

Return of Delinquents in the county of Knox, and state of Indiana, for the years 1829, 1830, and 1831.

NAMES.	TAX.	NAMES.	TAX.
D.C.	D.C.	D.C.	D.C.
William Andrew	814	Harrison, for Sheets	39
Harvey Almy	375	Robert Hunter	182
Humphrey Almy	do	Michael Harness	814
Chauncey Almy	125	Joshua Hiland	75
L. Aldiner	375	Harrison Husted	1564
Robert Acton	do	David Hopkins	673
Nelson Agin	75	Walter Harbin	10
Josiah Alexander	do	Jerrel Haden	314
Robinson Anderson	120	William Henderson	25
John Allen	81	John Hunt	37
David Boland	374	Ab. Hollingsworth	814
Joseph Barton	4	Thomas Herrington	do
Mitchel Broulett	do	Levi Herrington	do
John Brant	do	Josiah L. Jones	374
William Braden	do	R. N. Johnston	do
Isaac Bruner	do	Edward Jones	814
Robert Beazley	814	Joseph Jackson	175
Toussaint Boyer	375	John Johnson	37
Benjamin Brooks	2	George Johnson	1814
David Bishop	do	John Jordin	do
John Bazadon	do	David Jennings	374
Richard Beard	do	Zachariah Jones	do
Ami Le Bordeloe	52	John Jarrell	1564
Antoine Burgor	375	Joseph Kirkpatrick	814
Francis Boyer	814	George Keykendall	57
James Bunch	814	Jesse Keath	814
Asa Black	814	David Kutch	103
Henry Benson	375	John Long	374
Charles Beedle	do	Joseph Laplante	814
Philip Bordon	814	James Liken	do
John Burden	15	John Lane	814
Lewis Bennett	814	Charles Leveron	375
Francis Bell	375	John Lauderdale	do
Samuel Becknell	do	Charles Law	75
Jacob Benedict	75	Henry Law	814
John Broadi	375	Aaron Luzada	374
John Becknell, jr.	814	Michael Liles	814
Milton Blizard	25	Silas Lockart	do
Clark Booge	do	Thomas Landuth	374
James Barr	375	John McKenzie	125
Jesse Bussey	do	John McKay	60
Lewis Cartier	375	John Moore	do
John Congalton	do	James McBride	do
George Caruthers	do	John Mason	814
Jeremiah Cochran	814	Francis Mason	75
Henry Cameron	75	Hiram Moore	37
Joseph Carroll	375	Jesse McCullen	814
Peter Cutright	814	Pierre Mallett	1814
Francis Clemmons	375	Solomon McArthur	814
Moses Catt	814	Hiram McArthur	814
Michael Catt	375	James Martin	814
Frederick Copper	434	David Marley	do
Gabriel Cox	125	John Montgomery	175
George Cox	375	Samuel G. Minard	do
Zebedee Cancey	do	Samuel Muckleroy	37
William Carnahan	60	Jesse McCarty	81
John Colbert	375	Novall, heirs of	46
Curtis Cannon	814	Henry Norris	125
Richard Donly	75	Geo. M. Ockiltree	37
William Durel	375	Paul Puryea	81
Thomas Davis	do	Joseph Pickle	37
Lewis Dupree	10	Charles Pressey	125
Laurish Donee	do	Jonathan Purcell	15
Louis Desnoyer	75	Thomas Picty, jr.	162
Joseph Duno	375	William Richy	372
Henry Duno	do	Antoine Renard	do
John Davis	375	Ragsdale Rankin	81
Joshua Davis	do	James Robinson	81
William Davis	do	David Rugar	37
Aaron Drennon	20	David Silence	112
Wm. Dinnidie	814	Jacob Silence	156
David Dile	814	Willis Springs	112
Eli Douglass	375	B. A. Spalding	156
Daniel Everhart	do	Ellis Shaw	37
John Elsey	do	Sebastian Smith	do
Newton Elliott	75	Francis Summit	do
David Emery	375	Henry Shanks	do
Lorin Fellows	do	Thomas Stout	do
Lewis Fellows	124	James Stewart	81
Willis Fellows	375	Jacob Smith	37
Alexander Frazer	75	Philip Slaughter	131
John Farmer	375	Samuel Stevenson	37
Samuel Farris	do	Andrew Sain	125
Paul Furgason	75	Jacob Sain	81
James Firman	125	William Stroud	125
Diek'son Forqueron	375	John D. Shepherd	37
Granville Forqueron	125	Thomas Thomas	37
Patrick Galliger	75	Samuel Thorn, jr.	37
William Gray	375	Francis Trucky	81
Charles Godare	do	John Timmons	81
John Bt. Gerardu	125	Thompson Taylor	37
Joseph Girdon	375	William Vertrees	75
George W. Green	125	David Vaught	37
James Gano	75	Philip Vanderhoof	37
John Garrett	375	Joseph Vanmeter, jr.	37
David Garrett	do	Joseph Uno, jr.	37
Safety M. Hone	125	Elisha Whitten	37
John Harbin	375	John D. Wethers	37
John Harvey	do	Aaron Wood	156
Richmond Hill	814	John Whitcomb	37

A true copy.

DANIEL C. JOHNSON, Ck. & C.

February 7, 1832 1-31

Congressional Analysis.

From the *Globe*.

Washington City, Jan. 27, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. MARCY presented the memorial of David Henshaw and others, citizens of Massachusetts, praying for a charter, as a Banking Company, to take effect after the expiration of the term for which the present United States Bank is chartered. The memorial was ordered to be printed, and was referred to the Special Committee on the United States Bank. Mr. WILKINS, from the Select Committee on French Spoliations, reported the bill making an appropriation of five millions of dollars for the relief of the sufferers by French Spoliations committed prior to September, 1800. Mr. EWING laid on the table a resolution declaring the unconstitutional, &c. of removals from office, and the inexpediency of filling, by advice and consent of the Senate, any vacancies thus occasioned. On motion of Mr. TAZEWELL the Senate, at half past 1 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, wherein the Senate was engaged nearly four hours.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. ARCHER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill giving effect to a commercial arrangement between the United States and the Republic of Colombia. The House went into Committee on the apportionment bill, and after some time spent in the discussion of Mr. HOWARD's motion to amend the date of the commencement of the new apportionment, the motion was withdrawn by the mover. Several motions were then made to strike out 40,000 and insert various numbers between 45,000 and 50,000; all of which were lost, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House without

amendment. Mr. WICKLIFFE then moved to refer the bill to a Select Committee, consisting of one member from each State; before the question was taken, on this motion, the House adjourned.

JANUARY, 28, 1832.

The Senate, yesterday, without completing the usual morning business, proceeded, on motion of Mr. TAZEWELL, to the consideration of Executive business, in which it was engaged several hours.

amendment. Mr. WICKLIFFE then moved to refer the bill to a Select Committee, consisting of one member from each State; before the question was taken, on this motion, the House adjourned.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

We copy below a very interesting article from the *Globe*. The nomination of Mr. Van Buren, it is forever remembered, was rejected, on the ground that his instructions to Mr. McLane were degrading—dishonorable. It now appears that those identical instructions, the correspondence which followed between the English and American ministers, with the basis or project of the treaty for the restoration of the West India Trade, were all confidentially communicated to both houses of Congress, on the 26th May, 1830—that the instructions, correspondence and the proposed commercial arrangement were all approved—and an act was passed, authorizing the President to accept the West India Trade, on the terms and in the manner agreed on under the instructions of Mr. Van Buren!! Could the Senate be placed in a more ridiculous or contemptible attitude?—*Louisville Adv.*

From the *Globe*. Jan. 30

If there can be found any parallel for the extraordinary violence of the proceedings by which the Chief Magistrate's nomination of Mr. Van Buren has been rejected, it will be in the extraordinary folly and inconsistency of the pretences by which it is attempted to be excused. We shall in due time expose the utter shallowness of these pretences—for they are evidently only pretences—by facts and reasoning the most conclusive. We shall not fail, also, to expose the effrontery with which Mr. Webster, in the face of his almost treasonable opposition to the embargo, for the sake of "trade,"—of his un-American separation of his party, not merely from his government, but from his country, during the war—in the face of his subsequent agency in the Hartford Convention, and in those disgraceful measures which were deliberately formed to strengthen the hope of the enemy and paralyze the arm of his country, now boasts of "American feeling," and nothing but American feeling, and nothing but American feeling, in reproach of the Chief Magistrate, to whose pre eminent services in that hour of peril, the country owes its safety; and of Mr. Van Buren, who was at the same time patriotically engaged in defeating the treasonable machinations of Mr. Webster and his friends.

In the *House of Representatives*, Mr. IRVIN, from the Committee on the Public Lands reported a bill authorizing the location of Virginia Military Land Warrants on a portion of the public lands. The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. JENIFER, together with the amendments proposed by Messrs. THOMPSON of Ohio, and ARCHER, in relation to the removal and colonization of free people of color, was referred to the Select Committee raised on that subject. Some discussion took place on a resolution here to be offered by Mr. EVERETT, calling on the President for a copy of a treaty with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, which was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. The Apportionment Bill was again taken up. After a debate of considerable length, Mister WICKLIFFE's motion to strike 48,000 from the bill as the ratio, was lost:—Yea 94. Nays 99. Mr. HUBBARD then moved to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio; but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

On the 26th May, 1830, the President sent a Message to Congress, stating that he was expecting the definite answer of the British Government to a proposition which had been submitted to it by ours, upon the subject of the Colonial Trade, and inviting Congress to pass a law authorizing him to carry such arrangement into effect during their recess, or to adopt retaliatory measures against Great Britain. On that occasion, as it now appears by the public Message of the President, of the 6th of December following, a copy of the "Instructions under which Mr. McLane had acted, together with the communications which had at that time passed between him and the British Government," was confidently submitted to both Houses of Congress. And it also appears, that this correspondence embraced all that was in any wise material.

Here, then, at that early day, these instructions, now the subject of so much declamation, were fully disclosed: the mode in which they had been executed, fairly laid open and the Senate and Congress necessarily consulted whether they would approve what had been done, and accept the trade in the manner in which it had been asked, and upon the terms proposed.

If their had been any thing in the instructions, or in the correspondence, in the slightest degree derogatory to the national pride and dignity, then was the time to point it out: if the negotiation had compromised our honor, then was the time to avert it: if the terms on which the trade had been solicited, and likely to be obtained, were disgraceful, then was the time to reject it, for that reason: then the Senate, and Mr. Webster, might have given full scope to their American feelings, indignantly to cast back the offer, and by disdaining to accept "a boon" upon such terms, read an appropriate and timely lesson to the Minister who had acted so reprehensibly. But did they do so? Did they even stand still and withhold their sanction, and decline any participation in the mate? No—they passed an act of Congress authorizing the President to accept the "trade," and to open the ports pursuant to the terms offered by the instructions, and in the manner in which they had been executed.

Is it not plain, then, that both Mr. Webster and the Senate have expressly sanctioned the whole "instructions" propositions, correspondence, arrangement and all; and that they are as much responsible for every part of the transaction as the President, or Secretary of State, or the Minister who executed them?

The Senate, having thus acted with the "instruction" before them, while the negotiation was pending, and when, if they disapproved, they might have arrested it, and which, if they believe the half of what Mr. Webster now says, they were bound to do, are as much responsible for the instructions, and as effectually assented to the whole, as if their advice had been taken and given before the Minister departed upon his mission.

This, however, is not all; the arrangement was concluded more than five months after the passage of this law; was returned to the United States, and in October following was carried into effect by the President according to his duty under the law. In December following, in his annual message to Congress, the President communicated the result of the whole subject to both Houses, and all the papers, including the instructions, were published by the direction of both Houses. The instructions had not been before known to the British Government; and the Senate and Mr. Webster, send it forth to the American People without the slightest objection to any part of the subject.

The exaggerated and facetious misinterpretation of the instructions now relied upon, was first suggested by some scribbler in a newspaper, lived its day in a few kindred presses and is finally selected from such vehicles by certain pure Senators, to excuse a violent and unparalleled attack upon the President, and upon an eminent public servant, resident in a foreign land.

If these instructions be really what these Senators say they are, they should be made to feel, for they too have given them their sanction; and the honor of the nation will not be restored until every one of them shall be removed by their respective State Legislatures.

But it is idle to attach any seriousness to this pretence—it is an unworthy and stale excuse, dragged forth from the oblivion to which public indignation was last consigning it, to justify an act for which no other excuse could possibly be invented. On this ground, therefore, these Senators may have nothing to apprehend from their local legislatures; but for the manner, the time, and the purpose, for which it is brought into use, we know little of the American People, if there be not a heavier judgment in store for them at the tribunal of public opinion.

We have not done however, with Mr. Webster, on either of those grounds. His Hartford Convention Americanism and his official and deliberate sanction of the instructions of the negotiation, are matters fruitful of observation, and we intend to pursue them.

CHANGES.

It is already rumored that Mr. RIVES, our Minister to France, is to succeed Mr. Van Buren, as Minister to England; that Mr. LIVINGSTON is to take the place of Mr. RIVES, as Minister to France, and Mr. TAZEWELL is to take charge of the Department of State, in the place of Mr. Livingston. Such an arrangement would not be unacceptable to the American people. We imagine, however, that these rumors are premature. It is not necessary for the President to act hastily in nominating a successor to Mr. Van Buren. The Constitution says:

"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session."

We thus see that Mr. Van Buren's commission must hold good until the end of the present session of Congress—say till the first of June next:—by which time he may succeed in accomplishing the important object of his mission—and we think the President ought to give him a fair opportunity to bring back with him a new treaty, to be presented to the *present Senate for ratification*. Should he succeed in obtaining—what forty years of diplomacy and three years of war could not obtain—a relinquishment, by treaty, of the rights of search and impressment, the result would constitute a striking

commentary on the late rejection of his appointment. His opponents could, with more propriety than ever, pronounce him the "Great Magician."

THE

LADY'S BOOK,

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW SERIES.

In catering for the amusement of their patrons the publishers have sought to obtain materials of an interesting, novel, and diversified character, and although they have not been able hitherto to present much in the shape of original contributions, they have always cherished a proper regard for Native Talent, and have been zealous and persevering in their efforts to obtain it. With this view, it will be seen by the annexed advertisement, that a liberal PREMIUM OF 200 D