

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### EXAMINER—No. XV.

*To the electors of Indiana.*—The cause of this number not appearing at an earlier day, was owing to the neglect of a friend, with whom it was left for that purpose, not giving it to the printer in the absence of the undersigned.

Fellow Citizens, as it is of the utmost importance, in all free governments, for the people to be well advised at all times and upon all matters of importance relating to the welfare of their government, I will give you some information respecting the progress made in bringing violators of the constitution, and usurpers in office, to a just tribunal.

On the first day of the Dearborn circuit court, March term, 1831, the following persons were duly complained of before the grand jury of said court, for the following crimes, viz: Mr. Lauer, the prosecuting attorney for this district, for incapacity and giving wrong and injudicious counsel to the grand jury on constitutional and law questions, when his advice was requested, in his official capacity by said jury, at the October term, 1830.

Ezra Ferris, for usurping a seat in our last general assembly, and for perjury in swearing to support the constitution of Indiana, when violating the 20th Section, 31 Article of the constitution: "No person holding any office under the authority of the president of the United States, or this state, militia officers excepted, shall be eligible to a seat in either branch of the general assembly, unless he resign his office previous to his election."

James Dill, for usurpation in the clerk's office the last seven years, as clerk of the Dearborn circuit court; also for holding many other lucrative offices in the same time; also for usurpation in the clerk's office at this time as clerk of the Dearborn circuit court in violation of his oath and the 8th Section, 5th Article of the constitution of this state: "That the said clerks respectively, when qualified and elected, shall hold their offices seven years and no longer, unless reappointed."

John Spencer, for holding three lucrative offices at the same time, in violation of his oath and the 13th Section, 11th Article of the constitution of this state: "No person shall hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this constitution expressly permitted."

James W. Hunter, for holding two lucrative offices at the same time, in violation of his oath and the 13th Section, 11th Article of the constitution of this state: (viz: justice of the peace and postmaster.)

Thomas Palmer, for holding two lucrative offices at the same time, in violation of his oath and the 13th Section, 11th Article of the constitution of this state: (viz: justice of the peace and treasurer of this county.)

George H. Dunn, for holding two lucrative offices at the same time in violation of his oath and the 13th Section, 11th Article of the constitution of this state: (viz: judge of probate and marshal of the corporation of Lawrenceburg.) The 1st Sec. 12th Art. of the constitution of this state says, "Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit under the authority of this state, shall, before entering on the duties of said office take an oath or affirmation, before any person lawfully authorized to administer oaths to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of this state, and also an oath of office."

Fellow citizens, is it not surprising that there is so little regard paid to the supreme law of the land, and to the oaths which ought to bind our public officers to a rigid support of the constitution, the ark of our safety, the great chart of our political liberty, and the shield of our public happiness. Those characters complained of are not the poor and uninformed citizens of Indiana, but are men of at least ordinary talents and education; men whom the people have honored with their suffrages to office, notwithstanding they have been repeatedly warned of their dignities. The most of them still persist in the iniquitous practice of trampling the constitution under foot, in defiance of our laws. It is the earnest desire of many of the good people of this state, that the time will soon come when those violators of the constitution will be brought to a just sense of their duty, and receive the punishments due to their deserts.

Fellow citizens, I am proud to inform you that the grand jury at the last court, was perhaps as good a jury as ever was impanelled in the county of Dearborn, for independence and investigation into these cases. No stone was left unturned that could reflect light on the subject. A committee from said jury waited on the court for advice, and the court gave them such counsel as they thought would comport with the spirit of the constitution and the duty of the jury. But notwithstanding the opinion of the court, that usurpation was an indictable offence,

the grand jury did not find bills of indictment against these violators. The jury were divided—eleven for indicting, and four for not indicting. Twelve makes a quorum; (as is believed.) The prosecuting attorney warmly opposed indicting for usurpation, but urged a prosecution by a writ of quo-warranto, (as report says,) which still proves his incapacity to fill that office.

Fellow citizens, do not be disengaged at those failures and faint by the way. Be assured that a day of judgment will surely come to the transgressors of the constitution of Indiana. A our next court the subject will be presented again and all the forms of the laws resorted to, until a complete remedy is obtained.

Fellow citizens, you can put a stop to the illegality of our general assemblies, by your suffrages at the polls of our elections. Discard, with silent contempt, all those candidates who have violated the constitution, and set our government at defiance in deed, if not in word and elect men who will fearlessly and independently step forward in the assembly and challenge the seats of all usurpers and violators of the constitution. A spirited member or two would soon put a stop to those corrupt practices in the assembly of this state.

John Watts, esq. senator from Dearborn county, is requested to accept the sincere thanks of Jonathan Woodbury, for the spirited and faithful attention he paid to the petition presented to the senate of Indiana last winter, requesting advice on the subject of violations of the constitution.

Fellow citizens, in selecting men for public office we would do well to examine the subject fairly, so as to elect men whose interests are in common with the great mass of the people. All local and partial interests to individuals or professional men, are in direct opposition to the spirit of the constitution and the laboring class of the community. The farmer, mechanic, and laborer are on the same footing, as it respects a republican form of government. They are dependant on each other for assistance, in all the common avocations of life; their interests are the same in supporting our government, and they are the strength and bulwark of the nation; and from this class of citizens let us elect all our public servants. They certainly best understand their own interest, and are the most proper persons to be the representatives of the people.

Fellow citizens, let us examine the interest of professional men and see the difference in their views and calculations from the laboring part of community. The doctor makes his calculations for gain upon the number of sick and diseased persons within his circle; of course it is the interest of the doctor to have sickness, pestilence and disease among the people. The lawyer makes his calculations for gain upon the number of lawsuits that will occur within his circuit and the amount of fees that will fall to his lot by civil and criminal prosecutions; of course it is the interest of the lawyer, to have iniquity, vice and violations of the laws of our country abound. The preacher makes his calculation of gain, upon the number of converts he can make to his religion, and the success he will have in bending the ignorant and superstitious to his will; of course it is the interest of the preacher to have superstition, ignorance, and bigotry prevail.

Fellow citizens, I have drawn this picture that you may rightly understand who are for you, and who are against you.

EXAMINER.

#### For the Palladium.

*Mr. Calley*—This song, for the 4th of July, your aid friend Bayle Nichol Jevie sends greeting—with a request that you will publish it for at your celebration 1831.

We'll drink to the pride o' the lan',  
We'll pledge ika bosom an' han',  
An' wha wanna agree to honor the fee,  
Wha conquered the fea on our stran'  
Hurra! for the chief o' the plough!  
Hurra! for the son o' the west!  
Whose heart like his grave, to liberty true,  
Ne'er shrink frae the popular test.

Here's a health to our Hero awa;  
Here's a cup to our country, an' a';  
Here's a tear for the brave, wha rest i' the grave,  
We'll hallow the drops as they fa!

Farewell to thee Harry! Farewell!

Auld Andrew, humse', bows down to our will,  
To scatter your ha'valer crew!

Come, fill to the hame o' the free!  
Come, fill to the true lassie's e'e;

We'll pledge ye their faith, an' drink to them  
Bairn,

In brimmers as fo' as the sea.

Economy. The opponents of the present administration pretend, all at once, to be anxious about the expenditure of the public money, and to condemn any thing like the appearance of a want of economy in the management of our public affairs. They have accordingly objected to the appointment of Mr. McLane to the treasury department, because it will lead to the appointment of another person to fill his place, and occasion another outfit for a Minister to England. And presuming that they may deceive the public by this silly device, they have made a display of figures to show the amount of

money which has been and will be paid by the administration of Andrew Jackson in outfitts and salaries of Ministers to England.

By way of assisting their meditations upon the subject, and correcting any impressions which may be made upon the public mind by the statements, we will give a statement of the amount paid to Ministers to England during the four years of Mr. Adams's administration; and if they can find in a comparison between the two, administrations any thing in their favor upon this point, they are perfectly welcome.

When Mr. Adams entered upon the duties of the Presidency, he recalled Mr. Rush from England, and placed him in the same station that has been offered to Mr. McLane.

Mr. Rufus King was then appointed Minister to England and received an outfit of \$9,000. Salary one year. John A. King was left then as Charge d'Affairs on the return of his father and received an outfit of \$4,500. Mr. Gallatin was then appointed and received an outfit of \$2,000. Salary. Wm. B. Lawrence was left by him as Charge d'Affairs & received outfit of \$13,500. Mr. Barbour was then appointed and received outfit of \$9,000. Salary.

Total

\$71,520

Making the sum of seventy-one thousand five hundred dollars for the mission to England alone during 4 years, without making any account of contingencies which may, perhaps, have amounted to half as much more.

*Del. Gazette.*

Bushville, Ind. June 17.

*Horrid Outrage.* We understand that John Ray, Esq. of Bartholomew county, formerly a resident of this country, and well known to many of our citizens, was killed on Saturday last by a certain John Jones. It appears from the statements of our informant, that some previous animosity had existed between the parties, but to all appearances it had been settled during the day, and in the evening whilst returning home, in company with a third person, some inflammatory conversation arose concerning the approaching election, when Jones instantly reined up his horse, drew a dirk, and at one blow stabbed Ray to the heart, who immediately expired; Jones instantly escaped.

P. S. 9 o'clock, the 13th of June, Jones passed Rushville for Columbus under guard. He was arrested in Delaware county. *Indianian.*

*From the Springfield Whig.*

*Extreme Modesty.*—One of the most prominent traits in the character of the opposition press is *modesty*; but we think that George D. Prentice, (the false eulogizer of Henry Clay, and recently a scurrilous and blackguard editor in Hartford, Conn. but now an editor in Kentucky) exceeds all his associates in the manifestation of this praiseworthy virtue—hear his account of himself—

"We have passed most of our years in Connecticut our native place, and no man in it, ever sustained a more unspotted moral character, or was more *flatteringly received in the best circles of society*; and we but echo the repeated declarations of *thousands*, when we add that no living individual has ever done *half as much as ourselves for the political character of that state.*"

Surely here is a muscle that throws in the back ground even Col. Pluck himself, but when he speaks of "*unspotted character*," he forgot to add that there are *some things* which it is impossible to *spot*—and that the only "*circles of society*" which will now receive him "*flatteringly*" in the "*land of steady habits*," are composed of the officers of justice. Perhaps it may not be amiss to mention, as a specimen of "*unspotted character*," that a short time before this fellow left Connecticut, he *favorized* the inhabitants of this town with a visit of two or three days, and after *borrowing some articles of clothing of his landlord, absconded without paying his bill*. We do indeed doubt, whether any other living individual has ever done *half as much as ourselves for the political character of that state.*"

*Warning voice of an Honest Patriarch.*

Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Macon, Esq. of N. Carolina, dated,

Buck Spring, N. C March 7, 1831.

"Your speech on the United States' Bank proves that you understand the subject too well to need opinions from any one. Perhaps in one point, a little more explanation might have been necessary for some readers, to wit, the importation merchant adds the amount of discounts, with the duties, to the first price of goods, and in fact, the port charges; so that the bank discount, like the duties and other charges, are increased every sale. The owners of banks and public funds, have written much during the last thirty-five years, to convince, satisfy or gull the people of the United States and of Great Britain, that *paper is money*, in fact *better than money*. For those who issue the

bank notes, it is so, because they live by issuing them, and so it is to those who hold the funds: they lend the paper notes of the bank which carry no interest, and receive the obligations of the government, and of individuals, which do carry interest; hence they constantly play into each other's hand. The people who pay the taxes to these paper jobbers, have not been convinced, satisfied or gulled, because every day's experience convinced them that they instead of gaining, were losing by it. David Hume's essays upon the subject are valuable indeed."

Every loan the bank can make, especially to a state, for a longer time than the limitation of the charter, adds to the chance of renewing the charter.

"The present charter may not be renewed, because the shares are owned, and many of them by *foreigners*; and a new bank will give to all who want shares an equal chance to scuffle for them, some to hold them, others to speculate on them. If no members of the whole government could be benefitted, or expect to be benefitted by it, there might be a probability of the system dying. Privileges once granted are hard to be put down."

"A person cannot bind the labor of his children after they are of lawful age, to pay debts contracted by such person; yet governments bind people forever to pay their debts. Every law that grants privileges to certain persons, is against the principle of equality and freedom. Laws which cannot be repealed, acknowledge that one generation may bind their descendants forever. The time for which such laws may be limited does not alter the case. The people of the United States have a right to alter the constitution, (though it be now dead) but cannot alter the bank law, as some say, without its consent."

"The SALT TAX has in all countries been very oppressive to those not rich, for the reason you state, that the poor use by the head more than the rich, and salt is as important to stock as it is to people. In the time of Maccabees a part of the Jews would not join them, because the Great King permitted them to take salt from the pits free of duty; and when Gustavus, [I believe he was named Gustavus] freed the Swedes from the Danish yoke, a part of the nation would not join him, because the King of Denmark let them take salt from the pits free of duty."

"You deserve the thanks of every man who lives by the sweat of his face, for your speeches on the United States Bank and Salt tax. I observe some bad grammar—you must pardon my freedom; and remember me to &c. &c.

Your friend,

NATHANIEL MACON.

"To THOMAS H. BENTON,

St. Louis, Missouri."

*Heavy Affliction.*—By a paragraph in the Mercantile Advertiser of this morning, we observe that Mr. White, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, to whom the President has offered the appointment of Secretary of War, has left to him, of nine children, only a son and a daughter; that since his return home from Washington, at the close of the last session of congress, he has lost his wife, and his only remaining daughter is in a precarious state of health. This is a grievous desolation—no wonder that a husband & father thus situated is indifferent to office.

N. Y. Whig.

*The Indians.* Through the politeness of Mr. Daniel Gregg of this place, we have been favored with an extract of a letter received by him a few days since from his son (Nathan Gregg) dated Belleville, Ill. June 12, 1831. By this extract we learn that an Indian war has commenced in Illinois. The Indians have driven the most of the inhabitants from their homes in the neighborhood of the Fever River Lead Mines, and the remaining inhabitants are collected and fortified. It is said that the Indians are very strong and saucy. Five or six tribes have united together and are ready at a minute's warning to commit depredations or to make a decisive stroke on the settlement in the neighborhood of the mines. It is supposed that there are already six thousand Indians stationed on the several islands in the Mississippi below the Lead mines, for the purpose of intercepting troops ascending the river. General Gaines ordered the regular troops from the garrison up the river about two weeks ago. His landing was strongly opposed, and he was beat back with the loss of fifteen men. An express was sent to Governor Reynolds for all the volunteers that could be raised, and to march immediately. The governor, with one hundred and nineteen mounted volunteers, left Belleville on the 11th instant, in pursuit of the Indians. On the night before the governor left another express arrived for all the volunteers that could be raised and then a draft to be made to take every third man that should be left in the regiment. The draft was to have taken place on the 18th inst.

*Ind. Republican.*

*NOTICE.*  
WHEREAS, Richard P. Smith has transferred all his Goods, Accounts, Notes, and Effects to us, for the benefit of his creditors; notice is hereby given, that all having claims against the said Richard P. Smith will come forward with them duly authenticated, by the 15th day of July next, and sign off and agree to take their dividend; and all those owing the said Richard P. Smith will settle their accounts immediately.

## AN ORDINANCE

To encourage the preparation and preservation of wells in the town of Lawrenceburg, passed, 26th May, 1831.

*Sect. 1st. Be it Ordained by the President, Recorder and Select Council, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That for each and every public well which now is or hereafter may be made and prepared at the expense of the corporation, for public use, within in said town, there shall be an agent appointed by the President of said town, whose duty it shall be to keep such well in good order for drawing water, to cause all necessary repairs to be done to said well; and it shall be the duty of such agent to keep a book wherein he shall make out a list of each and every housekeeper, who shall be furnished with water at said well, at the time this ordinance takes effect, and of each and every such housekeeper who shall commence afterwards continually, and shall call on each and every such housekeeper for rent in advance every three months, at the following rates:*

*For every such housekeeper, whose household does not exceed 4 persons, 12 1-2 cents; over four and not exceeding eight, 25 cents; over eight, 37 1-2 cents; and if any such housekeepers, as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to pay such rent in advance, he, she or they so refusing or neglecting to pay, as aforesaid, shall be liable to pay the same with costs of suit before the President, in the same manner as other debts or rents of the corporation of said town are or may be collected. And it shall be the duty of such agent to pay over to the treasurer, all such moneys by him collected at least every three months; and said agent, by an order from the president, shall draw money from the treasury to make all necessary repairs for said wells and also six dollars per year for his services. And if any such housekeeper, as aforesaid, or any person of their said household, shall abuse or misuse said well or wells in any way that shall injure said well or wells or any of the apparatus for drawing water, by improper conduct in drawing water or otherwise, such housekeeper shall forfeit and pay for any such abuse or misuse, not exceeding one dollar, and also be liable to pay all necessary expense in repairing any injury done as aforesaid with costs of suit before the President as aforesaid: Provided, however, that any such housekeeper, as aforesaid, who has expended any sum or sums in making or repairing such well or wells, shall not be charged with any rent as aforesaid, until such sum or sums shall have been consumed in rent at the rates aforesaid.*

*Sect. 2d. And be it further ordained, That any person or persons, who has or hereafter shall make and prepare any well or wells within said town, to be used in common as public wells, shall be entitled to the agency of his, her, or their well or wells in all respects as the agency for public wells as provided for in the preceding: Provided, however that the rents and dues of such common well or wells shall accrue to the owner or owners thereof, he, she, or they being accountable to the president as aforesaid: Provided, also, that no rent shall be recoverable for any such well, except when it furnishes a supply of good water, and is prepared for drawing the same.*

*This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its publication.*

AMOS LANE, Pres't.

GEORGE H. DUNN, Rec'r.

May 26th, 1831.

A true copy from the records.