Connecticut Mirror of the 6th inst.

Hartford, Dec. 6.

NEWS.—On Wednesday last, the vote, through the four and twenty States of this Union, were taken for a new President. Whether any body be elected by the people, and if not, who will go into the House, is at present, no concern of ours; but we shall, at any rate, on or about the 4th of March next have a new President. This new President will then be greeted by men of all parties, who will declare, that, though, through well intended, but mistaken zeal, they may, in their blindness, have been urgent for another candidate; yet, could they have foreseen the event, they would have been for him, and now rejoice at his success.—The whole country would be filled with rejoicing Shimeis, who will come out to meet him with the whole left-handed tribe of Benjamin.

Caution.—Bills of the Burlington Bank are in circulation, altered from one to ten dollars, handsomely executed. The true 10 dollar bills have two vignette figures, and a large X in the centre. The altered ones, have but one figure. Bills on the Plattsburgh Bank, of a similar description, are also in circulation. N. Y. Adv.

The Legislature of Kentucky has repealed the law organizing the Court of Appeals, and passed another constituting a similar Court. This has been done for the purpose of removing the present judges of that court, and placing on the bench, such as will support the constitutionality of the Relief Laws of that state.

On Saturday last, there was but one solitary debtor in the debtor's prison, in the city of New York, and he was liberated on the day following. The jail was, of course, entirely empty, and the gates and doors of the prison were placed ajar, or left open, as an indication of the fact. The Editor of the Daily Advertiser states that such a case has not occurred for twenty-seven years, and very properly observes that it is highly creditable to the population of New York.

Nat. Int.

JOHN McLEAN has been elected a Senator of the United States from the state of ILLINOIS, vice NINIAN EDWARDS, resigned. We have not seen the state of the vote, but it is reported that, in joint ballot of the two Houses, he had a majority of 10 votes over Mr. EDWARDS, who was a candidate for reelection to that office.

Complaint has been made to the Legislature of Kentucky, that one of the members procured his election by treating with whiskey, brandy and sugar—and a committee was appointed to investigate the subject.

Despatches from the Mexican minister at Washington from his government, have been brought by Capt. Boyer of the Emma arrived at New York.

Prolific.—A lady was presented by her accoucher, yesterday, with three fine boys at a birth—the whole party is likely to do well. N. Y. Advocate.

EXTRACT.

"In our country the highest man is not above the people; the humblest is not below the people. If the rich may be said to have additional protection, they have not additional power. Nor does wealth here form a permanent distinction of families. Those who are wealthy to-day, pass to the tomb, and their children divide their estates.—Property thus is divided quite as fast as it accumulates. No family can, without its own exertions, stand erect for a long time under our statute of descents and distributions, and only true and legitimate law. It silently and quietly dissolves the mass heaped up by the toil and diligence of a long life of enterprise and industry. Property is thus continually changing like the waves of the sea—one wave rises and is soon swallowed up in the vast abyss, and is seen no more. Another rises, and having reached its destined limits falls gently away, and is succeeded by yet another, which, in its turn, breaks and dies gently on the shore. The richest man among us may be brought down to the humblest level; and the child with scarcely clothes to cover its nakedness, may rise to the highest office in the government; and the poor man, while he rocks his infant on his knees, may justly indulge the consolation, that if he possesses talents and virtue, there is no office beyond the reach of his honourable ambition."

MOSES HITCHCOCK,
(ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.)

CONTINUES to practice LAW, in the Office formerly occupied by Lawrence and Hitchcock, and will attend punctually to any business in the line of his profession.
January 7, 1835.