

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 lost records | 46 75 |
| Constables attending Circuit Court | 48 75 |
| Coroner & Jurors of Inquest | 105 32 1/2 |
| Listers of Taxable property | 134 00 |
| Jailor for Boarding prisoners | 82 18 1/2 |
| For repairs of Jail and Ironing Prisoners | 33 68 |
| For interest and costs on a County order upon which suit was instituted | 11 37 1/2 |
| Valuers of Town Lots in 1831 | 4 50 |
| John Spencer, Sheriff, for candles, candlesticks, fuel, &c. &c. for Circuit Court | 16 37 1/2 |
| Road masters for extra work on roads | 2 00 |
| Commissioner 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 89 1/2 |
| 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 59 1/2 |
| Total amount of expenditures in 1831 | \$2275 59 1/2 |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| By amount of Duplicate of Taxes for the year 1831 including ferries | 2034 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 | 53 50 |
| Total Receipts | 3483 66 |
| Overplus in favour of County | 1210 67 1/2 |
| To which add the overplus revenue in 1830 | 714 10 |
| | 1931 57 1/2 |
| 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 72 1/2

MARK McCracken, President.

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

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.

JAMES DILL, Clerk.

November 9th, 1831.

NOTE. In the foregoing calculation this $\frac{1}{2}$ mark stands for HALF; and this $\frac{3}{4}$ for THREE FOURTHS.

From the Western Tiller.

EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OF THE SCIOTO VALLEY.

Below this article will be found a communication addressed to the editor of this paper, from one of the largest live stock dealers in the Scioto Valley, or perhaps in the Western country, on the interesting subject of live stock trade in this section of Ohio. Constituting, as it does, the most important item in the annual exports of this Valley, and embracing by far, much the largest amount of capital employed here, we shall devote a few moments and a short space in this day's paper to its history.

Our correspondent, who was the individual that fed and drove the first fat bullock from this section of the west, to an eastern market, informs us, that in the year 1804, there were but sixty head of fat cattle sent out of the Scioto Valley over the mountains, and that this was done merely as an experiment to test the practicability of sending off our surplus corn in the shape of fat, or stall fed beef, to a foreign market. The experiment happily succeeded, and thus originated a traffic, which has swelled from sixty head to an annual export of nearly two hundred times that amount; and which now employs much the largest portion of both the active and fixed capital of this rich division of Ohio.

With a view to make this assertion apparent to the reader, we offer the following statement, furnished us by the gentleman already referred to, and which, if it vary from the facts as they

absolutely exist, falls below, instead of exceeding the correct amount.

CATTLE. It is believed that there will be fed in the Scioto Valley the ensuing winter 10,000 head of cattle, which will be driven to an eastern market—exclusive of 2000 head, intended for home consumption—estimating these 10,000 here at \$30 per head, they will amount to 300,000

35,000 head of stock cattle, which will also be sent eastward, estimated at \$15 per head

525,000
\$825,000
Hogs. 60,000 barrels of pork, estimated here at \$10 per barrel 600,000
25,000 head of stock hogs, at \$3 1/2 per head 87,500

\$687,500
\$1,512,500

Making the estimate of exported cattle and hogs, for the year ending with the ensuing spring, \$1,512,500

This reader will bear in mind, is the amount of the beef and pork, which will be sent from the Scioto Valley, the present year; to which should be added \$25,000 worth of horses, besides other descriptions of live stock—making a total annual export of 1,587,500 dollars!

Mr. KERCHVAL.

The first stock or store cattle which were ever driven to an eastern market, from the Scioto Valley, was as early as the year 1801; this business was continued with success for several years. But it was discovered that it was not answering all the purposes desired; as

we had no market at home for our surplus corn, and the distance to a foreign one was too great to send it out of the country. The experiment of feeding it away to cattle here and sending them to a distant eastern market, was believed by many to be too hazardous. It was, however, undertaken (merely as an experiment) by a citizen, then of Chillicothe; who fed sixty head in the year 1804, and set out with them as a "forlorn hope," as it was then termed—for Baltimore;—it being the nearest market; and to his great astonishment the project proved to be not only practicable, but profitable. The succeeding year (1805) there were from 2, to 300 driven to the same market:—Not venturing to go into any other foreign market. The number of fat cattle increasing, however, from year to year, so much beyond the demand for them in Baltimore; in the year 1803 a drove was sent to Philadelphia, and since then to the cities of New York and Boston. Thus was opened, between this valley and the Atlantic cities, a market for the beef cattle of the former, which has swelled to ten thousand head per annum!

Cattle have been fed here—driven to New York, and from thence shipped to the West India Islands!

The feeding of cattle has increased steadily and rapidly from its commencement in 1801 up to the present year. Next year it is expected that there will be sent to the eastern markets not less than ten thousand head of fat cattle from the Scioto Valley, and from thirty to forty thousand head of stock or store cattle. It may here be proper to remark that the whole of these cattle are not raised in this country; perhaps not more than one half of them are bred here, but are collected from all parts of the Western States.

Our cattle dealers think nothing of mounting their horses and riding two, three, four, five, six, and seven hundred miles in search of stock, and when they procure and collect a drove follow them for months through the wilderness, carrying their provisions on pack horses and encamping in the woods and prairies until they reach here; then graze or feed them and proceed with them to an eastern market. Thus have cattle been purchased at the Council Bluffs, up the Missouri, driven here and fed, and then sent on foot to the Philadelphia and New York markets, and thence shipped to the West Indies—the entire operation of which consuming something like three years.

The raising and feeding of hogs commenced here about the same time with the feeding of cattle; and this year it is the general belief, that there is, in this valley, a surplus of pork, sufficient to put up from fifty to sixty thousand barrels; besides a large number of store or stock hogs, which will be driven to the eastern markets on foot.

One of the Scioto Valley STOCK FEEDERS.

November, 1831.

At a meeting of the friends of the present administration, in Hardin County, Kentucky, held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, the 21st ult., a resolution was adopted, highly commendatory of the course pursued by their Senator, Dr. J. G. Ray, and Representative, Col. Adm Combs, in the recent election of a United States Senator; and the following in relation to the political Judas, George Roberts, Esq.:

Resolved, That the treachery and apostasy of our Representative, GEORGE ROBERTS, Esq.—are scarcely equalled by that of any man whose name stands recorded on the black page of political guilt, and we feel confident a high minded opposition had rather fail in their struggles for power, than owe a triumph to the shameful treachery of an opponent.

On presenting the resolution of censure upon the conduct of Mr. Roberts, Mr. Linder made the following pertinent remarks, which must meet a ready response from all who regard the elective franchise, or who believe in the right of the people to instruct their representatives:

MR. CHAIRMAN—In sustaining and urging the adoption of this resolution, I am actuated by no personal dislike or hostile feeling towards Mr. Roberts. In all his political struggles, I have given him my cordial support and have uniformly discountenanced every suspicion of his political integrity, that was abroad upon the breath of popular defamation. Confiding in the sincerity of his professions and his seeming singleness of devotion to the republican party, regardless of every admonition to the contrary, I stood by him in his most tried and embittered contests for office. But the hour of repentance has overtaken me, and it is now my fortune to deplore a course of conduct, in which I once most prided. He has falsified his pledges—he has betrayed his trust—he has forsaken his country, and now I have forsaken him.

It would, Mr. Chairman, be but an idle waste of time to recapitulate the circumstances under which Mr. Roberts was elected. To you and to every member of this meeting, it is known that during the whole period of his residence among us, he has professed himself a Jackson

man, and has mounted into power by the reproaches which he heaped upon the head of Henry Clay. It was his boast in the streets, upon the stump and in his handbills, that he had sacrificed half his fortune in the cause of Jackson and republicanism, and that for this he had suffered proscription and persecution from every quarter. Our sympathies were enlisted in his favor and our suffrages united upon him. He declared in his circular that he was "a true hearted genuine Jackson regular who had fought with him and his principles from the time he aspired to the exalted station he now fills, until the present day," and asked emphatically, "was there the slightest evidence to convince even a child that he had undergone a change?" We were convinced and elected him.

Being comparatively a stranger, without any of those dazzling excellencies of character which fascinate and public confidence, without regard to principle, he could not have cherished hopes of success in the ambitious schemes which he had projected. He saw the state of public feeling here, and quickly discovering that Jacksonism was the only road to popularity and preferment, he became the boisterous eulogist of the hero of New Orleans, and the bitter reviler of Mr. Clay. He said that the Governor in dismissing him from office, had proscribed him for his creed; that he was baffled in hope, crippled and embarrassed in fortune, and in the most plaintive and searching tones appealed to the party for whom he had suffered so much, to rally around him. We did throw over him our shield—in his solemn and unfriendly state, we nursed him in our bosoms, warmed him into life, into energy and power, but like the serpent in the fable, he has implanted in that bosom his only sting—and discharged into the fountain from which he drew his political existence, his only venom.

The vote of Mr. Roberts for Henry Clay, has justly excited universal astonishment & indignation in the republican party. It is at war with all his most solemn declarations, and in contempt of the whole tenor of his political life. His attempt to justify this flagrant dereliction of public duty, studiously mysterious and contradictory as it is, has but served to render him more ridiculous by unmasking the unblushing nakedness of his guilt. He seems to acknowledge the sense of obligation to support a Jackson Senator, but his virtue is started at the thought of voting for Col. Johnson because of his alleged immoralities. Could the errors and sins of Col. J. purge or palliate the political guilt of Henry Clay?—If the maiden modesty and high wrought sensibilities of Mr. Roberts, precluded him from voting for a political friend, did it authorize him in disregard of his pledges and the known will of his constituents, to rush into the arms of the most powerful, the most dangerous, and most relentless of his adversaries? Better to remain silent and passive, than speak a falsehood or act a crime. It is known however to every Jackson man who exacted it, he pledged himself to vote for Col. Johnson.

MR. CHAIRMAN, the acts of our public agents are the legitimate subjects of censure or applause, and to sit in judgment upon them, measuring out our praise or inflicting chastisement, ranks amongst the highest of our duties as freemen. The grand experiment of self government, now making in this Hemisphere, rests its hopes of success, upon a rigid accountability of public servants—upon the promptness and severity with which political faithlessness is punished. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance," and I do trust that watchful as we have heretofore been, we will not now slumber, or shrink from the responsibility of placing the seal of reprobation upon the treachery of our representative. If he cannot be reclaimed, let him at least like Cain bear the mark upon his forehead, and he will be disarmed of the power to deceive. Let his fate stand as a beacon, warning all, that with us, political perfidy is a rock whose approach is dangerous, whose conduct is political shipwreck and infamy.

Had Mr. Roberts redeemed his pledges, it would have afforded me pleasure to have applauded his conduct; but alas! a redemption of his pledges seems to have been impossible. For it now appears that private pledges were given by him to the Clay men, and he thus stood bound to each party!!! And such was the spell which Mr. Clay's presence threw over him, that at a beck, he fell a prostrate worshiper before the idol of the orator's ambition. Mr. Roberts was fairly in market, and the talented, intriguing Ex Secretary, purchased him at a single bid.

MR. CHILTON rose and addressing the Chairman, stated that it was his wish to defend Mr. Roberts and he hoped the meeting would hear him.

MR. LINDER in reply, stated the course of Chilton was certainly unusual and could not be less than exceptional; that the present meeting was

composed of the friends of the administration, convened for a specific purpose, and all intermeddling from avowed opponents, was uncourteous and uncalled for.

MR. ISAAC C. CHENOWITH, said, that he was much surprised at the intrusion of Mr. Chilton; that he felt confident the gentleman was sufficiently schooled in the courtesies of life, and had sufficient experience in conventions and other meetings of the people to be fully apprised of the impropriety of his course—that considering the relation which he occupied to the present administration and to its friends then assembled, his intermeddling could not but be viewed as an insult to the meeting, which he felt it his duty to censure and resist—that Mr. Chilton might convene the people at any time and place and defend Mr. Roberts, and he assured him that in that event, he and every other Jackson man, would feel too much self-respect to interfere with or embarrass the deliberations of the meeting of whatever character they might be.

MR. HOLT rose and observed that he hoped he should not be considered as wanting in deference to the first impressions of the gentlemen last up, when he proposed a withdrawal of their opposition to the defence which Mr. Chilton proposed to make. Considering the peculiar situation of Mr. Chilton he could not regard his course as so highly indecorous. "This said he," is a meeting of a portion of the republican party that elected Mr. Roberts, and I have too much confidence in their firmness, to believe that they can be driven from the vote of censure about to be passed, by opposition from any quarter. Let light and argument come from all who are disposed to offer them—the result need not be feared—I have a curiosity to hear what defence or apology can be urged for conduct like that we are deliberating upon. And I am peculiarly anxious that this defence shall be made by Mr. Chilton—he will no doubt do it ably, and from the striking similarity between his situation and that of Mr. Roberts, he must of necessity feel for him the deepest sympathy—a sentiment which could not be condemned and which I am willing fully to gratify.

MESSRS. LINDER and CHENOWITH, then rose and withdrew their opposition, and requested that Mr. Chilton would proceed with his defence.

MR. CHILTON after a whispering conversation of a few minutes, with a few of his Clay brethren, observed, "that he could see no parallel between him and Mr. Roberts, and that he was proud of the stand which he occupied before the American people; that a majority of his own county had sustained him, and would he believed ere long ratify the public conduct of Mr. Roberts." He declined making the defence which he proposed and concluded by giving notice that on Saturday next a meeting of the Clay men would be held in Elizabethtown, not for any particular love he had for that persecuted statesman (Mr. Clay) but for the purpose of approving the acts of Mr. Roberts, and rebutting the decision of this meeting, and he earnestly entreated that no pains might be spared to procure a general attendance of the people.

MR. SAMUEL HAYCRAFT, a former Jackson elector, but recently recruited under the Clay flag, said that "he hoped his presence would not be construed into an acquiescence on his part in the censure of M. Roberts, as he did not consider himself a member of the meeting."

The Chairman replied the meeting was called by the friends of the administration, and the Clay men who might be present from curiosity, or any other motive, would not be regarded as expressing any opinion upon the resolutions offered.

MR. LINDER said, that "Mr. Chilton in his last speech, had brought his own claims before the meeting wholly uncalled for. He believed that the people had disposed of Mr. Chilton and his claims, and he was inclined for his part to acquiesce in that decision; that they had literally "stowed him away" and he would not by any discussion of his pretensions, contribute to drag him from the walks of private life to which the verdict of the people had consigned him."

The resolution was then read and unanimously adopted.

Fayetteville, October 26.

FIRE—Poor Fayetteville, just rising from her ashes, narrowly escaped being reduced to the state she was left in, on the 29th May last, by a fire which took place in a workshop of Mr. Hallett, on Thursday evening last, which, with all its contents was completely consumed. How the fire originated no one can positively say, as there had been no fire in the shop during the day or for some days previous. It is supposed to have been caused by a spontaneous combustion as a quantity of cotton and oil were in the shop, which may have come in contact with each other.