

good. Perhaps hereafter, when I have time, I will make this position good. I now ask, who it is that does not pay his ratio of the revenue? A reference to the subjects of taxation will determine this fact. Lands are taxed according to their quality and situation, town lots at the rate of 50 cents on every \$100 they are valued at, horses, oxen, watches, brass clocks, pleasure carriages, bank stock, venders of foreign merchandise, ferries, retailers of spirituous liquors—and also a poll tax. Now I ask, who escapes? None. I also ask what will be the difference in the expense in taking the list of taxable property in the present mode, and the one proposed. In the one case the lister takes down the subjects of taxation, in the other he must see, examine and value them. In the first case one man can do all; in the other, all will agree that it will require a lister and two or more appraisers. And what business man is it that cannot take the list of any man's taxable property, from a competent person to give it, in two minutes? and can the same man value the same property in twenty minutes? I think all will agree not. Instance a case: I have 500 acres of land, part of which is improved, with the ordinary buildings, 5 horses, 6 oxen, &c., all of which must be examined and valued and entered accordingly. Will the time above allowed be extravagant? I think not, if that ratio be taken as a data. It cost Dearborn county \$127 50 for taking the list for the last year.—Ten times that amount, will be \$1275 00; and as it requires 3 persons to attend to this duty, as above premised, it will cost \$3,825 00 for the single item of listing. To this sum add the present revenue raised in the county, \$4102 19, and the amount to be raised, so that there be no diminution to the treasury, will be \$7799 69. If this calculation is correct, which I leave for a candid public to determine, what is gained? an increase of the prevailing evil, throwing on our hands herds of unnecessary officers, to be supported as so many paupers. In what other light will you view it? For if men are taken from their ordinary employment, they must be paid. And to what purpose of moment is the revenue applied but to paying public functionaries? and yet hourly, as it were, additions are making and the great mass of the people tacitly submit. While some others, from motives that needs no deep penetration to understand, mount the rostrum, and in a dictatorial attitude, point out the necessary qualifications to insure their suffrage, thereby, virtually saying add more. It is truly surprising that a citizen of Dearborn county should favor the proposed system of taxation, when the evil resulting from it is so great to the old counties. It is well known that, by the compact between the state and the general government, all lands sold after the first of December 1816, shall be exempt from taxation for 5 years after sale; hence a large proportion of the state reaps the advantage of this exemption, while most of the lands in the old counties have been liable to taxation from the day of sale. And when the proposed system is adopted, the poll tax will be stricken off. Hence a great proportion of the citizens of the new and some of the old counties, will not pay one dollar into the treasury, and still enjoy all the privileges that those who bear the expense do, but at others expense. Is it just that we, of the old counties, should pay all the expenses of the state? I say it is right that we should be pressed down with additional burdens, after all that has been suffered, by the inhabitants of the old counties, who put their all at stake in settling the vast wilds of the west, enduring all the privations attendant on the settling of a new country, thickly interspersed with the savage foe, who ambushed their pathway and made the darkness of the midnight glitter with the blaze of their dwellings, while the blood of their relatives fattened the fields? I appeal to the magnanimity of all, if these are the people that additional and disproportionate burdens ought or will be heaped on; no, sir, justice revolts at the idea.

March 17th, 1831.

TO THE PUBLIC.

REPORTS having been put in circulation, calculated to prejudice the public mind against me, and thereby injure me in business, I take this method of denying their truth in any particular, and challenging the world to produce the evidence. I have taken the pains to make inquiry of the persons said to be disturbed in their houses at night, but found none who were free to say, as Nathan said to David, "thou art the man."

HENRY HARRIS.
March 26, 1831. 12—3w.

CORPORATION ELECTION.
THE annual election for President and select Council of the town of Lawrenceburgh, will be held at 5 o'clock, on the first Monday of April next, at the house of Jesse Hunt, inn keeper, in said town.
By order of the PRESIDENT.
March 15th, 1831. 12

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the friends of the present administration, convened at the court house, in Lawrenceburgh, March 30th, 1831: Jesse Hunt, was called to the chair, and John P. Dunn, appointed Secretary.

Mr. Amos Lane, having been requested by the chair to state the object of the meeting, briefly recapitulated the most important acts and principles of the administration.—He spoke of the new channels of trade, which had been opened by the treaty with Turkey, and of the advantages resulting from the restoration of the direct trade with the British West India islands. Previous to Gen. Jackson's election, his opponents represented him as opposed to the tariff.—He then declared himself in favor of it; and has since definitely made known what he understands by a "judicious tariff"—one which protects domestic industry, without laying on us the enormous tax, more heavily felt here, than elsewhere, of \$5 00 on each voter. Gen. Jackson, continued Mr. Lane, has been, in like manner, misrepresented in his opinions on internal improvements. His opponents declare that no important measure of internal improvement need be hoped for under the present administration. Yet, soon after tell us of \$100,000 appropriated for the Cumberland road, in Ohio, of \$75,000 for the same purpose in Indiana, of \$65,000 in Illinois, and of \$100,000 to improve the navigation of the Ohio & Mississippi.—When, asked Mr. Lane, under what administration, has so much been done for the states north west of the Ohio? Mr. Lane spoke of Gen. Jackson's recommendation that some system of internal improvement should be adopted. Hitherto, said he, there has been no system.—Mr. Lane dwelt at length on the veto to the Maysville road bill, and Louisville canal. He represented the impropriety of the general government's becoming a party in a corporation, which received its charter from a state government, for the purpose of executing a local work. He dwelt, particularly, on the fact of our being obliged to pay toll on these works, constructed with the money of the people; merely that the corporations might pocket the profits. Mr. Lane passed to the distribution of the surplus revenue. Spoke of the mode of distribution recommended by General Jackson. He then mentioned over the charges and complaints against the administration, and especially those founded on removals and appointments to office.—Spoke of the necessity of relying on recommendations; and that bad appointments, when they had been made, were owing to these, and not to any want of caution in the administration. Mr. Lane then spoke of rotation in office. He advocated its propriety on general principles of expediency, and proceeded to say, that the present administration came into office with the knowledge that a large majority expected to see this first principle of our republican institutions, carried into effect. He dwelt on the necessity of having those in office friendly to the administration.—He referred to our own history and that of England, to show that this had been the uniform practice.

Mr. Lane closed by insisting on the necessity of supporting those who would properly represent our wishes; and said that it was due to the administration, which we had hitherto supported, that we should express, by resolutions, or otherwise, our satisfaction at the measures it has recommended and pursued.

A committee of five, consisting of Walter Armstrong, George Arnold, Edwin G. Pratt, Warren Tebbis and David V. Culley, were appointed to draft and submit resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. After retiring for a short time, the following were reported by the committee and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That reposing entire confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of Andrew Jackson; satisfied with what he has already done, & confident that he will effect still more, in his future administration, we will give him our most cordial support for the next presidency.

Resolved, That the honorable and advantageous adjustment of our foreign relations, is in the highest degree creditable to the administration.

Resolved, That the appropriation of a portion of the surplus revenue, to internal improvement, and an equitable distribution of the remainder, are constitutional and expedient.

Resolved, That such portion should be applied to some clearly defined and comprehensive system of national improvement, which should diffuse its advantages equally over the country, and not be frittered away by appropriations for local and party purposes.

Resolved, That we consider the veto on the Maysville road bill, to be in perfect accordance with the foregoing resolutions, and we give to it our approval and support.

Resolved, That the removal of the Indians, in the manner proposed, is an act of justice to the states and of charity to the Indians; and we confidently hope that our chief magistrate will not be prevented, by the political cant of

affected sympathy, from effecting it with wisdom and kindness.

Resolved, That rotation in office is a necessary consequence of our republican institutions, and the only sufficient guarantee to the faithful and energetic performance of official duties.

Resolved, That we view with regret, but without fear, all attempts to disunite the great republican party, of which our present chief magistrate is deservedly the head.

Resolved, That we will unite in the support of suitable and well qualified persons, friendly to the republican principles of the present administration, for United States, State, and county officers at the approaching election.

Resolved, That to carry the above resolution into effect, it be recommended to the citizens of each township in this county to select three delegates friendly to the measures of the administration, to meet in convention at Lawrenceburgh, on the 4th Saturday in April next, to fix upon a ticket to be supported at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretary and published.

JESSE HUNT, pres't.

JOHN P. DUNN, sec'y.

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, April 2.

The resolutions adopted at a meeting of the friends of the administration, in this place, will be seen in another column. They require no comment or explanation. They speak for themselves.

Lumber. The Franklin Pa. Republican, of the 8th ult. gives it as a well ascertained fact, that more lumber will "descend the Allegheny this spring, than has ever been known in any season previous.

The same paper also states, that "we are informed that Mr. King, of Waterford, Erie co. has undertaken to deliver at Cincinnati, Ohio, from the Kiskiminetas works, 40,000 barrels of Salt, at one dollar per barrel."

Thomas H. Blake has declined running for Congress in the 1st district. Mr. Law, it is said, will take the field against Mr. Boon.

We tender our thanks to the editor of the Statesman and his friend Joe Strickland, jr. for the modest manner in which they have stated the proceedings of the Jackson meeting. After making all due allowance for perverse optical vision—a common complaint in their party—we are not at all disposed to fall out with their joint report.

"Blown sky high!" Yes, as the Roanoke orator says, the Indian question is "blown sky high." The supreme court of the United States has decided that the Indians are not foreign nor independent nations, but "domestic, dependent nations, in a state of "pupilage" to the United States. We hope after this to hear no more opposition to their peaceable removal and permanent settlement west of the Mississippi.

The continued accumulation of long articles, together with the U. S. laws requiring publication at this time, has almost driven from our columns the common and interesting occurrences of the day. We hope, in a few weeks, to see the way clear, when we shall endeavor to make amends to our readers for the past.

We invite the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the Washington city 'Globe,' published to-day. We have been favored by an exchange with this paper, and feel ourselves bound in justice to the able and efficient manner in which it is conducted, to the sound and republican principles it advocates, and to the sterling integrity and talents of its editor, to warmly recommend it to the favor and patronage of the friends of the administration in Indiana. As a journal of the passing events it is truly interesting and valuable; but more particularly so in a political point of view. Located at the seat of the general government—at the very fountain of slanders and misrepresentations, of schemes and plans against the administration—its importance in arresting error and in disseminating correct information, cannot be too highly prized, nor its circulation too widely extended among our citizens.

Specimens of the Globe may be seen at this office, where subscriptions will be received and duly attended to.

Profession vs. Practice. The prevailing argument in nearly all of our congressional circles, is directed to one great principle—the encouragement of home industry. The policy is earnestly inculcated, that in order to forward the prosperity of the country, it is necessary to protect and cherish its labor, by buying its products in preference to those of any other. We perfectly agree in the correctness and justice of this doctrine; and shall take the liberty to examine the practice of its assumed friends to see if it squares with their professions. At the termination of each session of congress, it is a custom of the members from Indiana, in particular, to issue a circular, giving their constituents an account of their stewardship, as they call it. These circulars are long or short in proportion to the spirit and volubility of the writer—which in some degree depends on the proximity or remoteness of an election—and

generally exceed 2000 in number. Acting on the principle that home industry should be encouraged, it is natural to suppose that these would be printed in the district where the member resides. Now, what is the fact? Why it is directly the reverse. The copy is furnished to some favorite printer in the ten miles district, at Washington city, the work is struck off, put up in Uncle Sam's best paper, and forwarded, at the old man's expense, to every nook and corner of the district, where the honorable member resides. The consequence is, that, about the termination of each session, the mail bags are stuffed with these free letters, to the exclusion of almost every thing else. Persons, unacquainted with the practice in this particular, have been led to believe that the members of congress, availing themselves of the franking privilege, were sending home their shirts, breeches &c. in the mail; and hence originated the story, we suppose, that they were in like manner accommodated from home, with clean linen during the session.

This is a small matter, and some may say, not worth mentioning. But when it is taken into consideration that this great planet or globe, which we inhabit is composed of atoms, collected and kept together by the inscrutable, but controlling laws of nature, the subject loses much of its littleness. In fact, if the reasoning be good in an extended scale, it is equally so in a limited one. If be politic and proper to protect the manufacturer of New England against foreign competition; it is equally as important and just to encourage our manufacturers and mechanics at home. Every dollar put into the pockets of the former or latter in the east, for fabrics or work to be used here, is lost to us, and is so much improvidently taken from the circulating medium—to say nothing about the injury it does to our home industry. The same reasoning will hold good in regard to the subject under consideration. Whatever is laid out at Washington for printing circulars, that might have been done at home, is so much expended to the injury of the craft elsewhere.

In our paper, to-day, we conclude the publication of one of these imported circulars,—printed at Washington, and sent us and others, in this district, at the public expense,—for the printing of which, notwithstanding it makes 10 or 11 columns of our sheet, we do not hope nor expect one cent. Yet, it will be seen, that its author enlarges much on the propriety of encouraging home industry.

These remarks are not made through an ill feeling to judge Test, nor from any supposed advantage it would have been to us, individually, had he brought the copy home, and the circulars been printed here; but from an honest conviction of the necessity of reminding him that professions, to be of any use, ought always to be supported by practice. Nor would we be understood as confining them to him alone.—Messrs. Hendricks and Boon, have shown an equal degree of attachment to the home system, by employing printers at Washington to print, and the public mail to carry, their circulars intended for their constituents in Indiana. As it respects Mr. Jennings, we must suppose this year he considers his constituents wise enough without his aid, as he has not yet appeared before them in a circular.

THE GLOBE.

FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR continues to publish, in Washington City, a Newspaper entitled THE GLOBE, which has now been established about three months. Its present subscription, which is rapidly increasing, insures its permanent existence.

It will be devoted, as it has hitherto been, to the discussion and maintenance of the principles "which brought General Jackson into office," which have been asserted in his several Messages to Congress and sustained by the course of his administration. As a means of giving permanent effect to those principles, the Globe will continue to advocate the election of the President for a second term. His nomination for reelection by the Republicans of many States, and other manifestations throughout the Union, leave no doubt of the desire of the people, that he shall follow in the footsteps of Washington and Jefferson, by serving in the Chief Magistracy eight years.

The Globe will not support or countenance any intrigues or cabals, having reference to the succession of Gen. Jackson. On the contrary, it will denounce and expose all men and their acts, who may seek, by selfish intrigues, with a view to future aggrandizement, to embarrass the administration, defeat the efforts of the President to promote the public good, and sow discord and dissension in the republican Party. It will hold no alliance with those who cannot postpone their personal pretensions to the interests of their country.

The interest of the American public is necessarily great in the political affairs of Europe at this eventful crisis. Arrangements will be completed, as early as possible, to secure for the Globe the means of giving the earliest information from that continent.

It is intended also, to give the Globe a literary and miscellaneous character. Selections from periodicals of the highest reputation will adorn its columns, to gratify the general reader; while, as a vehicle of information in relation to manufactures, agriculture, commerce, and the arts, it will be made subservient to the useful pursuits of the country.

An ardent desire has been expressed to us by the friends of the President, that the Globe shall be made as once a daily paper. Their wishes shall be promptly met, if they give us promise of support. Let them back their wishes with actual efforts in obtaining subscribers, and the Globe shall be a daily paper in one month. With that view, the Editor offers this paper to the public.

Arrangements will be made to give a correct report of the proceedings of Congress, at the next session.

TERMS. The Globe will be printed on a large imperial sheet. The price of the Daily paper will be Ten Dollars per annum; for shorter periods it will be One Dollar per month. The price of the Semi weekly paper will be Five Dollars per annum; Three Dollars for six months; and Two Dollars for three months. The price of the Weekly paper will be two Dollars and Fifty Cents. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

NOTICE.

THERE was, some months since, left at the post office in this place, a good broad cloth box coat—also, a bundle tied up in a cotton handkerchief.—The owners are requested to call and get the said property, which can be done by paying the printer and calling on the

POST-MASTER.

March 19, 1831.

11—3w

Township Meeting.

THE trustees for Lawrenceburgh township, will meet at the office of James W. Hunter, esq. on the first Monday of May next, to appoint overseers of high ways, and to transact such other business as may be necessary.

D. V. CULLEY, CLK.

PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that I have taken letters patent out of the patent office of the United States, at Washington city, dated March the 12th, 1831, for my compulsory screw cutting machine, for cutting large wooden screws for pressing hay, tobacco, cider and cotton, &c. This is, therefore, to forbid all persons infringing on my right, by using an imitation of my machine in cutting screws without my leave or consent, as I shall avail myself of all the profits and privileges guaranteed to me by law. I thank my friends for past favours, and as I expect to continue the screw making business this season, in Hardinsburgh, solicit a continuance of support from an enterprising community.

JOHN MORRISON.

Hardinsburgh, March 29th, 1831. 13—3w

NEW PATENT.

LETTERS PATENT having been granted to Elisha Briggs, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1827, granting to him the exclusive right to make, use and vend Hollow Wooden Ware, such as Tubs, Pails, &c. &c. made on an improved plan invented by the said Briggs, within the United States, for the term of fourteen years; and the undersigned having purchased the said right for the state of Indiana, except the counties of Fayette, Union, Wayne, Hamilton, Madison, Henry, Delaware, Randolph, Adams and Allen; do hereby caution all persons against infringing in any manner, on said Patent, under the penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

They are now erecting an establishment at this place, and will shortly have in operation as many others as will supply the state with this description of ware; or they will sell a part of the state.

Letters, post paid, on the subject of purchasing rights or making contracts for ware, will be promptly attended to.

The Ware is turned out of solid blocks, without stave or joint, is much lighter than the common ware, iron hooped and painted, and far superior in neatness and durability, to any hitherto in use.

I. EDWARDS,
R. MARTIN,
D. BARD.

Lafayette, 10th March, 1831. 13—3w

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the post-office at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, on the 1st day of April, 1831; which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the general Post-Office as dead letters:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Abbot Robert | James Alexander 2 |
| Anderson Andrew | Kitchel Joseph |
| Baker Jos. E. | Longley Thomas |
| Buell and Penn | Ludlow Wm. |
| Buell G. P. | Lodge No. 4 |
| Burk John | Lane A. |
| Bowen John D. | Muller Thos. senr. |
| Blauvelt Abraham | Morgan Enoch |
| Billingsley Charles | Morris A. |
| Cord Benjamin M. | McClester James |
| Cook Ulysses | Owen Thaddeus Jr. |
| Crozier Decker | Parks John |
| Caldwell Wb. | Perrine David |
| Cattlett Strother | Pollock James and Son |
| Clerk of the court | Patterson David |
| Coagate John | Reissner Jesse |
| Chamberlin Abijah | Ricketts Wm. |
| Dill James | Randall Mrs. R. |
| Drace May | Roe D. |
| Folks Wm. R. | Risley Martha Miss. |
| Ferry H. C. | Smith Mrs. Elizabeth |
| Finton Isaac | care of David Johnson |
| Gray Eliza P. | Stroud Joseph |
| Griffin John | Stattler Joseph |
| Gaston John | Squibb Enoch R. |
| Griffith Joseph | Sparks Hamlet |
| Hayes Joseph | Short Henry |
| Hamilton A. J. | Tucker Nathaniel |
| Hamilton William | Walton Elijah |
| Hambleton John | Woodward D. |
| Hanes Thomas | Wilmond James |
| Herret B. L. | Welman Leavel |
| Hibbits James | Wardell Zebulon P. |
| Holiday Jediah | Weaver George |
| Hogshire James | Weaver John |
| Horsley Nathan | Weeks Silas |
| Jackson Ezekl. | Walker Robert |
| Jorden Garrett | |

JAMES W. HUNTER p. m.

Earthen and China.

THE subscriber has just received an extensive assortment of

EARTHEN & CHINA WARE.

direct from the Manufacturers, which he will sell at the lowest Market prices, for cash or approved credit, or at Eastern prices, with addition of carriage. Those Merchants going East will find it to their advantage to call and examine his prices and terms for themselves.

ROBERT LAWRENCE.

No. 5 Com. Row.

Cincinnati, March 22.

12—3w

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Dearborn circuit court, will be offered for sale at the court house door, on the 9th of April next, between 10 and 11 o'clock on said day, in the town of Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all that certain tract of land situate on the Ohio river, about five miles below Lawrenceburgh, in the county of Dearborn, bounded as follows, beginning at the lower line of fractional section number 4, town 4, range one west, where the same strikes the Ohio river, thence with said line to the south west corner of said section, two hundred and ninety seven poles, thence with the west side of said fraction to the division line between Horsley and Swing, as agreed upon and Surveyed by Jesse L. Holman, thence with the said division line north seventy five degrees east, one hundred and fifty-seven poles to the Ohio river, thence down the same to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and twenty three acres and ninety three and one half poles, being the lower part of said fractional section.

JOHN M'PIKE,
JOHN WEAVER,
JOHN SPENCER,

January 21, 1831.

8—w8