

## CIRCULAR.

TO THE VOTERS OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

It is with much reluctance I am compelled to correct, through the medium of the press, some very erroneous statements, that have lately been put in circulation, as I am constantly hearing from different quarters, with a view to prostrate whatever claims I may have, to a share of public confidence. I am told that a gentleman not 5 miles from Lawrenceburgh, who has suddenly become pleased with the idea of having a seat in the state legislature, has been very industrious in palming off a statement to those whom he finds in the course of his travels through the county, that he knows me to be strongly opposed to the election of Amos Lane to congress, that I was electioneering for Test. And also grossly misrepresenting my views in relation to certain principles I have publicly promulgated. I pronounce the stories, as electioneering for those gentlemen, as false as the act would be degrading in a candidate. They can electioneer for themselves, I think; and if they cannot they need not apply to me; for I have no capital to spare that way. And besides, I have not yet adopted the motto, "that all's fair in politics." It is true, on account of its being harvest time and the people necessarily busy, to hinder them none on my account, I have attended at Lawrenceburgh, Logan, Kelso, Manchester, Sparta, and Laugher, with Mr. Lane, and a great many others, and should have followed his appointments through the county, if my health had permitted. You are undoubtedly apprised, that Mr. Lane's appointments for stamp speaking, were the only ones through the county. And I felt it a duty as a new candidate to see as many of the people through the county as possible, before the election. Also to give my views, whenever called upon, and hear those of the candidates upon interesting subjects, that will in all probability engross the attention of the legislature. If these are political sins, I am indeed guilty. There is another course I have pursued that has given offence to some gentlemen who are seeking to be elected by again exciting the old party question, which I trust in Heaven is gone to the shades forever, and that is, by not only giving my views publicly with regard to our state interests, but by publicly, and at all times, disclaiming the vote of any citizen on any party or local grounds whatever. Believing as I do that the occasion as well as cause for party spirit is entirely past, that no gentleman who can possibly have any thing but selfish and mean motives to accomplish, and that is destitute of any other resources for preference, will attempt to stir it up. Happily the tales resorted to by others against me, have gained no credence where I have been; for my course has been open and confined wholly to what concerned me alone as to electioneering. I have not excused myself and backed out when called upon to express my views publicly.

I am now 25 years of age: have made the history, laws and institutions of my country my study from boyhood. For more than 16 years I have been a resident of this western country, and I am but too well acquainted with the hardships, sufferings and inconveniences of a new country. I have kept an even pace with the rise, progress, history, and resources of our state, and, consequently, am, as every other candidate should be, prepared to give my views on any all occasions when called upon. I am in opposition to no gentleman who pursues an honorable course. And if I have not the necessary qualification I claim no vote, whatever. What are we to do? Are we to gratify the wishes of an individual, or a neighbor, or relation? No. The citizens of Dearborn county are more interested in the next state legislature than they have been in 8 years back. Then as citizens feeling that interest, let us promote it if possible. If then there are three candidates on the list better qualified than I am, whether they ever thought that Andrew Jackson was best for president or Henry Clay was best for president, it matters not, *vote* for them, and you will discharge your duty as good patriots and good citizens: let it please or displease whom it may. I know of no better way to judge of a man's qualifications than by seeing and hearing him, and that publicly too, and he cannot then deal double. And if a candidate cannot get along with that, he would make a very poor fist at it where the interest of the county would demand an effort from him, before men, chosen from different parts of the state for their ability and intelligence, (where party spirit is out of the question.) I am told also that the citizens of Caesar Creek, Union and Randolph, have so far believed the tales circulated among them, that I have alluded to, as to have entirely set aside any claims that I may have. But I have too much confidence in the patriotism of the citizens of those townships, to suppose that they have formed a "coalition," or that they have passed this judgment upon any one, without the best proof on the subject. And for the purpose of being heard and hearing all other candidates for the legislature, who have not been members, publicly, I should be much gratified to meet the citizens and candidates at Philip Rollins, near the line of Caesar Creek and Sparta, on Tuesday the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock; at J. McGuire's, in Caesar Creek, on Wednesday the 31st, at 3 o'clock; at Hartford on Thursday, the 1st of August, at 3 o'clock; at Scranton's old stand, in Union, on Friday, the 2d August, at 3 o'clock; at Lawrenceburgh, on Saturday, the 3d of August, at 3 o'clock; and at Rising Sun, on the 5th of August, at 11 o'clock.

HENRY HOPKINS.

Manchester, July 24th, 1833.

A CURIOUS FACT.—A letter from Wheeling says—"Another circumstance which I consider a singular one, never having seen it mentioned as having taken place any where else, is that the martins, and even the domestic pigeons left us during the prevalence of the disease, [Cholera] they are now [4th ult.] returning, which I take to be a good omen. Was this instinct or what other cause induced them to abandon their friends?"

With feelings of profound gratitude to all wise providence, we can now state the fact that our city has again become entirely healthy. There is, at this time, no appearance of that dreadful scourge, with which we have been so severely visited, in any part of the city.

*Lexington Observer.*

## To the Voters of the Fourth Congressional District.

### Fellow-Citizens:

It was not my intention to address you a printed circular. I hoped that in compliance with a custom sanctioned by public opinion, the candidates would meet at the places appointed, state and mutually discuss their opinions of the public measures in which you are interested, thus affording you an opportunity to compare our pretensions, and to select the candidate who proposed the measures most beneficial to the district, and whose abilities would enable him to carry those measures into operative laws. In this I have been disappointed. Appointments were made as far back as the 11th June—were published in all the papers of the district, and all the candidates respectfully invited to attend. I can easily excuse Mr. McCarty for declining the contest. He is unused to public speaking—and as his opinions on party politics, as well as public measures, are understood to be the same with Judge Test, he may have thought it unnecessary to engage in the discussion.

No such reason can excuse Judge Test. A warm advocate of stump speaking, he has, in every previous election, harangued the district, and boasted of the advantage he derived from measuring strength with his opponents. In the present canvass his course has been far different. I have endeavored to bring him to a meeting, but in vain, except in the four instances, that accident enabled me to find him; and in three of the published appointments that he attended with me. I have just learned with surprise, that he has charged me with expressing different opinions in different parts of the district. Those opinions were formed after careful investigation, prior to the canvass, and have been uniformly and distinctly expressed. To prevent, however, the possibility of misapprehension, I will place them briefly before you all. As I have no leisure to write out an elaborate exposition, I shall sketch them as stated to you, in my stump speeches, and contrast them with those put forward by Judge Test.

The Tariff, hitherto so full of interest, is apparently adjusted by Mr. Clay's compromise bill of last session—passed by congress, approved by the president, accepted by the south, and but little objected to by the north.—To disturb it would be unwise, until its effect upon the revenue, the south and the manufacturing interest is fairly developed.

The Bank and the Public Lands are subjects in which you are most interested, and to their discussion the candidates have confined themselves. A full and impartial examination, has convinced me, that the financial business of the government, the commercial, manufacturing, and especially the farming interest imperatively require an *uniform national currency*. As there is not at present enough gold and silver in the country to furnish such a currency, we must have a banking institution, whose notes shall be current throughout the United States. Congress is bound not to establish another U. S. Bank until the charter of the present institution has expired.—The curtailment of its discounts and the settlement of its vast business will occasion a most disastrous pressure—especially in districts like ours, where a large credit business is transacted.—Embarrassment and probably loss will also be occasioned to the government.

We are admonished by these circumstances, to make the present institution the means of furnishing the currency required. The president's veto has prevented and will prevent the recharter of the present Bank, with all its privileges—an opportunity is thus offered us to dock the dangerous powers of this mammoth monopoly, and by so doing, to increase its usefulness to ourselves.

The capital of the present Bank is thirty-five millions. One fifth held by the government—four fifths by two thousand seven hundred and forty-four individuals, of whom one third are English Noblemen and German Bankers. What claims have those stock holders to the *exclusive* favor of our government? When they purchased the stock, instead of paying seven millions of specie into the vaults of the Bank, as by law they were bound to do, they paid in only two millions and met all the other instalments with notes borrowed of the Bank on pledges of their stock. They have enjoyed the advantages and profits derivable from the vast business of the Bank, comprehending not merely its currency, but the discounts, exchange dealings and other transactions based, not on their own capital stock only, but on the deposits made by our government and our citizens. They have thus received six and a half per cent. annually on an amount four or five times greater than their capital stock; and ten or twelve times greater than the amount actually paid by them into the Bank. It is true that the annual dividends have never exceeded ten per cent. But we must remember the immense real estate, the undivided profits, and the enormous losses from fraud and mismanagement, amounting previous to March 1819 to more than three and one half millions, which common prudence would have added to the profits.

Surely the present stock holders have reason to be content with the advantages already enjoyed. Yet, Judge Test proposes to recharter the Bank, and to allow them to take the stock at \$100 per share, that as soon as the recharter is granted will be worth in market \$140 or \$150. Our government would thus make a free gift to 2,744 individuals, one third of whom are wealthy foreigners, of eleven or seventeen millions of *our* money—since it is from the people of this country that the profits are derived, which give to this stock so high a value. I therefore propose that the following condition be annexed to the recharter.

That two thirds of the whole capital stock, be exposed to sale in the several states, in amounts proportioned to the Federal repre-

sentation—the number of shares taken by any one individual to be limited—six thousand forty-one shares would be offered to the citizens of Indiana. The premium upon these, would be at least \$241,640—which could be realized as soon as the first instalment of \$5 or \$10 was paid in, if the holders prefered selling to retaining their stock.

Which proposition is fairest or most beneficial? That of Judge Test, giving eleven millions of *our* own money to 2,744 wealthy stockholders, one third of whom are foreigners—or mine, which distributes it equally among our own citizens.

2d. I would also modify the charter so as to permit congress to organize another institution at any time within five years before the expiration of the recharter. The necessity of this is rendered obvious by the embarrassments we are now suffering.

3d. That foreign stock holders should be allowed five years to sell their remaining stock, and be thereafter incapable of holding it.

Judge Test objects to this that it will occasion the withdrawal of foreign capital. Foreign capital will flow in among us if it finds a profitable investment, and that without endangering the government by getting into its power an institution intimately connected with our public finances and internal commerce. But the objection is in itself groundless. We have only to remember that one or at most two instalments were paid in on the stock, to discover, that as much silver is drained from us *every* year to pay the dividends on foreign stock as was actually paid in when the stock was purchased.

4th. The Bank shall not possess real estate. The reasons are known to you all. This privilege has converted the Bank into a speculator and a landlord with a numerous and dependant tenantry. Judge Test would grant it the privilege of possessing for five years, as enabling the Bank to buy up the property and prevent its sacrifice. The reason is founded on an incorrect supposition. The Bank will never purchase property unless it be profitable to do so. By forbidding it to purchase you confine it to its proper business, and leave purchases to the fair competition of individuals, many of whom might be unwilling to offend the Bank by bidding against it.

5th. The stock to be liable by state laws to the same tax as other funded property. With these restrictions I shall vote for the recharter.

The question of the Public Lands has always been one deeply interesting to us. Mr. Clay's proposition has excited a new feeling in the old states, and they have accepted and supported it with eagerness, apparently regardless of its inconsistency with the conditions on which the land was granted to the federal government. They carried it through by such large majorities as seem to render its passage hereafter certain. Once passed into a law we may bid farewell to reductions of the price as well as to gifts for internal improvements, &c. The interest of the old states, to swell the amount of proceeds—to prevent emigration that will diminish their political strength and increase our own, will be ample cause of opposition.

It is, therefore, necessary to incorporate any provision we may desire, with this bill. The price of the Public Lands seems rightly fixed at \$1 25, as it is not purchased by speculators, but entered rapidly by actual settlers. Not so with the *refuse lands* which have been in market fifteen or twenty years. Distributed throughout the 4th congressional district are 322,354 acres of refuse lands, which are entirely unproductive. I propose that the price be reduced to fifty cents per acre, and the land sold in convenient parcels to our citizens on filing an affidavit that they will actually settle on and cultivate it or will annex it to a farm already under cultivation, and that they enter the land for their own use and benefit and not for another's.

At \$1 25 per acre, the cost of these lands would be \$102,942 50

At 50 cents per acre, 161,177 00

The amount gained by the

people of this district would be 241,765 50

We may add to this the great benefit to the industrious poor, who would thus be able to procure a home and comfortable support, and the general advantage of an addition to our productive and tax paying industry. To this provision Judge Test is warmly opposed, but offers no other argument but that the land would be seized by speculators, who could bribe thousands of our citizens to go to the land offices, *perjure* themselves, enter the land and turn it over to him who bribed them. Such an objection needs no answer, and requires no comment.

There is another provision, I wish incorporated in the Land Bill. The 124 per cent on the sales of lands in our own state, is placed by the late bill at the disposal of the state legislature for purposes of internal improvements or education. We well know the expense of legislating and the difficulty of making a fair or satisfactory division of such funds. The Wabash representation rules the legislature and this district can expect nothing from its bounty. I propose that the 124 per cent fund, amounting annually to \$62,500, be exclusively appropriated to the support of common schools in the several school districts. With the aid of the seminary fund, in 18 months a well arranged and effective system of common schools, might shed its improving and enabling influence over the children of all.

I have so long been convinced of the vital importance of such a system, that I may be forgiven for again and again urging it on your attention.

I need not add that Judge Test opposes this as warmly as my other propositions. I have yet, however, to hear from him an ar-

gument against it worthy of serious refutation.

The two prominent subjects have occupied so much room, that I will briefly say, in reference to the surplus revenue, that if divided, I shall advocate its expenditure under the direction of the state legislature, in equal portions among the several congressional districts.

In conclusion it may not be irrelevant to remark that on Saturday, the 13th instant, I had the pleasure of meeting Judge Test at Lawrenceburgh and discussing with him our several opinions. The result may be inferred from the foregoing explanation. Unable to sustain himself by fair and decorous argument, he resorted to personal abuse and notified me that he should persist in it; and for the first time made known to me some of his appointments, all made on the same days that the appointments published since the 11th June, call me to distant places.—I have altered, however, such as it was possible to alter, that I may meet him. I have replied to Judge Test that whatever course he may choose to pursue, my own will be unchanged. The interests of the district and not the foibles of the Judge, shall be the subjects of my attention and discussion. I have known your opinions and feelings too long and too well to suppose that the ability to invent or retort vulgar personalities or slanderous abuse will entitle its possessor to your favour and confidence.

Your friend and  
Fellow-citizen,  
**AMOS LANE.**  
Lawrenceburgh, July 15, 1833.

From the *Delaware Watchman*.

**COXE** versus **WATKINS**.

A late number of the *Globe* contains a review of the singular controversy between Richard S. Coxe, Esq. and Wm. H. Watkins, son of Dr. Tobias Watkins. The exposition of young Watkins has placed Mr. Coxe, the Counsellor and efficient friend, who volunteered his services for Dr. Watkins, in a singular predicament. He is the man, who took the lead in raising the cry against Gen. Jackson, and exciting the public sympathy for the unfortunate Watkins, and who in his zeal to serve his unfortunate client, as it now appears, has swindled him some two or three thousand dollars. We regret that the length of these articles will prevent their insertion in our columns. They give a clear history of this transaction, which the voluminous addresses of the parties would never have conveyed to the public. Mr. Coxe, it seems, was leading counsel for Watkins, when prosecuted for fraud in 1829. When the Jury had retired on this case, Coxe told young Watkins, that whatever might be the result of this trial, the United States would undoubtedly take out an execution for the amount of the defalcation of his father, seize immediately all his furniture and personal property—that the property had better be made over to him for the purpose of reserving something for the family—that he did not intend accepting any fee from his father for defending him, but that he would make a written claim for one, under which the property might be transferred, and protected against the United States. This was assented to on the part of Dr. Watkins, and young Watkins was directed to deliver to Coxe a list of household furniture valued by him at \$2,000, together with "one half pipe and six demijohns of Madera wine." The household property was delivered to auctioneers and sold for \$735 57—the wine was sent to Mr. Coxe. Several months afterwards, young Watkins wrote to Coxe, enquiring whether he had made any settlement with the auctioneers, and if so, what disposition had been made of the proceeds. This letter was unanswered, and upon repeating the inquiries, Coxe replied that he had not received an account of the proceeds—but that the goods were placed in the hands of the auctioneers with directions to pay half the proceeds to himself, and half to Mr. Jones, the other attorney for Watkins. He now contends in his *address* to the public, he now contends that this property, wine and all, was conveyed to him for a *fee*, and he does not intend to account for any portion of it to the family of Doctor Watkins.

Soon after the transfer of the property to Coxe, it seems Mrs. Watkins visited, for the first time her husband in prison, where the intelligence was first communicated to her that her husband had been found guilty by the jury. In her extreme agony at this unexpected result, the husband and wife sent for Mr. Coxe in hopes of finding some consolation in his counsel. In the half frantic situation in which Mrs. Watkins was at this time, from her distressed condition and that of her family with the ignominy cast upon her husband, it seems she said something which Coxe pretended to construe as reproachful to himself, and abruptly left the prison, communicating his cause of offence to some friends, through whom, it reached the ears of Dr. Watkins and his lady, and notwithstanding several letters were written to him by the unhappy Watkins and his lady, making apologies, requesting an interview and appealing to him in the most pathetic manner, from their peculiar situation, this *heartless* monster in the human shape refused to be reconciled. He had obtained possession of their effects by *fraud*, which he had resolved to appropriate to his own use, and having found a cause of offence he was determined to make that a pretence for gratifying his avarice. He maintained this bearing towards Watkins, and his family, till he was allowed to take part in obtaining his release; and then made that an occasion of accusing Watkins's family of having treated him ungratefully. Young Watkins soon afterwards wrote a letter to him, asking an explanation, and in what particulars he had been treated with ingratitude—to which he returned an abrupt and insulting answer. Mr. Wm. H. Watkins then wrote him again, giving a narrative of the controversy between them, which he refused to read. This was followed by a challenge from young Watkins, sent by his second, Dr. Miller. Coxe took the note, as Doctor Miller supposed for the purpose of answering it, and to *cap* the *climax* of this *cowardly, mean, knavish, and unprincipled* transaction, goes directly to the *Grand Jury*, and has both principal and second *presented*. Here we have the *honesty, humanity, chivalry, and sympathy*, of the opposition leader in the District of Columbia, who affected such an interest for the

prospered, persecuted and unfortunate Watkins. His sympathy for Watkins was all powerful, until he had secured his effects, his necessary household furniture, which probably government would never have touched, and then he could see nothing in the character of the unhappy man, but ingratitude.

Culpable as Watkins has been, he is now deserving of the sympathy and assistance of the friends of the administration. For his official misconduct, he has been punished, and now let him be "saved from his friends."

### CHOLERA.

This disease has broken out in a neighborhood in the upper part of Harrison county, and the extent of its ravages may be ascertained by a reference to our list of deaths. Out of 7 cases, 2 only were saved.

We are permitted to take the following particulars from a letter to one of our citizens,

SALEM, July 16, 1833.

"I believe the cholera has abated in Salem. I have heard of no new case in town since last Friday night, but it is raging with considerable violence in sundry neighborhoods in the country. The following is a list of deaths of citizens of our town.

Mr. King	Daniel Neal
Mrs. Carpenter	S. Goodwin's wife
Rev. M'Coy, wife and G. Clark's wife child	Wm. Gordon Banks Jolly
Stephen Coffin & son	Henry Hoke
Mr. Drake	Jno. Allen and wife M. Allen and child
Jno. Allen and wife	Barton Parke W. Brazzilston's wife, and child
Barton Parke	A. Hite's child
Mr. Hardman's child	Old Mrs. Hagen
Wm. Baird's child	J. H. Farnham, Esq. F. Hagen and child
L. Hagen's wife and child	Mr. McCrae
S. Harrison	I. Hagen & J. Forcey
Mr. Johnson's child	Miss E. G. Bates
Mr. Draper	Dr. E. Newland's wife
Crompton's child	Jonathan Armfield
Mr. Morgan & wife	Samuel Hobbs Miss Crompton
D. G. Campbell's wife	Mr. Laforce
and child	S. Henderson & son
Mr. Johnson's mother	Miss Susan Thornton in law

COLORED. Dinah, Boss and two children, Job, wife, and child.

The above list is probably very near correct. Several of the Hagens died in Charles town, and some others in the country; but they were all residents of our town, and left after the Cholera broke out. It is probable that the deaths of Susan Thornton and Dr. E. New