

OUR CURRENCY.

NUMBER II.

I commence my second course of remarks by saying, that I am a friend to the banking system, and with many persons should feel greatly at a loss for want of paper to answer the purposes of money; but I am opposed to the system of broad which has been practiced so much upon the public—and I will be one ready to say, no money but what will pass at par. Let us have good money, of one at all. I was at camp, M—H—, during the last war, when good bread in camp was very scarce—the soldiers had been without bread three days, but while I was there a load of bread arrived, which upon examination proved sour, moldy, and very heavy; it was consequently condemned. Some of the soldiers expressed a willingness to take it, but their officer replied, "no—we will have good bread, or remain under the inconveniences of being without." We certainly decide ourselves in endeavoring to hold up a broken moulded institution. If a temporary embarrassment existed in the bank, while we were assured of its entire solvency, it would be our duty and interest to assist them, as we would a neighbor whose wagon was fast; but as we believed our neighbor unable to proceed with his wagon on firm ground, our time might be exchanged for idleness.

If A sells B a horse for one hundred dollars in notes of the Bank of Vincennes, B has got a good price for his horse, but he can do nothing to his advantage with the money. He can buy what he does not want, at a high price, or dispose of it to some person indebted to the Bank, upon his own terms.

The merchant cannot take such paper for his goods, but at high rates; for he must put on the goods what he expects to lose, and if the danger is considerable, the addition must be greater. If the notes of this Bank would pass at fifty per cent discount, there would still be great objections to giving it currency, as Bank notes in all cases should be payable on demand to some full amount in specie. In consequence of the present state of things, every little town, having a barber. The poor laborer, man who has labored all the week for three dollars, is sold by his employer and he cannot pay him except in Vincennes money, perhaps payable at Vevay. He now has his choice of two evils—to take it and make the best of it, or what he cannot endure to think upon, his family must suffer. He takes the bill to a grocer, and acquiesces the price of coffee; the reply is, in current paper 62 1/2 cents per lb. He wants coffee, tea, sugar, salt, bacon, &c., and this difference has the effect of demoralizing that man's mind. He worked hard for his money—he is shaved 25 per cent—he feels irritated at his employer, and despises his government for suffering such wretched institutions to exist. Many articles of foreign manufacture (foreign to this state only) now he bought at half the common price in specie; and the time is coming when the difference will be greater. Several of the other states have determined to drive depreciated funds out of circulation, and they have succeeded.

Shall we then labor to keep in circulation that description of paper now amongst us? I say for my own part I would prefer any description of produce at its fair price, than such trash. An Indiana farmer can twice as much for his produce as an Ohio farmer, and pays twice as much for what he buys—but this subject in another number.

From the Amer. Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Perkins.

I see in your paper of this day, an application for a cure for the King's Evil the receipt following is an effectual cure.

Take half a peck of ground Malt flour it in as much warm water as will cover it, for about 12 hours, strain the oil off and boil it with a good handful of the inner bark of White Oak, till it is fresh well with all the water gone, and occasionally some pungent medicinal herbs, let it be reduced in several doses, with out any respect to diet.

N. B. P. viscus applying the plaster from the tree until it becomes so the condition of the skin is on Leather, and apply it to the part—always with care.

A CITIZEN.

That has been benefited by the applied.
[Signature]

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 22d March, 1821.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was this day received, with the envelope there enclosed to, and hereunto subjoined:

Department of State,

Washington, 10th March, 1821.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 24th ult. together with the enclosures.

The enclosed copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to Gen. Mitchell, is forwarded to you by direction of the President of the U. States.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

His Excellency JOHN CLARK,

Governor of Georgia.

Department of War, Feb. 16th, 1821.

SIR: I am authorized by the President to inform you that he has, with great deliberation, examined the whole of the evidence for and against the charges against you the result of which has been a conviction that the charges are substantially established, and that he can no longer retain you in the service of the government. Your functions as Indian agent will accordingly cease on the receipt of this letter, and you will turn over the papers and instructions relating to your agency and the public property, to Lieut. I. B. Hobbs, who has been authorized to receive the same.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

General D. B. MITCHELL,

Creek Agency, Georgia.

The decision of the President having been made upon the evidence exhibited on both sides, in relation to the charges preferred by this department against General Mitchell, agent for Indian Affairs, in regard to the illicit introduction of African negroes into his state, and of his affording facilities for their transportation into the Alabama territory; and the interest of the community having been somewhat excited upon this subject, it is proper that the result should be correctly understood; it is, therefore,

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing be furnished for publication.

Attest—ELISHA WOOD,

Secretary.

THE ALABAMA COUNTRY.

Extract of a letter, dated TAKALBO-SA, Feb. 10, 1821, from a gentleman in that place, to his friend in Wallington, a village near Winchester, Virginia.

Communicated for the Winchester Rep.

SIR—This place contains about 700 inhabitants, all of whom are squatters; government not having as yet sold the land. The people complain heavily of Uncle Sam's neglect, and charge Mr. Secretary Crawford with using an undue influence with the old gentlemen in the business, in order to promote the growth of Cahawba; which it seems was a particular favorite of Mr. Secretary's late friend Governor Bibb. This policy in the end may turn out considerably to Uncle Sam's disadvantage; as Ely, the Yankee agent for the deaf and dumb asylum of N. York, (who had the privilege of selecting a township of public land to sell for the benefit of that institution) selected the fraction immediately adjoining the one in which this town stands, and sold it to a company who have laid out in a regular manner for a town, and are making every exertion to further its advancement, and if possible, to beat the efforts of government. The old fire certainly possesses some advantages, but they will be found insufficient to induce people whose patience is already worn thin by the interested prostration of deluging politicians.

The town is situated on a beautiful spot on the eastern bank of the Tallapoosa or Black Warrior river, immediately below the falls, and at the head of a bayou, in about north latitude 32°; the river is very narrow, not being over 100 yards wide a high water, but is very deep; the bottom is high, and are seldom known to swell up; the water has lately been squandered 100 feet above low water mark, and yet the country was in a state of excellent soil to any extent—small boats can come up this bayou during the winter and burges nearly a the year.

The appearance of the town reminds me forcibly of some extensive negro quarter in Virginia; the houses are all one story cabins, put up in the roughest manner conceivable; indeed it is a complete range of huts, for notwithstanding the inhabitants are all squatters—the neglect of government, and the obstacles occasioned by interested men—it does not in the least business, in proof of which I need only inform you that there are several houses that pay 6 or 7000 dollars annually for freight alone.

You here see but few of the *tallapoosa* gentry—the country being perfectly healthy, abounding with fine and never-failing *freestone* springs, and is as undulating almost as with us. Within a few miles of this place, and immediately on the river, they have stone coal in great abundance, and of excellent quality, and more iron ore than many generations can use. You can not conceive anything more charming than the climate at this season of the year; it is not unlike our April. I have for several days examined a thermometer placed in an open entry forty feet from a fire, which has uniformly about noon stood at upwards of 70°; in summer the average temperature may be said to be equal to our warmest with nights sufficiently cool to make a blanket not unpleasant. A week ago I saw wild violets in great plenty, together with many of those early yellow flowers we see with us in April; and yesterday I saw a peach tree in full bloom. Cabbages, turnips, salad, mullards, &c. keep green and fine all the year; and there is no day but one may have *hog* and *turnip* greens during the winter. Society, however, as you may well suppose requires considerable *pruning*; which nothing so effectually accomplishes as a sale of public lands, and (in a town) a vigilant and energetic police. I can say with truth, I never was off to before as many rough *roll* and *umble* fights, as I have during the few days I have sojourned here; they have, however, been principally among the *hog* and *half* *alligator* *boaters*, who I believe every where take infinite delight in that rough amusement. It would shame argues perfect innocence (which we are taught by Moses to believe surely does), many of the females of this country in y with propriety contend for the palm with old grandmothers Eve. The usual custom at the taverns on the road is for men, women and children to lodge in the same room; and it is not uncommon to see a dance with the most insufferable indecency view a young fellow whilst he is divesting himself of those identical and cheapable articles (the mere name of which has caused many of our refined ladies to as good as faint); and the only way of returning the civility for ladies in such country, I fancy, like to be outdone, do the like themselves. In the end, perhaps, there is but little difference between them; in this country they scrape in a acquaintance with *inexpensibles* before, and in ours after marriage. I have already detected several ticks in the act of locating themselves as *squatters* on my body, and hogs are as insidious as heart could wish. Cahawba is the seat of government at this time. When permanently fixed on, this will probably be the place.

Interesting from Portugal.

Extract to the Editor of the Franklin Gazette, dated

Lisbon Feb 17, 1821.

"The Cortes are now in session. They have before them the Constitution, the substance of which I send you in the Gazette called *the Constitution*. It is as easy as hard as our own, (the American.) They have already abolished all the privileges of the nobles, and established the liberty of the press. The debates on the liberty of the press were very interesting. The final vote was for civil liberty, 48 to 3; for religious liberty, 38 to 35. The press is nearly free. The Cortes conduct their proceedings with much dignity and order. Madeira has declared for the revolution, and sent three Deputies to the Cortes. They have been conversed with every demand that can be made. It is with great pleasure I inform you that all the vexatious impositions and expenses have been abolished with regard to the government on American soil from the U. States. The government gazette, which I send, contains some interesting debates. They have transacted here, and are now selling, the Constitution of the U. S. and the Declaration of Independence."

CHARLESTOWN, IA:

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1821.

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COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit bills and

BROOKVILLE BRANCH BANK, are in circulation, of the denomination of 50 cents. They may be detected at once by the fineness of the paper. The dye work is finely executed, particularly the letters which are to appear white in the centre.

The paper on which the genuine bills are printed, may be said to be some of the best in the U. States; manufactured by Mr. Amies.

EXAMINER.

GOVERNORS & LEGISLATORS.

The following has been obligingly communicated by a member of congress who spared no pains to make the statement accurate.

Compensation of the governors and legislators, of the states, 1821.

Governors per annum.	Legislators per diem.
1. New Hampshire \$1,200	82 1/2
2. Massachusetts, 2,666 67	2 1/2
3. Rhode-Island, 800	1 1/2
4. Connecticut, 1,100	11 1/2
5. Vermont, 750	1 1/2
6. New-York, 5,000	4 1/2
7. New-Jersey, 12,500	2 1/2
8. Pennsylvania, 4,000	3 1/2
9. Delaware, 1,000	2 1/2
10. Maryland, 2,666 67	4 1/2
11. Virginia, 5,333 33	4 1/2
12. North Carolina, 2,500	3 1/2
13. South Carolina, 3,500	3 1/2
14. Georgia, 3,000	5 1/2
15. Kentucky, 2,000	2 1/2
16. Tennessee, 2,000	4 1/2
17. Ohio, 1,200	3 1/2
18. Louisiana, 7,500	4 1/2
19. Indiana, 1,500	2 1/2
20. Mississippi, 3,500	5 1/2
21. Illinois, 1,000	3 1/2
22. Alabama, 2,500	5 1/2
23. Maine, 1,111	2 1/2
24. Missouri, 2,000	4 1/2

The following is a view of the compensation of the several governors and legislators, of the United States, is derived from such sources as are believed to be entitled to full credit; and is offered for publication under an impression that it will be interesting to many readers. To render the table more complete, it might perhaps be added, that the salary of the President of the United States is 25,000 dollars per annum—and the pay of members of Congress eight dollars per diem.

* The governor of Rhode-Island is paid at the pleasure of the legislature—usually about 400 dollars per annum—a debt payable about 200 dollars. The legislature are paid by their immediate constituents, usually about one dollar per diem.

† The senators of Connecticut receive two dollars per diem.

‡ The salary of the governor of New Jersey is 2,000 dollars per annum; but he has perquisites amounting to about 500 dollars additional.—Niles' Reg.

IRISH COMMENTS ON AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.

We find in our file of "The Irishman," Belfast newspaper, the Message of the President of the United States given in length, with comments by the editor, Mr. Lawless, who makes a contrast between this speech and those of the King of England.—N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

* The King's speeches are a cold, lifeless, freezing heap of materials, put together in the most clumsy manner, and only calculated to lower the literary character of the nation. Never did America rise so triumphant as she does to-day in the person of the President, Mr. Monroe—calm, dignified, simple, and unaffected—as if to represent the great greatness of the country of which he is the respected head. In the best and most suitable manner—he gets on with all the solemnity of a statesman, looking down upon the world from an immense elevation, neither to be abated nor intimidated by the storms that blow beneath.

America, breathing the air of freedom, exhibits a great people in the enjoyment of the utmost latitude of thought, and the most unbounded liberty of expression of that thought which the most zealous advocate of human liberty can but possibly wish for. Tutae every man may speak his mind of the government he lives under, without hazard of an ex-officio information.