

# PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY.

FIRST CLASS.  
G. W. WAITE, MANAGER.

## SCHEME:

1	prize	of	\$20,000
1	do.	of	10,000
2	do.	of	5,000
10	do.	of	1,000
6	do.	of	500
10	do.	of	200
42	do.	of	50
7150	do.	of	6

20000 Tickets—Prizes all floating, and to be drawn in 15 days.

## TICKETS, SIX DOLLARS.

and shares in proportion,  
FOR SALE AT

G. & R. Waites'

Truly Fortunate Office,  
South west corner of Third and  
Chesnut streets.

Who have purchased the  
whole of the above splendid  
Scheme, and who have sold  
and paid Prizes amounting to

Five million of Dollars.

ALL PRIZES in the above Lot-  
tery will be paid in GOLD as soon as  
demanded.

\*Orders inclosing the Cash will  
be promptly attended to. &c. &c. &c.  
Philadelphia, May 30th.—25-31

## LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF LIBERTY.

WILL be offered for sale on the  
first Monday in August next  
on a credit of one and two years,

20 Lots

## IN THE TOWN OF LIBERTY.

in the state of Illinois, about 8 miles  
from Durkee & Lusk's Ferry, on the  
Wabash.

This town is laid out on a beau-  
tiful and elevated situation in sec-  
tion 30, town 14 N. range 10 W. be-  
tween two arms of the Grand Prairie,  
about 2 miles from each, north and  
south.

From the healthiness of the situa-  
tion, the quantity and convenience of  
timber, rock water, &c.—it being sit-  
uated in the centre of a rich body of  
land, and a flourishing settlement—add  
to this the probability of the County  
Seat for the county north of Clark  
being located at this place—we have  
no hesitation in believing it will be a  
place of considerable importance in a  
short time. The most liberal en-  
couragement will be given to Me-  
chanics of all kinds who may be dis-  
posed to settle here.

THE PROPRIETORS.  
June 21.—26-31

## NOTICE.

### STRAYED

FROM the encampment of Dela-  
ware Indians, near Vincennes,  
on or about the 1st of June,

Two small Grey Mares.

—ALSO—

Two Bay Horses and a Bay  
Mare.

One of the latter is a Colt, two  
years old, with a bald face—Any per-  
son who will give information where  
they may be found, or bring them to  
JOSEPH BARREAU of Vincennes, will  
be generously rewarded.

SILK SHIRT, A warrior of  
the Del. Tribe.

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution to me direct-  
ed, there will be exposed to pub-  
lic sale in the town of Springfield, on the  
fourth day of July next, one lot in the  
town of Mount Vernon, No. 28; and one  
lot in the town of Springfield, No. 65;  
taken as the property of David Love-  
devel, at the instance of Willis C.  
Osborn.

SAMUEL JONES, Coroner, P. C.  
June 14th 1820.

## FOR SALE, 400 bushels

## ALLUM SALT.

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

By the subscribers.

W. MILLS, Jr. & Co.

Evansville June 9.—25—3m

# WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, JULY 1, 1820.

In a fit of desperation, the editor of the  
Centinel, accuses us with having, (in our  
paper of the 17th ult.) made a charge of  
FEDERALISM. This is false—but we  
now make the charge. His chieftains  
to act as federalists of the Hartford  
stamp, and ought not to deny their prin-  
ciples if they are corrupt, unless they  
mean to desist acting in concert with  
them.

He emphatically denies our assertions  
relative to the continental money, with-  
out producing one solitary fact to prove  
us in error. This is easily accounted for—  
it is easier for him to publish a stub-  
born falsehood, than to refute truth with  
sophistry. But how contemptible, how  
arrogant does he appear, while tearing  
from the temples of those who bought  
our independence with their blood, the  
wreaths which consecrate their mem-  
ory, and decorating therewith a bundle of  
old continental Rags!! Such an act is  
marked with the blackest ingratitude;  
and he who is guilty of it, to support the  
interests of a band of banking specula-  
tors, is ripe for the worst of crimes.

Had it not been for the hearts, heads  
and hands, that conceived, arraigned,  
signed and fought to support our decla-  
ration of independence, it might have been  
as void of force at this day, as the assertion  
that "the continental money was the  
saviour of our country" is of truth. But  
the fame of those departed worthies who  
gained our independence and astonished  
the world, is immortal—and the basest  
breathings of detraction, cannot injure  
them. It will merely immolate the rep-  
tles who respire it.

The following productions, from the  
Tocsin, printed at Salem, Washington  
county, and Indiana Intelligencer, printed  
at Charleston, Ind. will show that a  
spirit begins to actuate the people, which  
will shake the castle of our corruption-  
ists to its centre. The editor of the Toc-  
sin has ably exposed the designs of the  
banks and speculation mongers. It is  
no phantom—these evils are meditated,  
in addition to those which now exist,  
and the people only can remove the pres-  
ent and guard against future encroach-  
ments on their rights.

SIDNEY, in the Indiana Intelligencer,  
very correctly observes, "that some of  
our high towering statesmen, (who pro-  
fess to be the champions of liberty and  
the enemies of slavery,) are like the  
wolf in sheep's clothing." This we know  
to be a fact—for when a few in this place  
attempted to put down the pernicious  
practice of kidnapping, some of those  
very blustering gentry threw the greatest  
obstacles in their way, which opposed  
them—And what will the people think,  
when they are informed that some of  
them were, while in the House, most no-  
tely in opposition to slavery, and even now  
belong to the American colonization so-  
ciety?

### FROM THE TOCSIN.

Our readers will recollect that last  
week we inserted an article from the  
Western Sun, giving some extracts  
from the journals of our last legisla-  
ture, in regard to banks, &c. This  
subject is becoming every day more  
important to the people of this state.  
It is certain that the whole of the west-  
ern country has been over-stocked  
with banks, which operates much to  
her disadvantage, and will continue to  
have this effect until the country is  
thoroughly purged, and the number of  
banks reduced to the means of their  
support, which is regulated by the  
trade and the wealth of a country.

This state has already experienced  
much evil from her bad circulating  
medium;—the scarcity of good mon-  
ey has reduced to penury and want  
hundreds of her industrious citizens.  
And what makes her situation ap-  
pear more alarming to us,—we can  
discover no prospect of a change in  
times, unless the people arise from  
their apathy and vote for such men  
to represent them as will carry their  
interest into the hall of our legisla-  
ture. Situated as the state is, much  
depends on the choice we make of our  
representatives. To expect much  
good of them, we should choose men  
whose interest does not clash with  
that of ours; and to be properly re-  
presented, the voice of the people  
should be the criterion, for the repre-  
sentative. In our last legislature  
every measure taken by the friends of  
the people to call the banks to an ac-  
count for their conduct, was managed  
in such a manner as it becomes the  
dignity of such a body.

A Bill was introduced during the  
last session for the purpose of draw-  
ing the three per cent funds, and have  
the same deposited in one of the  
banks of this state; to whom the  
state is indebted about thirty thousand  
dollars—This being the case the bank  
(or banks) would have gladly received  
the deposits and when called upon  
for the same, might have refused, on  
the ground, that the state was indeb-  
ted to it, for borrowed money, and the  
funds would be finally withheld from  
the purpose, for which they were in-  
tended. Fortunately, however, the  
bill, though it passed in the lower  
house, was rejected in the Senate.—  
Had it met the views of the Senate  
and been sanctioned by the executive,

the result would have been this—  
The bank would have received the  
U. States deposits in payment of a  
debt, together with interest, due for  
the paper of branch banks, which is  
at least 30 per cent below par. Thus  
the banks would have received the  
benefit of these funds at the expense  
of the people. To call for redress  
would be vain—the laws of our state  
would have been plead in bar of our  
rights; the banks triumphant, having  
the possession, would have laughed  
to scorn the rights and necessities of  
the less subtle community. But it  
should be recollected that these three  
per cent funds are yet to be drawn,  
and applied to the opening of the  
state roads. They now amount to a  
considerable sum, (about eighty thou-  
sand dollars) and if distributed a-  
mong the hands who will do the la-  
bor of these public improvements,  
will be put into circulation by them,  
and greatly relieve the distresses of  
the people. Yet there is an obstacle  
to be removed before this should be  
done. There is a law in existence in  
our state, passed at the last session of  
our Legislature which, if not repeal-  
ed, will favor the views of such men  
as are inclined to speculate on the  
funds of government,—even should  
they be drawn and not deposited in  
the bank.—This should be repealed  
or the only benefit to be derived from  
them will be barely in the improve-  
ments of the public roads. These  
funds are in such paper, or specie,  
as our citizens have paid, and are now  
compelled to pay for public lands.—  
These roads will be undertaken by  
men who will receive this kind of  
money, men who will depend on the  
hire of hands to accomplish this un-  
dertaking; and these hands may be  
compelled to receive for their labor  
the depreciated paper now amongst us,  
which our legislature has virtually  
said, shall be a lawful tender—this  
they receive, and this they put into  
circulation; paper, which, out of this  
state is not worth more than 50 cents  
to the dollar. But should this law  
(a law which limits our contracts) be  
repealed, the laborer has the right in  
this case as in every other, to demand  
the specie or its equivalent, and such  
as he receives is set into circulation,  
and in a channel too, which would be  
most likely to relieve the wants of the  
people.

Messrs. Lingan and Dunkin.

Please to give the following a  
place in the Indiana Intelligencer.  
Yours &c.

Fellow-Citizens  
of Clark County, Indiana.

The Constitutional period is fast  
approaching when you will be called  
on to select from amongst you three  
Representatives and one Senator to re-  
present you in the next General As-  
sembly of this State, and the time has  
actually arrived when your minds  
must be employed in inquiring who  
are suitable persons to be clothed  
with that important trust. The em-  
barrassed situation of our government  
and the corrupt state of our morals  
prints out the necessity of scrutini-  
zing very minutely into the principles  
and politics of those gentlemen who  
stand candidates for your favor; the  
experience of the past and passing  
events of our government prove to a  
mathematical certainty that some of  
our high towering statesmen, (who  
profess to be the champions of liberty  
and the enemies of slavery,) are like  
the wolf in sheep's clothing, or the  
incendiary who cries fire at one  
end of the town to enable him to  
more completely to plunder at the  
other end.—But let us enquire a little  
into the doctrine of liberty and slav-  
ery; there is one way to enslave you  
by controlling the action and opera-  
tion of your person; there is another  
way by controlling the operation of  
your purse, which amounts in the  
end to one and the same thing.

This latter system of slavery is  
brought to bear upon you through  
the instrumentality of banking institu-  
tions, by those aspiring political  
speculators whose credulity and avarice  
are very unequal to the vanity and avarice.

The history of the last session of  
our assembly affords abundant proof  
of the existence of a combined party  
of bank speculators with the govern-  
ment at their head who are using every  
exertion in their power to place the  
fortunes of Indiana completely with-  
in the grasp of Bank and Canal specu-  
lation. This is fully verified by the  
movements of the holy league at the  
last session in a variety of instances,  
and particularly the generosity which  
they manifested in appropriating ten  
thousand dollars of the public money  
to the Jeffersonville Ohio Canal Com-  
pany, at a time when the funds of the  
treasury were not sufficient to pay  
the members of the Legislature with-  
out resorting to a loan from the Bank  
—thus speculating on the credit of  
the state at a time when it is sinking  
beneath the necessary expenses of its

own government, and in addition to  
all this, an effort was made to sell  
some of the public lands for similar  
purposes. Under all these considera-  
tions fellow citizens, it is thought  
proper to suggest the propriety and  
necessity of withholding your votes  
from any man, who will not give you  
good assurances that he will use his  
best exertions to bring the banking  
evils under which we labour to a speed-  
y termination.

SIDNEY.

### To the Citizens of Indiana.

NO. II.

In my first letter, I admit that banks  
may have afforded some "temporary re-  
lief to a few," but I think I can demon-  
strate that they are, as carried on in this  
state, ruinous to the people at large—  
particularly detrimental to the farmer,  
and therefore injurious to every citizen  
not immediately concerned in their di-  
rection.—The readers who may have  
perused that letter, will be the better  
enabled to follow, and clearly compre-  
hend, the whole argument.

Amongst the visionary absurdities,  
promulgated and echoed by bank parti-  
zans and bank dependants, to delude  
the thoughtless, is the one that "if it were  
not for banks, money would be yet scar-  
cer"—that "we would have little circula-  
ting medium or money about, were we  
to put down this bank paper"! The  
fact is known to be otherwise—exactly  
the reverse. MONEY, like water, will  
find its level. Where its use is most re-  
quired, and most advantageous, there it  
will always make its way. In the United  
States it is estimated there never has  
been so much coin, as there is at this  
time; and although our population was  
not near so great, and we had much less  
surplus produce to command it, was  
not money more abundant amongst us  
before the establishment of these banks?  
Besides, there is now such prompt and  
accurate intelligence of prices and mar-  
kets regulated throughout the Union,  
that capital were it necessary, would be  
transmitted here in specie, and invested  
in the purchase of all we can spare, to  
supply the wants of eastern towns; and  
under such circumstances the number of  
cash purchasers, and competition gener-  
ally, would be increased, even if there  
were not a banker or rag machine with-  
in the limits of our state. This irregular  
and wasteful currency now amongst us,  
whose value does not rest upon the solid  
foundation of the precious metals, but  
merely upon legislative "authority"—  
which fluctuates as suits the interest and  
convenience of a few men—and which is  
altogether local in its circulation and cre-  
dit, hangs to say the least, too loosely  
on the public confidence, and can only serve  
to produce loss to the country and profit  
and power to its issuers—it serves to give  
to them a degree of influence to which  
they have no just claim—and to keep  
good money entirely out of circulation.—  
I do fear the length to which deceptive  
banking has been carried in this state—  
the depreciations it has committed in so-  
ciety—and in our credit and confidence,  
have at this time left us only a choice of  
evils. We need a paper currency forced  
upon us, forty per cent, below the stand-  
ard of good money—forced upon us at  
its nominal value, and still depreciating.  
And we can never expect to be relieved  
of such imposition without some in-  
convenience. But the momentary in-  
convenience that might result from a total  
prostration of its slender credit, is noth-  
ing compared with the ruin and final loss  
which is feared will inevitably accrue  
from its continuance. The paper of the  
branches of the State Bank, is, and for a  
long time has been, the chief medium of  
currency (except the Steam paper) dealt  
out by the directors of the mother bank  
at this place. These branches have all  
suspended specie payment for years past,  
and for a long time the mother bank re-  
jected their paper in payment of debts,  
and even now, will not take it on gen-  
eral deposit!

While the distress of the people was  
increasing last year, and while they had  
such pressing and strong claims for the  
debts due to them by the banks, (for  
every genuine note in circulation is a  
debt due by the bank that issues it, to  
the holder) an independent intelligent,  
and upright legislature, composed of the  
people's representatives, if faithful to  
their trust, should unquestionably have  
entered these claims. It surely be-  
lieved the men who were elected as guar-  
dians of the public welfare, to interpose and  
demand of these corporate paper signers  
and paper shavers, to redeem the pledg-  
es they had solemnly given, "for value  
received"—and thus to restore the happi-  
ness of the people and the currency of  
the country, to that safe condition in  
which they were before banking was tol-  
erated to destroy the one and adulterate  
the other. Yes—the last legislature  
should have done this, even though the  
paper signers, their dependants and ag-  
ents, might thereby have been forced to  
sacrifice a part of the profits they have  
amassed by the destructive adulteration.

Public prosperity should never be sacri-  
ficed at the shrine of individual avarice  
or party speculation—and the unflin-  
ching conduct of every wise man, will  
show that he chooses the least of the evils  
that may be inevitable. Now in the  
case under consideration, the least evil  
is clearly to rid ourselves immediately  
of the cause from which the evil or in-  
jury proceeds. And the only certain  
and effectual way to do that, under ex-  
isting circumstances, will be to rid our-  
selves of all legislators who have la-  
boured and would again labour, to con-  
tinue and prolong this cause. I discover  
however, that I am inadvertently an-  
ticipating and going ahead of my argu-  
ment. Let me again recur to my par-  
ticular point, viz:—"putting down the

paper called current, would lessen the  
circulating medium," for this absurdity  
is now the chief weapon used in argu-  
ment by the honest dupes of this pow-  
erful but paltry bank system. To eluci-  
date and fortify the opinion I have al-  
ready given on this point, and indeed to  
further demonstrate my correctness on  
most of the other points I have yet  
touched upon, I will give you an ex-  
tract from a late intelligent writer\* on  
the subject of banks and banking; and  
if there be one rational mind who can  
after reading, doubt its correctness, I  
will still not despair of removing every  
particle of doubt before I cease address-  
ing him. This writer says—

"Banks have originated from the cur-  
ring and artful devices of men, who, des-  
tute of property and despising labour,  
have resorted to the expedient of bank-  
ing for the purpose of raising funds from  
the community in general. Arguments  
which have been adduced for the crea-  
tion and support of banks, have been  
bottomed upon the ground that they in-  
creased the circulating medium and fur-  
nished facilities in commerce. These  
are the arguments of men skilled in de-  
ceit and chicanery. They have been  
made the plausible but not real in-  
ducements to banking. Let us reflect  
for a moment on the principle that bank-  
ing increases the quantum of circulating  
medium, and see whether it operates as  
a benefit or an injury to the community.  
I lay it down as an axiom in politics,  
that every nation becomes happy and  
independent in proportion to the useful  
labour exerted in it, and as a corollary,  
that what ever diminishes labour, in the  
same degree destroys happiness and in-  
dependence. If there be but a small  
quantity of currency in the country and  
that of the metallic kind, not subject to  
depreciation or fluctuation, men are  
willing to labor diligently for it with good  
cheer, because when once they obtain it  
they are well assured it will serve all the  
ends of a circulating medium. Not so  
with a paper currency—the labourers of  
the country are loth to receive it on ac-  
count of its intrinsic value, and being  
subject to depreciation, they therefore  
charge more for their work and do it  
with less heart. But, it is urged, the  
community are advantaged by raising  
the price of labour. Here let us scan  
the idea and detect its speciousness and  
fallacy. If the price of labour is in-  
creased, will not every thing experience a  
proportionate appreciation? Conse-  
quently, the man who lives by his labour,  
and no benefit from the increase in  
the price of every species of property  
but holds precisely the same relation to  
the community, with this disadvan-  
tage, that he is subject to all the depreciations  
and fluctuations of a paper currency—  
so that if an increase in the quantum of  
currency will not produce a correspond-  
ing increase in the quantum of labour, it  
cannot operate as a benefit to society—  
but I shall presently show, it occasions  
a decrease in useful labour, and therefore  
operates as an injury to society. Now  
let us scrutinize the second principle,  
that banking furnishes facilities to com-  
merce in such a manner as is desirable  
to a nation. If banks are established upon  
a specie capital, and at all times re-  
deem their notes with specie, their paper  
will be received abroad perhaps  
without a discount. But if established  
and conducted upon any other principle,  
their notes can never circulate abroad  
and not even currently at home. A  
bank is created upon a metallic capital,  
and a merchant collects quantities of its  
notes, and takes them with great facility  
to admit into a foreign market, and ex-  
changes them for its products and man-  
ufactures, which he brings into the coun-  
try, and sends to its inhabitants for notes  
in the same bank.—Now what is the con-  
sequence of this facility furnished by a  
bank? No one can mistake. Foreigners  
draw upon the bank and receive the met-  
al, which they transport from the coun-  
try, and by that means the precious coin  
is drained from the land. Is this a facili-  
ty in commerce which a wise nation  
should desire? But if we had no banks,  
in my humble opinion, the nation would  
be much more prosperous from the sin-  
gle alteration in commerce. Amiliated  
the banks and there would remain noth-  
ing but a cumbersome metallic currency,  
which the merchants could not collect  
and transport with facility—but with  
great difficulty. The consequence would  
be, that they would be compelled to leave  
the specie at home, and buy up the pro-  
ductions of their own country, transport  
them to others, and barter them for mer-  
chandise. This would keep the metal  
in our own country—this would excite to  
labour by increasing the demand for  
some productions, and would have the  
further good effect of dispersing that ex-  
uberance of trade which has spread dis-  
tress throughout our borders. The evils  
growing out of banks to society are not  
few or trifling. When the legislature  
grant banking powers is it not granting  
separate and exclusive privileges to a  
set of men? But what is the equality  
related between equally worthy mem-  
bers of the same community. Your mon-  
ied neighbours are told that they may  
form a bank, and for every dollar they  
put into that bank may issue three.—  
What is this in effect but by legislative  
enactment to increase the riches of some  
three fold, to the impoverishment of  
many,—it is extortion from the poor, and  
gratuity to the rich. This is the result  
of banking upon the very best principles;  
but how aggravated is the case, when the  
laws of the land protect banks in the  
stoppage of all payment of their notes  
whatever.

What is the injustice arising from the  
failure of the bank to redeem its notes?  
In the first place it can emit, and has em-  
itted an excessive amount of paper  
which in all probability it never will re-  
deem. The emitters are to but for  
persons, who consequently make for-