

Indiana Legislature.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.

Engrossed bills and a joint resolution from the Senate of the following titles passed, to-wit:

An act to incorporate the town of Terre Haute.

An act to authorize the incorporation of Lyceums.

An act to amend the "act to authorize the loaning of the Seminary funds," approved, Jan. 24, 1820.

A joint resolution relative to the public lands.

Opposition of Mr. Logan,

The House re-considered the vote given on the 13th inst. on concurring in the report of the committee on claims; which report was unfavorable to the petition of Messrs. Blaik and Merrill, and

Opposition of Mr. Culley,

The said report and petition were recommitted to the same committee.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

The orders of the day were taken up, and

After several bills were ordered to a third reading, the following bills, &c. were passed:

To incorporate the town of Washington, in Daviess County.

To legalize the election of Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation in the town of Evansville.

An act to amend an act entitled, an act incorporating congressional townships and providing for public schools therein.

After reconsideration of a vote of the Senate rejecting on its passage the act to authorize John Elliott and Isaac Pucket to convey certain property therein named. Said act was passed.

The engrossed bill of the House of Representatives to authorize the inhabitants of Congressional township No. 9, of Range 7, to sell the school lands of said township was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate went into committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for the erection of a State House, and made several amendments thereto, the committee rose, reported said bill and asked the concurrence of the Senate to the amendments, but before the whole were disposed of, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

Mr. Logan from the committee on claims, reported a resolution directing the committee of Ways and Means, to allow P. F. Newland the sum \$32 60 in the specific appropriation Bill, for expenses incurred in the funeral of the Hon. Theodore C. Cone, late a member of the House of Representatives from Vigo county: which was adopted —Ayes 66, Noes 5.

Mr. Cox presented a bill to amend an act, entitled "an act, to appropriate a part of the 3 per cent. fund;" approved, February 10, 1831: which passed to a second reading.

Mr. Tebbs presented a bill, to incorporate the Harrison and White Water bridge company; which passed to a second reading.

Engrossed Bills of the Senate, passed, to-wit:

An act to locate and open a part of a state road, leading from Madison, through Vevay, to Lawrenceburgh.

The engrossed joint resolution of the General Assembly, from the Senate, providing a mode of gradually amending the laws; was read a 3d time, and on question of its passage it was decided in the negative: Ayes 32, Noes 33.

Engrossed Bills and Joint Resolutions of the House, passed, to-wit:

The bill to amend an act, entitled "an act, to appropriate a part of the 3 per cent. fund, and for other purposes;" approved Feb. 10, 1831, so far as respects the county of Greene.

The bill granting relief to the contractors on the Michigan road.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.

Resolutions preparatory to the prosecution of the impeachment of Alfred J. Athon, a Justice of the Peace of Lawrence county were offered by Messrs. Graham and Fletcher, and adopted, and the Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment, and after some time spent as such Court, and a motion to quash two of the Specification being sustained, the 3d Specification being sustained as valid; the prosecutors in behalf of the Senate moved a continuance of the case until the 3d Monday in December next, on the ground that material testimony could not at present be procured, which motion was overruled, and thereupon Mr. Thornton on behalf of the House of Representatives, entered a *nolle prosequi*, on said third Specification, and the court adjourned sine die.

In Senate the orders of the day were taken up:

A joint resolution to authorize and require the fund set apart for the im-

provement of the Wabash river to be loaned to the Canal fund.

A joint resolution to ascertain the terms upon which means may be procured to secure to Indiana her share of the revenue to accrue from the erection of a bridge over the Ohio at the Falls.

An engrossed bill of the House of Representatives to amend an act entitled an act respecting salines and saline reservations, approved, February 10, 1831.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

The Bill to amend the act entitled "an act regulating the interest of money in the state of Indiana," approved Feb. 1, 1831, was rejected on a motion to engross by a vote of 37 to 36.

The greater part of the day was taken up in the discussion of an amendment proposed by the Senate to a Bill of this House: which proposes that any individual who may pay into the hands of a proper officer the sum of one dollar shall be exempted from the payment of fines now imposed for a failure in the performance of military duty; and in discussing the bill concerning the interest on money.]

Congressional.

HOUSE.

JANUARY 18.

Mr. McCarty, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the following bill, which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

A bill to authorize the state of Indiana to lay out and make certain roads through the public lands therein named, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of Indiana is hereby authorized to lay out, open, and construct a road through the public lands, from the southern bend of the St. Joseph's river, by Fort Wayne, Winchester, Centerville, and Brookville, to Lawrenceburgh, in said state; to lay out, open, and construct, a road through the public lands, from Goshen, in said state, to Monceton, Newcastle, Milton, and Liberty, to point on the Ohio State line, where the road leading from Hamilton to Liberty crosses the same; in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall, by law, provide; not less than sixty, nor more than eighty feet wide.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in order to enable the State of Indiana to open and construct said roads, each alternate section, quarter section, or half quarter section, of the unappropriated and unsold public lands, through which said roads shall be located, is hereby granted to said State, to defray the expense of making the same, with full power and authority to sell and convey the same, and apply the proceeds thereof to making of said roads, which shall be located under the direction of the Governor of said State agreeably to the legal surveys that now are, or hereafter may be, made: Provided, Said roads shall be completed within five years from the date hereof: And, provided, None of said lands shall be sold for a less price than the minimum price of the adjoining public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Register of the land office of the district in which said roads shall be located, shall be notified of the location of any, or all, of said lands hereby appropriated, by such person or persons as shall be authorized to locate the same, such lands, so located, shall not thereafter be subject to sale by the United States; and whenever the Governor of the State of Indiana shall have laid before the President of the United States a survey of the location of said roads, with a report of the selected land lands, accompanied by an act of the General Assembly of said State, accepting said grant, and providing for making said roads within the time above limited, and the President shall have approved the same, then the right of said state to said lands shall be valid and complete, to all intents and purposes; the proceeds thereof to be applied to the objects and purposes hereinbefore mentioned and no other.

IN SENATE.

JANUARY 18.

Mr. Hendricks, from the committee on Roads and Canals, reported the following bill; which was read, and passed to a second reading:

A bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Ohio; and that the further sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated, for the

purpose of purchasing a bridge on said road over the Scioto river; also, that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Indiana, including a bridge over the Wabash; and that the sum of seventy thousand dollars be appropriated, for continuing said road in the State of Illinois; which sums shall be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, and replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the immediate accomplishment of these objects, the superintendents, here-tofore appointed, or hereafter to be appointed in said States, shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, separately superintend, in a faithful manner, such parts of said road as may be designated to each, and disburse the money, each giving bond and security, as he shall direct; and shall receive such compensation, as in his opinion, shall be equitable and just, not exceeding to each, that heretofore allowed by law, to the superintendent of the Cumberland road in the State of Ohio.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Mr. Clay's Plan of Revenue.—We publish to-day the material parts of Mr. Clay's speech on the future commercial policy of the country, omitting the merely rhetorical passage. "It is a plan" says a letter we have just received from Washington, "admirably adapted to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and about as applicable to the circumstances of a free people as the most abominable of oriental despotsisms.

Mr. Clay however deserves the credit of playing a bold game. He long since deserted the democracy of the country because he found they could not be duped, and is now going all lengths for his few wealthy and devoted friends scattered in some three or four States of the Union. He is determined that their dividends shall not be diminished. He is for a government of power and wealth, and, to use a metaphor which he well understands, will play out the game as long as he has a bragger left."

Mr. Clay's speech contains some singular instances of feeble reasoning. It might be uncharitable, perhaps, to say that the approaches of age of which he complains in the outset, have effected his mental faculties—but, certainly, he sustains some of his positions with very little ingenuity. In order to make the reduction of duties as little as possible, he endeavors to show that the revenue of the next year will be less than the Secretary of the Treasury has estimated it. He supposes that as the imports of 1831 were large, those of 1832 will, of course be small. He leaves entirely out of consideration the favorable treaties and commercial arrangements which have been made with various foreign nations. These are causes of a permanent nature, which have just begun to operate, and the effect of which must be more evident and beneficial in another year than at present. Yet Mr. Clay seems not to be at all aware of their existence.

Again, he asks—Suppose the nation are taxed a certain amount on imported articles, what difference can it make whether it be paid on a few articles or on many? The answer to this is plain. Some articles are used by one description of persons—others by another; some are consumed in one quarter of the Union—others in another. If a few articles are selected as objects of taxation, the burden will of course be unequally borne; the more general the imports are, the less will they be felt by the individuals and the greater number of persons will contribute to the revenue.

Mr. Clay we observe, speaks of frauds on the Custom House. One would think, from the slang on this topic, that all our Custom House officers were the regular dupes of the importers. But where is the proof of these frauds? We hear of seizures in which the importers are acquitted even of the suspicion of fraud. Now if the fact be as Mr. Clay pretends—if the frauds be thus extensive under the present tariff, and if they be of so secret and artful a nature that it is impossible to prove them against the persons committing them there is but one remedy. Let the duties be reduced and the temptation to fraud be removed.

It is stated in the report of the Paymaster General which accompanies the report of the Secretary of War, that within the last eight years, upwards of nine millions of dollars have been disbursed by that department in small sums, without the loss of a single cent to the government, and without having had resort to a single coercive measure to compel a more prompt settlement of accounts.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser.
Let Facts Come Out,
AND THE TRUTH BE TOLD.

I do not know what the opposition party would have done in this state, for weapons wherewith to assail the administration, if it had not been for the terrible hue and cry raised about "proscription" that is, the displacing some of the aristocrats and pure proud office holders, who reached their places through the rankest favoritism, who have held them for a great many years, to the exclusion of more capable and deserving men, and who generally transact their office business by *proxy*.—Will any honest man say that the offices of the country, should be filled by the sons, nephews, or family favorites of the officers, who receive part of the salary and fees, and consider their offices as their looms, to descend to their posterity? Yet such has been the case in Ohio, almost ever since it became a state, until the institution of republican equality by Andrew Jackson.

Will any true republican say that the members of Congress have a legitimate right to all the United States offices within the state, through the influence and by the nomination and recommendation of their own relatives and family friends? Yet such has generally been the case in Ohio, until republican reform was put in practice by Andrew Jackson.

A few facts out of a host that might be adduced, will show that the foregoing assertions are not made on untenable grounds.

Without pursuing any regular course as to dates, let us see how far the influence of members of Congress has tended to fill the federal offices in this state, and how impartially and disinterestedly it has been exercised.

Edward Tiffin, a Senator in Congress, contrived to procure for himself the General Land Office at Washington, and afterwards the office of Surveyor General in this state.

Thomas Worthington, while in Congress, procured for his brother-in-law the Office of Quarter-master general during the last war. Two of his sons have been educated at the public academy at West Point, at the expense of the people. He himself has had excessive and profitable contracts for supplying the army and navy with provisions.

Duncan McArthur was a member of Congress, and had his son appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Chillicothe.

John McLean, formerly a member of Congress, had his brother appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Piqua.

Henry Brush, while in Congress, implored for, and procured the appointment of his own brother as Receiver of the Land Office at Delaware, by which he became wealthy, although his duties were generally done by proxy.

Joseph Vance procured the appointment of an intimate personal friend, as Marshal of Ohio, because said friend, with the greatest exertions, had been mainly instrumental in putting General Vance in Congress. The brother of Gen. Vance became *deputy Marshal*. Gen. Vance also procured the appointment of Mr. Cooley, as *Charge de Affaires* at Peru; because it was generally given out in speeches among the people that Mr. Cooley should soon succeed Gen. Vance in Congress. Gen. Vance has had one son and, I think, a nephew educated at West Point at the people's expense.

Gen. Van Horn, formerly in Congress, was appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Zanesville. He immediately resigned and his son received the office.

Alexander Campbell, formerly Senator in Congress had his son appointed Post Master, at Ripley while he was a minor.

James Kilbourn while in Congress, had a son in law appointed Post Master at Columbus, and during his continuance in office he never lived at Columbus; but the business was done by Mr. Butler, another son-in-law of Col. Kilbourne, who afterwards received the office himself and held it until 1829.

Elisha Whittell, a member of Congress, has had a son educated at West Point at the public expense.

John Sloane, while in Congress from Ohio, procured the appointment of his son-in-law as Collector of the port of Detroit.

The foregoing are a few out of the many instances which might be produced of the influence wielded by members of Congress in procuring official places for their relatives and personal friends.

The question now addresses itself to the good sense and Republican feelings of the people, whether it be better that their members of Congress should exercise the prerogative of filling the federal offices within the state, or that plain, honest capable men, taken from the mass of the community and recommended by their fellow citizens, should in a proper rotation of office, have an equal privilege of discharging the duties and reaping the benefits of official stations?

Under General Jackson the latter mode has been pursued. No man is considered ineligible, because he is poor and destitute of rich and powerful connections. The question asked are, "is he honest? is he capable? is he a friend to the Constitution?" And the son of the plainest farmer and the most humble mechanic, if possessed of these qualifications, is as acceptable to the "PEOPLE'S PRESIDENT," as if he came with a gilded sheet of recommendations, signed by the governor, congressmen, the judges and all the other office holders in the state.

The friends of Clay and Co. hold the doctrine "the POOR are destined to labor and the RICH are qualified for superior stations." These are the words of the elder Adams.—His son John Quincy, embraced and practised the same doctrine. Henry Clay, who was his coadjutor and right hand man during the reign of corruption from March 4, 1825, to March 3, 1829, became an advocate for the same principle, and would practice upon it, if the people of the United States should become so totally infatuated as to elevate him to the chief magistracy of the country.

Let the common people beware! A secret aristocracy is growing up in our country; and if not crushed in the bud, it will disregard the feelings and trample upon the rights of all who will not bow to its supremacy.

A MECHANIC.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

A few words will suffice to correct an erroneous impression made by Mr. Clay's late speech in the Senate, not probably intended by him. He says, "the operation of the sinking fund act commenced with the commencement of Mr. Monroe's administration." Not so. The existence of the sinking fund law is almost, if not quite, coeval with that of the federal government. Before Mr. Jefferson's election to the presidency, the fund amounted to between seven and eight millions of dollars. During his administration, it was augmented to eight millions; and shortly after the late war, (the period alluded to by Mr. Clay,) it received a further augmentation of two millions, making, in the whole, the sum at which it now stands, of ten millions of dollars.

I have read Mr. Clay's speech with some attention, and although I agree with him in respect to some minor matters on which he has touched, (the extravagant schemes of the Secretary of the Treasury for example,) in his main design, I have no doubt, but that he is totally, radically wrong. It is perfectly idle—nay, worse than idle, with such a proposition in his hand, for him to talk of "pouring oil and balm into existing wounds." To do this, he must agree to reduce our taxes on many things of more general and necessary use than "wines and silk." If he had to these added iron, steel, sugar, and articles "absolutely" necessary for our comfort and covering, we, who are the sufferers by his present "system," might have thought him serious and sincere in his professions of "pouring oil and balm into existing wounds;" but, under existing circumstances, he must excuse us if we cannot. He admits, however, that we have received "wounds" from his "system."

Mr. Hayne is right. This is a great question." But I profess not to be a politician Mr. Editor, I am simply

A PLAIN FARMER.

IMPORTANT! — It is said Mr. Adams wears now "the same old hat with a band an inch and a quarter wide, which he used to wear when Secretary of State," and that he actually, on some occasions, shakes hands with certain of the members of Congress. If this be true, (and we have no evidence to controvert it,) what a wicked, blundering