

or many years to come, inconveniently crowded; the means of subsistence are abundant and easily obtained. The pride over-grown wealth in a few, its invidious distinctions, and the consequent distress and poverty of the many, are as yet unknown. Comparatively speaking, we can scarcely be said to have paupers. The proportion is less than one to a thousand of our population. It is true, the smallness of the number does not affect the principle, that each is sacredly bound to contribute his share to the welfare of all, but it proves the impolicy of incurring the expense of erecting and supporting extensive and numerous public establishments for the accomplishment of an object so limited in extent, and so easily and perfectly attainable without them. Our present system of poor laws has been in operation since the commencement of the government, and is found upon experience, wisely adopted to the situation of our country. The few paupers we have, are comfortably supported, in a prudent and economical manner, in different places, and by respectable people. Were they collected together in poor-houses, their maintenance would be more expensive, their situation more degraded, and their poverty more exposed and humiliating. Settled, as under our state laws they now are, in different parts of the several counties, these poor people become, as it were, members of the respective families of their more fortunate fellow-citizens with whom they reside; & their afflictions are alleviated, and in a considerable degree forgotten, amidst the comforts and conveniences by which they are surrounded.

The committee, therefore, are unanimous in opinion, that the establishment of asylums in the different counties or other districts of the state, for the support of paupers, as recommended in the Governor's message, would not at present be expedient. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Which report being read, was concurred in by the House.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 22, 1825.  
To the Hon. the Speaker of the  
House of Representatives.

Sir.—In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives requiring of this Department, a schedule of the quantity of land, the rate thereof, and the tax charged thereon, in the different counties within the state, for the year 1825, I have the honor herewith to make the following report:

	1st R.	2d R.	3d R.	am't tax
Clark	9,511	78,024	35,680	2,069.30
Crawford	231	16,573	10,000	413.95
Davies	2,379	37,096	16,320	702.60
Dearborn	10,124	33,850	18,150	2,311.70
Dehois	210	17,025	8,000	250.20
Fayette	1,285	29,040	15,000	986.50
Floyd	3,538	22,565	14,000	450.62
Franklin	11,123	89,377	45,250	1,055.90
Gibson	19,110	43,284	20,000	1,000.50
Harrison	1,265	35,210	12,000	1,072.21
Jackson	2,255	39,540	15,000	769.12
Jefferson	4,664	62,802	32,000	1,713.85
Jennings	591	10,397	5,000	607.74
Knox	9,633	57,472	28,000	1,492.75
Lawrence	541	27,089	26,175	1,081.60
Martin	1,263	21,162	10,000	210.12
Monroe	1,263	36,819	16,000	776.29
Orange	250	31,421	20,000	1,149.30
Owen	1,262	7,065	10,000	347.50
Pike	1,262	9,349	1,000	450.20
Perry	10,254	10,074	10,000	1,000.00
Pike	4,667	21,270	15,000	600.21
Perry	2,554	26,561	15,000	1,180.21
Randolph	2,691	27,512	14,000	572.65
Ridley	1,260	42,517	30,000	1,200.70
Scott	1,262	45,433	25,000	750.75
Sevier	7,387	37,561	10,000	571.52
Sullivan	731	35,754	15,000	774.90
Washington	6,552	36,774	16,000	1,120.96
Wayne	240	44,000	30,000	1,000.00
Waukegan	4,291	21,061	11,000	479.40
Vermillion	3,20	14,462	1,000	327.36
Vigo	20,053	16,541	1,000	1,451.32
Warrick	1,278	22,250	2,000	437.81
Washington	3,11	70,130	33,145	2,000.85
Wayne	7,057	76,147	101,000	2,023.47
Allen		poll tax.	5	75.00
Bartholomew		poll tax.	25	50
Decatur		poll tax.	30	00
Greene		poll tax.	45	51
Hamilton		do. do.	33	00
Harrison		do. do.	31	60
Henry		poll tax.	20	50
Johnston		poll tax.	12	50
Madison		do. do.	90	00
Marion		do. do.	31	00
Montgomery		do. do.	14	00
Morgan		do. do.	160	00
Patterson		do. do.	23	60
Pike		do. do.	357	50
Shelby		do. do.	212	50

In the Senate of Georgia, on the 30th ult., Mr. Daniel introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to loan sums of money to banks in credit, to be repaid after six months notice. Three bills have been reported on the subject of Education: 1st. a bill appropriating not less than \$10,000 per annum, as a permanent endowment for the University—2d. To increase the funds heretofore set apart for the endowment of County Academies and support of Free Schools—and 3d. a bill establishing a Female Seminary of Georgia.—*Nat. Jour.*

VIRGINIA.—On the 30th Sept. 1824, there was a balance in the treasury of this state of \$63,667.72. From that date to the 30th Sept. 1825, the receipts were \$173,403.03—the expenditures for the same period, \$481,412.68—leaving a balance in the treasury of \$55,738.12.

## Richmond.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1826.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—Perhaps the most interesting subject now before this body, is the impeachments lately instituted by the House. We are glad to observe these; they are evidences of energy in the government, and of a disposition to exact from officers a faithful discharge of their duties. We had rather no cause for impeachment existed, but if there does exist sufficient cause, the well being of society, and the very end of government, require that the penalties of the law should be inflicted. Ethan Cooper is charged with mal-administration in his office, wilful neglect of duty, and bribery. N. W. Marks, sheriff of Rush, is charged with forgery. The allegations against Asahel Campbell we have not yet learned.

The Committee on Canals, we understand, were about to report a bill to incorporate a company to be called the Whitewater Canal Company. We suppose the object of this company is, to dig a canal from Lawrenceburg to Fort Wayne; but where it is located, or of whom it is composed, we have not yet been able to discover.

It is said that the bill for the promotion of agriculture and manufactures, pending in the House at the last session, provides for the institution of a board of FARMERS in each county, who are to award premiums, &c.

Our readers will observe that the two Houses differ in their opinions on the subject of asylums for the poor. The Senate has adopted a resolution instructing the committee to report a bill, dividing the state into three districts, and providing for the purchase of a suitable farm in each. The House, by concurring in the report of its committee, has expressed its opinion that any such measure would be inexpedient. Diversity of opinion, of course, will exist as to the best means of rendering relief to paupers; and some contend that any relief, by law, is pernicious, as it encourages idleness and improvidence. We think, however, that regulations may be adopted, which would be beneficial both to the unfortunate pauper and to society. It is a difficult matter to adjust, and has been found most perplexing in other countries. Paupers, fortunately, are few in this state, and a complicated system of relief would probably be unsuitable to our condition. Whatever may be done, we hope that humanity & correct principles will be attended to.

Since the above was in type, we have learned that, three bills had been introduced, one relative to each of the following objects: the Jeffersonville Canal, the Wabash Canal, and the Whitewater Canal.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—With real satisfaction have we noticed that this interesting subject has been again brought before Congress, by the persevering and zealous advocate for abolishing imprisonment for debt, Mr. R. M. Johnson of Kentucky—and we hope that his benevolent exertions may be crowned with complete success. This is the third session at which Mr. J. has pressed this subject upon the consideration of Congress. The first time, if we rightly recollect, it met with no success—last session a bill, abolishing imprisonment for debt, passed the Senate, and was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence; but, it being near the close of the session, it was not acted upon. Every humane person must hope that this third effort will be attended with better success. We can think of no solid argument in favor of continuing so barbarous a custom. How often is it made an instrument of revenge! The unfeeling creditor, blinded by disappointment, exults in the suffering of his helpless victim, smiles at the destruction of domestic peace, and seeks, in the torment of a fellow-being, satisfaction for his pecuniary losses. Does it ever secure a debt? The dungeon is a miserable place for the unfortunate debtor to acquire means with which to lighten his load that he feels press upon him with so cruel severity. As to the fraudulent debtor, he who would not in the spirit of another's fortune, he deserves no commiseration, nor should the severities of the law be relaxed on his account.

The spirit of the times requires that this unreasonable custom should no longer disgrace the civil code of our nation. We believe several of the States have abolished it, and why should not the United States? Shall the General Government be the last to adopt a measure so evidently calculated to advance intrinsic justice and to relieve suffering merit? We feel a satisfaction from the reflection, that in this STATE, no one, who honestly surrenders his effects, can be consigned to a prison for debt.

At a meeting of the citizens of Allen county, Indiana, at Fort Wayne, on the 5th December last, resolutions were adopted, insisting upon the importance and necessity of uniting the Wabash and Maumee rivers by a Canal—mentioning Messrs. Baridon and Work, their Senator and Representative in the Legislature, &c. to use their influence to procure the passage of a law appointing commissioners to have the survey and estimate of the aforesaid Canal made within the ensuing year—and, appointing nine gentlemen a Committee to correspond with the committee of the Whitewater Canal, or any committee or individual they may think proper, on the subject of canals.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S LAST ACT IN AMERICA.—On the 30th Sept. 1824, there was a balance in the treasury of this state of \$63,667.72. From that date to the 30th Sept. 1825, the receipts were \$173,403.03—the expenditures for the same period, \$481,412.68—leaving a balance in the treasury of \$55,738.12.

Ohio.—Mr. Gardiner, of Greene county, who was expelled the House of Representatives of this state, on the 10th ult. on a charge of Bribery—for having promised, before the election, to use his exertions to reduce the salaries of the members to two dollars per day, and if he should fail in this, to place the odd dollar, of his salary, in the county treasury—has been re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

KENTUCKY.—In the Senate, on the 8th ult., a resolution was adopted, declaring that "neither the Old or the New Court of Appeals ought, under existing circumstances, to hold terms"—and another, that "for the purpose of quieting the country, and restoring general confidence in the Court of Appeals, a compromise and adjustment ought to take place, upon equal and reciprocal terms, (as to the men who shall hereafter constitute said Court,) without a sacrifice or concession of principle."

"JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke," has been elected to the United States' Senate, from the state of Virginia, in the place of James Barbour, now Secretary at War.

WALTER LEAKE, Governor of Mississippi, and a revolutionary patriot, was called to his fathers, on the 17th Nov. last. He was faithful, diligent, upright, as an officer and as a man.

GEN. WILLIAM HULT, died, at Newton, Mass. on the 29th Nov. last, aged 73.

COLOMBIA.—Bolivar has been re-elected, unanimously, president of the republic. Gen. Santander has been re-elected vice president. A bank is to be established at Caracas. 250 emigrants had arrived Laguira, from Scotland, also a British sul general, Com. Daniels has been made one of the order of liberatores, and succeeded to Bogota.—*Niles.*

About 100,000 yards of cloths of various descriptions, were shipped at New York on board a vessel, which has just sailed from that port, and which are intended for the Mexican villages.

*Nat. Journal.*

A great fire broke out in New York about 4 o'clock, on Thursday morning, which a whole block of buildings, front on Spring, Thompson, Sullivan, Broome Streets, has been entirely consumed. The property destroyed is estimated at from 70 to 80,000 dollars. There appears to have been a great scarcity of water, and several fire men were severely jured. About 60 or 80 families are said to have been rendered houseless by calamity.—*Nat. Journal.*

The total of the cotton crop of the United States, for the year ending Oct. 1825, is said to be 569,249 bales, being an increase of 60,091 bales on the crop of preceding year.—*Ib.*

The day before the late adjournment of the Vermont legislature, a *nectarine* message was delivered to the house of Representatives, as follows:

"Mr. Bell informed the house that he requested by his excellency to invite members to call and take a glass of wine with him at Cottrell's hotel, and that invitation was predicated upon the circumstances of his excellency's being about to relinquish the gubernatorial chair-house concurred."—*Niles.*

Departure of Gen. Lafayette from the United States.—The editor of the *Irish Journal* conducted with great ability, in Belfast, in Ireland, has copied the proceedings at Washington, on this occasion, September last, accompanying them with these remarks:

"We this day give our readers one of the most interesting scenes which can be laid before the human mind—the departure and farewell address of the great republic the world ever saw to that veteran hero, whose sword was one of the first in the field to assert her freedom. The address of Mr. Adams is a chaste and beautiful composition—a triumphant recapitulation of the glories of liberty—and the reply of the old soldier is characterized by all the fire of youth and wisdom of old age. The *Irishman* feels no small pleasure in being the first journal to give these immortal productions to the people of Ireland."

General Lafayette's last act in America.—We perceive by the "North Star," printed at Danville, Vermont, that General LAFAYETTE has addressed a letter to general Fletcher, from on board the *Brandywine*, on the subject of the imprisonment of general William Barton, and enclosed a draft,

with a request that the sum for which general Barton was confined should be paid. That request has been complied with, and general Barton was informed that he was no longer a prisoner.

With what emotions of surprise and gratitude, says the Star, this intelligence was received by the valiant captor of Prescott, can be better imagined than described. The scene was rendered more interesting by the peculiarly delicate manner in which the business was conducted, and the fact announced by general Fletcher. Many excellent sentiments were given by those assembled to witness the scene, and all participated in the satisfaction which was expressed, that General Barton was at liberty to return to his family, after a separation of more than thirteen years!—*Niles.*

By the ship *Frances*, arrived here from New-Orleans, we are informed of the important surrender of the Fortress of St. Juan d'Ulloa. The *Frances* was boarded off the Havana by the Mexican brig of war, Victory, from Vera Cruz, having on board Governor Copper and his officers.—The Castle surrendered on the 22d Nov.

It should be mentioned to the honor of a gallant soldier, that when the Castle lowered its flag, the garrison was reduced to forty men. As generous enemies, the Mexicans themselves must have admired so brave and enduring a foe. His reward from Ferdinand, however, may possibly be exile or a prison.—*N. Y. American.*

MISSOURI.—The trade to Santa Fe is reported to have been completely overdone. The Mexican villages are filled with goods from Missouri, and there is no money circulating to purchase them with. For the want of this medium of remittance, the price of mules has risen so much that they could not be bartered for with a prospect of profit.

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