

## COMMUNICATION.

### TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen.—It appears from a few insignificant sentences, signed a 'Voter,' inserted in your 20th number, that I am called upon to name my friends, and to number them. How wonderfully this modern Junius has managed circumstance to gratify curiosity. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and why should I let a Mr. Voter toil through six whole lines of a newspaper and not gratify him? Then, Mr. Voter, although you have attacked me assassin-like, from your dark and, as you may suppose, inaccessible position, without any provocation whatever, still I shall endeavor to gratify you, and, (as Paddy told the Priest,) shall begin to develope the required mystery, about where you concluded your pitiful observations. Yes, thou reasoner of 'constituent district' memory, thou would be public derider, why not name friends, nay and number them too, when a gentleman of distinction, "fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell" asks so graciously?

To proceed; driving all your fine spun diction before me, I shall endeavor to gratify your mighty mind, by telling you, in the first place, that when you say "the constituents would offer those they may think capable of representing the district," you are trying to inform the public that you are acquainted with me, and that your place of residence must be Randolph township. Let your place of residence be where it may, and your name decorated with, or without, high placed epithets, I have ever, and, always will, detest a poor spiritless devil, who, to gain a little favor, or a supposed sounding fame, tries to injure the character or wound the feelings of a competitor, that a particular point may be gained. Dastard like you have taken your position within the walls of your snug parlour; and, for the purpose of trying to lash your naked abilities through the world, I should be glad to know, expressly, who you are.

And, now for it, honestly and distinctly: you want to know who my friends are.—Know ye then, sir, knight of the Rueful Countenance, that many of them live in cabins; are respectable and honest; and any instruction from a wiseacre, or gentleman corresponding in character with your worthy person, I can assure you, will hardly be received by them. As to their numbers you shall be gratified in this particular after the first Monday in August next. And again, Mr. Voter, none of those friends have ever turned their backs to an insulting savage foe; coasted the Ohio river for safety; declared the people of Laughery half savages, because it was feared they were about to vote against a certain office candidate in this part of the district, or applied the wash ball to the lilyed hand of affluence, after necessity, or a love of place, called upon them to take the man of common circumstances by the hand. Indians, half savages and scented hands will not do for many independent voters of the district, I can assure you. But the Indians, thank heaven, have, by the valor of other persons than a voter & co., been driven from the mouth of Hogan. And—

*He that fights to runaway,  
May live to fight another day;  
But when a fight becomes a chase,  
Savages were dangerous, who won the race?*

It is more than likely, an Ohio coasting may only be considered a common trip of pleasure. Many gentlemen may have a desire to navigate the placid waters of the Ohio, and, at the same time, have no great relish for the war-whoop, scalping knife, or tomahawk. Heroes of other days! "History's emblazoned page, should consecrate their names." Mr. Voter you are biting an old rasp I would have recollect—I shoe horses sometimes. Save your precious teeth or they may be worn to the gums; as you have strained at a gnat, therefore take care you do not swallow a camel, before you have satiated your chagrin.

After a few more observations—for

*"Were you so tall as to reach the pole,  
Or grasp the ocean with your span,  
You must be measured by your soul;  
The mind's the standard of the man!"*

I shall have done with you for the present, and, if you please, you may say forever. You have interrogated me, and derided and endeavored to instruct those who may be friendly to me. And after all your noise and confusion, how have you done it? You say I am incapable of representing 'the district.' What, have I offered to represent 'the district?' I think not. I have offered myself a candidate to represent the county of Dearborn if elected, and the 'constituents' have on the first Monday in August next to determine that matter. You are living, Mr. Voter, in a glass house, therefore you ought not to have thrown stones, sticks, or any missile weapons whatever; still your spirit seems to be willing, although your mortal hopes of derision are weak. Your censure, levelled directly at the comprehensions of the 'constituents of the district,' will be like dewdrops on a lion's mane, they may shine in the rays of the morning for a moment, but the warmth of a mid-day atmosphere will dry them up, and leave naught a-

gain behind. The bubble, (of vote for such-a-one—he is only qualified,) will burst through public opinion, and then down must come your pail of milk, and with it all your imaginary happiness. Nothing, Mr. Voter, short of the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds can consign your admirable six line production to oblivion; every cabin in the district, should have it placed high and dry for 'constituent' inspection, that he who runs may read. From thence the wise could then be instructed, and a fool could be notified of his folly; the partizan could then see the impropriety of attempting to write without consulting times or circumstances, and the propriety of healing dissensions rather than to aggravate them. And from your own folly, Mr. Voter, your party (if you are not an any-thingarian) may have to encounter a contest, similar to one, where the whole force of argument rested on poverty, and the cabin house; and now from that cabin, I wish you peace and plenty, and may not fears and political squabbles disturb you more.

JAMES T. POLLOCK.  
Randolph township, June 1, 1826.

*We embrace the first opportunity to lay before our readers, a concise and comprehensive view of the late proceedings of Congress; it is unnecessary to urge, what interest ought to dictate to every person, an attentive perusal of the following Circular.*

Washington, May 15, 1826.

SIR,

The labours of a long, and I may say, rather a boisterous session, are about drawing to a close, when we shall again realize the felicity of returning to the bosom of our homes and our friends; and which, after a protracted absence, marked with all the care and solicitude attendant upon public life, is truly exquisite; but when we can take with us the reflection, that our country is prosperous and happy, language is inadequate to its expression. We behold in every class of society, the most flattering results from the operations of our free republican institutions. The blessings of peace and plenty abound in every part of our widely extended territory. Religion, morals, and learning, are diffusing themselves among the people generally, while science, the arts, and a knowledge of self-government, are advancing with a firm and steady step. The unwearyed hand of industry is daily multiplying the resources of the country, and placing us in a situation, not to court the smile, or dread the frown of foreign power.

The progress of internal improvements is providing the means of a more easy and general intercourse with each other, whereby our population will be rendered more homogenous, and we, enabled to secure to posterity, the indissoluble union and confederation of the independent states.

We are at peace with all the world; and I believe I can say, that no unfriendly feeling exists between us and any power on the globe. Our foreign relations remain much the same as at the last time I addressed you, except that we have since formed some commercial treaties, with the new republics of the south.

The present session has been protracted to a considerable length, and very little business of a general nature done; but this is more owing to the novelty of the topics presented for discussion, than any want of attention to business. For I believe it may be truly said, that Congress were never more sedulously or vigilantly employed at any session, since the establishment of the present constitution.

The resolution to amend the constitution became a prolific source of forensic contention, which consumed much time, and finally ended in the determination, that the election of President should not be decided by the House of Representatives in any event, and the appointment of a committee of twenty-four members, of which Mr. M'Duffie was chairman;—but who never made any report.

I was myself anxious, having spent so much time on the subject, that a report should be made, and submitted to the consideration of the people, for their decision; but could not succeed in getting it done. I voted for the proposition to take the election from the House; because I am satisfied, that if any one principle in politics is better established than another, it is this—that the people ought always to have the choosing of their rulers. But in making this change, much difficulty will be found in the detail, for, in returning the election back again to the people, after having failed to elect, you have to diminish the number from which the choice is to be made; and the want of a correct practical rule, for ascertaining the public will, in relation to the persons in nomination, almost entirely precludes the possibility of doing justice, in making the selection of those to be voted for, in the last resort.

Suppose you adopt the principle, that the two persons who obtain the greatest number of votes in the primary election, shall be returned for a second: you put it in the power of the two largest states in the union to make the president, or

at least, you put it out of the power of the small ones, ever to succeed in doing so. And when there are many candidates offer, in pursuing that principle, you may return back to the people for their second choice, the two most unpopular men in nomination. I presume the legislature of our own state, saw those difficulties last winter, when, by their resolution, they intimated no desire, that a change in the constitution should take place. I was, however, induced to vote for the proposition for the reason before stated; and because I thought it due to the people, to furnish them with an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject, after having spent so much of their money, in coming to a conclusion.

The Panama mission, though more novel in its character, and quite as interesting in its nature, did not consume so much of the time of the House, as the foregoing topic. I consider it as a measure of the deepest interest to this government, not that I suppose any very great actual benefits are to result from stipulations to be entered into there, other than we might obtain by the usual mode of negociation, but as a measure of safety, calculated to prevent unknown, and unthought-of evils, which might originate and grow out of their deliberations there, if unattended by us. I need, however, say but little on the subject, as I have given my views upon it more at large on another occasion.

The finances of the country appear to be in a very prosperous condition.—On the first of October, 1824, the public debt was ninety million seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars; and after paying the Florida claims, amounting to five millions of dollars, the debt on the first of October, 1825, was reduced to eighty millions nine hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars, which is the present amount of the public debt, except the variation which has taken place since that date; and circumstances warrant the opinion, that that variation is in favour of its reduction rather than its augmentation. The revenue accruing to the government for the year 1825, was twenty-four millions of dollars: the amount actually received into the Treasury for that year, was twenty-one million nine hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-nine. The expenditures of the government from the 1st of January, 1825, until the first of October, in the same year, were twenty millions. The probable receipts into the Treasury for the year 1826, are estimated at twenty-five millions and a half; and the probable expenditure for the same year, including the payment of ten millions towards the interest and reduction of the public debt, is estimated at twenty millions and a half of dollars. About a million of the above revenue is received for public lands. By the operation of the sinking fund the public debt must be extinguished in about ten or twelve years.

Our commerce is not less flourishing than the state of our finances. It seems that during the year ending the 30th of September, 1825 our imports amounted to ninety-six million three hundred & forty thousand and seventy-five dollars—of which amount, ninety-two millions nine hundred and two thousand five hundred and twelve dollars, was imported in our own vessels;—our exports for the same time, amounted to ninety-nine millions five hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars—of which amount, about sixty-seven millions were of domestic origin, and about fifty-eight and a half millions of the above amount, was exported in our own vessels, so it appears, our exports, overran our imports, about three millions; and what is extremely flattering to the friends of the tariff policy, or in other words, domestic industry, about six millions of these exports were American manufactures. This proves unequivocally, the fallacy of the doctrine, which confines our industry to the cultivation of our soil alone, as well as the prediction, that the encouragement of manufactures, was to dry up the sources of revenue, and drive us to the necessity of levying a direct tax, for the support of the government; for there is nothing more clear than the fact, that this amount of domestic manufactures, must have been exchanged in the country to which it was exported, either for specie, which would swell the amount of national capital, or for goods which would be subject to duty on importation, and thereby throw a million or more of revenue into the national treasury; and happy indeed will it be for this country, when the duties arising on the return cargoes, which we receive in exchange for our domestic manufactures, shall produce a sufficient revenue, to defray the ordinary expenditures of the government.—The system of internal improvements although not progressing towards perfection with the rapidity of some other of our national institutions, yet the prospects of final success in that, is quite flattering. A correct and liberal construction of the national charter, aided by the powerful genius of enlightened men of the day, is gaining ground in

the public esteem, and bids fair ere long, to triumph over that miserable interpretation of our national rights, which confines itself to the letter, regardless of the noble spirit that breathes through every line of its context.

To give a detail of the various projects in this branch of our political economy, which have been set on foot by Congress, are now in a state of progressive maturity, would swell a letter of this description entirely beyond its due limits; suffice to say, generally, they are many and important.

In relation to those which more immediately interest us, I shall be a little more particular. It was intended if possible, to have procured an act of Congress for making a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river and the Lake Michigan, and the Wabash river and Lake Erie, and in furtherance of those objects, bills were reported in both houses for the Illinois canal, & in the Senate for the one in our state. No final question was ever taken upon the one in Illinois in the H. of Representatives, as it was thought best first to try it in the Senate; other than we might obtain by the usual mode of negociation, but as a measure of safety, calculated to prevent unknown, and unthought-of evils, which might originate and grow out of their deliberations there, if unattended by us. I need, however, say but little on the subject, as I have given my views upon it more at large on another occasion.

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In respect to the army and navy; the present peace establishment consists of a land force of between six and seven thousand rank and file, including a major general, two brigadiers, and a sufficient number of field and staff officers to command the force, and which appears to be properly disposed for the defence of the union, in good order, and well disciplined. This force is stationed at various points, and are kept in employment, in building and repairing such fortifications as have been recommended by the department of war, and sanctioned by Congress.

Our navy consists of 7 ships of the line, (74's) 6 frigates of the first class, (44's) 4 frigates of the second class, (three thirty-sixes and one thirty guns) two corvettes, (24 guns) four sloops of war, (eigteen guns) nine other vessels, five of which carry twelve guns each. Out of these, five of the seventy-fours, and three of the forty-fours, are in ordinary; the remainder are well manned and equipped, and actively employed on various stations, for the protection of our commerce from piracy, and in the suppression of the slave trade. And here I beg leave to say, if my opinion shall be entitled to any weight, that so far as I am acquainted with the situation of public affairs, (and I have made it my business to examine into them pretty minutely,) the officers in the various executive branches of the government, both civil and military, deserve much credit for the honesty, vigilance, and economy with which they conduct their several departments, and discharge their several public functions.

The unfortunate differences between the Creek Indians, and between the United States and Georgia, have been settled, pretty much I believe to the satisfaction of all parties. In the treaty subsequently entered into between this government and the Creeks, all, or nearly all, the lands in Georgia are ceded by the Indians to the United States, and provision is made by law, for the removal of those tribes to a place designated for them, beyond the Mississippi river.—A bill has passed the Senate without opposition, and will, no doubt, pass the House of Representatives, authorizing the President to hold treaties with all the Indians interested in lands in our state, for the purpose. The treaty I expect

will be held this fall, perhaps at fort Wayne.

In regard to the public lands, an act has passed both Houses, and has been sanctioned by the President, for the relief of debtors to the United States, for public lands, more liberal in its terms than the act of eighteen hundred and twenty-four. The act authorizes all persons who have taken an extension of credit on their land at any time, to relinquish to the government, any legal sub-division of land, on or before the 4th day of July, 1827, and pay the balance without interest; and on such balance they obtain a deduction of thirty-seven and a half per centum; and all persons holding certificates of land, which are forfeited, or subject to forfeiture, since the year 1800, and not actually sold, may pay them out of the office, without interest, at any time before the 1st day of May, 1827, and shall receive the same deduction of thirty-seven and a half per centum, as in the other cases. I am happy to have it in my power to remind you, that the predictions in this respect, mentioned in my circular letter last year, have been amply verified. Bills for the graduation of the price of public lands, and reducing them in the old districts, are still pending in the Senate, but the probability is, they will not be acted on by the present session. However, the principle upon which those bills are founded, is gaining ground in public opinion, and flatters our hopes of future success.

In conclusion, permit me to say, by way of apology, that a knowledge of the science of legislation, is not to be acquired in a day, it is the labour of years; it is the consummation of all human knowledge; it can be fully understood by those only, who understand every other science; and to legislate efficiently, one must have acquired a character and standing among those with whom he is associated in council, so as to obtain their confidence, not only in his ability, but his integrity. I know I have applied the limited faculties with which the Author of my being has endowed me, with as much vigilance and attention, as any one during my public service, and yet I find I have much to acquire before I shall be able to do you that justice I could wish. —Hence, while I freely admit you may find those who can serve you with more ability, I do as certainly know, none will represent you with more zeal and fidelity. I have taken, it is true, but an humble part in those great measures, which are calculated to carry forward our common country, with the greatest rapidity, to that point of national honor and glory, to which she is destined ere long to arrive; yet I have the consolation to know, that I have never for a moment deserted my post, or in any single instance, neglected what I thought my duty. And, sir, whatever may be the term of my public service, I shall ever recollect, with pride and gratitude, to the latest period of my life, the high and dignified station with which I was honored by my fellow-citizens, and by which, it was put in my power to render them the humble services I have.

Yours, respectfully,  
JOHN TEST.

M. G. HOWARD.

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

IAS removed to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he will faithfully attend to professional business intrusted to his care. He will attend the circuit courts in Dearborn, Switzerland, Ripley and Franklin counties, also the Supreme and U. States courts at Indianapolis. Office on High Street, one door below Gray's Inn. Feb. 25, 1826. 8—ff.

JOHN MPIKE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

IAS commenced the practice of the Law in the third Judicial Circuit. Office on Walnut street, opposite the Church.

Lawrenceburg, May 11, 1826. 18—ff.

TROT STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and will keep constantly for sale, at his old stand (one door below S. Wood's Hotel) a general assortment of

BAR AND HOOP IRON,

NAILS, CASTINGS,

and Iron Mongery in general, which will be sold low for cash or approved country produce. As he intends keeping nothing but what is of Domestic Manufacture, he respectfully solicits a share of public custom.

A. SMITH.

Lawrenceburg, June 7, 1826. 24—ff

N. B. On hand a few superior Lambs' Wool HATS, which will be sold low by the dozen or single.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE approaching Anniversary of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated at Rising Sun Lodge No. 6, of Free and Accepted Masons, where Members of the order in good standing are generally invited to attend.

H. JAMES, Sec. P. T.

June 5, 1826.

LOOK AT THIS!!

ANY person wishing to purchase my FARM, on north Hogan, in Dearborn county, two miles from Aurora, half a mile from Wilmington, can have a credit for one half of the purchase money from one to three years, if wanted. As to the quality of the land, situation, and convenience of water, &c. come and see for yourself.

STEPHEN J. PAIN.

May 16, 1826. 19—ff

RAGS! RAGS!

THE highest price in CASH or writing paper given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS at this office.