



LAWRENCEBURGH,
SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1841.

The bill which passed the House to restrict voters to their own proper township, was rejected by the Senate, by a vote of 27 to 18.

No decisive action has yet been had on the bill for classifying the Public Works, reported by Mr. Cravon, and we fear that nothing definite will be done on the subject during the present session.

George Boon, Esq. a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Sullivan, died at Indianapolis on the 10th inst.

On the 9th inst. Mr. Hugh Barnes, Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, also died at Indianapolis, in the 69th year of his age. He was a citizen of Owen county, and has been a resident of the State more than thirty years.

We regret to learn that several of the members of the Legislature have been seriously afflicted during the present session.

Since the above was in type we have heard a rumor that Sam'l Judd, Esq. Speaker of the House of Representatives is dead, and that Gen. Hanna, a member of the Senate is very sick. We hope the rumor may prove false.

LICKED UP.—An election was held in Franklin county on the 11th inst. to elect a member of the Legislature in the place of John A. Matson, Esq. resigned. Doct. R. Haymond was run by the Whigs, and Mr. G. Shoup by the Locos. The latter was elected by a majority of 31 votes. Not more than one-third of the voters went to the polls, and in two townships no election was held. It is to be hoped that this little defeat will have the effect to make the whigs of Old Franklin a little more vigilant in future.

The right spirit.—Notwithstanding the Ohio Legislature is decidedly Whig, they have re-elected Joseph R. Stens, (a loco-foco) President Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit, by a vote of 57 to 12. The Whigs measured him by the old Jeffersonian rule—Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution? and having found that he fully came up to the standard, they sought to inquire no further. Did the Locofocos adopt the same rule when they were in the ascendant in the Legislature, and when they elected 14 out of 15 of the President Judges from their own party?

NEW YORK CANALS.—It appears by the Message of Gov. Seward, of New York, that the gross revenue arising from the canals of that state is \$1,066,827. The expenditures for the enlargement of the Erie Canal prior to the 1st January, 1840, were \$4,000,000. Expended since, \$2,869,171. The whole cost of the enlargement is now estimated at \$33,112,766.

District Convention.

We discover that several of our brother Editors, of this Congressional District, are calling public attention to the propriety of holding a District Convention, early in the spring, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States. The editor of the American suggests that the Convention be held about the middle of April, "in as central a position as possible." The editor of the Indiana Patriot, takes up the matter, and after fully concurring in the propriety of the measure proposed, goes a little further into the details, and comes to a more definite conclusion as to time and place. He suggests that the Convention be held at Versailles, in Ripley county, about the first of April next, and that each county in the district appoint delegates in the proportion of one delegate for every 250 voters. We have only one amendment to offer to these suggestions; and that is, that the time be fixed on the *first Saturday* in April, being the 3rd day of that month. In the meantime, the several counties comprising this district will doubtless proceed to select their delegates in such manner as to them may seem most advisable. On this subject we beg leave to remark, that without concert of action nothing can be done; and that it is important for the success of the Whig cause that the measure be gone into with the utmost harmony and good feeling on the part of all concerned. To this end we should like to hear the suggestions of every Whig editor in the District.

While on this subject, we cannot forbear to tender our sincere thanks to some of our editorial brethren, who have been pleased, in the most flattering manner, to connect our name with the approaching Congressional canvas. It would be sheer hypocrisy to say that we do not feel highly flattered with the notice which has been taken of us, in connection with this subject, not only by our brethren of the Press, but from various other quarters, within the past few weeks, and we honestly confess that it has inspired us with an ambition (and a noble ambition we trust) to prove our worthiness of the entire confidence of the public.

We have not the vanity to suppose that we can bring into the service of the people the talent and experience possessed by many others of this district, who have figured most in public life, and who doubtless

aspire to a seat in Congress—nay, our limited education and our humble profession in life forbid the idea that we should stand side by side, and grapple successfully, with the intellectual giants of the land, who have made public speaking their trade. Nevertheless, if the people of this district, shall see fit to cast the mantle of their kindness and confidence upon a humble *Printer*, who has lived and labored among them from childhood—if they shall select him to represent their interests on the floor of Congress, whatever of talent he may possess shall be honestly and faithfully devoted to their service. With a thorough belief that the convention will do what they conceive to be right in the premises, the matter is submitted to their enlightened consideration; and with their decision we shall be in reference to this matter.

We are inclined to think that the general ticket plan is repugnant to the true spirit of the Constitution; and, that it would if generally adopted, be most pernicious in its effects. Our institutions are already sufficiently under the influence of political parties. No sound-thinking man can wish to see them more so. This system would add greatly to that tendency. No State, having as many as 5 Representatives, would ever carry on a Congressional contest except between two nominated tickets, and between two organized parties. The system would not merely invite, but, it might be said of it, that it would compel the organization and keeping up of political parties, for the purpose of settling the popular representation in Congress.

We would respectfully submit the suggestion, whether it be not the duty of Congress to prohibit the States from gradually falling into the system, whilst the power still exists of doing so. If the two largest States should adopt the system, it would at once and forever thereafter become impracticable to obtain either such an act of Congress or an amendment of the Constitution to that effect.

Four of the small States now elect by general ticket. Alabama would make a fifth. It cannot be long before the large States will be driven into the adoption of a system so advantageous to their influence, and so augmentative to their political party power. If there be the mischief and danger likely to arise out of this subject which we apprehend, no time should be lost by Congress in applying the proper corrective.—*Loco. Jour.*

From the Wabash Courier.

The Whig editors in Alabama speak of the proposition of the Van Buren party in the Legislature of that State, to abolish the *District* system in electing members of Congress, as a virtual attempt to disfranchise the entire Southern portion of Alabama. As the Van Buren party have a majority, there is great reason to fear they will carry the proposition, as a party measure, through the Legislature. This attempt to legislate for party purposes, and for the promotion and maintenance of party ascendancy, should be deprecated by every honest citizen; and, besides, such efforts in the long run, are almost certain to operate against the very party and politicians for whose benefit they were, perhaps, specially intended. For instance, Dewitt Clinton recommended the *District* System in New York in electing electors as preferable not only there, but throughout the Union, to the general ticket system, and a law to that effect was enacted. Mr. Van Buren, after joining the Jackson party, in order to give himself weight with his new allies, (by having the undivided strength of that great State to back him,) had the *District* system of electing abolished, and the general ticket system reinstated; and what has been the consequence to us? Why, the result of the late election shows that he would, (if things had been permitted to remain as Clinton put them,) have received 15 or 16 electoral votes in our own State, where he has not received a single one!

Besides, as a party measure, the general ticket system of electing members of Congress, is one of very doubtful policy. It may, to be sure, be the means of securing to a party the undivided delegation of a particular State; and, if other States, ruled by men of opposite politics, would only remain unconcerned spectators of such attempts, it might, as a party matter, be all well enough. But what guarantee have the ascendant party in one State to suppose that they can political checks upon the treasurer are amply provided in the bill defining the duties of county auditors. No money can be received by him, without being charged against him by the auditor of the county. Nor can any payment be made without a like order of the county auditor.

The fifth is a bill pointing out the mode of levying taxes. The objects of taxation are the same as those of the present law—but the duties of the different officers connected with the levying and assessing the taxes are more specifically provided for in this bill than any law heretofore in force in this state.

The sixth is a bill to tax the individual stock in the several branches of the State bank of Indiana. The Auditor says in his report, that if this bill is adopted the State will be certain of all the stock being assessed, and will save the per cent. for collection. Much collision will be saved between the State and County authorities, and Bank. Beside, should the State and Bank disagree as to the power of the State to tax the stock, a concise remedy is provided for testing the legal question involved.

The seventh is a bill levying the tax for State and Internal Improvement purposes. The rate of taxation in this bill is left open for the further action of the Legislature.

We have thus given a very brief synopsis of the Report of the Auditor of State, and have to regret that we could not go more into the details of the system proposed. Mr. Dunn expresses the belief that the several bills will be passed with very little alteration, as they were carefully examined by the committee of Ways and Means before they were ordered to be printed.

The General Ticket System.

It will be remembered by our readers, that we took occasion some weeks since, to enter our objections somewhat at length, to the proposition to change the mode of electing Congressmen in this State, from the *district* to the *General ticket* system.

Since then we have been pleased to notice that several of our brother editors in the Whig ranks, have given their opinions adverse to the proposed change. Of course all the Van Buren prints in this State are opposed to the measure, however they may think otherwise in the *State of Alabama*, where the effect would be little different from what it would be here. Below will be found the views of the Louisville Journal, and the Wabash Courier, in reference to this matter.

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We take the following from the Troy

Budget. It is, as Samuel Weller would say, "werry excellent much to the point."

PAY THE PRINTER.

ORIGINAL—"LONG TIME AGO."

Here comes winter, here comes winter,

Storms of hail, and snow, and sleet—

Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,

Let him warm his hands and feet.

Here comes winter, here comes winter,

Whitening every hill and dale;

Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,

Send your money by the mail.

Pay the Printer, pay the Printer—

All remember his just due;

In cold winter, in cold winter,

He wants cash as well as you.

Merry winter, merry winter

It will be if all do right;

Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,

Do the thing that is polite,

Happy winter, happy winter!

Hark the jingling of the bells;

To the Printer, to the Printer,

What sad tales their music tells.

Ah! poor Printer!—ah! poor Printer!

Your subscribers frolic all

In the winter, in the winter,

But never think of you at all!

From the New Orleans Advertiser.

RESUMPTION.

Resumption of specie payments is the "hinge fly" after which the nation is now full tilt in pursuit. No one will listen to the suggestions of experience, no one will heed the remonstrances of wisdom. The cry is, "resume, resume," and no enquiry is made as to the result upon the debasing portion of the people.—Like a herd of sheep is the whole nation. The big bell weather of New York has led the way and all the other wool-clad beasts follow in triumph. The more that efforts are made to stop them, the more lofty are their leaps, and over the precipice they go without looking to consequences.

But we should never despair, in our efforts, to induce calm consideration on the part of our fellow men in the great steps which they are about to make up the ladder of human existence. "Situated as we are," it behoves us to pause in our career and ask ourselves whether the resumption of specie payments by our banks will not produce a greater evil than any benefit it could bestow. An attention to a few facts will satisfy the inquiries that resumption at this time will cause widespread ruin in the community. We are a different people from our neighbors of the North. Our wealth makes its returns but once a year, while the capital of the East revolves rapidly upon its axes, and gains in volume with an unerring certainty. It will be an easy thing for Eastern debtors to meet the shock of contradiction incident upon resumption of cash payments by the very nature of the trade and commerce of that section. It is essentially a moving capital, and all the money invested in it, is *pro tanto*, actively engaged. With us, our commerce marches majestically on, and no human force can hasten its pace. Let our banks resume, and the very attempt to contract and to collect debts will arrest the already slow movement of our capital, derange the functions of our trade, force property into the market, and through the wealth of the city and State into the hands of a few nabobs. This restriction upon the available means of industry will fall with double force upon the mercantile and professional interests, and the whole basis of society will be broken up, for what?—to pay specie on the circulating medium of the country when that country is plunged deeply in debt to the furnishers of the currency!

We are decidedly averse to the present system of irredeemable paper money. It is a curse on the industry of the state, but whilst that is the case, it is no proof of dishonesty on the part of the banks, as contended by some. If the people could pay the banks what they owe them and the banks then refused to pay specie, no one would be at a loss for a name to characterize such proceedings; but the reverse is true. The banks would pay, but they cannot, because the people, in debt to them, are unable to meet their obligations.

A sound, redeemable currency we go for, with all our might and main, but not at the expense of the great interests of the state; not, by involving in ruin the debt-owning portion of our fellow-citizens. The desideratum can be effected without any disaster to honest industry. A little time—two short years,—and all will be right. Let the Northern banks resume, let grass grow in the streets of the resuming cities, but suffer our carriage-ways and levees to be the scene of active industry. We will pay what we owe the North, without impoverishing ourselves. The misfortune of the past is not dishonesty. He who would assert that the public were dishonest, by contracting debts when all was prosperity, must be actuated by false feelings. Our duty is to ourselves as well as those to whom are bound in debt. To make the banks unfeeling creditors, by legislation, does not indicate a deep regard for the public interest, and we are yet to see the man in this state, who would drive them widely into resumption with all the serious consequences attendant upon a stop, at the present moment.

In the mean time, we throw open our columns to the temperate remarks of all upon this absorbing question. Let it be discussed freely. It is one that "touches us all nearly."

THE PHYSICIAN.—The life of a physician is a life of contradiction. He is slandered, abused, and derided, yet he is sought with avidity, and freely received into the bosom of families. His opinion can blanch the cheek, or suffuse the eye with tears of joy; and his lips are as closely watched as if from them proceeded the issues of life and death. He lives by the woes of others; and while he would starve if constant health were the attribute of our race, he is endeavoring to banish sickness from among men, while success in his avocation would ruin him forever. He is always engaged in a war against his own

spiritual and physical nature. He is a physician, a patriot, a shrewd and sagacious man; he can't be misled! You always see right straight through a millstone, whether there's a hole in it or not. You are always as right as a book, and nobody can give you. In short, you are O. K.

Raving after Election.—You miserable, despicable, know nothing, good-for-nothing rascals! Bought up by British Gold! Led away by Log Cabin fooleries! Gunned by coon-skins! Blinded by Senses, beastly, contemptible wretches! Go to the devil!

From the Ohio State Journal.

Examples in History.

There is a near resemblance to a parallel in the histories of Charles the 1st, of England—one of those Stuarts who could never learn wisdom by experience—and Martin Van Buren, worth noticing.—During the early part of the troubles growing out of the efforts of the first English reformers, it is stated that Oliver Cromwell, disgusted with the tyrannies of the crown, but not yet daring to employ that active resistance which afterwards so much distinguished his career, had formed the design of fleeing from his country to the North American wilderness, where civil and religious liberty, removed from the surveillance of courts and hierarchies, were then laying the foundation of this mighty republic. The future Protector, with some associates, kindred spirits, had already embarked in a vessel that lay in the river Thames, about to cross the Atlantic, when an order in council was issued prohibiting his departure. The English patriot thus detained against his will, could not avoid taking an active part in the Revolution which was then silently progressing, and he ultimately became the man most conspicuous in the train of measures which brought his sovereign's head to the block. But for the fatal resolution of the court, in what must have then appeared a small matter, the Commonwealth may have never existed, and the family of the Stuarts might have still occupied the throne of the British Empire.

When General Jackson was called to the Presidency, and entered upon his duties in 1829 General Harrison had been recently appointed Minister to Columbia, in South America. It is violating no reasonable probability to suppose that Mr. Van Buren whose influence in the Cabinet soon rose predominant, and who of course had charge of the foreign and diplomatic relations of the country, was the primary cause of Gen. Harrison's recall, even before he could have been accredited at the capital of the republic to which he was destined. Gen. Harrison, thus rudely summoned to return, became a prominent candidate for the Presidency in 1836, and in 1840, like his great prototype, brought the Executive head of the confederacy to the block! Had he been permitted to fulfil the mission to Columbia, it is far from being probable that he would have been in a situation to have been a candidate in 1835; and had he not been candidate that year, he would scarce have been elected in 1840.

It is thus that the designs of selfish and mercenary men are often made the means of confounding and defeating their own ambitious schemes, whilst the objects of their enmity and persecution are elevated by the results of the very policy which is recommended to insure their destruction. Harrison, as President, superseding Martin Van Buren in the affections and confidence of the people, is fully avenged of the Secretary of State who procured his recall from a foreign mission.

From the Indiana Journal.

Wabash and Erie Canal Lands.

Congress.—On the 30th ult., the Senate considered the bill confirming to Indiana, the land selected by her to complete that portion of the Wabash and Erie canal that lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and Terre Haute, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to confirm to the State of Indiana the land selected by her, for that portion of the Wabash and Erie Canal which lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and Terre Haute, and for other purposes.

This is a very important measure, and Mr. Smith deserves the thanks of the citizens of Indiana for the industry, zeal and perseverance with which he has labored to carry it through Congress.

Mr. Tappan spoke in opposition to the bill, and concluded with a motion to recommit it.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, replied at length to Mr. Tappan, in support of the bill. He went at large into the argument in favor of the claim, and in opposition to the motion.</