

## POETRY.

### MY WIFE.

Let forty trumpets blow their fiercest blast;  
Let volleys pour from guns of every cast;  
Let drums and conks their loudest notes throw forth,  
Accompanied by a gale that blows due north;  
Let noisy sailors curse, and rant and roar;  
Let watchmen bellow, and let drunkards snore;  
Tie tin to dogs, then let them run and yell;  
Let hogs in gates be jammed, and rung each bell;  
Let rakes vomit rate fire! and in their fun,  
Against each sleepers door let fly a stone;  
Let cats their charming ditties loudly squall;  
Let frighten'd women scream; let children bawl;  
Let hoops be driven and coopers sing the while;  
To saws let carpenters apply the file,  
Let blacksmiths boisterous smite the burning steel;  
Let cataraets descend; let thunders peal;  
Yet only listen and I'll lay my life,  
Above this dreadful din you'll hear my wife.

### Select Thoughts

Presented to a minister of state in France taken from the French of M. Voltaire.

The riches of a nation consists in the numbers of its inhabitants, and in their labor.

In the calamity of war, the richest nation has necessarily the superiority over other nations, though in every other respect equal, because it is capable of purchasing more allies and more foreign troops.

If there are ninety millions in a nation, all the commodities and the price of labor will be double what they would be if there were but forty five millions, and I should be as rich with two thousand dollars a year, when I bought meat at three cents a pound as I should be with four thousand, when I bought it at six, and every thing else was in the same proportion.

The true riches of a kingdom do not therefore consist in gold and silver, but in the plenty of all commodities industry and labor. It is not long since there was a Spanish regiment on the banks of the river Plata, all the officers of which had swords with hilts of solid gold; and yet they wanted both shirts and bread.

Supposing then that since Hugh Capet's time, the quantity of money in the kingdom has not been increased; but that industry has brought all the arts to an hundred times greater perfection. I assert that we are an hundred times richer than we were in the time of Hugh Capet.

For possession is riches; now I possess a house more airy, better built and better contrived than Hugh Capet himself possessed; vines are better cultivated and I

drink better wine; manufactures are brought to greater perfection, and I wear finer clothes. The art of pleasing the taste by more delicate seasonings, makes me every day enjoy a richer repast than the royal festivals of Hugh Capet.

If a sick person was to desire to be conveyed from one home to another, he was obliged to make use of a cart, while I cause myself to be carried in a commodious and agreeable coach, in which I enjoy the pleasure of the light without being incommoded by the wind. It requires no more money in a kingdom to suspend a box of painted wood or leather; it requires only industry, and so of the rest.

They are certainly rich who enjoy all these advantages which industry alone procures. A kingdom is not therefore enriched by money, but by genius, I mean, the genius which conducts the labor of industry.

Commerce produces the same effects as the labor of the hands. It contributes to the pleasure of my life. If I have occasion for some pieces of work made in the Indies, or some natural production only to be found at Ceylon or Ternate, these wants make me poor, but I become rich when they become gratified by commerce. I did not want gold and silver, but coffee and cinnamon.

But those who at the hazard of their lives sail six thousand leagues for me to drink coffee, are only those that may be spared out of the laborious part of the nation. Riches therefore consists in the great number of men insured to labor.—The end of a wise government is therefore evidently multiplying the people and giving encouragement to labor.

The best government is that in which there are the fewest useless men.

From whence does it proceed that there have been nations, who while they had less money than we have at present, have immortalized their memory by works which we dare not imitate? It is evident that their government was better administered than ours, since it gave greater encouragement to industry.

Taxes are necessary, and the best method of raising them is that which best promotes labor and commerce.

A voluntary tax is hurtful. Nothing but charity ought to be voluntary, but in a well regulated state there ought to be no room for charity.

Paper money is to specie what specie is to mere merchandize, a representation, a medium of exchange.

Money is useful, because it is more easy to pay for a sheep with a pistole, than to give for a sheep four pair of stockings.

It is in the same manner more easy for a receiver of Provence to send four hundred thousand livres to the treasury in a letter than to cause that sum to be sent at a greater expense in specie—hence, a bank and bills of credit are useful.

Tallow wanted at this Office.

January 24, 1817.

From the best evidence and every circumstance within my knowledge, I believe Wm. M. Farland innocent of any concern, in any of the banking companies; and that directly or indirectly he has had no concern, and that he is a persecuted man.

CHARLES DAVID.

Attest...JOHN WEST.

January 29, 1817.

We the undersigned, certify that we was present with general M. Farland and Mr. Charles David, the evening after said David had handed a piece for publication to the editor of the Indiana Republican, which was said to be in contradiction of the above certificate signed by said David. And after comparing the copy said David had with original and finding it correct, the following interrogatories of the general, and replies of Mr. David took place. 1st. quest. by the gen. what did you write? Ans. I dont know. 2nd. by same; did you write yourself? Ans. no. 3rd who wrote for you? I dont know; Mr. Thomas got somebody to write that I did not know. 4th did you read it after it was written, yourself? Ans. no. 5th Are you not apprehensive there has been some advantage taken of you in the writing your piece? Ans. I hope not. It was not my intention to write any thing in contradiction of that certificate (pointing to the above) or to do you an injury; I done it please others & to prevent them from being made liars. Sixth, did I ever say any thing to you that would justify you in believing that I was in any way concerned in the Indiana Manufacturing Company, or any other? Answer, No you did not. I only said I had a suspicion, but might be mistaken. Seventh, Did I ever say any thing to you that would justify even that suspicion? Answer, No you did not.

RICHARD HOPKINS,  
JAMES HICKS.

State of Indiana, } ss.  
Jefferson County, }

Personally appeared before the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said county, Richard Hopkins & James Hicks, who after being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the above is substantially correct, and in the above words as near as they can now recollect.

March 1st, 1817.

JOHN MEEK, J. P. [Seal.]

I hereby certify I was in conversation with Charles David on the morning of the election held on the 3d instant, on the subject of M. Farland, and to the best of my recollection said David told me that Wm. M. Farland never had told him that he had any hand in the bank.

Wm. BUCHANAN.

Sworn and subscribed to the date above before me.

GERARDUS RYKER, J. P. J. C.

10th February, 1817.

I hereby certify that a certificate subscribed with my name on the 27th January as I see it in print, does not contain what was my intention it should. Mr. David

came to me a few days after I gave Wm. M. Farland the certificate dated 24th Jan. and asked me if I did not understand from M. Farlands book, that he was clerk of the Lexington bank, and said David told me that was my own impression.

What David told me, and what was my own impression on reading M. F.'s book, was what I intended to certify on the 27th Jan. JOHN WEST.

Sworn and subscribed to before me the date above.

GERARDUS RYKER, J. P. J. C.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given to the different supervisors of this township, that the road commissioners will meet on the first Monday in April next for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of this township. All who have not made their settlements, are requested to come forward on that day. We shall meet at the court house in Madison.

JOHN BURNS,

ROBERT SIMONTON.

March 6, 1817. 11--3

The State of Indiana, } ss.  
Jefferson County, }

A meeting of the board of commissioners for the county aforesaid, the fifth day of March, 1817:

It is ordered that there be an election held in the several townships throughout this county, on the first Monday of April next for the purpose of electing additional justices of the peace for the township of Madison who are to reside in the town of Madison.

By order,

JOHN PAUL.

N. B. The board of commissioners will meet on the tenth day of April next, for the purpose of attending to the road business of the county. It is expected by the board, that such persons as have been appointed to view or review roads, will be punctual in making reports on that day. The commissioners will also appoint a lister at that term, for the purpose of taking a list of taxable property throughout the county. J. P.

## BANK

Stock For Sale.

Office of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana.

The President and Directors offer for sale, one thousand shares of the capital stock, on accommodating terms.

BY ORDER,

JOHN SERING, Cashier.

Jan. 14 1817. 3--11

Gentlemen holding subscription papers for the REPUBLICAN, are respectfully requested to forward them to this office. We solicit strict attention to the above, as some of our subscribers have neglected to know why they have been neglected; when in fact they had never received the paper which they had subscribed.

Editor