

for many years to come, inconveniently crowded; the means of subsistence are abundant and easily obtained. The pride of 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 adapted 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 statute 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 unanimously of 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	55,949	2,000 30
Creedford	2,311	16,573	10,010	413 05
Darvess	2,379	37,096	16,310	702 00
Dearborn	10,124	58,850	107,135	2,311 20
Debois	210	17,925	3,010	290 26
Fayette	1,335	29,943	56,421	1,086 50
Floyd	3,528	32,965	24,370	430 04
Franklin	11,130	69,377	43,236	1,365 00
Gibson	19,510	43,254	50,510	1,004 50
Harrison	1,215	53,510	129,531	12,07 21
Jackson	2,205	39,546	11,175	709 10
Jefferson	4,041	32,802	73,065	1,713 25
Jennings	504	33,389	56,000	607 74
Knox	9,602	59,472	68,014	1,392 74
Lawrence	543	37,080	26,476	1,071 00
Martin	1,830	24,061	62	239 12
Monroe	1,283	36,849	10,146	716 29
Orange	350	31,446	29,095	1,149 30
Owen	1,943	7,675	10,020	347 00
Parke	1,942	9,346	1,300	430 00
Perry	10,274	10,094	10,073	1,00 00
Pike	4,557	24,070	15,500	400 21
Posey	2,564	36,544	25,870	1,000 21
Randolph	390	27,412	24,000	372 05
Riley	1,219	32,717	10,219	406 71
Scott	1,202	41,765	11,304	716 70
Sevier	7,387	37,523	10,418	511 32
Shelby	751	37,714	17,062	774 00
Shelbyland	6,552	36,774	10,570	1,320 96
Union	240	44,000	30,000	1,004 52
Vanderburgh	4,291	21,504	11,305	479 40
Vernadille	320	14,462	1,000	327 36
Vigo	30,033	16,341	1,366	1,451 32
Warrick	1,378	22,206	2,180	457 81
Washington	811	70,136	33,143	2,006 85
Wayne	7,357	76,147	101,630	2,503 47
Allen		poll tax,	\$	75 00
Bartholomew		poll tax,		239 50
Decatur		poll tax,		301 00
Greene		poll tax,		456 21
Hamilton		do. do.		23 00
Hendricks		do. do.		31 60
Henry		poll tax,		202 50
Johnson		poll tax,		124 50
Madison		do. do.		90 00
Marion		do. do.		315 00
Montgomery		do. do.		143 00
Morgan		do. do.		160 00
Putnam		do. do.		257 60
Rush		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 to 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 School—and 3d. a bill establishing a Female Seminary of Georgia.—*Nat. Jour.*

## Richmond.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1826.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—Perhaps the most interesting subject now before this body, is the impeachment 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. Isaiah 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 Ashai 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 Lawrenceburgh 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 dates, 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, maddened by disappointment, exults in the sufferings of his helpless victim, smokes 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 a load that he feels press upon him with so cruel severity. As to the fraudulent debtor, he who would riot in the spoils 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 abridgment 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 to its effects, can be confined to a prison for debt.

At a meeting of the citizens of Allen county, Ia. held at Fort Wayne, on the 9th December last, resolutions were adopted, insisting upon the importance and feasibility of uniting the Wabash and Maumee rivers by a Canal—instructing Messrs. Rariden and Worth, their Senator and Representative in the Legislature, "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."

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 \$173,463 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 HULL, died, at Newton, Mass. on the 29th Nov. last, aged 73.

COLOMBIA.—Bolívar 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 at Lagunilla from Scotland, also a British consul general, Com. Daniels has been made one of the order of liberators, and proceeded to Bogota.—*Nat. J.*

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 as donations to Greek women and children.—*Nat. Journal.*

A great fire broke out in New-York about 4 o'clock, on Thursday morning, which a whole block of buildings, fronting on Spring, Thompson, Sullivan and 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 injured. About 60 or 80 families are said to have been rendered houseless by the 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 the preceding year.—*Id.*

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 Cottrill'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 *Irishman*, a journal conducted with great ability at Belfast, in Ireland, has copied the proceedings at Washington, on this occasion, in 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 Coppinger 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.

Immigration.

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James R. ... John R. ... S. James Smith, John Street; Julian Suther land 2, William Smith esq., John Stuart, Stephen Simms, James Selser. T. John Talbot, John Townsend, Hiram M. Trumble, Leonard Talson. W. Thomas Wiles, John Way, William Way, Jonathan Wallace or John Caldwell. [52.]

ROBERT MORRISON, P. M.

PRODUCE.

The following articles of country Produce will be taken in payment for subscriptions to the *Star*: viz: Wheat—Rye—Oats—Corn—Bacon—Lard—Sugar—Ginseng—Bees-wax—Tallow—Candles—Flax—Wool—Linen—Rags, &c. &c.—to be delivered at the office.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.