

Banks may be gainers in proportion to the depreciation of their paper; and this depreciation produced, on account of, and in proportion to, the amount with held by nonpayment. Every measure, which shall have a tendency to subject the paper medium of the state, to a greater depreciation than at present, unless such measures should be required by other reasons than the amount of their paper in circulation, will tend to the injury of the disinterested holder, and enable the debtors to the Banks to discharge those debts, by speculation in the purchase of the paper of the Banks to which they stand indebted. Although most of our Banks, from want of foresight, have acted imprudently in issuing paper too freely; yet, from the best information, they have generally been engaged in recalling it from circulation for more than a year past.

To restore the circulating medium to a specie standard, should unite our exertions in every rational and practical measure tending to that object; and although it may be impracticable to accomplish it as soon as would be desirable, without producing considerable sacrifices of property, yet our views should be constantly directed to its accomplishment. To designate a time within which it shall be made the duty of the Banks to resume specie payments is recommended to your consideration, having a reference in prescribing such time, to the consequence of forced payments upon the community, and the corresponding requisite of legal means of collection. Such a measure will enable the Banks, as well as legally require them, to force collections, and stimulate to further exertions, such as may be desirous to continue as bodies corporate, and likewise remove that uncertainty which is entertained in relation to their ultimate solvency, or prove their intentions by the result.

Upon this subject it will be my duty, at an early period, to present to your consideration a report of the situation of the state Bank & Branches in a separate Message; and likewise copies of a correspondence had with our non specie paying Banks.

The Situation of the debtors to the United States, and especially those who are actual settlers, will claim a portion of your deliberation. The procrastination of the time of payment of those debts, seems to meet the views of the General Government with reluctance. If it shall meet your approbation to present your wishes in behalf of your constituents in favor of a measure, which shall authorize the debtors to the United States, to have their monies now paid, transferred to their credit, on such portion of the lands already purchased, as they may select, at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre; provided the number of acres upon which such transfer may be made, be not less than one half of one quarter section, they would have their due weight; and if ultimately successful, would be calculated to relieve the actual settlers from the forfeitures of their homes, their money and their labor, which without relief must be inevitable.

The embarrassments of a pecuniary character to which we are subjected, may be attributed chiefly to our vast consumption of articles of foreign growth or manufacture, draining the country of the precious metals, and leaving us indebted to the commercial cities. The surplus produce of the state, increasing in quantity and reduced in price, has been greatly deficient in the amount of its proceeds, to meet the demands upon us which have been created by the consumption of foreign objects of merchandise. By the co-operation of these circumstances, we have become subjected to debts, beyond our present ability to discharge; and our best interest will require, that we resort to a certain and at the same time a constitutional remedy, from which permanent relief will be realized. To retract those errors, however fascinating, which national pride or false ambition may have produced; and directing the future, by a strict scrutiny of the past; by curtailing our consumption of foreign articles, by the application of active industry, not less to domestic manufactures of every description, than to the soil; thereby, saving from the former, while realizing the net gains of the proceeds of the latter, we may ere long be reinstated in our former independence; and learn by experience, that moderate and certain gains afford the safest guarantee to relative wealth, so far as may be essential to the attainment of public or private happiness.

The constitution requires, during your present session, a new apportionment of the representation of the State, to the General Assembly. To accomplish this important object with impartiality to the different counties and sections of the state, will be productive of much public satisfaction.

The ways and means for the ensuing year necessarily claim your attention. Since the operation of the State Government, the average annual income arising from taxation, may be estimated at \$13,000, and the annual average expenditures amounts to more than \$17,000. This estimate produces an annual deficit, exceeding \$4,000, to meet the expenses of the government; without taking into calculation the delays attendant upon the collections of the revenue, produced in part, by the present system of assessment and collection. To meet such deficiency, the recourse has been to loans, and for the future, if the pub-

lic credit shall be supported, resort must be, to additional taxes or to loan as formerly, to meet, not only this deficiency, but an increased expenditure; necessarily to be provided for as the consequence of an increased representation in the General Assembly. If further loans are to be required, it may add to the depreciated paper already in circulation, which should be avoided, but if additional taxation, it is submitted to the General Assembly, as being better informed of the wishes and abilities of our constituents, and more competent to decide in relation to the objects to which such taxation shall be directed.

It is not without reluctance, that a revision of the present revenue laws is again recommended to your consideration. To require the assessment of taxes to be made at an earlier period each year, would afford more time for payment and enable the collectors with more certainty, and less inconvenience to the people, to meet their payments to the Treasury. During the past year more than five thousand dollars have remained unpaid, which should have been received at the Treasury during the month of December last, or within three months thereafter, while shortly after the close of the last session, there were no funds in the Treasury but the paper of Ohio Banks whose credit was greatly depreciated.

The interchange of laws between this and other states of the Union, requires attention. The greater portion of the states have presented to this state, copies of their laws, and request a similar return: all of which, together with various state papers of the United States, have been deposited in the office of the Secretary for this state subject to the use of the Legislature.

The frequent changes which our laws of a general nature have undergone, tend to prevent their provisions from being generally known: many of our fellow citizens have neither the time nor possess the opportunity, to trace the many alterations which take place in the laws regulating the administration of justice, determining the rights of persons and of property. It is not presumed that the progressive improvement of the human mind, will not require revisions of, and amendatory enactments to, our laws; but experience should clearly dictate the necessity, as well as extent, of additional legislative provisions before they should be carried into execution.

The public good will no doubt be the ultimate object of all your deliberations, mutually exercised with becoming forbearance towards error of opinion; and with such confidence reposed, and a becoming reliance upon the Ruler of the Universe, whose goodness and whose laws are equally perfect, you have the assurance of my entire co-operation.

JONATHAN JENNINGS.
Corydon, Nov. 28, 1820.

France.

M. Cuvier, in a late discussion in the chamber of deputies, observed that elementary instruction was for the most part given gratuitously, or at a small expense in France. That 1,070,500 children learn at this moment to reap and write in the minor schools, under the care of 28,000 masters; and that 46,000 youths are admitted into the colleges, each paying a small tax of from fifteen to twenty francs to the state.

Many people danced in the streets of Paris, when it was announced that the duchess of Berri was delivered of a son! The whole city was illuminated! One half of the Moniteur is filled with an official account of the little baby. Every thing is described with disgusting precision. The duchess was suddenly taken, and delivered before her immediate attendants could reach her—when she found that it was a male child, she exclaimed "God! what happiness—it is God that hath sent him to us!" Then the accoucheur was brought forward; but he did nothing until her room was filled with men to be eye-witnesses of her situation, the child remaining as at the moment of its birth for their examination! After which the "surgical operation" was performed.—During this time the princess conversed freely with the people about her. Some wine of Jurancion and a clove of garlic had been sent to her from Pau. She desired that the child should taste the wine, and have its lips rubbed with the garlic, which was done. This was in commemoration of the birth day of Henry IV, when a like ceremony was performed.—The flagon used on this occasion is said to have been the same. The depositions of the several persons present, occupy several columns! Alas, poor France! Alas, poor human nature!—that this child should be considered as born to be the master of twenty-five millions of people.

New York. The legislature of this state met at Albany, on the 7th inst. The "Clintonians" and "anti-Clintonians" tried their strength in the choice of a speaker of the house of assembly—the latter succeeded by a majority of 17 votes. After the organization of the house, governor Clinton opened the business of the session with a speech, which we shall publish.

Baltimore. John Montgomery, Esq., was elected mayor of Baltimore, for the ensuing two years, by the electors chosen in Oct. last.

The U. S. Brig Enterprise has sailed for St. Thomas' supposed to bring home some persons charged with piracy.



Indiana Legislature.

In Senate.

Monday, November 27.

This being the day appointed, by the proclamation of the Governor, for the meeting of the Legislature, the following members appeared and took their seats, viz:

From the counties of Knox, Sullivan, Vigo, Owen and Davies—Wm. Polke.

From the counties of Franklin and Fayette—William C. Drew.

From the counties of Warrick, Vanderburgh, Posey, Spencer and Perry—Elisha Harrison.

From the counties of Jefferson, Switzerland, Ripley and Jennings—William Cotton.

From the county of Dearborn—John Gray.

From the counties of Harrison, Crawford and Floyd—J. B. Slaughter.

From the counties of Gibson, Pike and Dubois—Richard Daniel.

From the counties of Washington, Orange, Jackson, Lawrence and Monroe—James Gregory.

From the counties of Clarke and Scott—Joseph Bartholomew.

From the counties of Wayne and Randolph—Patrick Baird.

The honorable Ratliff Boon, Lieut. Governor, appeared and took his seat as President of the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to elect James Morrison, Secretary:

John N. Dunbar, asst. Secretary, and Henry Batman, door-keeper.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 27.

This day being appointed by Proclamation of the Governor, for the meeting of the Legislature, the following members of the House of Representatives, appeared and took their seats.

From the County of Wayne—Joseph Holman, Simon Yandee and Thomas Swaine.

Franklin—James Goudie and Joseph Hanna.

Dearborn—Ezra Ferris and Erasmus Powell.

Switzerland—Samuel Merrell, Jefferson—Jeremiah Sullivan & Thomas Crawford.

Clarke—John F. Ross, Andrew P. Hay and Joseph Gibson.

Jackson—William Graham.

Washington—Marston G. Clarke, and Samuel Milroy.

Harrison—John Tipton, Henry Green and Jacob Zenor.

Perry—Samuel Conner.

Warrick—Daniel Grass.

Posey—Charles J. Battell.

Gibson—David Robb.

Knox—George R. C. Sullivan, Robert Sturgus and John McDonald.

The members being assembled, the House proceeded to choose its officers, when the following gentlemen were duly elected.

William Graham, Speaker,

William W. Wick, Clerk,

Henry P. Thornton, Asst. Clerk,

John More, Door-keeper.

Tuesday, November 28.

Mr. Hay, from the committee appointed to wait on his excellency the Governor, to know if he had any communication to make, returned for answer that it would be made immediately, in the Representative Chamber; accordingly the Senate took their seats, when the Message was delivered, which is contained in this day's paper.

DOMESTIC.

Pennsylvania Election for Governor.

Gen. Heister's majority at the late election is stated at one thousand four hundred and fifty-one. It appears that the friends of Gov. Findley intend to contest the election. The Democratic Press says the following are the grounds stated for the opposition. "1st. The persons employed to take the census were also employed as Inspectors and Clerks at the General Election. 2d. That a person who had bet on the result of the election, afterwards acted as a Judge at the General Election. And 3d. That the electors for Inspectors at one of the Wards, South Mulberry, in this city, the Ward Election was illegally held." The Press says, further, that "Thos. Sergeant, Attorney General, M. Dallas, Deputy Attorney General, and Alderman Hoemaker are said to be the committee appointed to prosecute the contested election."

President Adams, has just entered his 86th year.

Impression!—A man, named Dunham, has lately returned to the place of his nativity in Vermont, after an absence of about 30 years, having been impressed and detained in the British service until very recently, for all which he received about 50 dollars. He was in the battles of the Nile and of Trafalgar.—He found his wife married to a third husband. This man has not received any essential injury!!!

Cotton.—Accounts from England say, that cotton was very scarce in India—that it cost nearly 42 cents there. This

is good news, if true, for the people of the southern states, and it is well for the whole that some part of the union is in a prosperous condition.

The Croup.—Three children, of the name of Gibson, died at Philadelphia of the croup, on the 27th, 28th, and 30th ult. Their ages were 11 mo. 2 years and 5 years, respectively.

Seighing!—There was good sleighing for several days, about the 20th ult. in some parts of New-Hampshire, and at Plattsburg, N. Y. the snow fell 8 inches deep!

Nantucket contains a population of 6,992 white and 264 colored persons. Of the whites 2,731 are under 16 years of age. The females are probably more numerous than the males, but their numbers are not stated. Supposing them to be equal, it appears that of 2,150 females, on the island, over 16 years of age, 399 were widows—nearly one in five of the whole.

Savannah. A census was lately taken of the white population remaining in this city—they amounted to 693 men, 449 women and 332 children—total 1,404. The houses unoccupied was 843! How fearfully must the diseases have raged here! To add to the calamities of Savannah, a wretch was detected in the act of setting fire to a large wooden building not yet finished! Our last actions afford a hope that the fever had subsided.

Note on the above.
The Caranqua Indians are a tribe the most ferocious and warlike. They are composed of Creek Indians and Attackas. They are at war with all Indians and all whites, except the Spaniards, whose allies they were for a subsidy.—Their number killed and wounded could not be ascertained; as they carried their dead off as fast as we could shoot them down.—We attacked them in the night, whilst they were engaged in their war dance, and succeeded by running without discovery, to come within fifteen steps of them. Some of the men are the largest I ever saw, from 6 feet to 6 feet 6 inches, the most of them. I took a little boy prisoner—he was wounded in the thigh, and died twenty days after the battle.

EXECUTION BY THE GUILLOTINE.

Extract of a letter, dated,

Paris, February 17, 1819.

**** I have been, to-day, to witness the execution of a murderer, by the guillotine, at the place de Gravé. In the morning, as I passed through the square, the sight of the fatal machine, which two or three workmen were erecting, (for it is taken to pieces and packed in a cellar when not in use) made a chill run through my veins. A few idle persons were looking on with apparent unconcern. As the hour of execution approached, being in the neighborhood, my curiosity overcame the natural feelings of repulsion towards such a scene, and induced me to join the current which set from the Louvre to the "Place de Gravé." On approaching this square, I found the streets, through which the criminal was to pass, became more and more thronged with waiting spectators, of whom the greater number were women, many with children in their arms—they also composed the majority of the assembly round the instrument of death itself. This was the best opportunity I have had of observing a collection of the *Canaille* of Paris, a part of our race, whose conduct is well calculated to lessen the high estimation which a philanthropist may entertain of the dignity of the human kind. I did not wait long before the cart containing the criminal approached. He was dressed in his ordinary clothes, his confessor was seated by his side, and two gen'l' arms accompanied him. As he mounted the scaffold, the cry of "chapeaux bas" (hats off) from the crowd, pronounced in the same tone, and for the same purpose of getting a better view, as usual at the theatre, too clearly evinced that those people regarded the death of a fellow creature merely as a show.—He said a few words to his companions, and the executioner tied him to an upright frame; at this moment a sudden movement of the crowd caused me turn my eyes behind me for an instant, and on looking again towards the scaffold, I found that the criminal had been thrown down, the axe had fallen, and that nothing remained on the bed but a headless corpse. The quickness of the operation, finished in the twinkling of an eye, left scarcely any time for my feelings to ferment, and I suffered much less from them than I had supposed to be possible. The justice of his condemnation diminished the pity for the sufferer. He had murdered and robbed two women, though only twenty years of age.

For Taxes.

I WILL expose to Public Sale, on the 16th day of December, 1820, at the Court-House door, in the town of MECROM, for the tax and costs due thereon, if not sooner paid, the following Lots of ground in the town of CARLISLE.

Non-Residents Lands.

No.	Tax.	No.	Tax.	No.	Tax.
199	5	40	15	3	123
4	123	6	123	43	20
62	123	79	123	82	123
86	123	105	20	107	40
103	15	120	123	135	40
146	15	166	15	184	114

LIKEWISE,

36 Acres of second Rate Land, Tax, 48 cents.

B. JOHNSON, S. S. C.

November 20, 1820. 32-4w

Miss Seymour,

MY daughter, *Betsy Maria Seymour*, left Sheffield, Massachusetts, about 13 or 14 years ago, with her uncle, John U. Seymour; who practised physic some time in Marietta, but has not been heard of for 11 years; if she is living, she must be about 18 years of age, black hair, black eyes, and fair skin. Any information concerning her, directed to Mr. Miles Kellogg, Hamilton, Ohio, will be thankfully received.

Printers in the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and