

THE WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES :

Saturday, August 23, 1817.

Order and regularity are what constitute the chief benefits of society—these are fast improving in every part of our state, and must furnish to its citizens much pleasure as well as profit.—Without good regulations there are few benefits derived from social compacts, and as population increases strict observance of certain rules or laws becomes particularly necessary.

Wednesday & Saturday in each week have been designated as market days in this Borough; and a market established which affords a certain point for the agriculturalist to resort to with his produce where in stormy weather he will find a shelter, and every convenience to enable him to exhibit the various commodities he may have for sale to the best advantage—here he will also find all who wish to purchase, without the labor of travelling various streets. And those who wish to purchase will also know where, and at what time they can find the different necessities they may stand in need of.—Thus it is evident that this very proper regulation will afford reciprocal benefits to those who wish to vend and those who wish to purchase articles which they may severally wish to dispose of or obtain.

For the purpose of carrying this beneficial regulation into effect, the Trustees of this Borough have passed an ordinance imposing a fine of from 2 to 10 dollars on every person who may buy or sell articles of produce on these days, within this borough at any other place than the market-house.

ERRATA — In the statement of the votes for a candidate to Congress, given in our last, instead of Hendricks 165, Read 135.

From the Indiana Sentinel.

The Editor of the Western Sun, in his last paper, has charged me with asserting a *positive falsehood*, in my answer to a late scurrilous publication, which he ungenerously and unwarrantably thought proper to circulate. This infamous charge, so unblushingly & unequivocally made, shall not be passed by unnoticed. In justification of the legislature for passing a statute of limitations, relative to the payment of territorial paper, I did state that "it is evident the sooner the warrants could be called in, the sooner the state would be relieved from the interest they were drawing, which was every day increasing considerably the public debt," and that statement is true. On the 11th December, 1816, a law was enacted, authorizing a loan for the benefit of the state: a principal object of which was to enable the state to take up the territorial paper in circulation, and thus render an act of justice to those having honest and long standing claims upon the government, and give a permanent support to the public credit. During the same month of Dec. the loan was negotiated with the bank of Vincennes. On the 1st January, 1817, the statute of limitations above referred to was enacted, the object of which was to ensure the collection of the territorial warrants at the treasury within a certain period and thus free the state from paying interest on any of those warrants, while at the same time interest would be accruing to the bank on the money loaned for their payment.—Hence, as I before observed in support of the policy of this statute of limitations "it is evident the sooner the warrants could be called in the sooner the state would be relieved from the interest they were drawing, which was every day increasing considerably the public debt" because until the warrants drawing interest were paid off, or until they should cease drawing any interest, the state would be liable to pay six per cent. per annum on the amount of those warrants, and also at the same time six per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan. This explanation seems to me so obvious that I cannot conceive how Mr. Stout himself, or any person for him can mistake or misrepresent it. He may again, to be sure, conclusively answer my argument, in his courteous and gentlemanly style, by positively declaring it a *positive falsehood*. He may again in the warmth of his patriotism, and in his zeal for the honor and dignity of his state publish against the legislature, the hand-

some charge of their *legalizing robbery*; and it is very certain that such kind of language and such kind of arguments, are very happily adapted to the liberal and enlightened views of this "Independent Editor" and his "Independent Freeman."

ISAAC BLACKFORD.

The imbecile plausibility and cunning manifested in the above piece can impose on the understanding of no one who will but for a moment examine the matter. It is really worse than a threadbare covering: for neither the errors nor the mortification it displays, however happily this may be adapted to Mr. Blackford's "liberal and enlightened views," can, after what has passed, surprise us.—We publish it, that our readers may see the man at full length as it has pleased him to shew himself; and we rejoice that his *chaste, retiring modesty*, has made so great an effort to afford a full view—mystery has been too long the garb of imposture.

We promised that our paper of to-day would present a correct analysis; a moment's thought satisfies us that a statement of the case is all that can be necessary.—We ask Mr. Blackford to "condescend to inform the people of Knox whether he did, or did not, state a *positive falsehood* in his reply to 'Independent Freeman,' when he made the statement which as above he "unwarrantably" "unblushingly and unequivocally" says "is true."

As he could not torture his own language into any other intended meaning than we had given to it, and as we made a statement of facts upon which both our belief, and the desire for him to explain were founded—and as he has passed over that statement, and cunningly edged in the *legislature* who did not speak the words we questioned respecting it is only proper now to notice the way by which he attempts to exculpate himself.

He had said that calling in the warrants relieved the state from the interest they were drawing. Upon this declaration the belief of falsehood was predicated—now how stands it? Mr. Blackford says "on the 11th December, 1816 a law was enacted authorising a loan for the benefit of the state, a principal object of which was to *take up* the territorial paper in circulation."—Next he says "during the same month (December) a loan was *negociated* at the bank of Vincennes"—these facts being in view, let us just look to the act that was in question, when Mr. Blackford first made the declaration, that "the sooner the warrants could be called in the sooner the state would be relieved from the interest they were drawing"—it is nicknamed "an act providing for the payment of certain claims," and was approved by J. Jennings on the 3rd day of January.—By the 2nd Sec. "all territorial warrants must be presented for payment on or before the first day of March or no interest shall be paid thereon after that date"—by the 3rd Sec. if any person neglect to present their territorial warrants "on or before the first day of May, he shall not at any time afterwards, have any right so to do, and the state shall be under no obligation after the period last mentioned, for the payment of any of the said warrants, nor shall the auditor of public accounts be authorised to liquidate or settle any such claims after that time."—By the 4th and last section the auditor is instructed "to give notice to the public on or before the first day of February of the passage of the law, in the newspapers printed in this state and in one at Louisville, and in one at Cincinnati: for three weeks."

These are the stipulations of the law—now let us remember that a considerable portion of the warrants were drawing no interest, and that a considerable portion of them are debarred from payment by the law, and that according to Mr. B. a loan to redeem the whole was negotiated in December last, & of course the state is paying to the Bank of Vincennes interest on the money since that time.

We very much rejoiced that the state could borrow money to redeem the warrants, and we would have approved of stopping the increasing interest from the moment the money was ready to redeem them—but to declare that in order to save double interest it was either necessary or proper after three weeks public notice, to say "the state is under no obligation," and that too, when it appears a loan was negotiated, is the fraudulent folly that caused complaint.—So far as the payment of the warrants are in view, we applaud the loan; but after looking at

the stipulations of the law, we are at a loss to discover how any man in his senses would dare say, as Mr. B. did in his first piece, "no injury was intended to be done" and "a great benefit would thus result to the state."—Even total or wilful ignorance should not palliate such errors.

The money was borrowed in December, no warrants was settled or liquidated until the first day of March, therefore the state agreeable to his own showing, must have been paying interest on the warrants and interest on the money borrowed, making *double* interest during that time—Now let us ask if *truth* could dictate to any man of common sense, any declaration tending to deceive the community into a belief that the arrangement made under the law saved the state from interest!—We think even Mr. B. will clearly discover the contrary.—The state was involved for the amount borrowed, the moment the loan was negotiated, & from December until March, interest was increasing on the warrants also—yet this, contradicting as it clearly does, the statement Mr. B. calls "true," he construes into an "infamous charge."—He has rendered it so—it certainly carries *infamy* along with it, & the resting place no man can hereafter be at any loss in pointing to.

After a full knowledge of the case, as here stated it will require the combined duplicity, stupidity, & servility of a very ambitious and weak man to make Mr. Blackford's statement appear either candid or correct—Mr. B. talks of the "warmth of patriotism" and of "honor and dignity"—we believe no one can now "mistake or misrepresent" the quantity of each he may be possessed of.—Fertile & happily adapted as his mind appears to be, to *shew* those estimable qualities who but would really dread a comparison with him!!!

To shew Mr. Blackford's declaration as it appeared to us, in a fulfilment of our duty, we will not therefore be so "uncourteous" as to declare it a "positive falsehood" it is needless to do so!—let Mr. B. and all others, judge of it as may suit their understanding.

We will now leave Mr. B. and his interest, in a seat of his own making, and just glance at the mistaken *policy* of the law in question.—The laws of congress, passed under circumstances quite variant, had great stress placed upon them by Mr. B. in his first piece—we will present him with one as a precedent directly in point.

Congress during the war authorised by law, treasury notes to be issued reimbursable at the expiration of one year, bearing int'rest from the time they were issued—since peace was happily proclaimed, they enacted another law providing for their redemption, & authorising the secretary of the treasury to call them in, giving three months notice to the holders of them throughout the U. states, before *interest* should cease, & instructed that they might afterwards be presented for payment as convenient, but no interest to be allowed after the 3 months had expired.

Had Mr. Blackford's law followed that equitable precedent, there would have been no complaint; but instead of doing so, they called in the territorial warrants on three weeks notice, and declare the state not liable for either principle or interest after a certain time, and that time expired before ever the law itself was officially published!!

By the foregoing altogether it appears first,—that the Legislature borrowed money in December, to pay debt in March—2nd that the state paid *double interest* from December to March.—3rd that Mr. B.'s attempt to gull the people respecting a loan made from the bank of which he is Cashier, will certainly cause the people to view him as free from all sinister influence!—4th that when Mr. B. said that by the arrangement the state was benefitted, and interest saved, he said the contrary of what we believe we have proved.—5th that J. Jennings sanctioned a law that would deprive a number of our citizens of their honest earnings—a law that if imitated in its spirit & principle by an individual in society would be universally proclaimed robbery.—

We here close our remarks for the present, trusting there is not a conscientious man in the country who can feel an interest in the perpetuation of our free institutions, founded as they are upon equity, virtue and truth, who will not think for himself, and look beyond the surface.

BLANKS &c.
Blank Note Books,

LATEST FROM AMELIA.

SAVANNAH, JULY 24.

Our latest advices from that place are of the 20th instant in consequence of expected reinforcements not having arrived General M'Gregor still remains on the island, placing it in a posture of defence that will warrant its security against any contingency which may hereafter happen. The complete apparatus for a printing establishment has been received, and a newspaper is about to be issued. The general is likewise zealously engaged in organizing the executive and judiciary departments, and enforcing salutary regulations for the preservation of good order through the territories occupied by his troops.

LOOK HERE!!

WHEELER & HARPER,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THEIR
FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC
THAT THEY HAVE COM-
MENCED THE
MACHINE MAKING,

In all its various Branches,

MILL IRONS,

Made and turned of in the neatest manner.—They also inform the public they will have a double Throssel for spinning Cotton, in operation against the first of January next, at this place.

WHEELER & HARPER,

Have their Carding Machine in complete operation, and are ready to receive WOOL.

They have cloathed their Machine with new Cards, which will make them able to give satisfaction to their old customers, and those that may favor them with their custom.

W. & H.

BRUCEVILLE, Knox County, }
June 2, 1817. } 27—tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in the American Bottom Monroe county, about 22 miles above Kaskaskia, on the 13th day of May last, a

YELLOW BAY MARE,

15 hands high or upwards, 5 or 6 years old last spring, her main cut off & mixed with white hairs, large ears, high withers, droop rump, short dock & switch tail, some white hairs in her forehead, supposed to be branded on the near shoulder, but the letters not legible, had on when she went away a middle sized ELL with a leather collar and double buckle fastened on with a buckskin whang, she was brought from Vincennes last fall & supposed to have been raised there or in that neighborhood, and when last heard of she was making direct for that place.

The above reward will be given for delivery of said Mare to me or 15 dollars for information so that I can get her again.

RAPHAEL DRURY.
Monroe County, }
July 29, 1817. } 36—3W

WANTED TO HIRE

2 WO good BRICK LAYERS, and
2 COMMON LABOURERS,
to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given, apply to.

BENJAMIN HANES.
Vincennes, March 20. 1817. 16—tf

WHEAT WANTING,

THE SUBSCRIBER WANTS TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF

WHEAT,

for which he offers
75 CENTS PER BUSHEL,
in Merchandise, or will receive in payment of debts due—also for sale a quantity of

KENHAWA SALT.

CHASE A QUANTITY OF

WHEAT,

in Merchandise, or will receive in payment of debts due—also for sale a quantity of

WILSON LAGOW.

Vincennes, July 11, 1817 33—tf

J CALL.

WILL practice Law in the Circuit Courts of Knox,

and the adjacent counties—he resides at the "Vincennes Hotel."

Vincennes, 14, Feb. 1817. 11—tf