

The Indiana Republican.

"WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS, THERE IS MY COUNTRY."

VOL. IV.

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CONDITIONS.

The "REPUBLICAN" will be delivered at the office for two dollars per annum, paid in advance; if paid within two months after subscribing, it will be considered in advance; two dollars and fifty cents if paid within twelve months; and three dollars if not paid until the year expires.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

In all cases a subscriber must give notice punctually at the end of the year of his intention to discontinue, or he will be held responsible for another year's subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for one dollar; longer ones in proportion, and if the number of insertions desired, are not specified, they will be continued at the expense of the advertiser until ordered out.

All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Land-Office, Jeffersonville,
August 15th, 1818.

PERSONS wishing to make transfers of lands entered in this office are requested not to make them on the back of the Register's certificate but on a separate piece of paper. It frequently happens, that by transferring and assigning on the back of certificates, they become so mutilated and defaced as to destroy the contents. The following form may be used.—
"For value received I, A. B. of county, do assign & transfer to C. D. of county all my right & title to the quarter section No. in township No. (North of South as the case may be) or range No. East of the Jeffersonville District. Witness my hand and seal this day of 1818. A. B. (Seal.) Test."

This assignment being acknowledged before any justice of the peace, and certified by the clerk of the county of its being such, will procure a patent. In all cases where the magistrate's or clerk's certificate happens to be on a different piece of paper from the assignment it will be proper for them to set forth the particular tract sold.

It will be well for magistrates and others who are in the habit of writing assignments, to preserve a copy of the foregoing as their guide.

Those who send to the office to get their business done, will please to be particular in describing in plain legible hand, the tract they wish to enter, and to write their given names at full length.

SAML. GWATHMEY.

LAND OFFICE MONEY.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable as cash for the sale of public lands at Jeffersonville.

Bank of the United States and branches,
Bank of Virginia & branches,
Farmers bank, ditto,
Bank of Penn. (Philadelphia),
Bank of North America, ditto,
Bank of Philadelphia "
Farmers & Mechanics do. "
Mechanics bank of City and County do.
Commercial bank of Pen. do.
Schuylkill bank ditto,
Bank of Northern Liberties do.
Bank of Baltimore in Baltimore.

Bank of Maryland ditto:
Union bank of Baltimore
Mechanics bank "
Merchants bank of Baltimore,
Franklin bank of "
Commercial & Farmers do.
Farmers & Mechanics do.
Bank of Colum. Dist. of Col.
Union bank of Georgetown do.
Farmers & Mechanics bank "
Patriotic do. of Washington "
Bank of Washington "
Bank of the Metropolis "
Union Bank of Alexandria "
Bank of Alexandria, "
Bank of Potomack, "
Farmers bank of "
New York bank - New York,
Manhattan Company ditto
Mechanics Bank "
Merchants Bank "
Union Bank of "
Bank of America "
Farmers and Mechanics bank
Bank of Chillicothe,
Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown,
Bank of Missouri St. Louis,
Bank of Orleans, Orleans,
Bank of Louisiana,
Union bank of S. Carolina,
State bank of S. Carolina and branches,
State Bank of Ia. at Vincennes,
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank of Ia. at Madison.
Central bank of Georgetown & Washington (Dist.)
Franklin bank of the city of N. York.

Except notes of a less denomination than five dollars.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

COMMUNICATED.

As our government was the government of the people in its formation and adoption; so by the exercise of the elective principle it is still the government of the people. This consideration will show the importance of the elective principle in a free and elective government. No doubt the prosperity of all such governments depends much on the manner in which the great body of the people exercise their privilege as electors.

By the perversion of this privilege, free governments have degenerated into licentiousness. Indeed the history of such governments show, that this is the rock on which they have generally split. There is a degree of virtue in the great mass of the people, who compose the subject of a free government requisite, in order to self-government. For want of this such governments, the only happy governments on earth, have been generally short lived. It is no doubt a fact; ascertained by abundant evidence, that man devoid of virtue to a certain degree, is not capable of self-government. He consequently can only be free as he is virtuous, or he is incapacitated to enjoy the one only, as he is possessed of the other.

It ought not to be expected that the public mind should always be in unison. No, we expect diversity of sentiment; and it is not unpleasant to see men honestly differ. These honest differences, when properly managed, may contribute to the strength and security of the government, and when the public good is the object of all, this will no doubt be the case. But there are other differences that obtain, not having for their object the pub-

lic good; not calculated to produce freedom of choice at our elections; not designed to do good in any way. And as the motive and spring of action, in this case is mischievous, in the minds of those who excite those differences, so are their effects baneful in their tendency, both in a political and a moral view. We are not compelled to support a candidate who presents himself before us, and if we do not like him, why not just let him alone. The simple act of his expressing a willingness to be a public servant, if the people see fit to employ him, is not an offence of that nature which deserves punishment at all. We would not wish our candidates, to be men devoid of character and feelings. And if our candidates are to expect nothing else than to have their characters defamed and their feelings wounded, when they have merited neither. But being respectfully solicited have become candidates from an honest desire to promote the public good. Who that has the feelings of a man, and the character of an honest man, would be a candidate on such terms? None, I presume. Well, we will have one alternative still; and, so far as I can see, the only one. We may have candidates still, if we can find men destitute of character and feelings. The man who has nothing to lose has nothing to fear. I am conscious that I am not dealing in fiction. I am conscious that the alternative I have mentioned above, has through the prevalence of this licentious and anti-republican practice of defaming candidates, been experienced in some sections of our country. I have said that the effects of the practice I am combating have a bad tendency both in a political and moral point of view. I have attempted to shew, in what way I consider it as affecting our political interests, and I think it has a demoralizing tendency, inasmuch as sectarian prejudices, which, no doubt, exist among us, are enlisted or attempts are made to enlist them, in this vile cause. This observation is not made as applicable to any christian denomination exclusively, in our country. No, I respect the christian character in all denominations, too highly to suggest a charge of this nature against any who are entitled to the name. Yet, I have no doubt, persons have attached themselves to different sects, who have no higher motive than the aggrandizement of their party; and to promote their mere selfish views, are using their influence, in a way that has a tendency to disturb the peace both of religious and civil society. But what have our honest religious differences to do with our election? If our candidate is a man worthy of confidence, what right have we to test his religious opinions? We ought to remember that the constitution of our country forbids the test, and we all hold our consciences to a higher tribunal than an election caucus. The constitution of our state has made our government sufficiently elective. Elections are so frequent, that if the public mind is to be heated every time we are called to the polls,

it is not likely to cool shortly; for I find, the heat excited at one election is rather increased at the next. Those who are pleased with warm elections, as they are called, and, who having influence, take pleasure in employing their time, and using their influence, to blow up this mischievous, anti-republican flame, will in time have heat enough. These sentiments are not the effusions of the embittered mind of a disappointed candidate. They are not expressed with a view to attach blame to any sect or any individual, but in order to contribute my efforts towards the remedy, in an evil which threatens to become the bane of society.

W.

The *Courier Francoise* gives the following accounts of some of the leaders in the Neapolitan revolution:

"King Ferdinand IV has in his army two brothers of the name of Pepe, both generals: one of them is only remarkable by his figure and countenance. The other, who has nothing extraordinary in his face or stature, was yet known for his distinguished bravery; he had his chest pierced in battle by a ball; the wound had left him a weak constitution and a melancholy and silent character; nothing announced that he was a man destined to play the political part that report assigns to him in the affairs at Naples.

"Filangieri, the son of the celebrated priest of the same name, is a distinguished officer of singular merit. He was educated in a Lyceum in France; he began by serving as an officer in the French army, and distinguished himself by many striking actions: in one action, he took a standard from the enemy; in another he was the first to enter a revolt, of which he made himself master. Gen. Filangieri has received several wounds; the last he received at the head of the Neapolitan troops, whom he endeavored to encourage by his personal valor. But bravery was not contagious among the troops he commanded, and the soldiers of Filangieri were more dismayed at his wound than animated by his courage. This wound for a long time endangered his life, but his youth and the vigor of his constitution prevailed. He has since obtained by marriage the title of Prince of Satriano, and a fortune valued at 80,000 ducats (350,000 francs or 14,000 sterling) a year.

"Carascosa, a child of the army, is the son of a captain who was formerly in the service of Ferdinand IV. The young Carascosa took part for the liberty of Naples in 1798, and was among the inhabitants who retired into the fort Del Ovo, the capitulation of which was not respected. Nearly all perished on the scaffold against the laws of honor and of war, and in violation of sworn faith. Carascosa succeeded in escaping, and lived in obscurity till the return of the French to the kingdom of Naples in 1806; he then entered into the new army, and was *chef de battallion* in the first regiment of the Neapolitan line, when that regiment received an order to repair to

Spain in the month of May, 1808. He was wounded at the head of that corps in the attack in which General Filangieri was wounded, Carascosa, thrown from his horse, almost perished, while, by the same efforts, and by the same example to encourage the troops. This general is esteemed as a soldier, but he has little information; his countenance is gloomy and almost morose; he conceals, under an appearance of calmness, a restless and ambitious spirit, but he knows how to seize for an opportunity, and proceeds with deliberation when he executes with rapidity. Dangerous as a subject, it is to be feared that he will not be dreaded by a citizen. It is, however, him in justice to say, that he has always expressed patriotic sentiments. Under Joachim Murat, as well as under Ferdinand, he has not ceased to demand a constitution for his country more than once it was demanded that he began and conducted his conferences with the princes. In answers to a letter to Gen. Ambrosia, who complained of not being allowed to join the army, he said, "I will not be a subject of the throne of Spain, Carascosa will."

"It seems that the plan of the King Joseph is to take officers from among the best of the country. Now you nor I have Spanish pretensions to boast of. To go then, with him, it would be necessary to enter into his train, which it would, I suppose, be easy enough to accomplish, by helping some recommendation, and it might in the end be advantageous to you. But only your own interest, you seek in such projects? you wish that degree of glory you have no other views, your own interest? and may I entreat you in the course of beings with whom Europe is verged, to whom your country is that place where your own personal welfare is addressed? You are indebted to your country for the employment of the talents of which it has adorned the genus—for the talents which you are capable of acquiring—for the means of success which have marked, with happy pressages, your first steps in the path of arms. Blush, friend, at the thought of abandoning the country where you have received the light—which we owe every thing to—is not altogether happy, this is an additional reason for leaving it. You have often repeated the truth to me; I did not use it in your last letter which I have torn to pieces."

The Duke of Cambrésis unites to Italian *finesse* in property, frankness, and good faith, than are to be expected from a man who has been Minister of General Police under Joachim. The Duke was Minister at the Congress of Vienna, during the eventful year 1814, and, but for the happy and prudent steps of that year, would probably have secured him definitive possession of the throne he held.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York Sept. 11.

To the politeness of Captain Maxwell, of the packet