

# The Indiana Intelligencer,

AND

## FARMER'S FRIEND.

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CHARLESTOWN, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1822.

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every Wednesday morning, on Water-  
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### President's Message concluded.

It is understood that the colonies in South America have had great success during the present year, in the struggle for their independence. The new government of Colombia has extended its territories and considerably augmented its strength; and

Buenos Ayres, where civil dissension had, for some time before, prevailed, greater harmony, and better order, appear to have been established. Equal success has attended their efforts in the provinces of the Pacific. It has long been manifest that it would be impossible for Spain to reduce these colonies by force, and equally manifest that no conditions, short of their independence, would be satisfactory to them. It may therefore be presumed, and it is earnestly hoped, that the government of Spain, guided by enlightened and liberal councils, will find it to comport with its interests, and due to its magnanimity, to terminate this exhausting controversy on that basis. To promote this result by friendly counsel with the government of Spain, will be the object of the government of the United States.

In conducting the fiscal operations of the year, it has been found necessary to carry into full effect the act of the last session of Congress, authorising a loan of five millions of dollars. This sum has been raised at an average premium of five dollars fifty-nine hundredths per cent. upon stock bearing an interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at the option of the government after the first day of January, 1825.

There has been issued, under the provisions of this act, four millions seven hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars thirty cents of five per cent. stock; and there has been, or will be, redeemed during the year, three millions one hundred and ninety-seven thousand thirty dollars and seventy-one cents of Louisiana six per cent. and deferred stock, and Mississippi stock. There has, therefore, been an actual increase of the public debt, contracted during the year, of one million five hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars sixty-nine cents.

The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last, have amounted to sixteen millions two hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars seventy cents, which, with the balance of one million one hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars twenty-one cents, in the Treasury on the former day, make the aggregate sum of seventeen millions four hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars ninety-one cents.

The payments from the Treasury during the same period have amounted to fifteen millions six hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars forty-seven cents, leaving in the Treasury, on the last mentioned day, the sum of one million seven hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and seventy dollars forty-four cents. It is estimated that the receipts of the fourth quarter of the year will exceed the demands which will be made on the Treasury during the same

period, and that the amount in the Treasury, on the 30th of September last, will be increased on the 1st day of January next.

At the close of the last session it was anticipated that the progressive diminution of the public revenue in 1819 and 1820, which had been the result of the languid state of our foreign commerce in those years, had, in the latter year, reached its extreme point of depression. It has, however, been ascertained, that that point was reached only at the termination of the first quarter of the present year. From that time, until the 30th of September last, the duties secured have exceeded those of the corresponding quarters of the last year, one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars, whilst the amount of debentures issued during the three first quarters of this year, is nine hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars less than that of the same quarters of the last year.

There are just grounds to believe that

the improvement which has occurred in the revenue, during the last mentioned period, will not only be maintained, but that it will progressively increase through the next and several succeeding years, so as to realize the results, which were presented upon that subject, by the official reports of the Treasury, at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

Under the influence of the most unfavorable circumstances, the revenue for the next and subsequent years, to the year 1825, will exceed the demands at present authorized by law.

It may fairly be presumed, that, under the protection given to domestic manufacturers, by the existing laws, we shall become, at no distant period, a manufacturing country, on an extensive scale. Possessing, as we do, the raw materials in such vast amount, with a capacity to augment them to an indefinite extent; raising within the country aliment of every kind, to an amount for exceeding the demand for home consumption, even in the most unfavorable years, and to be obtained always at a very moderate price; skilled also as our people are in the mechanics, and in every improvement calculated to lessen the demand for, and the price of

labor, it is manifest that their success, in every branch of domestic industry, may and will be carried, under the encouragement given by the present duties, to an extent to meet any demand, which, under a fair competition, may be made on it.

A considerable increase of domestic manufactures, by diminishing the importation of foreign, will probably tend to lessen the amount of the public revenue. As, however, a large proportion of the revenue, which is derived from duties, is raised from other articles than manufactures, the demand for which will increase with our population, it is believed, that a fund will still be raised from that source, adequate to the greater part of the national expenditures, especially as those expenditures, should we continue to be blessed with peace, will be diminished by the completion of the fortifications, dock-yards, and other public works; by the augmentation of the navy to the point to which it is proposed to carry it, and by the payment of the public debt, including pensions for military services.

It cannot be doubted, that the more complete our internal resources, and the less dependant we are on foreign powers, for every national, as well as domestic purpose, the greater and more stable will be the public felicity. By the increase of domestic manufactures, will the demand for the rude materials at home be increased, and thus will the dependence of the several parts of our Union on each other, and the strength of the Union itself be proportionably augmented. In this process, which is very desirable, and inevitable under the existing duties, the resources

which obviously present themselves to supply a deficiency in the revenue, should it occur, are the interests which may derive the principal benefit from the change. If domestic manufactures are raised by duties on foreign, the deficiency in the fund necessary for public purposes should be supplied by duties on the former. At the last session, it seemed doubtful, whether the revenue derived from the present sources would be adequate to all the great purposes of our Union, including the construction of our fortifications, the augmentation of our navy, and the protection of our commerce against the dangers to which it is exposed. Had the deficiency been such as to subject us to the necessity, either to abandon those measures of defence, or to resort to other means for adequate funds, the course presented to the adoption of a virtuous and enlightened people appeared to be a plain one. It must be gratifying to all to know, that this necessity does not exist. Nothing, however, in contemplation of such important objects, which can be easily provided for, should be left to hazard. It is thought that the revenue may receive an augmentation from the existing sources, and in a manner to aid our manufactures, without hastening prematurely the result which has been suggested. It is believed, that a moderate additional duty on certain articles would have that effect, without being liable to any serious objection.

The examination of the whole coast, for the construction of permanent fortifications, from St. Croix to the Sabine, with the exception of a part of the territory lately acquired, will be completed in the present year, as will be the survey of the Mississippi, under the resolution of the House of Representatives, from the mouth of the Ohio to the Ocean—and, likewise, of the Ohio, from Louisville to the Mississippi. A progress, corresponding with the sums appropriated, has also been made in the construction of these fortifications, at the points designated. As they will form a system of defence, for the whole maritime frontier, and in consequence, for the interior, and are to last for ages, the utmost care has been taken to fix the position of each work, and to form it on such a scale, as will be adequate to the purpose intended by it. All the inlets and assailable parts of our Union have been minutely examined, and positions taken, with a view to the best effect, observing, in every instance, a just regard to economy. Doubts, however, being entertained, as to the propriety of the position and extent of the work at Dauphin Island, further progress in it was suspended, soon after the last session of Congress, and an order given to the Board of Engineers and Naval Commissioners, to make a further and more minute examination of it, in both respects, and to report the result without delay.

Due progress has been made in the construction of vessels of war, according to the law providing for the gradual augmentation of the navy, and to the extent of existing appropriations. The vessels authorized by the act of 1819 have all been completed, and are now in actual service. None of the larger ships have been, or will be, launched, for the present, the object being to protect all which may not be required for immediate service from decay, by suitable buildings erected over them.

A squadron has been maintained, as heretofore, in the Mediterranean, by means whereof, peace has been preserved with the Barbary powers. This squadron has been reduced the present year to as small a force as is compatible with the fulfilment of the object intended by it. From past experience, and the best information respecting the views of these powers, it is distinctly understood that, should our squadron be withdrawn, they would soon reconvene their hostilities and depredations upon our commerce. Their fortifications have lately been rebuilt, and their

maritime force increased. It has also been found necessary to maintain a naval force in the Pacific, for the protection of the very important interests of our citizens engaged in commerce and the fisheries in that sea. Vessels have likewise been employed in cruising along the Atlantic coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Africa, and in the neighboring seas. In the latter many piracies have been committed on our commerce, and so extensive was becoming the range of those unprincipled adventurers, that there was cause to apprehend, without a timely and decisive effort to suppress them, the worst consequences would ensue. Fortunately, a considerable check has been given to that spirit by our cruisers, who have succeeded in capturing and destroying several of these vessels. Nevertheless, it is considered an object of high importance to continue these cruises until the practice is entirely suppressed. Like success has attended our efforts to suppress the slave trade. Under the flag of the United States and the sanction of their papers, the trade may be considered as entirely suppressed; and, if any of our citizens are engaged in it, under the flags and papers of other powers, it is only from a respect to the rights of those powers, that these offenders are not seized and brought home, to receive the punishment which the laws inflict. If every other power should adopt the same policy, and pursue the same vigorous means for carrying it into effect, the trade could no longer exist.

Deeply impressed with the blessings which we enjoy, and of which we have such manifold proofs, my mind is irresistibly drawn to that Almighty Being, the Great Source from whence they proceed, and to whom our most grateful acknowledgments are due.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1821.

RALSTON, N. C. NOV. 30.  
A shooting accident.—On Saturday last, after the heavy rain, a Grist and Sawmill, on Mine Creek, in this vicinity, were carried away, and the miller, named Harris, and a negro boy, lost their lives in the wreck. It appears that the sawmill had been lately erected; and, from some defect in the foundation, the whole gave way, when no apprehension of loss was apprehended. The owner, Curtis Snellin, & a man of color, narrowly escaped.

It is stated in the Wheeling (Va.) Gazette, that six hundred wagons loaded with merchandise have arrived at that place alone, in six months, from the Atlantic country.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company have determined on digging a canal of 22 miles in length, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, to commence about four miles below Reading, extending downwards.

Three New Banks are proposed to be established in the city of New York, each with a capital of half a million of dollars—to be named the Washington, the Agricultural, and the Tradesmen's Bank.

*Valuable receipt for extracting poison from the wound of a rusty nail.*—Take a bean, after splitting it, apply one half (the side) to the wound, bind it on, let it remain till it comes off green, and the poison will be extracted, and the wound be healed.—*Experience.*

Our correspondent speaks only of the property of the navy bean. We are informed that, in its green state, &c. so, the bean possesses valuable qualities; by roasting it upon the common wst, the juice will more certainly and speedily eradicate it than any process of extraction ever practised.

*Natural Messenger.*