

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	30
Harvey Almy	374	Robert Hunter	182
Humphrey Almy	do	Michael Harness	814
Chauncey Almy	1124	Joshua Hiland	75
L. Alinder	374	Harrison Husted	1564
Robert Acton	do	David Hopkins	374
Nelson Agin	75	Walter Harbin	874
Josiah Alexander	do	Jerrel Haden	1314
Robinson Anderson	11do	William Henderson	125
John Allen	814	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	do
William Braden	do	R. N. Johnston	374
Isaac Bruner	do	Edward Jones	do
Robert Beasley	814	Joseph Jackson	814
Toussaint Boyer	374	John Johnson	175
Benjamin Brooks	2do	George Johnson	37
David Bishop	do	John Jordan	814
John Bazadon	do	David Jennings	do
Richard Beard	do	Zachariah Jones	374
Ami Le Bodeloe	52	John Jarrell	1564
Antoine Burgor	374	Joseph Kirkpatrick	37
Francis Boyer	814	George Kuykendall	814
James Bunch	57	Jesse Keath	2
Asa Black	814	David Kutch	814
Henry Benson	374	John Long	103
Charles Beedle	do	Joseph Laplante	374
Philip Bordon	814	James Liken	do
John Burden	145	John Lane	do
Lewis Bennett	814	Charles Leveron	814
Francis Bell	374	John Lauderdale	37
Samuel Becknell	do	Charles Law	75
Jacob Benedict	75	Henry Law	814
John Broadie	374	Aaron Lozada	374
John Becknell, jr.	814	Michael Liles	814
Milton Blizard	374	Silas Lockart	do
Clark Booge	125	Thomas Landuth	do
James Barr	374	John McKenzie	374
Jesse Bussey	132	John McKay	do
Lewis Cartier	60	John Moore	do
John Congalton	374	James McBride	do
George Caruthers	do	John Mason	do
Jeremiah Cochran	do	Francis Mason	814
Henry Cameron	75	Hiram Moore	37
Joseph Carroll	374	Jesse McCullen	814
Peter Cutright	814	Pierre Mallett	1184
Francis Clemmens	374	Solomon McArthur	374
Moses Catt	814	Hiram McArthur	814
Michael Catt	374	James Martin	do
Frederick Copper	434	David Marley	do
Gabriel Cox	125	John Montgomery	175
George Cox	374	Samuel G. Minard	do
Zebedee Cancey	do	Sammel Muckleroy	37
William Carnahan	do	Jesse McCarty	81
John Colbert	125	Novall, heirs of	46
Curtis Cannon	814	Henry Norris	125
Richard Doley	574	Geo. M. Ockiltree	37
William Durel	do	Paul Purvey	do
Thomas Davis	do	Joseph Pickle	81
Lewis Dupree	do	Charles Pressey	37
Laurish Donee	do	Jonathan Parcell	15
Louis Desnoyer	do	Thomas Piety, jr.	162
Joseph Danno	75	William Richey	374
Henry Danno	do	Antoine Renard	do
John Davis	374	Rugdale Rankin	81
Joshua Davis	do	James Robinson	81
William Davis	do	David Rogar	37
Aaron Drennon	do	David Silence	112
Wm. Dinwiddie	20	Jacob Silence	156
David Dale	814	Willis Springs	112
Eli Douglass	374	B. A. Spalding	156
Daniel Everhart	do	Ellis Shaw	37
John Elsey	do	Sebastian Smith	do
Newton Elliott	do	Francis Summit	do
David Emery	do	Henry Shanks	do
Lorin Fellows	do	Thomas Stout	do
Lewis Fellows	1124	James Stewart	81
Willis Fellows	374	Jacob Smith	37
Alexander Frazer	75	Philip Slaughter	131
John Farmer	374	Samuel Stevenson	37
William Flint	do	Andrew Sain	125
William Florence	75	Jacob Sain	81
Charles Fisher	1124	William Stroud	125
John Farmer	75	John D. Shepherd	81
Samuel Farris	374	Thomas Thomas	37
Paul Ferguson	1564	Samuel Thorn, jr.	37
James Firman	374	Francis Trucky	81
Dickson Forqueron	1314	John Timmons	37
Granville Forqueron	814	Thompson Taylor	37
Patrick Galliger	374	William Vertrees	75
William Gray	do	David Vaught	37
Charles Godare	do	Philip Vanderhoof	37
John Bt. Gerardu	do	Joseph Vanmeter jr.	37
Joseph Girdon	814	Joseph Uno, jr.	37
George W. Green	125	Elisha Whitten	37
James Gino	do	John D. Wethers	37
John Garrett	do	Aaron Wood	156
David Garrett	do	John Whitcomb	37
Safety M. Hone	do	Andrew Whitcomb	81
John Harbin	do	Jesse Whitcomb	37
John Harvey	do		
Richmond Hill	814		

A true copy.

DANIEL C. JOHNSON, Clk. K.C.

February 7, 1832

1-31

Congressional Analysis.

From the Globe.

Washington City, Jan. 27, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. MAROT 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 unconstitutionality, &c. of removals from office, and the inexperience 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 60,000; 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.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. DODDRIDGE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported bills to organize the several fire companies in the District of Columbia—to provide for the more speedy administration of justice, in said District—to regulate the Orphan's Court in said District—to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to digest and report a code of civil and criminal laws for the same—and for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers within the District of Columbia. A bill for giving effect to a commercial arrangement between the United States and the Republic of Colombia was passed. Mr. MERCER, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill for the erection of a bridge across the Ohio river at Wheeling. Various resolutions of enquiry were adopted and others submitted, which by the rules, lie over for consideration. At a late hour the House adjourned until Monday.

FEBRUARY 1, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SILSBEE, presented the memorial of certain inhabitants of the town of Lynn, in Massachusetts, praying that they might be incorporated as a Banking Company. Mr. EWING's resolution respecting the power of removal and appointment was taken up, and on motion of Mr. EWING, it was made the special order of the day for Monday next. Mr. FOOT's resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of discontinuing the offices of Second Comptroller and Second Auditor was a greed to. Mr. CLAY's resolution was taken up, and Mr. HOLMES resumed and concluded his remarks in reply to Mr. HAYNE, speaking about three hours. Mr. HILL indicated an intention to follow him in the discussion, and on his motion, the Senate adjourned.

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 ore 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, Mr. WICKLIFFE's motion to strike 48,000 from the bill as the ratio, was lost—Yeas 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.

FEBRUARY 2, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. FREELINGHUYSEN submitted a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the subject of certain Indian relations. Some private bills were matured. The bill to grant a township of land to the French College at St. Louis, was after some discussion, laid on the table, for the present. Mr. SPRAGUE's resolution, calling for the publication of the names of the owners of unclaimed dividends, was agreed to, then reconsidered on motion of Mr. CLAY, and made the order of the day for Monday next. The consideration of Mr. CLAY's resolution was resumed and Mr. HILL, of New Hampshire, spoke about three hours in opposition to it.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. DRAYTON, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the

Secretary of War to compromise and secure to the government the title of an Island in the State of Delaware, upon which Fort Delaware is situated. The resolution, heretofore proposed by Mr. E. EVERETT, calling on the President for a copy of a treaty with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further debated by Messrs. HUNTINGTON and POLK. The debate was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. The apportionment bill was again taken up, and discussed at great length. The motion of Mr. HUBBARD, to strike out 41,000 and insert 44,000, as the ratio, was finally agreed to—Yeas 98, Nays 96. The House then adjourned.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

We copy below a very interesting article from the Globe. The nomination of Mr. Van Buren, be it 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—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, 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 mean time, however, we cannot too soon call the attention of our readers to the time when, and the circumstances under which, Mr. Webster has thought proper to allege the want of American spirit in the "Instructions," as an excuse for his vote against Mr. Van Buren's nomination.

Mr. Webster says, he rejects all idea of holding any right of trade, or any other rights, as a privilege, or a boon, from the British Government, and thence desires it to be inferred, that, as the instructions solicited it on those grounds he would reject it. Now we will hereafter show that the instructions did not so treat it, and that the trade was not so solicited. But we beg to inquire, in the mean time, how the Senate, and Mr. Webster stand in relation to this subject? We aver that both the Senate and Mr. Webster, so far from rejecting the trade, before the negotiation was concluded, and with the fullest knowledge of the subject, and after an examination of the instructions, and all the correspondence, did expressly consent, nor merely to take the trade, but did positively authorize the President to accept it upon the very terms, and in same manner, and under the very same instructions, which he now presumes to insinuate compromised the national honor.

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 matter? 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 far 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 right 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 DOLLARS HAS BEEN OFFERED BY THEM FOR THE BEST AMERICAN TALE, and there is no doubt the competition for the honor of the award will be contested by writers of the highest distinction. A secondary premium of 50 DOLLARS IS ALSO OFFERED FOR THE BEST POEM, suitable for publication in the Lady's Book. It is reasonable to conclude then that the attractions of the succeeding numbers of the work will be manifold—they will be increased both in the character of its contents and the beauty of its external appearance. The publishers have made engagements for a new and excellent paper, on which to print it; and they also propose to make some improvements in its Typographical appearance. The Music Type which they have selected for their use is of the most approved kind, and in future, the accompaniments entire will be given with the music they select for publication.

The present No. for December, completes the 3d volume; it is embellished with several beautiful and costly Engravings—the TITLE PAGE particularly has been worked up in imitation of gold, which is a very expensive mode of printing, attended with incalculable trouble, and as a highly ornamental and gratifying display of the arts, deserves particular attention. Besides which there are, a splendid engraving on steel, of 'THE WIFE';—The latest London Fashions for Caps and Bonnets;—A view of the King's Bridge and Royal Barracks, at Dublin;—The Woodpecker and the Wood Lark;—Two favorite pieces of Music, with the accompaniments;—also, a general Table of Contents for the Volume.

The publishers have a few copies of the last six numbers remaining on hand, with which they will be happy to supply new subscribers—as these will form a connexion with the future numbers, all who desire the work complete will of course commence with them.

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The publishers are desirous of obtaining as early in the succeeding month as possible an estimate of the number of copies of their work which may be subscribed for, so that they may know what edition they will be obliged to publish—it is earnestly requested therefore, that all new orders for the Book may be forwarded at once, by doing so, those who wish to secure a copy of it will not be disappointed.

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Editors of papers exchanging with the Lady's Book, and others friendly to the promotion of Literature, are requested to give the above a few insertions in their respective papers.

December 24—46

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the first day of March next. If not paid by that time, they will please to call at Squire Collins's, where they will be left for collection.

WILLIAM MEURE.

Vincennes, Feb. 4, 1832.

Blanks for Illinois On hand and for sale at this Office