

Columbia. These rivers abound in salmon, sturgeon, herring, and other fish: the season for herring commences in February, and for salmon in May. The natives are not numerous, but are very peaceable, by no means like those at Nootka Sound, &c. and Capt. D. at no time felt any apprehensions from them.

Boston Patriot.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Culley, you will oblige a subscriber by giving this a place in your paper.

As I am a friend and firm supporter of the constitution, I wish to support candidates for any office, either high or low, that will act wisely in the discharge of their duties to benefit the public, and not through speculative motives to benefit a few individuals. Seeing Mr. Murray's name as a candidate for the next general assembly, I wish him to inform me whether he is in favor of stopping the Sunday Mails and uniting church and state; if he is, I wish to nip the growth of his election in the bud, believing it to be an injurious step and injurious and dangerous to the liberties of the people. It has been the downfall of all nations, where priesthood has gained the ascendancy over the people. Being persuaded in my own mind that those measures are the first stepping stone of priestly power and contention, (the root of evil,) it loudly calls on all true republicans to be awake to the interest and suffrages of a republican constitution. Hoping that the citizens will elect such men as will support and institute good and wholesome laws; by that means the forests will be hewn down and splendid cities and villages appear in their stead. Peace and harmony will reside in their breasts—the people will raise their voices, like peals of thunder, well done thou good and faithful servant, thou art worthy to be entrusted with the reins of government. LYCURGUS.

For the Palladium.

Mr. Editor.—It seems my communication in the 13th No. of the Palladium, has given a fine opportunity to the modern Solomon, the profound scholar and fancied statesman, (Mr. A. J. Cotton,) to lecture and criticise on in his communication in the 17th No. He mildly says "every individual should feel himself at perfect liberty to express his opinion thereon (the ad valorem system,) without disguise or fear; nor can I see the necessity of subscribing a fictitious name." In answer I say I have no wish to disguise, and am quite as fearless as himself, although I have no wish to trumpet my name to the world, as I cannot see any good that can result therefrom. The principles advocated are all that the public feel interested in.—Great and good men in nearly all ages of the world have practised signing fictitious names to their productions, for the obvious reason that they may have a just influence on community. I had no particular object to accomplish, for my direct benefit, as I have a fine office at present, for which I am much indebted to a generous people, and have no particular anxiety to get another. I did not sign my real name to my communications, yet I have no disposition to censure Mr. Cotton for signing his name to his, as perhaps he intends them as circulars, and will tell us what office he is a candidate for, in due time. I hope in his next he will tell us whether the laws he advocates are suited for the state of Indiana; if so, I shall expect him to show how equally they would bear on her citizens, as it would seem he has not yet quite lost sight of equity. This mode of blabbing about a system, without applying it, and showing reasons why it is applicable to a state more than that it is adopted in Maine, and that there is equity in it, as he believes, carries with it little of the evidences necessary to convince "common intelligence," and leaves it doubtful whether he intends to be understood that his system is adapted to the situation of the people of France or Mexico.

I now proceed to notice his communication in the 19th No. He there complains that I did not quote him in full. If this is a fault, has he not fell into the same error? Has he given any thing but garbled extracts from my communication? Carefully avoiding to show the reasons assigned, he says, "did I not say a small log cabin and the most splendid buildings." Now if it will heal the malady of his brain, I will, in that particular, at least, quote him in full: "Our laws provide that the man who is only worth 80 acres of unimproved land with a small log cabin, shall pay as much tax, as does the man with the same quantity of land under the highest state of improvement, and with the most splendid buildings, perchance with more dollars than the former is worth cents." Now that he did not understand, or that he meant to be understood different from what he wrote, "is a stubborn fact." How shall I understand the learned gentleman, "that the man that is only worth 80 acres of unimproved land," not the owner of it, and it unimproved, with a

small log cabin. Pray, sir, on whose land is the cabin, or is it in the moon? Perhaps it is floating in the air, like his imagination; from all that appears in his communication, the latter case is in the same predicament with the former, hence neither have lands nor buildings, and if the money is not at interest, no tax is paid; and if the cash is in his pocket, according to his own showing, "it is worth nothing." Sound logic! "Sage discovery." It is true I did not make the quotation above, and the reasons are obvious, it was irrelevant to the object of the writer, and I had sustained him against imputations unjustly, as I believed, aimed at his private and political standing in society, and was still willing to cover his faults with the mantle of charity. He catches with intense eagerness at my expression, that I was somewhat surprised at his notions of the ad valorem system of taxation. That is true, and a reference to that communication is a sufficient answer.—For the sake of doing him justice I quoted his quotation of the laws of Maine, although they were said to be applicable to this state, (Indiana,) which is in these words, "that a just valuation of the real and personal property of each individual shall be made from time to time, and that each individual shall be taxed according to such valuation—money at interest not excepted." It is truly surprising that this pretended strictly honest politician, this saint, who so sarcastically denounces me, has, through the whole of his communication, with satanic skill concealed from his readers this quotation, so as to draw the commiseration of the people, by insinuating that I had misconstrued his intentions, by giving garbled extracts—trace him throughout. "Did I not say that each individual should be taxed according to the just valuation of all his real and personal property?" No. "Did I not say that the individual who possesses most should pay most?" No. So he goes on. The communications are all before the people, and on examination they will find if he tells the truth when he says "neither is it a fact that I omitted houses and lots in my former communication?" How honestly he treats my communication throughout. As to that part of his communication where he says, lands are not taxed according to their quality & situation, but as 1st, 2d, and 3d, rates in an unimproved state. I am ready to admit, but there are quarters of third rate land which are really worth more each than half a score of other quarters of the same rate. "Nor is it a fact that they are taxed according to their situation.—Some lands are situated on public high ways, near to a good market, perhaps in a village with a church, school house and a mill near at hand, while other lands of the same rate are located in a forest, far from a road and other accommodations and yet are taxed as high as the former." Let us test these statements with the law which reads in these words, "the rates to be ascertained by the comparative quality of the lands in the county in which it is situated, its local advantages from contiguity to towns, navigable waters, or public roads and by the quality of the greater portion of the tract to be assessed." Does this accord with his statement? Again, he says, "it requires no lister under the ad valorem system; the appraisers take down the property on sight, otherwise how could they appraise it?" more than "common intelligence"—all listers, and pray, sir, how many are there? "Nor will it be necessary to appraise oftener than once in 3 or 5 years." Fine sample of this stickler for "strict justice." He says that a man who has his thousands in his pocket ought not to pay any thing for it, "for while it is there it is worth nothing." Sound reasoning. But suppose he makes extensive improvements immediately after assessing, with his thousands, & before the next assessment disposes of it and pockets the cash, how much tax does he pay? Or if his lands were not liable to taxation at the time of the assessment, how much then?—Or if vested in merchandise or other traffic; or should he loan his "money for 30 or 35 dollars per annum," according to his own showing, and collect it in again before the tax is levied, and then loan it out again immediately after how much in all these and many other cases would he pay towards the support of the government, under which he lives? nothing!!

Again, he says, "nor does it follow of course that the poll tax shall be stricken off." Please to tell us the tenor of the bill on the ad valorem system, on the files of the unfinished business of the legislature of this state, ever since the year 1820, with its several amendments, and we will then see how much poll tax is to be paid according to that bill. Again, he says Facts concludes "by reminding the citizens of the old counties what they have foregone in settling the vast wilds of the west, while the blood of their relations has fattened the fields. What fields in the vast wilds? whoever heard the like," &c.—I could not have believed

he was so lost to self-respect as to have made such an extractor, sneeringly such remarks as he has. Here is my words, "I say is it 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 glister with the blaze of their dwellings, while the blood of their relatives fattened the fields?" I have some reason to feel for the first settlers of the west; in early life I settled where I now live, when the whole population within the bounds of Manchester township, (my place of residence) consisted of but 37 souls, now, according to the census in your paper, it contains 2063. Manchester presented a very different spectacle then from what it does now. It was without a road in it, or scarce a trace to guide us to the lonely cottage of the frontier settler. With a widowed mother—my protectress—we were thus seated in a wilderness in constant danger from the savages of the forest. Surely none will be surprised that I should call on my fellow citizens to ward off the weapons that political demagogues aim at our lacerated breasts. As to his insignificant remarks or "under the signature of farmer Jr," that is a miss print as may be seen by the manuscript. Also, as to his advice to me to make my "next communication over the signature of falsehood," I will only say it shows a mean, contemptible principle. In conclusion, I again repeat that Indiana is not prepared to go into the ad valorem system. It will be oppressive on a portion of her citizens, as may be seen by a reference to the quantity of land sold by the general government and not liable to taxation; also the quantity of land still owned by the general government. The inequality of the state of improvements throughout the state, and many other things, furnish arguments strong as holy writ that we are not prepared for no such a system. I contend that representation and taxation ought to go hand and hand, and can this be the case if this system is adopted now? I answer no. Dearborn county has 2,742 polls returned, and pays a tax for state purposes of \$1633, and is represented by 1 senator and 3 representatives; and most of the old counties pay a proportionate tax, while the county of Fountain has 1,691 polls returned and pays a tax of \$569, and is represented by 1 senator and 2 representatives. Now strike off the poll and she will not pay one cent into the treasury. I give this as a sample, and this is about the state of things throughout. See the county of Clay with one representative and paying a tax of \$81; the county of Delaware with 1 representative, and paying \$93; and the county of Warren, with 1 representative, and paying a tax \$110; and these counties are connected with other counties to make senatorial districts who have also representatives. By a reference to the report of the committee of ways and means at the different session of the legislature, it will be seen what the result will be when the ad valorem system is adopted and the poll tax taken off. I am satisfied with the present mode of taxation and know of none that has reason to complain; the financial concerns of the state are in a prosperous way.—I will suggest a remedy for those that are dissatisfied with the laws of our state, let them remove to states where the laws suit them, and I will freely aid in consoling those that may mourn their absence, and prepare my badge of mourning forthwith, which will consist of cobwebs, as I think it will best suit the occasion on account of its texture and durability. I have paid tax on my lands from the time of purchase, and so have all others who purchased before the 1st of December 1816, and the price was \$2 per acre; and I have no disposition to add additional burdens on myself and others in similar circumstances, to place aspirants in office, or any body else, notwithstanding I am fond of office myself. FACTS.

May 23, 1831.

Mr. Calhoun a Nullifier. The following article is from the *Candor Journal*, one of the most respectable and ably conducted papers of South Carolina, or indeed, of the Union.

"The Fayetteville Observer has, we fear, come out little too quick in denunciation of gen. Jackson. We quarrel not with the warmth of its editor's admiration of Mr. Calhoun, for that gentleman has qualities calculated to enlist the admiration of every man.—We admire him ourselves, and remember when we wished to see him President of the United States, with an anxiety little short of enthusiasm; and at this moment, were it possible for Mr. Calhoun to efface one or two political iniquities from our memory, he would

be our first choice after Jackson has served out a second term. But, believing as we do, that general Jackson is the only man in the United States who can prevent the election of Mr. Clay, we would not support Mr. Calhoun were he a candidate, which he is not, and were we in full possession of all our original partialities for him. The editor of the *Observer* has made a false move altogether. He has presumed entirely too much upon what his own enthusiasm led him to believe would be the effect of Mr. Calhoun's "Correspondence." That correspondence will do him no good. The people of the United States will never be convinced of its necessity. As a private citizen Mr. C. would not have been justified in making such a matter the theme of newspaper discussion—as a public man it was in every possible view improper, and he himself will be convinced of it. But our principal object in alluding to the respectable editor of the *Observer* was to tell that gentleman that we fear he has gotten himself into an inconsistency from which he will find it exceedingly difficult to extricate himself. He has battled with the odious doctrine of Nullification with a spirit and good sense which do him honor. In a moment of warm and unguarded partiality, he has declared himself in favor of a man for the highest station in our government, who is himself suspected of being a Nullifier—nay who is well understood to be one. The editor disbelieves the assertion that Mr. Calhoun is the author of the "Exposition" of that doctrine presented to our Legislature in 1828. We advise him not to commit himself too deeply upon this point. We have no doubt that Mr. C. is the author of that paper—few men in South Carolina doubt it. If Mr. Calhoun will deny it, or if he will deny his belief in the wretched heresies of Nullification, we shall have a very different opinion of him, from the one we entertain now; and we should steer a very different course from the one we have marked out for ourselves in relation to his future claims to the presidency. It is his duty to himself, and to his countrymen to come out on this subject. His fellow citizens have the right to know what is now made the subject of doubt. With every feeling of respect for the Vice President, we repeat that he is under the strongest obligations to be explicit with the people upon a point so vitally affecting their highest interests."

Annual meeting of the Defaulters and disbarred Clerks.

This anniversary which is most solemnly kept by the hangers on about Washington, who get up a Clay meeting every year by way of making continual claim on the Treasury & preventing their rights from being barred in case of a happy restoration of the Bourbon dynasty, was according to custom, reverently observed on the 3d instant. Recruiting sergeants were busy for some days getting men to enlist to make up a show at the meeting, & the most urgent appeals were stuck up in staring capitals on the walls and posts throughout the city. ("None" said the Intelligencer in its call on the defaulters to attend)—"none surely have suffered more by the cruel and unprecedented proscription which followed the election of the present executive magistrate, and none have stronger motives for endeavoring to effect a change." Thus stimulated, the activity, or rather the avidity of the hungry expectants brought together about two hundred spectators at the City Hall, before whom the Committee of Managers performed the ceremonies previously arranged with due solemnity. The performers on the occasion, (the Committee as styled in the published bills,) consisted of the following

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Gen. Walter Jones, Chairman—Late Collector of Public Moneys, now defaulter for thousands of dollars, collected by him from the public debtors.

Richard S. Cox—Attorney, and pensioned by Secretary Southard to the amount of \$5000 beyond the ordinary compensation for the services performed by him as Judge Advocate.

Philip R. Pendleton—A dismissed Clerk.

Geo. S. Watterson—Dismissed Librarian and Editor of the National Journal.

Ignatius Hudd—An Amaz—supposed to be bodily a Clayman.

The account given in the *Intelligencer*, of the getting up and the going off of this great affair is highly satisfactory. Since the drama of the "Forty Thieves," nothing probably has ever had such an effect on the spectators. The Report made by the PRINCIPAL DEFaulter, and attorney general for all the defaulters, (who was on that account appropriately made chairman,) to use the language of the *Intelligencer*, "was eminently forcible and eloquent and adopted with great applause and unanimity."

The prologues and epilogues were also delivered "with powerful effect."—One drawback however seems to have cast a cloud over the spirits of those interested in this business. They seem to regret that their meeting was not increased by a greater number of their former companions, who probably

they are aware should have been expelled with them upon the principle of reform, which had been applied to their own cases. It appears that there were about 280 officers out of 330 in the various Departments opposed to the principles which brought Gen. Jackson into office, and that out of this number only 33 have been removed for malversation, incapacity, and other causes. The absence of these it seems, greatly diminished the imposing effect which was contemplated by the managers. Speaking in reference to this defect of numbers in the meeting, for the want of the full muster roll of the train band or as it might properly be called the corps of invalids, the *Intelligencer* says:

"It was indeed surprisingly large, considering the great numbers of our citizens either in the public employments themselves or having relatives in the public employments, who could not therefore be present, however heartily they approved of the object of the meeting without disregarding every consideration which prudence suggests in these days of proscription."

We think that the little body of sufferers, the THIRTY-THREE, probably, have some right to complain that they are not joined by their brethren, against whom however no overt acts of fraud are as yet established, or such gross misconduct proved as to require, as yet, their dismission from the public employments. They are probably not half so well understood, however, by different Heads of Departments as they are to their former comrades, who seem to regret their absence from their patriotic meetings. But we would submit to these complainers, whether they are not sighing for that which would be calculated rather to defeat their hopes, than to advance them. By increasing the swarm who besiege the Treasury in this city, they would not increase their body of voters. They would but increase the jealousy of the people, who supply the public coffers with regard to the patriotism of these disinterested sentinels who lay in wait here to seize on the first occasion to take the national funds again into their safe keeping, with a determination of indemnifying themselves for the long fast they have suffered. They may, however, be gratified before their next anniversary, and have a full assembly of ex-fine-holders to represent in this city their party in the Union whom the people have thought fit to proscribe.

Globe.

Horrid Cruelty.—A recent number of the *Florence (Alabama) Advertiser*, details some of the most chilling instances of unfeeling morder that we have ever read of. It depicts the intense terror of slavery with a faithfulness which must touch with pity the heart of every Philanthropist. "On Tuesday last," says the *Florence paper*, "an inquest was held over the body of a negro named Bartlett, the property of George Hill, of this county. The result of the inquisition, from the evidence adduced, was that the negro came to his death by a blow inflicted on the left side of his head, near the crown, with the heavy end of a large loaded whip—by some violence on the back of his neck—and by sundry other blows inflicted on various parts of the body, and all of which appears to have been done by the hands of George Hill. The causes which led to this unfortunate circumstance, we give as they were stated to us. It seems that Hill heard that the negro intended to run away; and upon this information, he determined to satisfy his revengeful disposition in this cruel and inhuman manner. In the presence of a neighbor, he stripped and tied him across a log, and whipped him until he was completely exhausted. He then, (notwithstanding the entreaties of the overseer to the contrary) fastened him to a tree with a lock chain about his neck, and struck him over the head with the butt end of his whip, and retired leaving him in that situation. The negro died in two or three hours afterwards. Hill has not yet been taken."

[Phil. Gaz.

The United States Bank has the exclusive monopoly of the government deposits, which average about four millions for the whole year. If the United States Bank was required to pay an interest for these deposits, at the same rate which the Mechanics' and Farmers', and State Banks of this city pay for the surplus deposits of the capital fund—the general government would derive one hundred and forty thousand dollars annually, for interest on these deposits.

And who shares the benefit of this monopoly? The stockholders of the Bank; a privileged order of 2 or 3000 mohammed men.

Albany Argus.

The Hon. Richard Rush, has turned a tremendous somerset, and fallen flat into the Anti Masonic ranks, in the shape of ten columns of brain yarn—which, like the bowels of the spider, has been spun to the most attenuated thread. Here is a chance for a number of the Clay men to "rush for the fence."

Fred. Citizen.