

Are you willing to impose such a duty upon all articles imported into the United States, from foreign countries, of the same kind which can be manufactured at home, as will enable the American artist and laborer to compete fairly in market with European capital and skill?

This letter is not dictated by any other motive than friendship, and a desire to arrive at the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and it is confidently believed, that you will not misunderstand its object. In the purest times of the Republic, when the fathers of the constitution and country were upon the stage, we learn that they inculcated the doctrines we contend for; and we intend contributing our share to perpetuate them.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. BROWN RAY.

HERMITAGE, Feb. 29, 1828.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter, of the 30th ultimo, enclosing resolutions of the Senate of Indiana, adopted, as it appears with a view of ascertaining my opinions on certain political topics.—The respect which I entertain for the Executive and Senate of your State, excludes from my mind, the idea that an unfriendly disposition dictated the interrogatories which are proposed.—But I will confess my regret at being forced, by this sentiment, to depart, in the smallest degree, from that determination on which I have always acted. Not sir, that I would wish to conceal my opinions from the people upon any political or national subjects; but as they were in various ways promulgated in 1824, I am apprehensive that my appearance before the public at this time, may be attributed, as has already been the case, to improper motives.

With these remarks, I pray you, sir, respectfully to state to the Senate of Indiana, that my opinions, at present, are precisely what they were in 1823 and '24, when they were communicated, by letter, to Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina, and when I voted for the present tariff and appropriations for internal improvement. As that letter was written at a time when the divisions of sentiment, on its subject, were as strongly marked as they now are, in relation both to the expediency and constitutionality of the system, it is enclosed herein; and I beg the favour of your Excellency to consider it a part of this communication. The occasion, out of which it arose, was embraided with a hope of preventing any doubt, misconstruction, or necessity for further inquiry respecting my opinion on the subjects to which you refer—particularly in those states which you have designated as cherishing a policy at variance with your own. To preserve our invaluable constitution and be prepared to repel the invasions of a foreign foe, by the practice of economy, and the cultivation, within ourselves, of the means of national defence and independence, should be, it seems to me, the leading objects of any system which aspires to the name of "American," and of every prudent administration of our government.

I trust sir, that these general views taken in connexion with the letter enclosed, and the votes referred to, will be received as a sufficient answer to the inquiries suggested by the resolutions of the Senate. I will further observe, to your Excellency, that my views of constitutional power, and American policy, were imbibed in no small degree, in the times, and from the sages of the Revolution; and that my experience has not disposed me to forget their lessons: and, in conclusion, I will repeat that my opinions remain as they existed in 1823 and '24, uninfluenced by the hopes of personal aggrandizement; and, that I am sure, they will never deprive me of the proud satisfaction of having always been a sincere and consistent republican.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your most obt servt.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Andrew Jackson, to Dr. L. H. Coleman, of Warrenton, North Carolina.

WASHINGTON CITY,

April 26th, 1824.

Sir: I have had the honor, this day to receive your letter of the 21st inst. and, with candor, shall reply to it.—My name has been brought before the nation, by the people themselves without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten that I have never solicited office; nor, when called upon by the constituted authorities have ever declined, when I conceived my services could be beneficial to my country. But, as my name has been brought before the nation, for the first office in the gift of the people, it is incumbent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political national question pending before, and about which the country feels an interest.

"You ask my opinion on the tariff." I answer, that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff bill, before us, embraces the design of fostering, protecting, and preserving within ourselves the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I would advocate and support it. The experience of the late war ought to teach us a lesson, and one never to be forgotten. If our liberty, and republican form of government, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it, surely, is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot, who saw the privations, dangers and difficulties experienced for the want of proper means of defence during the last war, who would be willing again to hazard the safety of our country, if embroiled; or to rest its defence

on the precarious means of national resource to be derived from commerce in a state of war with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce to prevent us from obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subdue us?—I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom. Heaven smiled upon, and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defence. If we omit, or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron, and copper; and given us climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool.—These being the grand materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactures and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have, within our country, a supply of those leading and important articles, so essential in war. Beyond this, I look at the tariff, with an eye to the proper distribution of labor, and to revenue; and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe that a national debt is a national blessing, but rather a curse to a republic, inasmuch, as it is calculated to raise around the administration a monied aristocracy, dangerous to the liberties of the country. This tariff—I mean a judicious one, possesses more fanciful than real danger. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturalist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus product?—Except for cotton he has neither a foreign, or home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home, or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture; and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor; employ it in mechanism and manufactures—thereby creating a home market for your bread-stuffs and distributing labor to the most profitable account; and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States, six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will, at once, give a home market for more bread-stuffs, than all Europe now furnishes us. In short sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time that we should become a little more Americanized; and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves.

It is, therefore, my opinion that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted, to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence, within ourselves, on which the safety and liberty of our country depend; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution of our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community.

This is a short outline of my opinions, generally, on the subject of your inquiry, and believing them correct, and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country, I declare to you, I would not barter them for any office or situation of a temporal character, that could be given me. I have presented you my opinions freely, because I am without concealment; and should, indeed, despise myself, if I could believe myself capable of desiring the confidence of any, by means so ignoble.

I am sir, very respectfully,

Your most obt servt.

(Signed,) ANDREW JACKSON.

Dr. L. H. COLEMAN,

Warrenton, North Carolina.

JOHN WOODS.

Last week we published an article giving the substance of the certificates of forty individuals, rela-

tive to the execution of John Woods. Another certificate has appeared, giving a different view of the affair. After stating that Woods had before deserted, but had been pardoned, the writer says:

In about two or three weeks afterwards, Woods was again placed on guard. On a certain morning he stuck his bayonet in the ground—hung his cartridge box on the but of his gun, and deserted his post—on pretence of going to his tent for breakfast. In passing the lines, he arrived at major _____'s tent, (I forgot the major's name.) The major asked Woods where he was going. Woods replied, to get his breakfast. The major advised Woods very strongly to return to his post—observing that he would soon be relieved—and offering him some corn-bread and meat, told him that if he did not return to duty, he would certainly be taken; but Woods persisted in his determination, and would not return.

About this time, the officer of the day came up, and having heard a part of the conversation, turned to the lines and inquired who commanded that company? The captain answered, "I do." The officer of the day then told him to send a guard, and take John Woods to the provost guard, where he was tried by a court martial and a second time found guilty, and condemned to be shot. When the day arrived for the execution of the sentence of the court martial, General Jackson came to the place of execution and delivered a discourse which affected every heart, but that of the hardened Woods. By this time disaffection prevailed among several of the militia men.—Woods in particular was very turbulent.—General Jackson offered Woods his pardon a second time, on condition that he would serve his country like a true and faithful soldier; but Woods defied the General and court martial too; and swore with an oath that they dare not execute the sentence of the court martial.—After many unavailing efforts to persuade Woods to conform to subordination, pointing out to him the consequences resulting to the army from such conduct; and Woods still remaining stubborn and irreclaimable—and swearing the court martial dare not execute their sentence—the General turned his horse and rode off; and Woods was shot before my own, and the eyes of the whole army.

SAMUEL H. MILLER.

Green Co. O. Feb. 21, 1828.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Benjamin J. Blythe, to be Auditor of Public Accounts, vice Dr. Wm. H. Lilly, deceased.

Ebenezer Sharpe, to be Agent of State, in the place of Mr. Blythe, appointed Auditor.—Indiana Journal.

Proposals for the superintendence of the State Prison, for the ensuing three years will be received by the Governor until the 10th of May next.—ib.

The Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to locate the Michigan Road from the Lake to Indianapolis, met in this place on Monday last. After organizing, they adjourned to meet here on the second Monday in May, for the purpose of entering upon the survey and location of the road.—ib.

CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT.

CINCINNATI, April 12.

Beeswax—20 to 25 cents.

Beans—50 to 75 cents per bushel.

Cotton—7 1/2 to 8 cts. plenty.

Cotton Yarn—No. 5 to 10, 28 to 30 cts.

Flaxseed—37 1/2 to 40 cts. in demand.

Flour—Fresh from wagons, \$3.12 to \$3.18; in store, 3.25 to 3.37.

Hides—Southern, dried, 10 to 12 cents.

Iron—Juniatta, hammered, per ton, 130 dollars; puddled, 80 to 100; Hoop, 6, 8, & 10d \$130; ditto 4d \$140; nail rods 130; Juniatta roll \$175; sheet, from 10 to 12 cents per pound.

Leather—Sole, eastern, 20 to 23 cents; Cincinnati, 23 to 27; calf skins, \$18 to 26 per dozen; upper, 24 to 30; skirtings, 28 cents per pound; harness, 25.

Nails—Assorted sizes, 7 to 10 cents.

Oil—Tanners, \$25 per bbl. scarce; linseed, from wagons, 50 to 60 cts. per gal. in store 55 to 60 cts.

Provisions—Pork, mess, 7 1/2 to 8 bbl. prime, \$6.50; Lard, in barrels, 3 1/2 to 4, in kegs, 4 1/2 to 5; Hams, city smoked, 5 to 6, country do 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents; Butter, first quality, in kegs, 6 to 7; Cheese, 6 to 8.

Rags—4 cents, in demand.

Salt—Turks Island, 100; Kenhawa, 1st quality, 50 cents.

Sugar—New Orleans, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 cts.

Tallow—Tried, 7 to 8 cents, rough.

Whiskey—New, in wagons, 16; from store, 18. plenty.

SUGAR, WHEAT & OATS,
WANTED at this Office, on subscription.

BLANK DEEDS,
For sale at this Office.

New Goods.

JUST received from Philadelphia, and now open, a neat assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

6, 6 1/2, & 7 feet, Mill & Cross-cut Saws.

Forty Cents per bushel will be allowed in Store.

Goods for merchantable WHEAT, delivered in Store.

J. P. PLUMMER.

4th mo. 15.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in New Garden township, Wayne county, Indiana, an indentured apprentice, named JOSEPH CLARK. He is about 10 years old, slender built, and wears a wool hat, mixed coat and pantaloons. He went away on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., proposed to have gone to Fort Wayne. The above reward will be given upon his being returned to the subscriber.

JOHN LONGFELLOW.

44p3

Seasonable Goods.

JUST received, a splendid and complete assortment of India, British, French and Domestic DRY GOODS, also,

Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Dye Stuff, Paints, Oil, Hatters' Trimmings, Books, Shoes, Leghorn Hats,

All of which have been selected with the utmost care in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, which we offer, Wholesale or Retail, at as low prices as they can be purchased in any place west of the mountains.

Mouse Hole Anvils, Cross-cut & Mill Saws, Manganese, Port & Madera Wine, French Brandy, constantly on hand, also, a small assortment of MEDICINES, warranted of the best quality, which will be sold at city prices.

E. L. & P. H. FROST.

Richmond, March 25, 1828.

40p

Farm and Mills.

THE Subscriber will sell, on reasonable terms, his FARM, GRIST and SAW MILL, lying on Noland's Fork, 5 miles north-west of Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana. The Mills are on a good mill stream, and in an excellent neighborhood. The Farm is an excellent one, containing 125 acres of which 120 acres are under fence; and has on it a superior young orchard, a commodious brick dwelling, and other buildings. The Mills & Farm will be sold together, or separately, or any part of the Farm will be sold with the Mills.

RICHARD W. CHEESMAN.

January 22, 1828.

32f

FOR SALE.

THAT well known

TAVERN STAND.

In the town of Richmond, lately in the possession of Wm. H. Vaughan. A bargain will be given, and possession at any time that may suit the purchaser.

EPHRAIM LACEY.

ESTRAY HORSE.

TAKEN UP, by Benjamin Harris of New-Garden township, Wayne county, Indiana, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, supposed to be 3 years old, a white spot on each side of his back, supposed to be saddle marks, with a scar on his withers, with some white hairs, a black mane and tail, appears to be lame in his left shoulder, no other marks or bands perceptible, appraised to 35 dollars, by Malachi Moon & Abijah Mills, before me, on the 1st day of April, 1828.

A true copy from my estray book.

43p3 SAMUEL HENDERSON, J.P.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office in Richmond, Ind. on the 1st day of April, 1828, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. Joseph Ashton, Thomas Atkinson, Mary Adlemon, John M. Adlemon, Jonathan Atkins, Jasper Anderson, John L. Addington.

B. Sarah Bayley, John A. Billingsley, Bartholomew Burrows, Ann Burrows, Samuel Buxton.

C. Tristram Coggeshall, Henry Cely, Maria Cornelius, Beverly Carey, Thomas Craner, James Crabb, Jacob Cook, Job Combs.

D. William N. Dukes, William Dorothy.

E. Richard Edwards.

F. Moses Finch, Jacob Fisher, Elias Fisher, Aaron Felts.

G. Mary Gardner, Josiah Gilbert, William Gale.

H. George Hatten, William Hunt, Amos Hurlin, Lewis M. Hinman, Jacob Hoover, Alexander Hiseley, Martin Hornish, Jr. Joel Hendricks.

J. Basell Johnston, James Judkins, Samuel Jones.

K. John Knight, esq. Susannah Krasher.

L. Mashack Lawallen.

M. Richard Mason, Samuel H. Middleton, Thomas A. Middleton, Cornelius Maberry, David or Ebenezer Moore, Samuel McLain, Edward Moore, Tarleton Moorman.

O. Samuel Outlan, Daniel Osborn.