

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Company hereby incorporated, to cut, make, and construct the said canal, with good and sufficient locks, on the most improved plan for expedition in the use thereof, and with a width of not less than forty feet at the surface of the water therein, or of twenty-eight feet at the bottom thereof, unless the quality of the soil shall require a narrow base, to admit of a sufficient slope to preserve the banks from sliding down, and sufficient to admit, at all seasons, the navigation of boats and rafts with a depth of not less than four feet water, at the least; and whenever wastes shall be essential to the security of the said canal, and in no other situation whatever, along the same the waste water of the said canal may be, from time to time, sold or disposed of by the said Company, for the purpose of supplying such works and machinery as require a water power; along one side at least, of the said canal, and such aqueducts as it may render necessary, there shall be provided, throughout its whole extent, a towing path of sufficient breadth to apply the power of horses to the navigation thereof.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the stock of the said company shall be considered as personal estate, and shall only be transferable by the owners thereof, in person or by proxy, on the books of the company: Provided, That no transfer shall be made, except for one or more whole shares, and not for part of such share or shares, and that no share or shares shall at any time be sold, conveyed, or held in trust, for the use and benefit, or in the name of another, whereby the said President and Directors, or the stockholders of the said company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged, or made to answer concerning any such trust; but that every person appearing, as aforesaid, to be a stockholder, shall, as to the others of the said company, be, to every intent, taken absolutely as such; but as between any trustee, and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy may be pursued.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That, if the capital aforesaid shall prove insufficient, it shall and may be lawful for the said company, from time to time, to increase the said capital, by the addition of so many whole shares as shall be judged necessary by the said stockholders, or a majority of them, present at any general meeting of the said company; and the said President and Directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required, after giving at least two months' previous notice thereof in such newspapers as they may think proper, to open books at such places as they shall think proper, for receiving such additional subscriptions, in which the stockholders of the said company, for the time being, shall, and are, hereby, declared to have the preference of all others, for the first thirty days after the said books shall be opened, as aforesaid, of taking and subscribing for so many whole shares as any of them shall choose; and the said President and Directors are hereby requested to observe, in all other respects, the same rules therein, as are by this act prescribed for receiving and adjusting the first subscriptions, and in like manner to return, under the hands of any three or more of them, an exact list of such additional subscriptions, with the sums subscribed, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to be by him preserved, as aforesaid; and all stockholders of such additional shares shall, and are hereby declared to be, from thenceforward, incorporated into the said company.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That, whenever it shall become necessary to subject the lands of any individuals to the purposes provided for in this act, and their consent cannot be obtained, it shall and may be lawful for the company to enter upon such land, and proceed to the execution of such works as may be requisite; and that the pendency of any proceedings in any suit, in the nature of a writ of ad quod damnum, or any other proceedings shall not hinder or delay the progress of the work; and it shall be duty of every Court to give precedence to controversies which may arise between the company created by this act, and the proprietors of land sought to be condemned for public uses, and to determine them in preference to all other causes.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That the Common Council of the town of Alexandria be, and they are hereby, authorized to subscribe for the capital stock of the said Company, on behalf of the Corporation of the said town, and to borrow money for the payment thereof, and to raise by taxes, to be imposed on the inhabitants of the said town, and the property therein, such sums and shall be necessary for the payment of such subscriptions or loans.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.
APPROVED, May 26, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Lawrenceburg, June 9, 1830.

TO COL. JOHN SPENCER.

SIR:—Having discovered that you are charging me with treating you unfairly, on the subject of the ensuing election, and that you are making those charges to my customers in a manner calculated to injure my business; I am induced respectfully to address you, in a friendly manner, through the medium of the press.—If, sir, I commit an error in voting for captain Weaver, I do it for the following reasons: That he is equally qualified with yourself; that he is a respectable citizen, of long residence in our county; that services, voluntarily rendered his country during the late war, entitle him to the gratitude of every patriot, who loves his country & rejoices in the success of her arms. He was actively engaged on the frontier of our state, in repelling the savage foes from our infant settlements, as early as 1814; and his distinguished valour, displayed at the Upper Rapids, on the Mississippi, on the 22d day of July, of that year, merit the reward which is due to every man who nobly risks his life in the defence of his country. The expedition, ordered from St. Louis for the protection of prairie du Chien, was attacked by a body of 500 Indians at Rock river; captain Weaver having the command of 44 men, repelled the attack and defended the boat under a deadly fire for three hours, when he was ordered to take a file of men & relieve a boat which had ground-d. He valiantly, at the head of his little party, jumped into the Mississippi for that purpose, but in vain—they were overpowered; and he only of the party returned alive. At the close of the war he was handsomely complimented by col. Russel, of the U. S. army, and retired from the service justly entitled to the appellation of a brave and distinguished officer.

The above facts, sir, I have from unquestionable authority, and I think you will admit that they are of a character which entitles him to an equal share of public favour with yourself.

Col. you are yet young, and have been seven years successively collector of this county; six years of which time you were also sheriff, by which offices, with some others, I am happy to say you have placed yourself in very easy, if not independent, circumstances. Further, that frequent changes and rotation in lucrative offices are essential to the well being of all republican governments, you will readily admit; as you have, in your candor and uprightness, often urged them upon your constituents in former cases.

Now, sir, you hold your offices by virtue of law, and the duties you have to perform are prescribed by law; I will, therefore, read to you the three last sections of an act of the legislature of the state of Indiana, approved Jan. 31, 1824, which you will find in the revised code of 1824, page 124. The 13th, 14th, and 15th sections read as follows:

SEC. 13. If any collector of county taxes, shall receive any county order at less than its nominal value, or shall directly or indirectly purchase any such claim at less than its nominal value, he shall be subject to presentment or indictment in any court of competent jurisdiction, and fined for every such offence, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 14. No county commissioner or person doing county business in lieu of such commissioners, shall either directly or indirectly purchase any such claim at less than its nominal value, he shall be subject to presentment or indictment in any court of competent jurisdiction, and fined for every such offence, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 15. Every commissioner in office at the term of the county commissioners court, next to be held after the publication of this act, shall before the commencement of the session take an additional oath of office, not to violate the provisions of the next preceding section of this act, and every county commissioner hereafter to be elected shall take the oath aforesaid, before entering upon the duties of his said office.

This act was found insufficient to prevent collectors from speculating on county orders, and the legislature, in its wisdom, in 1825, passed the following act which I will give you entire:

An Act, amending the Act "establishing a County Treasurer"—Approved, January 31, 1824. Approved—February 3, 1825.

Be it enacted &c. That each and every collector of county taxes shall pay into the county treasury, such funds as he shall receive in payment of said taxes at the time prescribed by law; the collector shall make out, and deliver to the county treasurer, a list giving the number and amount of county orders, and also the amount of specie, bank notes that are at par, or treasury paper which he may or shall have received in payment of said taxes, the truth of which list shall be attested by the affidavit of the collector, to be taken before any officer authorized by law to administer an oath.

These acts of the legislature are easily to understand, and every officer concerned ought rigidly to adhere to them. You are aware, sir, that the finances of this county have been in a very deranged state for several years, and that the orders issued by the commissioners have ranged in value for the last ten years at a discount of from 25 to 50 per cent.—Yet if you have complied with the foregoing laws, and have rendered, under oath, an account of all the specie you have collected of the

people, and have not directly or indirectly traded in county orders, at less than their face, none of the fault of the depreciation of county paper is attributable to you. But, col., I have been informed by Thos's Palmer, esq. treasurer of this county, that you have uniformly paid the amount of the duplicate to him in county orders; and in the whole amount he has received into the treasury of you, he has not received one dollar in specie; I have also heard John Godley, esq. say in the presence of several gentlemen of this place, that he collected the taxes of Logan township for you, perhaps last year, and that in collecting about 200 dollars, he collected and paid over to you barely about 4 or 5 dollars in county orders; all the remainder in good money. From the above, and several similar circumstances, it is evident that a large proportion of the county revenue has been paid to you in specie. Now if the county revenue has been \$1750 per annum for the last six years, the aggregate sum for that period would be ten thousand and five hundred dollars; and assuming the premises that only one half that amount, (viz. \$5,250) has been collected in specie, the benefit you have received, say at only 25 per cent on the last amount, is one thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents. Now, sir, I do insist that for every dollar in specie you collect from the people for county tax and pay in place thereof county orders into the treasury, you benefit yourself 25 cts; and no rule of arithmetic can make it otherwise. Had the county revenue been collected by you and paid over to the treasury for the last six years, as directed by law, I am safe in hazarding the opinion, that there would have been no necessity for the late board of justices increasing the people's taxes one third for county purposes, as they have done at their last sitting. The Jurors who are called from different parts of the county, and compelled to serve at 50 cts. per day, and those who are supporting paupers, for a small compensation, would each in their turn receive the specie instead of county orders, as is now the case. I am told, sir, that you attempt to justify yourself by saying you have done the county many favours; that you have paid the commissioners for locating the county seat in specie; and that you have paid for blank books in specie. I do not doubt the fact, sir. The commissioners would not take orders—they were worth nothing to them, and they must have been paid or the mill would have stopped; therefore I have no doubt you paid these small amounts out of the first good money you received, as the law provided for.

But, sir, would all that you have paid, where nothing else would be received, on any terms, amount to as much specie as you have received in one year? I think, col., there is no kind of machinery which will do good business seven years continually, without the application of a little oil occasionally. You say, also, that you have even sold your furniture to pay the people's taxes. Now, col., is not this the fact—that about that time you discontinued keeping public house, that you had on hand a large amount of surplus furniture, &c., and that you off red to, and did sell that property for county orders, receiving at least 25 per cent more than it was worth in specie; by which means you drew out of circulation, and the people's hands, and placed in your own, a large amount of county orders, thereby putting it out of the power of the people to pay their taxes in county orders? Sir, what was the result? were not the people compelled to pay you specie in place thereof, and did you not pay off the county revenue in these same county orders, for which you sold property, instead of complying with the law of 1825, and on your oath, paying into the treasury precisely the same kind of money you received of the people? Then, sir, was not you the only man in the county who was benefitted by that transaction? It is further said, in justification, that major Longley, and all your predecessors, have done the same. I say it is not the fact, as you will observe that the law was passed in 1825, ever since which time you have been the collector. Now, col., I do insist upon it that unless the collector can be induced to collect and pay over the revenue agreeable to that law, advocated by the members from this county, expressly to relieve it of its embarrassments, and to prevent the collector from speculating on the county funds, the day is not far distant when the people will be compelled to pay enormous taxes for the purpose of getting the county out of debt. Then, sir, to conclude: in making these statements I have exercised the privilege of every citizen, to inquire into and fairly investigate the conduct of public officers. If I have been misinformed, in consequence of which I have erred, you have only to call upon Thos's Palmer, esq. the treasurer of this county, and get his certificate, showing the fact, and I will cheerfully apologize. But, sir, on the

contrary, if you can not show by the books of D. Hagerman, esq. late treasurer and Thomas Palmer, esq. the present treasurer, that you have, for the last five years, kept a list of all the specie &c. you have received, and, on your oath, paid the same into the treasury; I think you will readily admit that for every specie dollar received for county tax, you have made at least 25 cts., consequently the county treasury has lost the same amount—Because to the next dollar they wished to expend, they were compelled to add 25 cts., in order to obtain a dollar's worth. You will further admit you have violated the law—have violated the trust so long confided to you by the people of this county, and will therefore allow me peaceably to vote for an other man. In the mean time, sir I subscribe myself very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE P. BUELL.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

Through the instrumentality of "MANY VOTERS," my name has again appeared before you as a candidate to represent you in the next general assembly of this state; I, therefore, consider it a duty incumbent on me, to improve the first opportunity to inform you, that I cannot (consistently with my own feelings) consent to stand a poll the present year. There are many considerations which have led me thus early to decline. The following are the most important:

First. The local interest or division of the county into what is denominated "the upper and lower end;" and at present it seems essential to a sure election, that the personal interest of a candidate should be identified in one of these divisions. But I am of opinion that it matters not where the interest or residence of a candidate may be, and if elected ought to represent the WHOLE county; hence I do not wish to stand a poll until this local question shall "perish with the using," nor until I shall be looked upon as a candidate to represent the whole county, and shall have obtained reasonable assurances that I will be supported by every part of the county; and altho' I might now be elected, I have no good reason to believe that I would thus be looked upon and thus supported the present year.

Second. The political interest or division of the county. It seems equally necessary to know whether a candidate is or is not friendly to our favorite for the presidency. Now I think that this has nothing to do with a faithful representative; nor do I think he is any better qualified for being the warm supporter of gen. Jackson, nor the less so for being the friend of Mr. Adams or Mr. Clay. These are but matters of opinion: and surely the right of private sentiment ought to be denied to none. "Think and let think" ought to be the motto of every American. The idea of being elected on any question, short of personal worth, ought to be treated with contempt. But at present the presidential question will not doubt be a fine hobby for many. But let the affirmative to the following questions be the hobby on which I may ride into office, if at all: "Does he sustain a good sound moral character?" "Has he talents to discharge the duties of his anticipated office, with credit to himself and advantage to his constituents?" "Is he a man of integrity, one in whom implicit confidence can be placed?" "Can he feel the obligation which the solemnities of an oath imposes?" "Will he scrupulously adhere to it, without fear, affection or favor?" In fine, "Is he a Republican?" Yes, fellow citizens. I should look upon it as receiving more honor to be once thus elected, than to succeed many times on a mere party question. Now, if I should stand a poll at present, I should be looked upon as a partisan, and many of my dissenting friends, whose confidence and friendship, almost in an unlimited sense, I have with heart felt delighted to have for many years, would look upon me as prostituting my clerical influence in support of myself and a cause not congenial with their feelings. I should indeed look upon it as a poor bargain to purchase office at so great a sacrifice. I have, however, no apology to make for being the friend and supporter of gen. Jackson, and ask none from those who differ with me in this respect. "Equality of rights is Nature's plan."

Third. If I were to stand a poll, while so much party feeling and animosity prevail, it would, no doubt, side up my way, or at least prevent me from doing much good as an ambassador of the Cross to many perishing sinners; than which no reflection could be more painful to me. No, fellow citizens, I had rather enjoy your wonted friendship, and the honor which I have received from you, and the confidence which you have reposed in me as a minister, and the heart-felt delight which I have often felt while addressing you in the name of the divine Being, than the highest gift of the people upon party principles. Some have said that it was a disgrace for a man of my political opinions ever to enter the sacred rostrum. Be that as it may, I have never expressed such a sentiment in reference to my dissenting brethren—it were cruel to do so.

Forth. I am just on the eve of going to the East, on a visit to my parents and friends, consequently shall not be here until some time after the election. These, I hope, will be sufficient reasons to satisfy "Many Voters," (to whom I feel much indebted for forwarding my name,) and my fellow-citizens generally, of the propriety of my refusing to remain a candidate for their suffrages, to represent them in the next general assembly.

I have the honor to remain
Your fellow-citizen, devoted
Friend, and humble servant.

ALFRED J. COTTON.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

Is now approaching, and the question how it shall be celebrated, is beginning to be agitated. The ensuing anniversary will come on the Sabbath, which circumstance will, it is hoped, give additional force to the request herewith sent for publication, made by the American Colonization Society.

The practice of taking up collections for the benefit of this society, on the 4th of July, has increased very much of late years, and bids fair to become universal, wherever the blessings conferred by the event of that day are experienced. In what more appropriate manner can the birth day of freedom be employed, than in extending its benefits to our fellow men? Much to be desired is that period when no citizen of this country will feel that he has done his duty to the memory of those who perished in their lives in the revolutionary cause, unless on every 4th of July he casts in his mite to remove the dark stain of slavery that disgraces our country.

Indiana has recently engaged in this matter. Two successive legislatures have passed resolutions highly approving the colonization

scheme, and pressing it upon the consideration of congress. Last fall a state society was organized at Indianapolis, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and something upwards of \$60 collected; and it is understood a still larger sum has been or will shortly be transmitted. Should not this county do something? Will our citizens feel willing to have these things done and they not assist? It is thought not, and therefore the plan of taking up a collection to aid the society, on the ensuing anniversary of our independence, is respectfully suggested to the public.

From the African Repository.

Fourth of July. Our Friends will please to recollect that the *Fourth of July* will, the present season, occur on the Sabbath. No judicious means should be neglected of inviting the attention of the Clergy and the Churches universally to this fact, and of securing their consent to the measure of taking up Collections for the Colonization Society on that day. The good which would be effected by the universal adoption, among all denominations, of this measure, would be incalculable. And how appropriate to the occasion such a work of charity and mercy! We hope that all Editors friendly to the Society will bring this subject immediately and distinctly before the public.

CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Ashes, pot, ton,	cts. \$	cts.
Pearl "	95	90
Bees' wax	100	00
Candles, dipped	15	10
Mould	11	12
Castings	60	00
Cigars, Amer. 1st qual	100	00
Spanish " "	8	10
Coffee best qual per lb	15	15
Cotton per lb	9	11
Coal, bushel,	10	10
Corn, do.	18	20
Meal do.	20	20
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10 lb	25	25
Feathers live geese & ducks	25	25
Flaxseed bushel	57	40
Flour sup. fresh from wagons bbl	250	293
Fine	2	00
Ginseng per lb	10	12
Gunpowder Lexington Ky keg	5	50
Dupont's "	7	50
Hay, ton,	8	10
Hemp per lb	2	3
Hops, lb.	12	15
Lead pig and bar	4	0
Leather sole, Eastern tan lb	23	25
do Cincinnati "	25	20
Calfskins dozen	18 00	26 00
Upper do	26 00	28 00
Iron, Junta hammered ton	130 00	135 07
Puddled "	80 00	100 07
Hoop 6, 8 & 10d "	130	00
Nail rods "	12	