

On motion of Mr. J. Davis, further proceeding 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 Conner, which was withdrawn and the House adjourned.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 position 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 \$50,000 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, is, of the \$12,000,000 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 us 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 everything 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 the 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 brou't 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 farce 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. The hoped gentlemen would now shew 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 punishment 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 a 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. "Ite tuistis 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 the 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 Qtr 10, T 1 S 5 west, North-east Qtr 21, T 6 N 3 west, North-west Qtr 56, T 7 N 5 west, North-east Qtr 15, T 9 N 3 east. The above LANDS are in the neighborhood of good settlements. The North-east of 21 lies within 4 miles of Macomb, the county seat of McDonough.

ALSO 469 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 abovementioned 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. 50-4f

Administrator's 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, *Adm'r.*

May 16, 1832. 15-3t

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 16 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 center 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.*

Davies co, 14, April 24, 1832. 15-3w

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

IRON CASTINGS, SALT AND TAR

He respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage.

Vincennes, March 17, 1832. 15-0t

SPRING AND

SUMMER GOODS.

WILLIAM MIEURE

Has just received a good supply of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Among which are the newest patterns and latest style CALICOES, GINGHAM, ROUEN CASSIMERES, &c.

He has also received

GROCERIES,

IRON CASTINGS, SALT AND TAR

He respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage.

Vincennes, March 17, 1832. 15-0t

TAXED UP

BY Henry Coleman, living in Monroe

ED Township, Pike county, a SURVEYOR,

with a blaze face, the left hand

foot white, about fourteen hands one inch

high, 8 years old this Spring, no marks or

brands perceptible, appraised to \$25.

JOHN CROW, J. P. P. C.

May 5, 1832. 15-

Administrator's 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 present them legally authenticated for settlement 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, *Adm'r.*

May 13, 1832. 15-3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having commenced

the HATTING BUSINESS on Water-

street, Vincennes, in the house formerly owned by Wilson Lages, 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, 1st, March 17, 1832. 6-4f

THE VINCENNES LIBRARY

HAS been removed to the brick

budding, corner of

St. Peters' and Water

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 1, 1832. 12

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.

PROBATE COURT,

SPENCER COUNTY, S.C.

IN VACATION.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this 12 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, showing the condition of the estate of the testator, 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 assumption 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. WAKEFIELD, C. S. C.

By TH. P. BRITTON, D. C.

April 28, 1832. 12-6w

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW VOLUME.

ATKINSON'S CASSET,

Or Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment, (A Monthly Periodical.) Each number containing 40