

merce will be equally a motive for desiring independence. It is against that as much as against the domination of Spain that America is armed. If she combatted for free trade before she had tasted the advantages of it, why will she not fight for it anew, especially when the system of exclusion will have been established in all its rigor, as Spain endeavours to establish it at present, and which she will do if she becomes the absolute mistress? There will not have been a single commercial act, a single transaction, which will not be an excitement for America, an appeal to independence. Every step which foreigners make in the career of industry, will be for her an additional motive for desiring this independence, which will enable her to associate in the progress of that industry and to partake of its fruits. In another point of view, the independence of the U. States and that of Brazil are two beacons, two reminders, placed directly under the eyes and near the borders of Spanish America, that she cannot lose sight of, and will not cease to be solicited by them to imitate their example: this influence can no more be deprived of its effect than the light of the sun of its agency in the vivification of nature. In the same manner, America having once conceived her liberty as possible, she will conceive the same thing in all times hereafter: the ideas with which she has been impressed will not be arrested, and will be renewed at every instant by durable sentiments and former transactions.

When we speak of the liberty or of the submission of America, we ought to commence by well understanding, and taking notice of three things:

1. Of submission general or partial.

If the submission is general, there reverts the great question of independent commerce. The system of exclusion will be established simultaneously with the restoration of the authority of Spain. She knows no other mode of government. But this system of exclusion, the duration of which produced the first revolt, will not have become more tolerable nor more gracious in the eyes of the Americans: it will of course, produce new insurrections: it is a vicious circle from which there is no escape. Is commerce free, is it independent, is it exclusive, or will it become an article of purchase? But in the re-establishment of the exclusive system, there will be found a new inconvenience; that which will accommodate itself altogether to her commercial system; those who are willing to adhere to their fidelity to Spain, will not wish to be ruined by their fidelity. When interest is called into council, it changes the current of opinion. After having tasted of the sweets of the commerce of the whole world, it will not be so easy to restrict the colonies to the limits of Spain alone. This is the major consideration which changes the whole face of the question. If Spain yields the exclusive system, contrary to the maxims of the

ancient wisdom of its Council of the Indies, it will let go its colonies, it will have no longer an interest in them, or at least no more than every other power. The consequent prosperity which, in that event, would be inevitable would give to the colonies such capacity for resistance, as would render their continued subjection impossible; by the annihilation of the system of exclusion, the principal grief of the colonies would seem to disappear, & with it the principal motive for a scism with the mother country. Yet it is precisely the contrary that will happen. The mass of men do not guide themselves by the consideration of what they have gained, but by which they can further gain. What they can do they will do, and they will do all they can. And this is exactly what will happen to the Spanish colonies with regard to the mother country, should the latter abandon her system of monopoly. Become rich by the extinction of old regulation, and by the substitution of a free commerce, the colonies will still demand more, their thoughts will dwell, not alone on the evils which have existed, but upon those which exist; not only on the benefits enjoyed, but upon such as may be acquired. Such is the course of the human heart. After having disembarassed themselves of the exclusive system, the colonies will desire to disembarass themselves of the officers who are sent from Spain to govern them before they are acquainted with the people, and who quit America after they have known the inhabitants but a short time. They will wish to be delivered from that throng of agents who have come among them in order to oppress them, and retire to make room for others with the same keen appetite: they will be anxious to be delivered from a foreign government, with its tardiness, with its administration of justice, & with its favors to be solicited in a distant clime. In a word, the colonies will not fail to make as many demands as they have experienced indignities.

If the system of exclusion is maintained, it will lead to revolt and independence, as the sole means of freeing the colonies from a detested yoke.

2. If the submission of America is only partial, nothing will be done. The fire still burning on one side, will be re-kindled on the other inasmuch as the source of the flames will not have been extinguished. The colony, which will be still under arms, will be the soldiers of the disarmed colony. These, which will not cease to desire to be free, will also not cease to regard those who remain so as their present model and their future auxiliary. The heart and the passions of the one will, in the nature of things be drawn to the other: their arms will not be wanting when the occasion serves. If, therefore the submission of America is not simultaneous, the flame not extinguished, will rekindle that which has been put out: it will rekindle it the second time, as it lighted it

the first, by a conformity of interests, generally and deeply felt. And how does Spain flatter herself that a country so great as that of Spanish America, that a continent such as she is, of which the different parts present contrast distinctly marked, can be brought back all at once, and, as if by a flourish of magical wand, to a complete submission in every quarter? That Mexico, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, Terra Firma, N. Grenada, will submit forthwith to Spain, particularly with such obstinate dispositions as are known to constitute the ingredients of the Spanish character?

The English in combatting the United States, with the design of maintaining them in a dependent condition, did not experience the same difficulties which Spain has to encounter in her contest with America. These states were, in relation to the extent of America, as one of the departments is to France. The U. States, as the name implies, presented a confederated government with one directive power; in place of which, America reckons a great number. For one congress of the U. States, there are ten American congresses. Every division of America has its own. At the time when you will have finished with one, you will have done nothing with the other. This general state of perturbation constitutes the force of insurrections, and diffuses despair among their enemies: it presents nothing but members, and no body to seize on: there is nothing to fix upon. On the contrary, in a regular insurrection, such as that of the United States, there is a head, and consequently something to take hold of; there is an object certain, with which something certain may be established. But in America, authority is every where and no where: a population of volunteers, in a state of irregular and universal fermentation, leaves no place for the establishment of general or permanent conventions: and with the little common faith to be found among a Punic people, such as the Spaniards are, with whom superstition comes in aid of false conscience, one cannot depend on the stability of engagements entered into, further than where the presence of force will ensure their execution. That which takes place in America has, it is well known, taken place in Spain. The same village has taken, twice a day to battalions which have traversed it, the oath which it has forgotten the same night. In America, the same villages do not hesitate to depart from obedience and to return to it. The Spaniard has this in common with the Africans and the Orientals, who never regard as binding, engagements contracted with those who are stronger than they are.

Wanted at this Office,
an apprentice to
the printing
business.



MADISON,

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1817

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER wanted at this office immediately.

Candidates For Congress.
William Hendricks,
Reuben W. Nelson.
Th: Posey.

Candidates for the Legislature.
Doctor Wm. Carpenter,
Williamson Dunn,
Richard Hopkins,
Nathaniel Hunt,
Samuel Ryker,
Samuel Smock.

Candidates for Clerk & Recorder.
D. H. Maxwell,
R. C. Talbott.

Candidates can be accommodated with printed tickets at this office.

A Camp-meeting
WILL be held on Crooked creek about a quarter of a mile from Madison, Indiana, to commence on Friday the 8th day of August next and continue till the Monday following—under the direction of the Reverend Russel Bigelow.

VINCENNES, JULY 9, 1817
TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA,

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I HAVE been solicited by a number of my friends to come forward as a candidate for your suffrages for the fifteenth Congress. I am well aware that it is at a late period, but as I have ever held it a sacred duty to do every thing in my power for the public good, I have yielded to the wishes of my friends, in consenting to serve, if elected. A life devoted to public business renders it I presume, unnecessary for me to make many professions to you—all I will say is, that if you think proper to elect me your representative, my best exertions shall be used to render every service in my power, both to the State, and the United States.

Th: POSEY.

For the Indiana Republican.
Yesterday afternoon a coroner's inquest was held over the body of a man who was caught by some boatmen, while floating in the river and brought to this place. The body was entirely naked—I suppose he was accidentally drowned.

Madison, July 14th 1817.

We have observed, that some respectable western newspapers have recently noticed anew, the outrage committed upon the flag of the United States, during the