

COUNTY EXPOSE.

The following is an Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Dearborn, for the period, commencing the 5th of November, 1830, and ending the 9th of November, 1831; both days inclusive:

EXPENDITURES.

For this sum paid the associate Judges	\$76 00
County Commissioners	46 00
Grand Jurors	72 50
Traverse Jurors	216 75
Attorney defending pauper criminal	5 00
John Spencer, Sheriff, extra services	70 00
James Dill, Clerk, extra services	70 00
James Dill for Books and stationary, for Clerk's Office	30 00
Book case for Clerk's Office	12 00
Thomas Porter, Recorder, for Book Case, Desk, &c. &c. for Recorder's Office	19 50
Recorders for recording pauper indentures	2 00
John Spencer for Record Book for Recorder's Office	9 25
Commissioner and Clerk perpetuating testimony of last records	46 75
Constables attending Circuit Court	48 75
Coroner & Jurors of Inquest	105 32½
Listers of Taxable property	134 00
Jailor for Boarding prisoners	32 18½
For repairs of Jail and Ironing Prisoners	33 68
For interest and costs on a County order upon which suit was instituted	11 37½
Valuers of Town Lots in 1831	4 50
John Spencer, Sheriff, for candles, candlesticks, fuel, &c. &c. for Circuit Court	16 37½
Road masters for extra work on roads	2 00
Commissioners attending to receive proposals for fire proof offices	2 00
For printing	2 50
Remitted for overcharges in duplicate 1830	9 59
Treasurer at last settlement for receiving and paying out	65 89½
Supposed to be delinquencies in 1831	150 00
Supposed to be payable to collector for collecting the present year's revenue	161 07
For killing a Wolf	1 00
In support of the poor	764 59½
Total amount of expenditures in 1831	\$2275 59½

RECEIPTS.

By amount of Duplicate of Taxes for the year 1831 including fines	2634 44
Store licenses received and to be received for 1831	369 13
Grocery licenses same period	166 93
Tavern licenses same period	60 00
By Tax on Law process	4 50
By Jurors' fees collected and to be collected	58 50
Total Receipts	\$483 66
Overplus in favour of County	1218 67½
To which add the overplus revenue in 1830	714 10
	1931 57½
Deduct for Delinquencies in 1830	60 22
Sheriff's per centage for Collecting in 1830	144 23
Interest allowed on Interest-bearing Orders, at sundry times and not heretofore noted	850 00
	1054 45
Surplus in the Treasury when the present year's revenue is accounted for	\$877 72½

Attest, JAMES DILL, Clerk.
November 9th, 1831.

MARK McCracken, President.

NOTE. All claims against the county, hereafter offered for adjudication, must be laid before the Commissioners on the first or second day of each session, or they will be postponed until the following session. By order of the board of county Commissioners of Dearborn County.

November 9th, 1831.

NOTE. In the foregoing calculation this \$ mark stands for HALF; and this § for THREE FOURTHS.

GEORGIA AND MISSIONARIES.

Below will be found a communication, from Messrs. Jones, and Shorter, members of the Anti-Tariff Convention, from Georgia, who, being then at the North, and seeing that improper opinions were forming in regard to our state and her authorities, took occasion thus to write, and thereby correct the very erroneous opinions which had been assumed in many instances against us. The people of Georgia, (for the vigilant, patriotic and valuable services of these gentlemen, in the Convention,) will highly appreciate them, & their efforts to defend their state against prevailing and popular error, and prejudices, will ensure the gratitude of all thorough going Georgians:—*Macon Adv.*

For the Philadelphia Gazette.

We have seen with pain and mortification, a spirit displayed in many of the papers, published in the Northern and Eastern states, to misrepresent the facts out of which has grown the unpleasant controversy between the state of Georgia, and a few missionaries lately residing in the Cherokee nation. It is but sheer justice to the State, that the facts should all be accurately known, and that none of them should be wilfully suppressed. The course which her revilers have deemed it proper to pursue, has been to publish to the world in the most aggravated shape, every allegation, no matter from what source, or upon what authority, tending to put her in the wrong; and to withhold every fact and explanation however well authenticated, showing her justification.

We only ask that she shall not be condemned by the moral and religious portion of the American people, until after that people shall be made acquainted with all the facts.

We are both native Georgians. We have resided from our infancy within her borders, and we have attentively and we trust, impartially observed her acts and policy, particularly in regard to the existing controversy, and may therefore be permitted to say, that her course has been misrepresented, and is not understood by the community by whom we are at this time surrounded. The object of this note is to dispel as far as we may be able, the errors into which many of our fellow citizens have been led in reference to this subject, and to provoke a spirit of impartial investigation, and inquiry such as may result in the ascertainment of the truth.

The state of Georgia, after many years of forbearance, exercised her unquestionable constitutional right of extending her laws and jurisdiction over all persons residing within her chartered limits. In the exercise of this right she did no more than had previously been done by many of her sister states, some of whom, (strange as it may be) are now her most relentless revilers. That she did not in this step transcend her constitutional power, has been asserted by the President of the United States, and virtually by Congress, and the Supreme Court. In justice to Georgia it should be remembered that she forbore to exercise the power under consideration, until after the head men of the Cherokee nation had devised,

agreed upon and promulgated a regular and permanent form of government of the state. In this aspect of affairs, it was not to be expected that Georgia or any other sovereign state, would remain silent and inactive, and permit within her own limits, and upon her own territory, three separate independent and inconsistent governments to exist. To prevent such a state of things, she extended her own laws over that portion of the Cherokee country within her limits, and abrogated the Cherokee laws and form of government.

Among other things the laws of the state provided that all white persons (whether citizens of Georgia or persons coming from other states) who should be found residing upon the Cherokee territory within the limits of the state, on or after a particular day designated in the act, should take and subscribe an oath to support the constitution and laws of the state of Georgia, or be held and considered guilty of a high misdemeanor, subject to indictment therefor, and on conviction, to be punished as therein specified. When the day mentioned in the act arrived, many white persons were found residing upon the territory, some of whom removed, and many took and subscribed the oath required; but a few absolutely refused to do either, and among and at the head of these were the Missionaries. They were then respectfully notified by the authorities of the state, of the provisions of the law, and urged to a compliance with them, but they utterly & peremptorily refused. Their arrest was the necessary and inevitable consequence. They were however discharged from their first arrest upon the ground taken by themselves that they were agents of the general government. This was subsequently ascertained not to be the fact, and they were again respectfully notified by the authorities of Georgia, that their continued residence was unauthorized and illegal; that they should have if desired a reasonable time within which to remove or if they chose to remain they could do it by taking and subscribing the requisite oath. They again braved the authorities and laws of the state, took to themselves the right to decide upon the constitutional power of the state to pass the law in question, and made known their determination to disregard its provisions. It was not to have been expected that a sovereign and independent state would have suffered herself to be brow beaten by a few men, though they were in holy orders. The state was thus forced to the alternative of either permitting her laws to be deliberately violated with impunity, or to cause the Missionaries to be a second time arrested. The latter course was promptly pursued; the Missionaries were not only arrested, but indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced in the due form of law. And to show how tenderly the state was disposed to act towards those misguided and unfortunate men, and how regretful she was of the rights of others, we will in conclusion state, that after these men had arrived at the Penitentiary of the state as convicts, and before their commitment, the Governor of the state tendered to each one a full and ample pardon, on condition of an assurance that they would in the way most agreeable to themselves obey the laws of the state. One of the Missionaries (Mr. Trott) and eight other men not Missionaries, promptly accepted the pardon, but the other two, Messrs. Butler and Worcester, maintained their original ground, that the state had no right to pass the law by which they were about to be punished, and rejected the pardon.

We now beg the favor of you to publish in your paper in connection with the foregoing, the passages in the Savannah paper herewith inclosed and marked. We also request you to procure and republish in your paper the correspondence between the Governor of Georgia and the Missionaries; the letter of the Governor to the Rev. John Howard; two letters from the latter gentleman on the same subject. The documents referred to may be found in the Georgia Journal or Macon Advertiser of the early part of last month.

When those documents shall have been consulted, and when the facts which they shall develop shall have been made public, no one we think can believe, that the Missionaries have paid that regard to the laws of the land, and to magistracies, which is most plainly enjoined upon them by the Holy Scriptures of which they profess to be the heralds. They utterly deceive themselves—they are not martyrs to the cross of Christ, but they are martyrs to their own folly and stubbornness. If it were necessary to the defence of the state, we apprehend that there would be but little difficulty in establishing a further important fact, to wit: that these Missionaries had most active and mischievous agents in exciting the Indians to a course hostile to the mild and philanthropic policy of the General Government toward that unfortunate people, and in engendering the most unfriendly feelings towards Georgia and her citizens. But we forbear to

insist upon this for the present, and content ourselves with the foregoing statement of facts, by which it will appear manifest, that unless the Missionaries were clothed with power to resist the state of Georgia, and nullify her legislative acts, the reprobation of an enlightened community must fall on them and not on the state whose sovereignty they have denied, and whose authority they have condemned and defied.

ELI S. SHORTER.
SEABORN JONES.

Philadelphia, 10th Oct. 1831.

From the Detroit Journal & Advertiser.

The whole number of vessels navigating the western Lakes, is about 100, averaging 70 tons each—making the whole amount of tonnage 7000.

The number of entrances and clearances at the Custom House in this city during the season of navigation in 1830, was nearly 1000, the average value of the cargoes of which, was about \$5000, making a total amount of \$5,000,000.

We learn that two new steamboats will be added to the number which already ply between this port and Buffalo, in the course of the next season. These boats will be of the largest class, and are intended to perform the trip from Buffalo to this city and back in five days.

A Brig is now building by our fellow citizens, Mr. O. Newberry, at Huron (O.) which will be the largest sail vessel on the lakes. She will measure about 150 tons. Several schooners of a small class will be finished in the course of next season.

The stock has been taken up for a new steamboat of about 120 tons, to be employed on the Detroit river and the western part of Lake Erie. She will be completed early next spring.

The increase of tonnage on the lakes next spring will be not far from 150.

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION.

The following statement shows the number of Representatives of each State in congress, and the number to which each State will be entitled hereafter, under the census of 1830, whether 48,000 or 50,000 be the ratio:

States.	Present No.	at 48,000.	at 50,000.
Maine	7	8	7
N. Hampshire	6	5	5
Vermont	5	5	5
Massachusetts	13	12	12
Connecticut	6	6	5
Rhode-Island	2	2	1
New-York	34	39	39
New-Jersey	6	6	6
Pennsylvania	26	26	26
Delaware	1	1	1
Maryland	9	9	8
Virginia	22	17	16
N. Carolina	13	13	12
S. Carolina	8	9	9
Georgia	7	8	8
Alabama	3	5	5
Mississippi	1	3	2
Louisiana	3	3	3
Tennessee	9	13	12
Kentucky	12	12	12
Ohio	14	19	18
Indiana	3	7	5
Illinois	1	3	3
Missouri	1	2	2
Represent.	213	233	222
Senators	48	48	48
Electors	261	281	270

A Just Verdict. At the circuit court held in this village last week, the cause of *Canfield Bostwick vs. Aristarcus Champion* and others came on. This was an action on the case against the defendants as proprietors of the *Pioneer* line of stages, for damage done to the plaintiff's wife, by a driver in the line, negligently driving against a wagon in which she was riding, and injuring her in such a manner that she will be a cripple during life. The occurrence happened near Vernon village, in this county, sometime in September, 1830, and just before that line was discontinued. Verdict for the plaintiff, eight hundred dollars! Justice—strict justice, would have made it as many thousands.

Utica Observer.

There is a very strong inducement for the Hartford Conventionists and other friends of Great Britain who rejoiced at her successes against us in the last war, to unite with us in supporting Old Hickory. For it is just discovered that Gen. Jackson is determined to pay our whole national debt before the expiration of his first term; and if the Federalists will help us re-elect him, he may in his second term make our treasury capable of paying off the immense debt John Bull contracted in fighting these rebellious Democrats. Great Britain never can pay it, and her friends here should help the poor old "bulwark," "any how."

Farmers Advocate.

Oriental Ink.—Lamp black and vitriol equal parts, the weight of both of fine galls, the weight of all three of clean gun Arabic, pulverise and triturate on a marble slab six minutes, mixing water till of a proper consistency to write with. This, which is the ancient Persian way of making it, will produce the finest and most durable ink in the world.

PROSPECTS OF MR. CLAY.

We extract the following from the Literary Subaltern, a strong Clay paper, published at Providence, R. I. It exhibits the prospects of Mr. Clay in no very favorable light.

Norristown Free Press.

Fifteen years of the little period of life that has been allowed us, we have devoted ourselves to the interest of Henry Clay, with a sincerity and devotion that have had no bounds and which have never wavered amid the vicissitudes of the times or amid the storms and the tempests that have howled around us. Certain of the great merit of Mr. Clay, worshipping the evidence of the genius that he has displayed, and honoring the independence and lustre of the man, we had hoped that a grateful people would do justice to his transcendent merits and the superiority of his mind; and that hope has induced us to persevere in the cause of Henry Clay; and we have marched onward, suffering loss of time and the little emolument that would have attended our toils, had they been devoted to some other political aspirant. Our course has been onward; we have toiled and tugged and toiled away the better period of our life, and our only reward has been the loss of money—the accumulation of foes, & the contumely of political demagogues. But all this would not dishearten us, if we could only behold the glimmering of a prospect before us, favorable to Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency. But we behold nothing in his favor. That he can array a goodly number of personal friends, is a fact that cannot be doubted; but of what avail is that, if he cannot rally a party? If the election were to take place to day, he might probably secure the vote of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; but he would lose Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont. This would be his fate in New England! What would he do in the West? He might possibly secure the vote of Louisiana—but Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, he would most certainly lose, whilst it is possible he might gain Ohio, Maryland, and Delaware! And of what avail would all this afford him when it is well known, that he cannot even hope for any support in Virginia, New York, or Pennsylvania. Are not the times dark and gloomy in the extreme! What possible chance is there for Henry Clay?

The Anti-masons have avowed they will not support, or give countenance to any man who is attached to the Masonic order, they have issued their edicts to the world, and they will be maintained and carried into complete and full execution. Mr. Clay is a mason of the highest order, and it is presumed he will not abjure a society to which he has been attached from an early period of life, till the approximation of old age. He cannot without being suspected of sinister and selfish motives, secede;—if he does secede the Anti-masons will not trust him, whilst the Masons will as a matter of course distrust him, and forever abandon him. Under the existence of circumstances like these, Mr. Clay, as a man of elevated feelings and as a man of honor, owes it to himself and to his friends, to his country, and to the repose of those who are attached to him by the ties of personal and political friendship, to retire from the field of action, and assume a place in the councils of the nation, where he can wield the mighty influence of his eloquence, and become again the champion of the interests of the people.

Placing his condition in the most favorable aspect, it is barely possible that he can be returned a candidate to the House of Representatives—an event which all his friends would deplore, since it is the hope and prayer of the public that no man shall be elevated to the Presidency, without he reaches the post of honour by the voice of the people—and where is the man among the most devout and sincere admirers of Henry Clay, who could or who would hope to see him elevated to office through bargain, sale, and corruption.

Of the badness of Mr. Clay's prospects, we have more than ordinary proof—its melancholy aspect is not founded on the mere fact, that the blind worm of the brain beholds a thousand fantasies and unreal mockeries—it exists on a more solid superstructure, and is as firm as it is repulsive. The Hon. Daniel Webster, the Hon. Richard Rush, and the Hon. John Quincy Adams, as we have the proof to show, have said within the little period of a month, "Mr. Clay has not the remotest chance for success. We know him well; we have all received unitedly the benefit of his friendship, and the usefulness of his actions, and we wish him well. We will not abandon him in the hour of his adversity, but we cannot indulge a hope in favor of his political fortunes, for we know that he cannot be elected to the Presidency of this good republic." That these gentlemen have said this, we are prepared to prove.