

circumstances under which the principal states of Europe are endeavoring to return to a metallic currency. For a century past, the currency of these states has been greatly increased by the employment of paper, founded it is true, originally upon a metallic basis. During the last twenty years, this paper has ceased to be convertible into specie; and, as no systematic efforts have been made to prevent excessive issues, it has become redundant, and consequently depreciated. Notwithstanding this depreciation, the production of those countries, it is believed, have more rapidly increased, than those of countries where a metallic currency has been preserved.

The first efforts that are seriously made by those states to return to a metallic currency, will be the repression of enterprise of every description among themselves. It will be foreseen that the currency must appreciate, and that all other articles must depreciate in value. The effects of this appreciation of money will be first manifested in those states by the fall of the price of all articles which cannot be exported. In the progress of these measures, the price of the exportable articles will also be effected, by the reduction in the currency employed in effecting their exchange. It is even probable that the quantity of exchangeable articles will be diminished. Whilst the appreciation of the currency is perceptibly advancing, the manufacturer will not hazard his capital in producing articles the price of which is rapidly declining. The merchant will abstain from purchasing, under the apprehension of a further reduction of prices, and of the difficulty of re-vending it at profit. It is even probable that the interest of money will fall, whilst the cry of a scarcity of money will be incessant. Under such circumstances, loans will not be required, except to meet debts of immediate necessity. None will be demanded for the prosecution of enterprises by which the productive energies of the community will be increased.

(To be continued.)

WESTERN SUN.

VIN ENNES MAY 20, 1820.

If the delegates from this district possess so much virtue and republicanism, why were some of them so actively engaged in opposing any measures which might tend to disclose the nefarious proceedings of Bank speculators? Why do some of their names appear in favor of the resolution censuring Gen. Taylor for voting *as he did not vote?* And why did they attempt to pass a censure on the General Government for selecting the present Receiver of Public Monies at this place from another state, when it is well known that they have always pursued that policy?

* Gen. ALLEN, of Fort-Harrison, voted against censuring Gen. Taylor.

ANNUAL ELECTION:

The following gentlemen are candidates at the election to be held on the first Monday in August next:

FOR CONGRESS.

REUBEN W. NELSON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

GEO. R. C. SULLIVAN,
ROBERT S. MURKIN,
JOSEPH WARNER,
THOMAS H. BLAKE.

SHERIFF KNOX COUNTY.

VALENTINE J. BRADLEY,
JOHN B. DRENNON,
JOHN DECKER,
SAMUEL PARR,
JOHN SCOTT, and
JAMES NABB.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN OCKLETREE,
JOSEPH M'CLURE.

It will be observed from the following extracts from the President's Proclamation, that the Lands of what is called the "New Purchase," are to be brought into market the ensuing autumn. At these sales the agriculturist will have an opportunity of selecting from as rich a body of land, and in as fine a climate as the United States afford, a healthy and pleasant residence.

The late law of Congress, which we publish to-day, will show the advantages on which those lands can be obtained; and those particularly who emigrate from the North and East, will find on that part of the tract which lies in this state, situations better adapted to their constitutions than in any part of the country west of Ohio.

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Mondays in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractional townships.

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Piqua, being

33 townships and fractional townships."

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Brookville, being 36 townships and fractional townships."

At Jeffersonville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in August next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Jeffersonville, being 27 townships and fractional townships."

At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Terre Haute, being 43 townships and fractional townships."

At Edwardsville, in Illinois, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Edwardsville, being 38 townships and fractional townships."

At Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, on the first Mondays of August and October next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Arkansas, being 53 townships and fractional townships."

At Jackson, in Missouri, on the second Monday in September next, for the lands surveyed in the District of Cape Girardeau, being thirty-five townships and fractional townships."

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in November next, for the lands in the Military Bounty tract (north of the Missouri river,) which could not be distributed to soldiers, being chiefly quarter sections and fractions, too small or too large for bounty lots."

At Cababa, in Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, for the lots in the towns of Claiborne and Jackson, and for townships 12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 18 in range 19, which were advertised but not offered for sale in March, 1819."

Each sale shall continue three weeks and no longer; and each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will, as usual, be reserved from sale."

AN ACT

Making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the first day of July next, all the public lands of the United States, the sale of which is, or may be, authorized by law, shall, when offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, be offered in half quarter sections; and, when offered at private sale, may be purchased, at the option of the purchaser, either in entire sections, half sections, quarter sections, or half quarter sections; and in every case of the division of a quarter section, the line for the division thereof shall run north and south, and the corners and contents of half quarter sections, which may thereafter be sold, shall be ascertained in the manner, and on the principles, directed and prescribed by the second section of an act, entitled "An act concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States," passed on the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and five; and fractional sections, containing one hundred and sixty acres, or upwards shall, in like manner, as nearly as practicable be subdivided into half quarter sections, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; but fractional sections containing less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall not be divided, but shall be sold entire: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to alter any special provision made by law for the sale of land in town lots.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That credit shall not be allowed for the purchase money on the sale of any of the public lands which shall be sold after the first day of July next, but every purchaser of land sold at public sale thereafter, shall on the day of purchase, make complete payment therefor; and the purchaser at private sale shall produce to the register of the land office, a receipt from the Treasurer of the United States, or from the receiver of public moneys of the district, for the amount of the purchase money on any tract, before he shall enter the same at the land office; and if any person, being the highest bidder, at public sale, for a tract of land, shall fail to make payment therefor, on the day on which the same was purchased, the tract shall be again offered at public sale on the next day of sale, and such person shall not be capable of becoming the purchaser of that or any other tract offered at such public sales.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the first day of July next, the price at which the public lands shall be offered for sale, shall be one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre; and at every public sale, the highest bidder, who shall make payment as aforesaid, shall be the purchaser; but no lands shall be sold, either at public or private sale, for a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre; and all the public lands which shall have been offered at public sale before the first day of July next, and which shall then remain unsold, as well as the lands that shall thereafter be offered at public sale, according to law, and remain unsold at the close of such public sale, shall be subject to be sold at private sale, by entry at the land office, at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, to be paid at the time of making such entry as aforesaid, with the exception, however, of the lands which may have reverted to the United States, for failure in payment, and of the heretofore reserved sections for future disposal of Congress, in the states of Ohio and Indiana, which shall be offered at public sale, as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, on lands which have reverted, or which shall hereafter revert and become forfeited to the United States for failure in any manner to make payment, shall, after the first day of July next, be subject to entry at private sale, nor until the same shall have been first offered to the highest bidder at public sale; and all such lands which shall have reverted before the said first day of July next, and which shall then belong to the United States, together with the sections, and parts of sections, heretofore reserved for the future disposal of Congress, which shall, at the time aforesaid, remain unsold, shall be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, who shall make payment, therefor, in half quarter sections, at the land office for the respective districts on such day or days as shall, by proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose; and all lands which shall revert and become forfeited for failure of payment after the said first day of July next, shall be offered, in like manner, at public sale, at such time or times as the president shall, by his proclamation, designate for the purpose: Provided, that no such lands shall be sold at any public sales hereby authorized for a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, nor on any other terms than that of cash payment; and all the lands offered at such public sales, and which shall remain unsold at the close thereof, shall be subject to entry at private sale, in the same manner, and at the same price, with the other lands sold at public sale at the respective land offices.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the several public sales authorized by this act, shall, respectively, be kept open for two weeks, and no longer; and the Registers of the Land Office, and the Receivers of public money, shall each, respectively, be entitled to five dollars for each day's attendance thereon.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, in every case hereafter, where two or more persons shall apply for the purchase, at private sale, of the same tract, at the same time, the Register shall determine the preference, by forthwith offering to the highest bidder.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
Washington, April 24, 1820.
Approved, JAMES MONROE.

REJECTION OF THE SPANISH TREATY.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 23. We have been informed from a source on which we can rely, that in consequence of an adherence of the Spanish cabinet to the extensive grants of Florida lands assigned to the Duke de Alagana and Pino Rostro, not having been relinquished in the treaty of which Gen. Vives, is the bearer to our government and which we are told had been signed by Ferdinand, that the President of the United States has not only rejected the Treaty but also refused to receive Gen. Vives as the minister from Spain. These facts are expected to be communicated to Congress forthwith.—C. Gazette.

Enquiries having been repeatedly made of us respecting the authenticity of the reports in circulation of an interruption of the intercourse between our government and the Spanish Envoy Extraordinary, we think it proper to say we have heard nothing confirming these reports; and that, from all we can learn, they are, to say the least of them, premature.

Nat. Int.

Several of the Members of the House of Representatives have ob-

tained leave of absence, and some have already returned home. This circumstance would seem to indicate the expectation of a protracted session of Congress.

The bill for clothing the army in domestic manufactures has been amended in the Senate, 39 to 3, with the *fixing* "that the same can be procured at the same prices as goods of the same kind and quality of foreign manufactures!" having due regard to the expense of transportation."

The last National Intelligencer suggests the necessity of a rigid economy, from "a certainty that there will be a deficiency of revenue for several years, which must be supplied by a reduction of the amount of the Sinking Fund, by loans, or by internal taxation."

A large number of the most considerable merchants of Nashville, Tenn. have notified the merchants of New-Orleans not to ship merchandise to them on any steam-boat, where the agents or owners do not agree to receive the amount of freight in good current bank notes of the state of Tennessee.

Legal Appraisement—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a Law, providing for the appraisement of personal and real estate taken for debt, and prohibiting the sale of such property for less than two-thirds of its appraised value. The law is limited to one year's duration, and is not extended to any debts which shall be contracted after August next. *Intellig.*

THE TARIFF.

The bill to regulate the Tariff of duties on Imports and tonnage has at length passed, in the House of Representatives, that ordeal which usually tries conclusively the sense of the House. After a laborious sitting of more than nine hours, the bill was last night ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by a decided vote, and is of course at that stage which precludes further amendment, in the House in which it originated.

LOUISVILLE, KY. MAY 10.

Severe Hail Storm. During the last week this place was visited by two very severe hail storms; the one on Sunday evening last, was accompanied by considerable wind, which has done much damage to the small grain and gardens.

Louisville Herald.

An appropriation of five thousand dollars has been made by Congress for making a survey, maps and charts of the Ohio and Mississippi, from the Falls at this place, to the Bay, for the purpose of facilitating and ascertaining the most practicable mode of improving the navigation of those rivers. Also, four thousand five hundred dollars for making a survey of the water courses tributary to and west of the Mississippi, and those tributary to the same river and north-west of the Ohio.

ib.

ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 26.

The trial of William Davis for the murder of Lambert Potter, came on before the circuit court of this district on Monday last, and, after a tedious investigation before a crowded audience, and considerable argument by the attorneys—the jury retired between 4 and 5 o'clock, and in about a half an hour returned a verdict of *wilful murder!*—Jones, for the commonwealth—Mason and Fendall for the prisoner.

SMITH DAVIS, has been convicted before the Circuit Court of the U. S. at New-York of an attempt to rob the mail. The testimony was so positive, that the jury gave their verdict without retiring from their seats.

Cin. Inquisitor.

It is stated that Commodore DECATUR was in the 41st year of his age. One of the old sailors, at his funeral, said, "The mainmast of the navy is lost."

ib.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Springfield Posey Co. Ia

April 24th 1820.

20-3w

State of Indiana,
Knox County,
Harrison Township,

To wit:
TAKEN UP by John Knox, on Wilson's creek, a bright sable Mare, four years old, bald face, black maned tail, saddle-marked—a small white spot on the left side of her neck—no brans. Perceivable—Appraised to \$40 by Jacob Pancake & William Bass.

A Copy Test
Wm. GAMEL, J. P. H. T.
Feb. 20 1820.

19-3

ib.

GROCERIES.

The subscriber has just received from NEW-ORLEANS an Assortment of GROCERIES,

Consisting of the following Articles:—

Best Green Coffee, Imperial, Hyson & Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry, Port & Claret, } Wines.
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica spirits, New England Rum, Holland Gin, Porter, Molasses, Raisins; Almonds, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Shad, Mackerel, Dried Herring, Pepper; Allspice, Ginger, Allum, Indigo, Copperas, Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting, White Lead, ground in oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Logwood, Iron, Cut Nails assorted, From 3d. to 24d. hammered nails, Trace Chains, Mustard, Spanish Cigars, snuff, Salt Petre, Powder, lead, and shot, Brimstone,

Queen's-Ware & Glass-Ware;

All of which will be sold low for CASH.

WILLIAM BURCH.

MAY 1st, 1820.

N. B.—All who have long standing accounts, are earnestly requested to call and close their accounts immediately.

Wm. B.