

of the govt to reserve the right of redeeming the stock created by funding, at its par value; under the condition, however, of redeeming it according to the order of time in which it was created. Connected with this system should be a permission to the banks to purchase public stock, but not to dispose of it, except to the government, at its par or current value, when under par unless the government should decline the purchase. The currency, upon being funded, should be invariably cancelled. Under a system of this kind, if no other paper was permitted to circulate, than the national currency, a redundancy which would affect its value could only occur by temporary diminution of the articles which were to be exchanged through its instrumentality. In that event, the price of the articles would be enhanced, so as to require a greater amount of currency to effect their exchange. Should the price not be enhanced, in proportion to the diminution in the quantity of the articles, that portion of the currency which would, under such circumstances, be left without employment, would be funded. A just relation between the amount of currency, and the demand for it, would be promptly restored without affecting injuriously the relations between individuals. On the other hand, should a greater quantity of exchangeable articles be produced, the demand for currency would exceed the supply, and lead immediately to additional issues, until the necessary supply should be obtained.

But, in a state where banks already existed, which derived their charters from the sovereignty that regulated the currency; where the people were accustomed to bank notes, and in the habit of receiving them, the agency of these institutions might be admitted in supplying a portion of the currency. They might be permitted to issue their notes, payable on demand, in the national currency. Their notes would, of course, be issued on personal security. In this case, the currency might become redundant by the issues of the banks. Whenever this should happen, the national currency would be demanded of them for the purpose of being funded, the banks would be compelled to curtail their discounts, to relieve themselves from the pressure, and the amount of the currency would be promptly reduced to the legitimate demand. Whenever the agency of banks should be employed in furnishing part of the circulation, a refusal, or omission, to discharge their notes on demand, in the national currency, should be treated as an act of bankruptcy. The national currency being a legal tender in the payment of debts to individuals and to the government, would, in relation to the banks, perform the functions of specie, where bank notes are convertible into coin. But, in order to insure a salutary check against excessive issues of bank notes, the national currency should alone be receivable in all payments to the government.

(Concluded in our next.)

WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, MAY 27, 1820.

For the *Western Sun.*

Messrs. Editors:—The great difficulties which now exist in consequence of the depreciation of our currency, is felt by every man in community. The schemes of the few, are likely to overwhelm the many. For some time past, we have seen morbid aristocracies springing up in almost every part of our country. Their influence is rapidly increasing—and unless the people arise in their might, and put a stop to it, what has heretofore been mere imaginary divisions, oppression, &c. will soon be found a reality. We have seen some of our states arrayed against the general government, on the subject of banks; others on the subject of holding shares, and appointments to fill offices under the general government, &c. &c. &c.

Now, I consider, oppression, (whether exercised by a government, or by individuals,) ought to be opposed;—but such oppression as should cause a state or territory, to oppose the government which cements our confederacy, and secures our independence, should in reality exist,—and a state or territorial government should never array itself in the ranks of opposition, merely for the purpose of gratifying the feelings of a few overgrown politicians. Such hostility is dangerous, either to the security of our rights, or to the instigators of it. This was verified by the character which the Hartford Convention faction assumed, in time of our late war, and in the total downfall of those who led that faction.

The will of the people, is the only corrective in our government. When they delegate their powers to individuals, they confide in their wisdom, patriotism, and political integrity—but sometimes they are deceived by not knowing the sentiments of those to whom they entrust their rights. Therefore, as it is proper, and customary, I hope our candidates

will favor us with some of their leading principles, particularly on the subject of banking, so that the people may have a fair opportunity of making a choice, and have nothing done behind the curtain.

A FARMER.

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,

THOMAS H. BLAKE,

JOSEPH WARNER,

ROBERT STURGIS,

JOHN McDONALD,

JAMES WASSON,

SHERIFF KNOX COUNTY.

VALENTINE J. BRADLEY,

JOHN B. DRENNON,

JOHN DECKER,

SAMUEL PARR,

JOHN SCOTT, and

JAMES NABB.

(COMMUNICATED.)

JOHN O'KLEETREE Esq., from the repeated solicitations of his friends, has consented to serve again (if elected) as County Commissioner. JOSEPH MCCLURE Esq. will also serve (if elected) for the balance of the term, which was vacated by the death of Col. Jordan.

May 19.

WASHINGTON, MAY 5.
THE NEW TARIFF REJECTED—ED!

The bill to increase the duties on certain imported articles, was yesterday REJECTED in the Senate, after a three or four hours debate. The particular motion by which the bill was lost, was carried by a single vote only. We have reason to believe that the majority would have been greater, had the question been a direct one upon the merits of the bill.—

Several gentlemen, we understand, one or two of them from the North, who voted against postponing the bill, would have voted against its enactment, either in the shape in which it passed the House of Representatives, or as it was proposed to be modified by the committee of the Senate.

The Debate which will be published, will disclose the views of those who opposed, as well as of those who advocated, the additional duties. It may not be improper however, in the mean time, to state, that the opponents of the bill avowed no hostility to the manufacturing interest—all agreed as to the policy of affording a due protection to domestic manufacturers; the difference of opinion was as to the degree of encouragement which is necessary. The leading motive avowed by those who opposed the bill was the belief, that the high duties proposed, would have the effect of excluding foreign fabrics to such an extent as to depress materially if not destroy entirely, the commerce and the navigation of the country, and consequently cripple our naval strength, annihilate the revenue from imports, and render internal taxes necessary for the support of the government. Some believed that the existing duties were sufficient.—

These opinions, it is true, were met with force and ability, by the friends of the bill but they prevailed. It appears to us that a system less indiscriminate, embracing a smaller augmentation of duties, would have received the sanction of both Houses.

Nat. Int.

The bill laying Duties on certain Sales at Auction has passed the H. of Representatives, and is now before the Senate. We have already stated that the amount of the proposed duties on Sales of Foreign Manufactures and Woollens, Cottons, &c. is fixed at five per cent. We have now to add, that on motion of Gen. Smith, the proposed duties on sales of Groceries, &c. was reduced from TWO TO ONE per cent. and stands at that rate in the bill.

MAY 6.

Duties on Sales at Auction postponed—After having been once rejected, then re-considered, amended and passed, the bill for laying Duties on certain Sales at Auction of foreign goods, has been re-considered, in the House of Representatives, and postponed to the next session of Congress.

Thus, all the parts of the system reported by the committee of Manufactures, have been rejected, or what is tantamount, postponed to the next session. It is not, however, those who are opposed to affording further encouragement to manufactures, that have defeated the Auction Duty Bill. It had passed the House of Representatives, and has been re-considered and postponed, at the suggestion of those who at first supported it, on the ground that, unconnected with the Tariff Bill, its operation

would have been unimportant to the manufacturing interest, and partial in other views.

The bill for authorising a Loan has passed through the committee of the whole in the House of Representatives—the amount proposed being three millions of dollars. ib.

The great Election, which is to decide whether DANIEL D. TOMPKINS (the Vice President) or DEWITT CLINTON (at present Governor) shall fill the Magisterial chair of the State of New-York, for the next term, took place last week. The contest has been animated and keen. As far as the returns are received, it appears probable that the former has succeeded. He obtained a majority in the city of New-York of 664 votes; in Rockland county, of 622; in Westchester and Richmond counties, of more than 100 votes in each.

It is reported that in Suffolk county he received a majority of 1300 votes.

We shall give the whole result when we receive it.

This election acquires a general interest, when it is considered that, on the election of Mr. Tompkins and his acceptance of the office of Governor, the office of Vice President of the United States becomes vacant. In that event, the President pro tem. of the Senate, (now Mr. Gaillard, of South Carolina) exercises, until the next election in course, the functions of Vice President of the U. States—if it so happens, this will be the second time that this honor has devolved on the same individual.

Nat. Int. May 2.

The termination of the present session of Congress is fixed, by the joint vote of the two Houses of Congress, to take place on Monday week, the 15th inst. From allusions which fell from different gentlemen in the course of the discussion on this matter, it appears, that a message is expected in the course of the present week from the President, on the subject of our relations with Spain—What is to be the nature of the message we know not; but it appears that it is such as will render necessary legislation of some sort. It is generally supposed that there is no longer any prospect of the ratification of the Treaty lately concluded with Spain.—Nat. Int. May 4.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 23.

By the brig Ocean, Capt. White, arrived this morning, in 75 days from Buenos Ayres, we have information that about the 8th February, Gen. Artigas, with a powerful force, was within 14 miles of that city, and it was supposed he would shortly enter and take possession of it. Gen. Rondeau, the Supreme Director, who had been sent out to oppose Artigas' approach, had been driven into the city, on the 1st February, with only 100 men.—He had resigned the Directorship, & Gen. O'Hara had been elected in his stead.

We have received information, the authenticity of which cannot be questioned, that "the Provisional Government of the Constitutionalists at Isla, (the head quarters,) have in their Gazette, FORMALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THE INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH AMERICA!"

It is true, that this act is liable to a re-consideration when the national government shall be established; nevertheless, the fact is sufficient to convince us that a prosecution of the war in South America is not the wish of the people of Spain, and that the government will be influenced in future by the wishes of the people, there can now be no doubt. We are even ready to believe, that, if the Constitutionalists are disposed to make terms with Ferdinand at all, one of the stipulations will be the acknowledgement of the independence of the South American colonies.

We can also state, positively, that orders have been given at Madrid, to dismiss all the transports so long employed at Cadiz. This is all idea of the expedition to South America officially abandoned.—[Norfolk Herald]

NEW YORK, APRIL 25.

The U. S. ships of the line FRANKLIN, Commodore Stewart, arrived at this port yesterday, and anchored off the Battery in the afternoon—crew all well. She sailed from Gibraltar on the 3d of March. Touched at Santa Cruz, Tenerife, and left there, an American brig—Ran down the Trades, and touched at Port a Praya, Cape de Verds, and left there, 18 days since, an American schooner—Made the Island of Martinique, and came through the Mona Passage. The Peacock was at Algiers on the 20th January, at which time the plague had

entirely subsided. The Algerines had not a single armed vessel at sea, nor were any fitting out in the port. Mr. Shaler remained there, in good health.

The Franklin has brought despatches from our Minister at Madrid. Passengers, lieut. Skinner, of the Peacock, and Dr. Peaco, of the Guerriere.

KINGSTON, (JAMAICA) MARCH 7.

By the Sapphire, from Coagres, we have information that the American frigate Macedonian arrived at Panama from Lima the latter end of January, and brought 500,000 dollars on account of Spanish merchants. The British frigate Andromache was lying at Calao when the Macedonian was taking in the money, and the Spanish merchants wished to ship it in her; but Captain Sheriff having orders not to receive Spanish property on board his ship, it was shipped in the Macedonian, as a matter of necessity.

By the arrival of the Spanish brig Venturosa at Panama from San Blas, with 150,000 dollars, intelligence was received of the Spanish merchant ship La Rhyna being there, and, for want of a ship of war, she was taking in specie to the amount of 300,000 dollars, and was to sail in 14 days after the Venturosa. By the last advices from Panama, she had been 56 days out, and no intelligence having been received of her, it was supposed she had been captured by one of Lord Cochrane's cruisers, which were sent to blockade Guayaquil, to which port La Rhyna was bound on her passage from Panama.

The merchants at Panama had requested the Captain of the Macedonian to take the specie out of La Rhyna, in case she should fall in with her.

From the Charleston City Gazette of April 12.

We are indebted to the attention of our friend the Editor of the Savannah Republican, for the following account of the detection of several persons who intended to set fire to that city on the night of the 8th inst. dated

Office of the Sav. Republican, Saturday evening, April 8

The vigilance of the Police of this city made a most important discovery last night. Sergeant Horrie, of the City Watch, received information from Mr. Anthony Nard, that he (Nard) had overheard a conversation at one of the wharves, between two Spaniards, in which arrangements were made, in conjunction with nine others, to fire the city this night at four different places. The mayor issued his warrant to arrest the persons implicated, on board a small vessel lately arrived from Florida, and to search the vessel. Four were convicted, and one permitted to give evidence—when the most satisfactory evidence was furnished of their having attempted a burglary upon the store of Mr. Gaston, and of their intention to conflagrate the city. They had also in their possession a machine for counterfeiting coin, and false keys. They were committed by the mayor for trial at the next superior court. The object of these incendiaries, was, to fire the stores of Mr. J. Peafield and N. B. Nichols, jewellers, for the express purpose of plunder. It is reported that there is a store about 12 miles from this place on the mail road between this and Charleston inhabited by Spaniards, that is a depot for all the plunder made between Savannah and Charleston. Information has been given to the magistrates in that quarter, who we hope will ferret out these guilty

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Since writing the above, three other villains have been arrested, and committed to prison, charged with being concerned in the plot above alluded to. They are no doubt guilty. We have among us a gang of rascals, who require watching. Do you look out also!

In haste, your friend,

F. S. FELL.

TO FARMER'S WIVES.

A most excellent method of making BUTTER, as now practised in England, which effectually prevents its changing and becoming rancid.

The day before churning, scald the cream in a clean iron kettle, over a clear fire, taking care that it does not boil over. As soon as it begins to boil, or is fully scalded, strain it when the particles of milk, which tend to sour and change the butter, are separated and left behind. Put the vessel into which it was strained, into a tub of water, in a cellar, till the next morning, when it will become butter in less than a quarter of the time required in the common method. It will also be hard, with a peculiar sweetness, and will not change. The labor in this way is less than the other, as the butter comes so much sooner, and saves so much labor in working out the

buttermilk. By this method, good butter may be made in the hottest weather.

Corydon Gazette.

THEATRE.
(BY THE COMPANY FROM KENTUCKY.)

THIS EVENING, MAY 27.
Will be presented, the much admired piece called the

Adopted Child,
OR
MILFORD CASTLE.

MICHAEL - - MR. FISHER,
SIR BERTRAM - - DRAKE,
RECORD - - ALEXANDER
ADOPTED CHILD - Miss A. FISHER,
NELL - - FISHER,
LUCY - - Mrs. MONGIN,

ETWEEN THE PLAY AND FARCE, THE
CELEBRATED SONG OF
"SCOTS WHA' HA' WI' WALK
LACE BLEED" - - S. DRAKE.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the humorous Farce (written by Garrick) called the

LYING VALET.

SIMPSON - - MR. ALFREDER,
MELISSA - - MRS. MONGIN.

17th For other Characters &c. see bills.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. Beaven's Bar, and at Mr. Cunningham's Hotel.

Doors open at half past 6—Curtain rises at half past 7 o'clock.

FEATHERS.

AND most other kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE will be received in payment of subscription to the WESTERN SUN, for the present year.

CHARLES R. BROWN, &
AMORY KINNEY,

WILL in future practice LAW in conjunction, in the counties of Davis, Knob, Sullivan, Vigo, Marion, Dubois and Pike, and in the Supreme Court. One of them will at all times be found in their office at Washington, except during the session of courts.

All orders and CONVEYANCING will be punctually attended to.

Washington, April 10, 1820. (20)

Porter-House.

The subscriber having opened two doors above Mr. Tomlinson's Store, offers for sale a quantity of

CIDER OIL,
by the barrel or otherwise.

Cider Wine, Apple Butter,
Cheese,
Whiskey, Candles,

Dried Apples, Tobacco, &c.
and other articles in the Grocery line.

Also—GRINDSTONES,
Wx TR. ESD ALL
Vincennes, May 12, 1820.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of executions issued out of the Circuit Court of Posey county, so