

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. Waite's
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 3 miles
from Durkee & Lusk's Ferry, on the
Wabash.

This town is laid out on a beau-
tiful and elevated situation in sec-
tion 33, 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
June 24-31 the Del. Tribe.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution to me direc-
ted, 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. 66;
taken as the property of David Love,
deceased, at the instance of Wills C.
Osborn.

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

FOR SALE,

400 bushels

ALLUM SALT.

VERY LOW FOR CASH,
By the subscriber.

W. MILLS, Jr. & Co.

Evansville June 9.—25—31

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
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
aerielous does he appear, while tearing
from the temples of those who bought
our independence with their blood, the
wreaths which consecrates their memory,
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 speculators,
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 declara-
tion 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 immortalize the rep-
tiles who aspire it.

The following productions, from the
Post, printed at Salem, Washington
county, and *Indiana Intelligencer*, printed
at Charleston, Ind. will shew that a
spirit begins to actuate the people, which
will shake the castle of our corruptionists
to its centre. The editor of the *Post*
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
blustering gentrified 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-
tably in opposition to slavery, and even now
belong to the American colonization so-
ciety?

FROM THE TOUSIN.

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 western
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 money
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 ill 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 indebt-
ed 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 lowe-
r house, was rejected in the Senate,
and 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 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 among
the hands who will do the labor
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 repealed,
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 under-
taking; 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
points out the necessity of scrutinizing
very minutely into the principles
and polities of those gentlemen who
stand candidates for your favor; the
experience of the past and passing even-
tues of our government prove to a
mathematical certainty 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, or
the incendiary who cries fire at one
end of the town to enable him the
more completely to plunder at the
other end—But let us enquire a little
into the doctrine of liberty and slavery;
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
sought to bear upon you through
the instrumentality of banking institu-
tions, by those aspiring political
speculators whose credit and credits are
very unequal to the vanity and avar-
ice.

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
destinies of Indiana completely within
the grasp of Bank and Canal specula-
tion. 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 without
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 expences 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 consider-
ations 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 e-
vils under which we labour to a spe-
cific 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 comprehend,
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 circulat-
ing medium or money afloat, 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 gene-
rally, 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 credit,
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
practices have been carried in this state—the
depredations it has committed in so-
ciety—and in our credit and confidence,
have at this time left us only a choice of
evils. We find 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 incon-
venience. But the momentary incon-
venience that might result from a total
prostration of its slender credit, is nothing
compared with the ruin and final loss
which it 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 al-
ways made a special 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
enforced these claims. It surely behooved
the men who were elected as guardians
of the public welfare, to interpose and
demand of these corporate paper signers
and paper shavers, to redeem the pledges
they had solemnly given, "*for value
received*"—and thus to restore the happiness
of the people and the currency of
the country, to that safe condition in
which they were before banking was toler-
ated to destroy the one and adulterate
the other. Yes—the last legislature
should have done this, even though the
paper signers, their dependents and agents,
might thereby have been forced to
sacrifice a part of the profits they have
amassed by the destructive adulteration.
Public prosperity should never be sac-
rificed at the shrine of individual avarice
or party speculation—and the unfor-
tunate conduct of every wise man, will
show that he chooses the least of the evils
that may be inevitable. Now in this
case under consideration, the *least* evil
is clearly to rid ourselves immediately
of the cause from which the evil or injury
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 laboured
and would again labour, to con-
tinue and prolong this cause. I dis-
cover however, that I am inadvertently an-
ticipating and going ahead of my argu-
ment. Let me again recur to this 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 power-
ful 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