

prosecute for the same, and upon receiving the same to pay it over to the treasurer of the Board (taking his receipt therefor) to and for the use of the Borough.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid That all Ordinances and Resolutions in the nature of laws which now are or hereafter may be passed by the present board shall be inserted once in the Western Sun—and One hundred copies thereof be printed by Eihu Stout, under the inspection of the clerk of this Board, in the same Pamphlet form in which the Acts incorporating this Board are already directed to be printed, in order that the one may accompany and be attached to the other; The expenses whereof shall hereafter be liquidated and paid by order of the board All ordinances and Resolutions coming within the perview of this Ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

This ordinance shall be in force from and after its promulgation.

R. BUNTIN Chairman.

PASSED—March 28, 1817.

C. H. TILLINGHAST Clk.

For the Western Sun.

JUSTICE & TRUTH.—No. V.

Mr. Stout,

WE finished with the letter of messrs. Noble & Hendricks in our last but a recurrence to a few of the facts and relations may be again proper. Our remarks we acknowledge have already grown into a greater length than we had designed owing principally to an earnest desire of setting matters relative to the pay of the militia and relative to those who have officiously and injuriously meddled with the matter, in a just and clear light—In justice to the faithful and eminent services, of Maj. Whitlock the district paymaster, who has been so often and so grossly misrepresented we could adopt no other. He is a man who is acknowledged to have served profitably for his country and toiled in her service since the years of boyhood, but now left like another Cincinnatus, totally dependent upon himself—yes, now that the frost of years begin to whiten his locks he has been thus left!—but unfortunately we have too many instances of worth neglected—of honorable & meritorious services forgotten, to wonder at such ingratitude—for we discover the tame and avaricious sycophants of power are elevated to important and profitable stations throughout our land, while the just claim of men who are otherwise, remain unnoticed!—It was strict justice towards this deserving officer, and justice to the militia and the people at large, that induced us to adopt this course.—But we shall now add as little as can be dispensed with and close in as concise a manner as the nature of the subject will admit.

By our first notice of the letter it appears that H. & N. were as little aware of the policy adopted by the government in making payments to the militia as Mr. Jennings formerly was.—and that their chief motive to write upon the subject, may have been to follow his example—an example that had caused delay, and needless and importunate arrangement.

By our second it appears H. & N. neglected their duty in not following up the business properly, as they asked only for an order to the district paymaster & made no application for money to meet it—It also appears they neglected their duty by making no endeavour to effect a change in the injurious orders that were transmitted as reply—orders that required *gratuities* not necessary had the government made punctual payment. To what has been already said on this head we shall only add, that the government has generally had from fifty to 200 thousand dollars at a time, in the hands of the receiver of the land office,—yet the militia have for want of money, remained without their pay for years, & this letter only asking orders to guide and direct in making payment could procure nothing wherewith to pay—did not these men want to have the payments completed, or did they want to create further delay so that they might again work upon the feelings of the people?—we cannot answer these questions—the letter speaks for itself. Mr. Jennings well knows there is, & has been, money plenty of the public, at this place; and why did he not instruct them, or why did he not make the necessary arrangement for getting it, when he was himself at Washington.

By our third it appears the oaths which the before mentioned orders require, may have been thought necessary

to guard against fraud, as falsely represented to exist by Mr. Jennings.—This we promised to substantiate—and shall now do so.

In a letter he wrote to Robt. Brent, Esq. paymaster general of the U States, dated the 15th July 1816 we find the following sentence. "The rangers who served under capt. F. Shoits stand indebted to individuals for cloathing and provisions which they procured on credit to enable them to perform their duty as rangers on the faith of the U. States and their creditors are not disposed to indulge them further while many have had to barter their claims on the United States for a trifling consideration."

To sustain our declaration that this is false, we need only state that cap. Shoits and his two officers, Nathaniel Brending & Co (the Co. of that late firm is believed to be N. Ewing, and they held it is said by those who know, more claims on that company than all the rest together) James B. McCall and John Ewing, with many others who held claims solemnly swore that they had not in any way speculated on the claims for which they held powers, that the full and entire amount was to be applied to the use of the men who gave the powers, and that they were constituted and appointed attorneys to receive their pay solely for that purpose—now if we have erred in saying that Mr. J. made a false statement that may have caused orders more strict, and forms more precise, and orders and forms that are known to be injurious, we leave all to judge—we would simply remark upon the matter—truth is not changeable—nothing that way can plead palliation—nothing that will admit of change can even be its likeness. There may be a great imposition and an imposition more great, but no degrees of comparison or gradations will bear upon that which is true. The other matters in our third will have explained themselves we only hope they have been examined and weighed.

By our fourth it appears the militia officers were charged by Messrs. N. and H. with incapacity, although self knowledge would have taught that many are their superiors. It also appears that a desire to serve *certain purchasers* of militia claims caused a needless application in their behalf.—The remarks we made upon this should strike home upon the gentlemen themselves—we hope they will, and that they are sufficiently explicit with those made on other portions of the letter to give the people a clear knowledge of the whole matter.—It might appear superfluous to add more and as we desire not to trouble you too much, we shall now close.

In all we have said no facts are advanced but such as we know to be true and such as we verily believe to be so upon reasonable grounds. We regret to say Mr. Jennings has become governor of the state, but we hope a better result at the next election—as to Mr. N. he has got out of the peoples reach, but Mr. Hendricks will no doubt again come before them.—Let us remember then that if knavery or folly have prevailed most when they should be tolerated least, & if cunning and deceit have been exercised most where plain dealing was necessary the people can prevent their continuance—before the elections they have time to examine and to think.

For ourselves we have seldom experienced any thing more difficult to demonstrate than that which is obviously true and correct—on many occasions before the present we have experienced this. A question that presents but one side language cannot render more intelligible.

The improprieties in the letter and the example of Mr. J. which messrs. N. & H. followed, clearly present a one sided question of a different nature—its imperfections are so plain that they cannot be rendered more striking.

We would now ask the whole matter to be reflected on, and let one and all of us determine at the next ensuing election for member of congress and for governor of the state, to withhold our votes from men whose conduct may have injured the innocent and whose contrivances may have shielded the guilty.

For the Western Sun.

REFLECTOR—No. III.

When the writer first took up his pen, it was his intention to attempt essays upon subjects generally interesting and instructive, not having a tendency to excite the wrangling of party, or stigmatise him with the malicious desire of provoking a newspaper war, alike dis-

gusting in its progress, and useless in its tendency. He therefore owes an apology for the subject of his remarks at the very onset; in extenuation he must observe that he was influenced by a worthy motive, and he still thinks the occasion justified, and the facts authorised every thing in his former numbers; time and circumstances will eventually cancel or confirm his impressions; his pen in the mean time shall be devoted to objects more dignified and more generally interesting.

The state of Indiana has just commenced her career; her population formed and forming by emigration from various parts of the union, presents a heterogeneous mass, turbid from the ebullition of local pride, jealousies and antipathies—her manners, habits and political tenets are not yet assumed with sufficient precision to affix her character. With various and conflicting views and pursuits, & repellent dispositions her citizens have met but not yet shook hands.

But there is one object in the prosecution of which we are unanimous—for which our efforts when they are reduced to system, will be cordially simultaneous—namely, the formation of a state character, on plain, firm, dignified and virtuous republican principles—the formation of a state character which will insure us respect abroad, and a happy prosperity at home.

To attempt a development of the most effectual means in attaining it is desirable object may appear presumptuous in the writer—yet should he fail the satisfaction of reflecting on the purity of his intentions will be a potent antidote against the scoffs of the foolish, and pity of the wise.

1st. Ere our endeavors for honor and prosperity can converge to an efficient focus, we must resolve to abandon those odious local prejudices remarked above, alike injurious to our peace and happiness, as individual and respectable existence as a community. Let it be remembered, that before we met, we were intrinsically fellow citizens of the same grand republic—that now we are even more nearly connected, for we have become members of the same family—our prosperity, our interests and our homes removed hither: the invincible distinction of northern and southern ought to be scouted as the unworthy appendage of contracted views, and the hand of fraternal amity be mutually extended, as a tribute due to policy, generosity and propriety. "True 'tis pity,—and pity 'tis true," that there exists a necessity for offering such advice—yet it only requires a more thorough intimacy to make the giant dwindle to a pigmy. The man from the north, expects to see in one from the south, a libertine and a spendthrift—the latter in the former looks for nothing else than an adventurer and a swindler; how great is the mutual surprise upon acquaintance, to discover that they have been egregiously deceived, and that integrity is not effected by a warm or a cold climate, but to both is equally indigenous.

It would extend this essay beyond the limits intended, to descant upon the general injurious effects of geographical distinctions between different sections of the union—suffice it to observe, that the jealousy produced by it, obstructs social enjoyment—indirectly causes ceaseless political contention, and may eventually effect the separation, and with it, the dissolution of our republic.

2d. The importance of industry & enterprise, tempered by prudence, must be apparent to the reflecting mind. This country is perhaps peculiarly blessed with agricultural and commercial advantages—(the man who remains poor here deserves to be so) the soil, with little exception luxuriantly fertile—in some parts vast plains present themselves, capable of being suddenly transformed into cultivated fields, by comparatively slight exertions—navigable streams are amply interspersed, affording convenient channels thro' which surplus produce may be conveyed, and returns received. But there is a circumstance which may clog what would otherwise be our rapid advancement to wealth—it is to be feared that too many are adventuring into the mazes of mercantile business, to the detriment of themselves and the state, and it is to be regretted that pride with many is probably the leading motive of this dereliction from their true interests. A kind of anti-republican dread and prejudice exists against the appellations of *Mechanic & Farmer*, and the high sounding title of *Merchant*, retains many a man behind a counter vending jews harps tapes and calicoes, to his eventual ruin

who might otherwise have employed himself to the attainment of ample competence. Distinctions in rank, on account of occupation, are incompatible with our free institutions, and irreconcilable with common sense. "Tis manners makes the man"—To the day labourer the road to the Presidential chair is equally open as to the proudest *he* that lives in our land. Under despotic governments (dissimilar to ours) rank is constituted through policy, and observed through necessity—there the light of reason is not generally diffused—the principle of equal liberty neither inculcated nor permitted, and ignorance the handmaid of oppression, admits the distinctions of Laborer, Mechanic, Farmer, Merchant, Lord and King, as species scarcely definable to the same class of beings. Let us discern this phantom of aristocratic origin in our own country, and remember that here

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,

"Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

These observations may appear irrelevant but let it be remembered that industry to be efficient, must flow through the proper channel, and that any branch of business to be profitable, must not be overstocked with pursuers. To be brief and plain—Indiana wants, and can support but few merchants—her wealth lies in her own bosom, and it is for her children to extract it by noble and assiduous labour—of farmers she cannot have too many, & were a proper calculator more, agriculture would present by far the most flattering prospect of emolument.

3d. "Let it be impressed upon your minds—let it be instilled into your children, that the Liberty of the Press is the Palladium of all the civil, political, and religious rights of Freemen." A free press, unbiassed but by integrity & common sense—devoted only to the interests of the people, must be the darling object of our fostering care. The unerring test of experience has proven that freedom of enquiry is the chief corner stone upon which must rest the security and durability of republics. It is this only which can discover corruption and arrest ambition—it is this which gives energy and spirit to the exertions of those entrusted with our concerns—the pride of the patriot, the terror of the demagogue.

In new countries, a political journal does not receive that support requisite to its useful existence; the people are too much absorbed by individual pursuits to pay attention to the affairs important and necessary to them as a community. A newspaper considered merely as the organ through which is transmitted accounts of wars and rumors of wars—battles and sea-fights, with all the etcetera which come under the head of news, in a time of almost universal tranquility, is thrown aside as uninteresting. But other subjects occupy it, which if not so entertaining to us as citizens of the world, are more deeply momentous to us as members of an independent government, with whose affairs it is our duty & our right to be conversant. It is the area upon which we can meet and become acquainted—upon which the actions of public men are scrutinized and the purity of motive tested—upon which the necessity, policy and effects of administrative measures can be impartially examined—where truth may appear undisguised, and principle undistorted—True, the press may give offence to licentiousness, and it may be prostituted to nefarious purposes—yet equally true that every privilege, every blessing we enjoy, may by misusage, be converted into a curse; the remedy against abuses of this kind are within our reach; it is for the watchful eye and the potent arm of the people to discern and put down overbearing pride, designing slander, and specious perfession.

The editor of a newspaper however sound in principle and eminent for talent, is but a mere man, neither having omniscience, nor uniform infallibility of judgment—he has therefore a claim upon every patriot in the protection of laudable undertakings. Let all those who subscribe to the propriety of this remark, endeavor to render the press useful by affording candid disquisitions on important subjects, to accomplish the dissemination of useful information, the elucidation of truth, the aggrandizement of real merit and the downfall of imbecility and ambition.

In a subsequent number, this essay will be concluded.

BLANK DEEDS.

For sale at the W. Sun office.