

Montezuma, Feb. 7, 1832.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PARKE COUNTY.
Fellow Citizens,

After an arduous session of sixty one days the Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Friday, the 3d inst. About to commit the mantle of political distinction, with which I was honored, into the hands of the sovereign people who conferred it: I believe it my duty to lay before you a brief sketch of the transactions of that body, of which your partiality designated me a member; and in so doing, to plainly point to the course, I, as your agent, pursued.

Few subjects of a general nature were acted upon—but such as were, involved principle and results, in which you are deeply interested.

The first, and in my opinion, one of the most important, was the Canal question. An act passed authorizing the canal commissioners to commence and finish the middle section of the canal; to enable them to commence before the 2d of March next, and to carry into effect the object designed by that law: the canal monies now on hand, are placed subject to an immediate application for that purpose, and the canal fund commissioners are authorized to borrow a further sum of two hundred thousand dollars; subject to the express provisions, that at no time shall a greater sum be drawn for the use of the canal, than there is due to the state from the purchase of canal land. Thus preventing the accumulation of a debt to a larger amount than the sales of the lands will cancel. The canal lands by a supplemental act are directed to be classed into first, second, and third rates, and a minimum price fixed on each rate; the first rate is not to sell for less than \$3 50, the second \$2 50, the third \$1 50 per acre. The proceeds that will arise from the sale of the lands, thus graduated, it is believed will be nearly, if not quite sufficient to meet all the expenditures required to complete this much desired subject of internal improvement. Should there however, be required a greater sum (than the amount that will be realized from the sale of the lands, after the proceeds are expended on the canal) to complete it. The canal itself, with the proceeds arising from tolls, will be a sufficient guarantee, to raise money upon, for its final completion; without resorting to a tax for that purpose. Therefore the honest fears of those who believed, that it would involve the state in an enormous debt, and thereby augment the taxes, may be now justly allayed. Secure in the prospect of this Northern thoroughfare of commerce being completed on our part, you will naturally turn your eyes with intense anxiety to the proceedings of Ohio. That state (so justly occupying a rank among the first of those who 'perilled their faith' in the works of internal improvement; and by her example taught us not to fear;) has, by an act of the present session of her Legislature, authorized the extension of her Dayton and Miami canal, to a point on the Maumee river, within about twenty-one miles of the Northern termination of the Wabash and Erie canal within our state. No doubt then remains but that she will accept the rich boon offered for the extension (in her limits) of our canal, to connect it with hers, and thus down the Maumee to Lake Erie. While then as citizens of the Wabash valley we view with pleasure the improvements about to be effected in the North, which opens to us, a direct internal communication with New York, in which we are directly and locally interested, still we cannot be less gratified at contemplating (though only incidentally interested in) the improvements about to spring into existence on the South border of our state. An act has passed the Legislature ratifying a charter, granted by the state of Kentucky to a company, giving them authority to erect a bridge across the Ohio River at the falls. By the terms of their charter, they are to commence within five, and finish the Bridge within ten years. Their charter is made perpetual. They are al-

lowed to realize by tolls, a revenue not exceeding twelve per cent per annum upon the Capital invested, after deducting from the receipts, the expense of repairs and for collections. This stupendous undertaking when completed, will be a specimen of grandeur—an imposing monument, of the energy of a free people, stimulated by the spirit of internal improvement, of which the west may be justly proud. To it we may cite, and justly challenge our elder sisters, to present a parallel. A work, the magnitude of which, has hitherto been deemed problematical; and he who twenty years since, would then have had the temerity to predict its commencement, or completion in a century, would have been denounced as a fanatic speculator upon the theory of impossibilities. Yet such are the rapid strides to manhood, of our infant west, that we can look forward with certainty to the day when its completion will be hailed as one of the noblest triumphs of internal improvement. There is reserved to this state the right, at any time within three years from the passage of the act, to subscribe for stock in the Bridge company to the amount of \$100,000. Having this length of time to decide upon the subject, you can ere that period determine whether, it is your interest to do so, or not.

Acts passed, incorporating Rail Road companies, as follows,
One from Madison via Indianapolis to Lafayette.
One from Jeffersonville to Indianapolis.
One from the state line dividing Indiana and Ohio, in a direction from Cincinnati to Indianapolis.
One from New Albany to Indianapolis, thence to the Wabash in a north western direction.
One from the falls of the Ohio, via Salem, Bloomington and Greencastle to Logansport.

These charters are all nearly similar. They are allowed to charge a toll, the revenues derived therefrom, after defraying the expense of repairs &c. shall not net more than fifteen per cent per annum upon the capital invested; all profits over that amount to be paid into the Treasury of the state, for common school purposes. There is reserved to the state the right to subscribe for a certain portion of their stock at any time within ten years after commencement, if she chooses so to do. By chartering so many Rail Road companies, I fear we have jeopardized the immediate progress of any of them. However, should the stock be taken in any one, or more of them; and either of them completed and ready for use by the expiration of the time stipulated in their charters, viz generally fifteen years, then the citizens of Indiana will think and find themselves amply compensated for the expense encountered in maturing and enacting the charters for all.

An act passed stopping the sale of lands belonging to persons, who are on the delinquent tax list. Instead of selling the lands for the taxes, as heretofore, it is made the duty of the collector, to report the name of the delinquent, with the description of the lands on which the taxes remain unpaid, to the county school Commissioner, who is to charge fifty per cent damages for the non payment, and one hundred per cent per annum interest until paid for the use of common schools in the township where the land is situated. If at the expiration of three years the taxes, damages and interest remain unpaid, the lands are then to be sold for the benefit of common schools, and to be applied as above stated. Thus for the next three years, the practice of selling land for taxes, by this law is forestalled, and the speculation if any, is for the benefit of the common school fund. The perplexing uncertainty of tracing up the holder of the collectors certificate no longer will exist, the law points the owner to the person, from whom he is to redeem his land. Connected with this gradual increase of the commonschool fund, was adopted by the Senate and expunged by the House of Representative, another section, having the same salutary motive in view

—the section alluded to, granted each individual the privilege of paying to the county school commissioner one dollar for the use of common schools—a receipt for which, should exempt him from being fined for the non performance of military duty one year in time of peace—except in case of invasion or insurrection. I much regret the loss of this section.

The petition for a new county to be taken from the counties of Parke, Putnam and Montgomery was presented in the senate by the senator from Putnam county, referred to the committee on the Judiciary, and by them reported inexpedient. A joint memorial was adopted soliciting from the United S. an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Wabash and White rivers. A subject so vastly important, that no doubt remains, but, that your Senators and Representatives in Congress will use every exertion to obtain a response from Congress, that will be to you satisfactory.

Important consequences may result, from a joint resolution passed and directed to our Delegation in Congress, instructing them (if possible) to ascertain the terms upon which the U. S. will relinquish her right to the unsold Domain within our state, after the national debt is extinguished; leaving the proposition open to the rejection or acceptance of the Legislature of this state. The right of the U. S. to this Eminent Domain within the limits of the new States, now, (the national debt is upon the point of being extinguished) is a subject that is likely to prove a fruitful theme of discussion and discord in Congress; and will no doubt unless the question is settled to the satisfaction of the contending parties, produce much acrimony in the councils of the nation. It is well known that the present administration is favorable to a cession of those rights to the new states upon equitable and just terms. Whether it would be politic or proper for so desirable a result to be effected by a compromise of the demands of the contending parties, is for the people to determine. By preserving a medium course between an absolute demand of relinquishment without remuneration, and a purchase at the present prices, we might by paying to the U. S. the expense she has encountered in surveys and extinguishing the title of the aborigines, do no more than what is equitably her due, supposing her right not good—But by adding to those expenses a nominal price, would satisfy those who contended for that right, and thus forever silence this perplexing question. Then the current that now drains us of our money, would terminate in our own coffers, instead of those of the United States.

The rapid increase of population within our state, called for a corresponding increase of Legislation, upon what is called local affairs, hence the necessity of creating five new counties this session and the unexpected length of the session. In the station in which you were pleased to place me as the organ of your will, I believed it imperiously my duty to sustain all the measures of a general nature here alluded to. Believing the foundation now laid will sustain a well devised system of local internal improvement, which when effected will produce a beneficial result, to the multifarious and combined interests of the State, and contribute largely to the increase of a permanent fund for intellectual cultivation; and knowing that in yielding my hearty accordance to them all, that, if I have erred in so doing uninstructed, that it was an error of the head and not of the heart; an error which if committed, your kind indulgence I am fully persuaded will palliate. While then I thus distinctly submit to you a brief synopsis, of to you, the most interesting of the laws enacted and Joint Resolutions adopted this session; I trust that my willingness to render the account for your strict scrutiny, will at least acquit me of the imputation of duplicity. Balloting for the number of years that I should be entitled to a seat in the Senate, fortune decreed me number one; consequently my term of service is at an end. To you is again re-

turned the right of selecting my successor. Nor do I regret, that fortune in dispensing her smiles, should have so decided. For should I again be a candidate for your favor, I shall hail with pleasure the test of scrutiny applied to my course as your senator.

Then if weighed in the scale of public opinion, erected upon my votes or official acts, I shall be found wanting, you would of course reprobate my acts, disapprove my votes and discharge me. But on the contrary if the course pursued points to your welfare, and a watchful care over your interests is perceptible, then I well know, that an intelligent and virtuous people will never be appealed to in vain, to sustain their servant, who has made their public weal, his polar star.

Accept fellow citizens my grateful thanks for your confidence, and while retiring to that privacy from which you called me—your partiality and that confidence bestowed, will to me, be a solace which I shall cherish with memory.

Respectfully your fellow citizen,
JOSEPH M. HAYES.



ROCKVILLE.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 18, 1832.

Mr — Mitchell of Rackoon township, was elected Associate Judge on Saturday last—we have not learned by what majority.

During the past week, several Steam Boats made their appearance on the Wabash, at Montezuma, but were unable to proceed further up, in consequence of the ice—we understand much freight destined for Lafayette and Logansport was deposited at Montezuma.

The National Republican Convention, lately assembled at Indianapolis, have formed and presented to the citizens of Indiana, the following ticket:

For President,
HENRY CLAY.
For Vice President,
JOHN SERGEANT.

Electors of President and Vice President,
JOHN KUYKENDALL, of Knox county,
JOHN HAWKINS, of Fountain,
WALTER WILSON, of Cass,
SAMUEL HENDERSON, of Marion,
ABEL LOMAX, of Wayne,
DENNIS PENNINGTON, of Harrison,
STEPHEN LUDLOW, of Dearborn.
Sylvanus Everett and John I. Neely were selected as contingent Electors.

The nomination of Martin Van Buren, as Minister to England, has been rejected by the Senate of the United States, by a vote of 23 to 23—2 members being absent—the Vice President decided against the nomination. Of those who voted against the nomination were, HAYNE and BLAIR of South Carolina, and POINDEXTER of Mississippi.

For the Herald.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The individual who ignorantly attempts to make a false impression, is to some extent, excusable; but in what light should he be viewed who would knowingly and wilfully attempt to make the public believe that which he knew to be false.

In the last Herald some person over the signature of "Truth" has, without reason or common sense, bounced upon Tickler. The fellow knew when penning his scurrility, that it was not me who requested the publication of the extract from the *Political Clarion* in regard to the speech made by Senator Hayes. I never saw the article until I saw it in the Herald.

I have been informed that the "impregnable castle," (Senator Hayes) was informed as he passed through Rockville, on his return from Indianapolis, who it was that made the "request," and whether the thing who scribbles over the signature of "Truth," and who acts as a root, knew or not, is quite unimportant to me, and I presume equally as much so to the public. The "request" I am told, was made by ten or twelve gentlemen of reputable standing, & out of that number so far,

as I have been able to learn, all were Jacksonians but one.

In regard to his allusions about O. P. Q. I can only inform "Little Decency" that he has "barked up the wrong tree." Tickler was not the author of the article signed O. P. Q.

I have neither time nor inclination to go into a review of the speech made by Senator Hayes, and indeed if "Little Decency" is not mistaken in the Senator being an "impregnable castle" I suppose it would be a fruitless effort. If it be a fact that the Senator has become an "impregnable castle," he must have "turned the corner, taken the track" metamorphosed himself into a Porcupine, so that no person dare approach him, without being in danger of finding himself thrust full of quills, and under such circumstances, I will leave the "impregnable castle," and the Editor of the *Clarion*, (who is as full of quills as the "impregnable castle" can be,) to fight their own battles.

It is with much reluctance, that I have been compelled to notice the abuse of this scribbler—and I should not had he not attempted to make the public believe, that it was by my "request" the extract from the *Political Clarion* in regard to Senator Hayes, speech was copied in the Herald, when he knew better. He would also have the public believe, that I was determined to do the "impregnable castle," injustice, right or wrong, which is also a mistake. I envy no man in his situation.—In conclusion I would advise "Little Decency" to select some other signature to scribble over—the effusions of his disordered brain being a libel on "Truth."—I now close, wishing and intending not to write on the subject again.

TICKLER.

Every man, however little, makes a figure in his own estimation.

YHMENEAL.



MARRIED.—On Sunday last, Mr. Joshua Fisher to Miss — Strainall of this county.

PROMPT ATTENTION REQUIRED.

To Mr *** Sir—If you owe me, please to receive this as a notice, that all the accounts, notes, &c. due me, will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection, without delay. If you are desirous to avoid paying cost, you will of course attend to this warning immediately—If you do not, please not to reflect upon me, when you receive an unwelcome visit from a civil officer.

SAM. HILL JUNR.

Feb 9, 1832—4w 45-1

MACHINE CARDS.
W. C. & D. LINTON

EXPECT a large assortment of Machine Cards which will be sold at the lowest prices.
Terre-Haute, Feb. 12, 1832.—45-3

New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Rockville, and its vicinity, that he has just received a fresh supply of articles well suited for this market.

DRY, GOODS, HARD WARE.

Glass and Queen's Ware,
Groceries, Tin Ware,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Iron Castings,
Sugar kettles,
Nails assort.



SALT,
By the Barrel or

BUSHEL—and all other articles suitable for Town and Country Trade, which he pledges himself to sell at the lowest prices for Cash or Produce.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves as to prices and quality; and as I have permanently located in Rockville, I shall spare no pains to keep up my assortment of the best articles.

I return my sincere thanks for past favors, and hope to receive a share of public patronage.

ALBERT G. SAUNDERS.

N. B. Any quantity of HOGS—BEEF CATTLE, FINE HORSES, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, Country SUGAR, &c. &c. will be taken in exchange for Goods.

A. G. S.
Rockville, Feb. 1832. 45f

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.