

On motion of Mr. J. Davis, further proceedings were postponed till to day at 12 o'clock. A discussion relative to admitting Gen. Houston to bail, took place upon a resolution offered by Mr. Conner, which was withdrawn and the House adjourned.

From the Albany Argus.

**The Tariff—The project of the Secretary of the Treasury**—We publish the following letter to the editor from an able member of the delegation from this State, as the views of a sound republican upon an important subject. If the positions of the writer shall not be assented to by the reader, the facts are entitled to consideration.

We are induced to think that the proposition of the Secretary will undergo some modifications at least, especially in the duties on wool, salt, &c. If the duty on low priced wools may not be reduced, that on the higher priced may be advanced.

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 30.

"Dear Sir,—The report and bill of the Secretary of the Treasury are now printing by order of the House of Representatives. I have not examined it in detail, and can therefore only speak of its general features.

"Our present population may be stated in round numbers at 12,500,000.—Our present taxes paid on imports \$25,000,000, or two dollars for every man, woman and child a year. New York has about 2,000,000, and pays at least \$4,000,000 in taxes, each year to the United States, besides all State, county, city, town, road and other taxes.

"The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to reduce the taxes on the part of the United States, one half, that is, from \$25,000,000 to \$12,500,000. To New York alone this will be a saving in United States taxes of \$2,000,000, or \$30,000 to the citizens of the forty congressional districts into which it is proposed to divide the State. The saving in the tax of each city, county, town or village, may be easily ascertained, as it will be one dollar for each soul; that is, about \$400,000 to each of the New York counties, and at \$50,000, to the city of Albany. The saving therefore of the Secretary's scheme is palpable, obvious, and very beneficial to the people.

The second point secured by this scheme, as I understand it, of the \$12,500,000 of duties to be collected, to place on the protecting articles so high a rate of duty as to preserve all existing establishments and interests. In this part of his duty, as the Secretary is a Tariff man, he adopts the course of securing to the manufacturer a cheap raw material. If the manufacturers succeed, the growers of raw materials are indemnified in several ways: 1st, they, without the expense of foreign transportation, can sell their raw material here to our manufacturers, as high as foreigners can sell them, after the expense and risk of sending them long voyages by sea, 2d, our agriculturists can furnish all articles for the consumption of our manufacturers—as bread, meat, &c.; 3d, our agriculturists will be saved, in the price of the articles they buy and consume, to the amount of many millions of dollars. The reduction of the general taxes \$12,500,000, will operate to the advantage of every consumer. The anti-tariff men will object to the Secretary's plan, of making the duty on raw materials lighter than on manufactured articles; but the real friends of protection will admit that the Secretary has avoided the anti-tariff provisions which they have often alleged were forced into the act of 1828, by the votes of the anti-tariff men.

"After securing in this way all existing establishments and interests, the Secretary on other articles, endeavours to place the duty for revenue principally on the luxuries consumed by the rich, and lighter on necessities consumed by the poor; and he has made a long list of articles consumed by all free from taxation.

"On these principles, the Secretary has endeavoured to adjust the revenue. The reduction will take place after the public debt is paid. If we should complain that too much is proposed to be taken off on some and too little on other articles, it should be borne in mind, that either these taxes must be reduced, and the people saved \$12,500,000; or the people must continue to pay these taxes; and the money levied in New York, must be taken to make for others the rail roads, canals, roads and bridges, which the people of New York have made for themselves. The New England and other monopolists will complain, because now if they pay 6 or even 10 cents more for a pound of wool, they sell us the cloth made from this wool 50 or 100 cents dearer than they can after the taxes are reduced. All the wool, flour, and every thing else, New England buys of New York, will not come to more than the \$2,000,000 extra taxes now proposed to be saved to that State. The nullifiers too will complain, because if this question can once be settled in a reasonable manner, nullification, disunion and rebellion will be dead and buried.

Protection does not arise from the amount of the duty, but upon a comparison for our surplus products, over and above what we can consume in the U. States, amount each year to about 60,000,000 dollars. This we must send abroad and sell, and the payment must come home in money and goods—and forever will come home. If every thing brought back as pay is taxed alike, it will come in these articles wherof the con-

sumption is greatest; but if some things brought back as pay, are taxed higher and others lower, it is natural that the imports which are the pay for our exports, should come back as far as possible in the articles not taxed or taxed lowest. While it is expected that the duty will be reduced, the imports will be as small as possible. For no man will import goods when the duty is high, if he knows that next month or next year the duty will be reduced. Great imports therefore cannot be expected this year, as Congress will probably pass a law reducing the duties for the next year."

**Gov. Houston's Case**—On Friday night, the 11th instant, Gov. Houston's trial was brought to a close. The House, by a vote of 106 to 59, declared him "guilty of a contempt and breach of privilege." A resolution was then passed, directing Samuel Houston to be brought to the bar of the House on Monday (14th) at 12 o'clock, to be reprimanded by the Speaker for the contempt and violation of the privileges of the House, of which he had been found guilty—and that he be then discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms! No fine imposed!—no sentence, requiring him to be imprisoned!! The force is to terminate in a simple reprimand. When Mr. Archer, of Va. discovered how the affair was about to terminate, he said "he thought the majority of the House had solemnly asserted the power of unlimited punishment," and that they were now "creeping out of the consequences of that decision." He added: "The penalty proposed might be proper for an idle school-boy—but in this case, it was altogether childish. He hoped 'gentlemen would now show firmness enough to impose imprisonment at least, upon the accused, in order that the question of power could be brought before a Court of Justice.' Mr. W. Thompson remarked, that 'after so much time had been spent in the affair, gentlemen ought not to shrink from the responsibility of playing the game out.' 'The offence charged against the accused, had been characterized as of the most flagitious nature. If such was the fact, after assuming the power of punishment, the dignity of the House required some infliction.' These appeals proved utterly unavailing. It was ascertained, by the majority, that the game they were playing was hazardous—that the President could not be made responsible for the act of Gov. Houston, and that the 'move on the chess-board' would be understood by the people—they therefore resolved that imprisonment should not be inflicted, and that the trial should end with an innocent, childish reprimand—with such a penalty as 'might be proper for an idle school-boy.'"

What will the people say of the result of this protracted trial, which has cost them about one hundred thousand dollars? What will they say of the majority of the House, who, after treating Gov. Houston with marked severity—after pronouncing him guilty of a crying offence—after dealing with him as harsh as possible—shrank from the responsibility of inflicting any other punishment upon him, than that of listening to such a reprimand as the Speaker may think proper to read to him? But one conclusion will be drawn by sensible men. It will be conceded on all hands, that the majority felt that they had engaged in hazardous business, that they were about to transcend their powers, and consummate an odious act of tyranny and oppression. When convinced of this, they shrank from the responsibility of the measure they had contemplated—or, in other terms, their courage failed them, and they failed, of course, to play the game out.

After pronouncing him guilty, and directing the Speaker to reprimand him, the resolution of Mr. Huntington, which was intended to exclude Gov. Houston from the exercise of the privilege of entering the Hall of the House, and associating with the members while in session, was rejected. He was thus pronounced by a majority of the House, an honorable man, worthy of the association of its members.

**The Bank**—On the 11th instant, Mr. McDuffie presented the report of the minority of the committee in relation to the Bank of the United States, and moved that it might be laid on the table and printed. After a conversation between Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. McDuffie,

"Mr. Adams said, in consequence of his peculiar situation upon the committee, he had found himself obliged to draw up his own views of the investigation, which he hoped to be able to present to the House on Monday."

At the suggestion of the Speaker, the motion to print Mr. McDuffie's report was deferred, to give the House an opportunity to order that of Mr. Adams to be printed with it. The reader will thus perceive, that we are to have two additional reports in relation to the Bank.—We infer that Mr. Adams cannot adopt the views of Mr. Clayton or Mr. McDuffie. "Iste tuissimus in medio."

On the 10th instant, the Senate rejected the proposition to abolish the postage on newspapers, by a vote of 23 to 22.

On the same day, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Mardis, of Alabama, submitted the following, which he intends to offer to the bill for reducing the

duties on imports, &c. when it shall be taken up:

"And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, all the public lands of the United States which have been, or may hereafter be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, and shall remain unsold for a period of four years, shall be subject to sale by entry at eighty cents per acre.

"And be it further enacted, That all the public lands of the United States which have been, or may hereafter be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, and shall remain unsold for a period of five years, shall be subject to sale by entry, at seventy cents per acre.

"And be it further enacted, That all the public lands of the United States which have been, or may hereafter be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, and shall remain unsold for a period of ten years, shall be subject to sale by entry, at fifty cents per acre."

## LAND FOR SALE

In Illinois, in the Military Tract.

The south half of Sec. 2, T 9 N 1 west North-west Qr. 16, T 1 S 5 west, North-east Qr. 21, T 6 N 3 west, North-west Qr. 36, T 7 N 5 west, North-east Qr. 15, T 9 N 3 east. The above LANDS are in the neighborhood of good settlements. The North-east of 21 lies within 44 miles of Macomb, the county seat of McDonough.

ALSO 400 acres, No. 231, in Indiana, 14 miles from Vincennes, on the road to Indianapolis. There will be an indisputable title given for any of the above lands.

The above-mentioned lands will be exchanged for lands in the neighbourhood of Vincennes, or good HORSES, at a reasonable price. The land is well timbered and watered, with large prairie near.

N. SMITH.

Vincennes, January 21, 1832. 30—tf

**Administrators Notice.** ALL those indebted to the estate of Thomas Palmer, dec'd. by note or account will come forward and settle the same by the first of July next, or their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN F. SNAPE, Admr.

May 10, 1832. 15—3c

**2 SAW MILL AND LAND FOR SALE.**

THAT valuable property situated at the Falls, on the west fork of White River, on the road leading from Louisville to St. Louis, 4 miles west of Washington, and 18 miles east of Vincennes, Indiana, consisting of 121 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND, on which a SAW-MILL has been erected together with dwelling and other HOUSES, (belonging to the estate of Michael Murphy, dec'd.)

The very abundant supply of water power for machinery to any extent, together with its situation on a navigable stream to which steamboats have access, and 200 miles above, in the centre of a rich grain growing, and rapidly improving district, renders it one of the most desirable situations in the western country for the employment of capital.

Persons wishing to purchase, and desirous of information, can apply to the undersigned, living in Washington.

MICHAEL MURPHY, Adm'r.

JOHN MURPHY.

Devised co. In April 24, 1832. 15—4w

The Louisville Advertiser, Indiana Democrat, Mayville Monitor, and Cincinnati Advertiser will please give the above 6 weekly insertions, and forward their accounts to the administrators.

**Masson's Celebration.**

THE Anniversary of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated at Vincennes, by Vincennes Lodge, No. 1.

On Sunday the 24th of June, a procession will be formed, and proceed to the Methodist chapel, where a sermon will be delivered by Rev. Brother H. M. Shaw.

On Monday following, the Lodges will proceed in procession to the Methodist chapel, at which place an address will be pronounced by Brother J. W. Davis, of Carlisle. A dinner will be provided for the occasion by John C. Clark.

All worthy transient brothers and adjacent Lodges are requested and particularly invited to attend and participate in the celebration.

J. ROSEMAN,  
N. HAMMETT,  
W. J. HERBER,  
R. P. PRICE,  
Committee.

May 16, 1832.

**NICHOLAS SMITH**

WILL continue to carry on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business at the old stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers.

August 30, 1831—

**TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.**

HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN WARE on hand, which I will sell at wholesale or retail low for CASH or PRODUCE, such as may suit. Job work done at short notice.

N. SMITH.

Vincennes, Jan. 21, 1832. 30—tf

**Flax Seed Oil,**

For sale by

HITT & ORRICK,

Vincennes, May 5, 1832. 12—4

**Blanks for Illinois**  
On hand and for sale at this Office

## A BARGAIN

FOR SALE, a large and commodious HOUSE and LOT in Bruceville, Knox county, Indiana, well calculated for either a Store or Tavern stand. The situation is healthy and pleasant, presenting a good vacancy for either, surrounded by a dense population of enterprising citizens. Gentlemen wishing such a situation, will do well to examine the premises, as a bargain will be given.

N. B.—Enquire of J. T. Simpson, in Bruceville, or J. Chambers, 8 miles north of the village, who is duly authorized to sell and transfer the property.

A. B. April 28, 1832. 12—2m

The Louisville Public Advertiser will insert the above two months, and send the account to this office for collection.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

Boston or Vincennes,

April 7, 1832.

On motion, it was resolved, That two lots out of each of the following 20 acre squares, to wit: No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 45, 46, 47, 48, in the commons, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, one fourth to be paid in cash, one half of the balance in six months, and the other half in twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser to give notes with freehold security, and to receive a certificate of purchase from the Clerk upon producing the Treasurer's receipt. The money to be paid, and the notes to be given to the Treasurer of the Commons, and that the Treasurer of the Commons, with the Clerk, conduct said sale, first giving six weeks notice in the Vincennes newspapers, and that they have authority to employ a surveyor to renew the stakes, and numbers of the squares above directed to be sold, if necessary; that no sale shall be made for less than \$5 per acre, and that LOTS No. 1 and 3 be excepted, these lots being sold.

Resolved, That any ordinance, or parts of ordinances contrary to the tenor of the above resolution, be repealed.

Passed 7th April, 1832.

R. P. PRICE, President.

SAMUEL HILL, Clerk.

Pursuant to the above resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Borough of Vincennes, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction on Saturday the 23rd day of May next, at Mr. John C. Clark's hotel, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the lots above enumerated lying in the Commons of Vincennes.

ANDREW GARDNER, Treas. C. E.  
SAMUEL HILL, Clerk B. T.  
Vincennes, April 18, 1832. 10—5w

**POSTPONEMENT.**

The sale of the above land is postponed until Saturday the 9th of June.

SAMUEL HILL, Clerk.

**SPRING AND**

**SUMMER GOODS.**

WILLIAM MEURE

Has just received a good supply of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are the latest patterns

and latest style CALICOES, GINGHAMS,

ROBEES, CASSIMERES, &c.

He has also received

GROCERIES,

IRON CASTINGS, SALT AND TAR

He respectfully solicits a continuance

of public patronage.

Vincennes, March 17, 1832. 15—u

**TAKEN UP**

BY Henry Coleman, living in Monroe

13 Township, Pike county, a SORREL

HORSE, with a blaze face, the left hind

foot white, about fourteen hands one inch

high, 8 years old this Spring, no marks or

brands perceptible, appraised at \$25.

JOHN CROW, J. P. P. C.

May 5, 1832. 15—

**Administrators Notice.**

ALL persons are hereby informed that I

have taken out letters of administration

on the estate of William Rutter, (late of

Posey county, Ia.) dec'd. all persons having

claims against the same are desired to pre-

sent them legally authenticated for settle-

ment within one year from this date, and

those indebted to the same are requested to

make immediate payment. The estate is

believed to be solvent.

ALEXANDER RUTTER, Admr.

May 13, 1832. 15—12

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber having commenced

the HATTING BUSINESS on Wa-

terstreet, Vincennes, in the

house formerly owned by Wil-

son Lagow, takes this method

of informing the citizens, and

the country at large, that he

expects to keep on hand, and for sale, a

general assortment of FUR HATS, which

work he intends to have made in a neat,

substantial and fashionable manner.

The highest price given for all kinds

of FURS.

H. M. GILHAM.

Vincennes, Ia. March 17, 1832. 6—tf

**THE VINCENNES LIBRARY**

HAS been removed to the brick

building, corner of

St. Peter's and Wa-

ter street. It will

not be opened until the BOOKS are re-

turned to Geo. W. Ewing, Librarian. All

persons having Library Books will please

return them forthwith.

By order of the Directors.

Vincennes, May 3, 1832. 12

## PROBATE COURT,

SPENCER COUNTY, (Sci.)

IN VACATION.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this 13 day, being the 26th day of March, A. D. 1832, William Tooley, administrator of John Tooley deceased, filed in the Clerk's Office of this Court his complaint, shewing the condition of the estate of the intestate, and that the same is insolvent, and praying generally for relief. It is therefore ordered by John Proctor, the Judge of this Court, now here present, that the creditors of said estate be notified of the filing and pendency of this petition, by a publication for 6 weeks successively in the Western Sun and General Advertiser, a newspaper printed and published at Vincennes, and further, that unless they notify the administrator of said estate of the existence and extent of their respective claims, by filing the same, or a statement of the nature, description and date of the contract or assumpsit on which the same may be founded, in the Office of the Clerk of this Court, previous to the final distribution of the assets of the estate of the decedent, that their claims will be postponed in favour of the claims of the more diligent creditors.

JOHN PROCTOR.

A Copy—Teste  
J. WAREFIELD, C. & C.  
By TH. P. BRITTON, D. C.  
April 28, 1832. 12—6w

PROSPECTUS  
OF A NEW VOLUME.  
**ATKINSON'S CASES.**

Or Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.—(A Monthly Periodical.)

Each number containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copperplate, and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of music.

The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages, to which a elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.

THE number of volumes of the CASES which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, in respect to their contents, are sufficient, with those at all acquired with the work, to show its true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASES, has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now proposed, will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of the contents, by any other periodical, and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work have of late, much increased. Some of the best literary publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the CASES, as well as the prominent American periodicals. From both selections are made with much care. To secure a sufficient quantity of ORIGINAL MATTER, and to enable men of talent to prosecute their labours with success, he contributes to advance the literature and science of our own country the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the Embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes that no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artists in the city they will suffer nothing by comparison. These form a considerable item in the expenses of the work, and in one year, exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals for the same length of time, the subscription, price of which is no lower than the CASES. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore—Portraits of distinguished characters; plates of the NEWEST FASHIONS, both of Europe and America; VIEWS OF AMERICAN SCENERY, particularly striking and interesting; NATURAL HISTORY; ENGINEERING; FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE; BOTANICAL PLANTS, and various other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snares of vice; to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity; to give a taste for the rich, pleasing and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning, and to hold out inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understandings with substantial information, are matters which the published truths he will ever keep in view. He is grieved in looking over his past labours, to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to POETRY, ANECDOTES, LIGHT READING, AMUSING SKETCHES, and those other matters which relieve the mind from the labour of close study, which refresh the understanding, and give a zest to graver and more important compositions. Each number of the CASES contains at least one piece of Music, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work. The popular and newest airs are always at command to afford a judicious selection. Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures, and the heavy expense of the fine engravings, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the CASES. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for twelve months for \$2.50; or three dollars if not paid until the end of the year. Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1828, 1829, and 1830 supplied to order.

Orders, free of postage, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.

**Pags! Pags! Pags!**  
CASH, or WORK, will be given for any quantity of clean Linen or Cotton Rags, at the Western Sun office.