

compact, will be liable to taxation during the next season. About fifty thousand polls, added to this immense additional source of revenue will produce something like sixty thousand dollars. Should we continue to grow and expand our means, with the same astonishing rapidity that has characterised us for past years; and our councils continue to be guided by wisdom and fidelity, we shall run a glorious career, indeed outstripping all political calculation. The expenses of the ensuing year will not, in all probability exceed those of this; and should you think fit to exact no more from the people than is necessary for the ordinary purposes of government, you may reduce the taxes at the rate of twenty per cent. If you reduce any tax, it would be congenial to thousands of your fellow citizens for you to lay a foundation for the abolition of poll tax. It seems disagreeable to the majority of the people; and as this is their government, let it be administered to their satisfaction.

Finally, I would remark, that you are now about to enter upon the business of the session. That department of the government which you are, must necessarily act conjointly with him who exercises Executive power—If I have any one wish, at this time, that predominates, it is, that these two departments may act in harmonious unison for the good of our mutual and beloved country. Your Executive only asks you for as much of your friendly support and co-operation, as may be essential, to guarantee to our growing republic, those infinite and high destinies, which her commanding situation, and nature's God, hold in reserve for her. When it becomes necessary for you, in the exercise of your delegated powers, to select from among your fellow citizens, some one for public office, allow me to indulge a silent hope, that your predilections for men, may in no respect disturb the measures of the government. Suffer it, and you will make a grave for wholesome legislation. Calm, free and dispassionate investigations on the merits of all propositions, are apt to ultimate in safe and enlightened conclusions.

Thus, may we live, think and act for our country.

JAMES B. RAY.

Indianapolis, Dec. 8, 1826.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.

Mr Ferris, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making provisions for the payment of the debt due the United States by the state of Indiana; which was read and referred.

Mr Beckes, from the committee of ways and means, made a detailed report of the items paid of the contingent fund, and recommended that the amount of that fund be reduced—which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Craig, *Resolved*—That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the revenue law, as to require that personal property shall be taxed according to its value.

On motion of Mr. Spahn—*Resolved*, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the revenue law as to give longer time to the citizens of the state to pay their taxes, and of giving longer time to the collectors to pay the revenue into the state treasury.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, inclosing two communications from Mr. Hale, proposing to furnish the State of Indiana with a copy of the likeness of Gen. Washington.

MONDAY, Dec. 18.

On motion of Mr. Leavenworth—*Resolved*, That the committee on canals and internal improvements, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, organizing a board of commissioners to examine and report to the next Legislature the expediency of constructing a rail road or canal from the most convenient point of Lake Michigan, in the State of Indiana, to Indianapolis, thence southward to the most convenient point on the Ohio river, together with the cost of construction, and all other information they may be able to acquire on the subject, at the same time suggesting a general system of internal improvement in the state.

Mr Morris presented the following resolution—*Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed to investigate the expenditure of the contingent fund accruing on account of the Secretary's office, from the time the present incumbent was commissioned to that office to the date of the report from the Treasury Department of the present year, with power to call upon the different departments for copies of documents and other information: with instructions to report whether those ex-

penditures have exceeded reasonable bounds, and if so in what particular and to what extent, and who is the blameworthy person in the premises; also with instructions to examine the office of the Secretary of State, and make report of the manner of doing business therein.

Which resolution, after an animated discussion, was amended so as to have the subject referred to the committee of ways and means, and adopted.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.

On motion of Mr. Graham—*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed with instructions to adopt and report to the Senate, a memorial to the Congress of the United States, praying that body to pass a law graduating the price of public lands on a sale of reduction in proportion to the time the lands may have been offered for sale and not sold.

And Messrs. Graham, Milroy, and Rariden, were appointed said committee.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

Mr Graham, from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate, instructing them to examine and ascertain whether, under the existing revenue laws of this State, lands which have been purchased from the United States five years, and on which a further stay has been allowed by Congress, but have not yet been paid for, are subject to taxation—reported, that in their opinion, all lands heretofore purchased of the United States, are subject to taxation under the existing revenue laws, except lands relinquished, on such as may be exempted by compact with the United States; which report was read and concurred in.

Mr. Ewing, from the select committee, to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in all civil cases, and prescribing certain duties required of them; which was read twice, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Monday, December 18.

Mr. Rariden, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to provide three asylums in the state for the reception of the poor, which was read a first time, when Mr. Simpson moved to reject the bill, which was negatived, ayes 10, nays 11. The bill was then ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Simpson—*Resolved*, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of supplying the proceedings of Courts of Justice so as to provide that the plaintiff in any action in Court may file a statement with the Clerk setting forth the cause of action and the amount of his claim without the agency of an attorney.

Mr. Montgomery offered for consideration and adoption a joint resolution approving the measures of the present administration of the general government, which was read and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The following extract from the Message of Gov. Desha, at the opening of the session of the Kentucky Legislature will be found interesting to all—

"Permit me, gentleman, to call your attention to a subject, which I deem of great importance to our common country. The constitution of the United States was not deemed perfect by those who formed it. The great and good Franklin signed it with tears, and there was scarcely one in that assemblage of wise men, who approved of all its features, or thought it unsusceptible of amendment. They put their names to it, and the people adopted it, because it was the best which could be had, relying on future experience to suggest alterations and amendments.

At the fourth election of President and Vice President, a scene occurred which convinced the people that an important change in the manner of voting for those officers, was essential to the peace of the country and the safety of the Union. An amendment was consequently adopted. Various other changes and improvements have been made in the original system, and they must continue to be made so long as the affairs and opinions of men are subject to vicissitude and change.

Twice, only, since the origin of our government, has the election of a President devolved on the House of Representatives.

From neither of those instances can an argument be drawn in support of that mode of election. The terrible results, which were threatened in the former instance, and the suspicions and heartburnings which have been caused by the latter, even admitting that the suffrages of every member was given with the utmost purity of motive, are sufficient to make the friends of order, of peace, and of the perpetuity of our institutions, desire a change in the mode of election. In point of principle, without regard to past results, it

cannot be wise to expose our Representatives and statesmen to strong temptation. When the aspirant to the presidency finds he can attain to the summit of his ambition by procuring office or emolument, and when the Representative can ensure to himself honors and riches by giving a single vote, a strong temptation is certainly offered to both parties to divide between them the offices of government, without regard to the interests of the people. We have no right to suppose that man is made of more inflexible stuff in America than in Europe; and, we shall commit a fatal error in acting on the supposition that he is here incorruptible. If corruption shall at any time, seize the head of our government, we may expect soon to discover it in all its members, attended with symptoms of a speedy dissolution. Believing that it is easier to keep men from temptation than to deliver them from evil, and that the surest way to preserve the purity of our government, is to close the avenue of corruption, I earnestly recommend to you to take measures calculated to procure such an amendment of the constitution, as will take the election of President and Vice President, in all cases, out of the hands of the people's Representatives.

In endeavoring to satisfy my mind in what set of men the ultimate as well as the primary vote for President and Vice President can be most properly invested, I can discover none more safe than the people themselves. Whatever may be the means of influence, which powerful candidates may possess over the members of Congress, and the electors of President and Vice President, under the present system, they can never corrupt the great body of the people. By suffering them to vote directly for those officers, in the first instance, and in case there is no choice, referring it back to them to determine between the two highest, the country would forever avoid the agitations which preceded the election of Mr. Jefferson, and the suspicions and recriminations which have followed that of Mr. Adams. Surely the additional trouble, this would give the people, would weigh as nothing with them, compared with the purity and perpetuity of our free institutions. Nor need the essential compromises of the constitution be in the least disturbed, or the elections be less federal in their character, than they are in the first instance at present. A majority of those voting in each state, may be made to count as many votes in the election as that state now has electors; thus securing to the small states the same relative strength in the first instance that they have now. And surely none of those states can desire to maintain the advantage which their Representative now have in an election by Congress, unless it be desirable to secure to their prominent men the means of disposing of their votes to the best advantage, and occasionally giving a President to the nation, who is obnoxious to the great majority of the people.

Believing that serious evils threaten our institutions and liberties from the present system, and that the people may be safely trusted with the all-important privilege of selecting their own chief magistrate, I cannot but feel some solicitude that Kentucky, always foremost in the promotion of liberal principles, shall be the first to step forward in this amendment; which, more than any other measure, will tend to the peace of our country and the stability of our happy form of government. So essential do I deem a change, that I would not persist in supporting the plan I have suggested, but shall be willing to concur in any other, calculated to produce the same general result, which may be devised by your superior wisdom."

A clergyman, (Rev. Maran V. Heo) of Montgomery county, N. Y. aged 62, married his thousandth couple on the 20th ult. One of the physicians of the same county, now in the prime of life, has been present at the birth of nearly four thousand children.

MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, living in the county of Clark, Illinois, offers for sale his SAW MILL, erected upon Mill creek; it is now in operation, and is not exceeded by any in the state—the foundation for a GRIST MILL is also laid. Further description is deemed useless, as it is not presumed any person will purchase without viewing the premises—The terms will be liberal, a credit of ten years, in yearly payments, may be had for two thirds of the purchase money, by securing the payments, to bear interest from the date of purchase.

LAWRENCE HULLENBACK.

October 13, 1826. 37-3m

Important to Farmers.

VERTICAL SPINNER; FOR SPINNING WOOL AND COTTON FROM THE ROLL, calculated for family, and other uses.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he owns the exclusive right of JOHN BROWN'S Vertical Spinner,

As secured Letters Patent, for the states of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, except twenty four counties, which he has disposed of since arriving in the state; and now offers for sale, COUNTY OR STATE RIGHTS, on advantageous terms to purchasers. This machine is simple & durable in its construction—and a machine of six spindles will produce more yarn from the roll, than four common wheels, with less labour, and of a superior quality. The subscriber wishes not to recommend these labour saving machines higher than they will recommend themselves—but that persons desirous of seeing the machine in operation would call at Mr John C. Clark's Hotel, and examine its merits for themselves.

CHARLES POMEROY.

Vincennes, Dec. 2, 1826. 43-1f

[RECOMMENDATIONS.]

PAOLI, Nov. 2d, 1826.

Having at different times witnessed Mr Brown's Vertical Spinner in operation, and at the request of Mr. Pomeroy, state without any hesitation, that it will in my opinion, be found a convenient and labour saving machine in spinning wool, to every family who find domestic household manufacture advantageous.

JONATHAN JENNINGS.

LEBANON (O.) July 22, 1825—Having seen the Vertical Spinner in operation, I take much pleasure, in compliance with the request of Mr. Coffeen, who has acquired an interest in the patent right, to state my opinion of it—it appears to me, that it is well adapted to the saving of much labour, and that it recommends itself to the public patronage, by that consideration, as well as by its great cheapness and utility.

JULY 8, 1825—I have seen a spinning machine, called a Vertical Spinner, exhibited during the last session of the Legislature of New York, at Albany, by Mr. West, and I then concurred in the general opinion then entertained in favor of its great utility, and I have seen no reason since to change that opinion.

DEWITT CLINTON.

Public Notice

I hereby give, that, nine weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the land office at Vincennes, for the renewal of a certificate in the name of George W. L. Jones deceased, for the south east quarter of section No. four, in Township No. two south, of range No. ten west, in the District of lands offered for sale at Vincennes. And also for the renewal of a certificate for the south east quarter of section No. five, in Township No. two south, of range No. ten west, in said District—which was entered in the name of said Jones, and one Basil Brown; and by said Brown, transferred to the undersigned, as administratrix of said Jones—the original certificates having been lost or destroyed. Given under my hand at Princeton, Indiana, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1826.

SALLY JONES, Administratrix.

42-9 George W. L. Jones, deed.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE undersigned has for sale a valuable scite for WATER WORKS, whereon is now erected a

Saw and Grist Mill.

This situation is adjoining Lawrenceville, the county seat of Lawrence county, Illinois, ten miles west of Vincennes, on the river Embarras, and on the road leading from said place to St. Louis, and to Vandalia. The river at this place has a very excellent Limestone bottom, and is navigable for large boats, at the usual time of exporting produce; the country around this mill, is very fertile, and well settled. The scarcity of Mill sites in this country makes this place a very desirable object to any person who may wish to embark in that line of business—and will be sold low, in two or three months at public sale, if not sooner disposed of. For particulars, apply to the subscriber living in Lawrence county, Ill.

SOLOMON SHULER.

December 4, 1826. 45-1f

Public Notice

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Note, or Book Account, are requested to come forward and pay off the same, as no longer indulgence will be given—Those interested, neglecting this notice, will have to settle with an officer.

CHAS. GRAETER.

November 17, 1826. 41-1f