

tunes from the labouring parts of the community; as labour is that principle in society which propels and sustains it. Men who have say ten thousand dollars worth of bank stock are accommodated with thirty thousand dollars which they set afloat in the community. Let me ask if this is not giving a clear estate to the individual of thirty thousand dollars, whilst the bank refuses all redemption. Some have borrowed fifty and others eighty thousand. If the notes should never be paid off where will the loss fall? Upon the labourers of the country who have given it currency, and not upon the banking nabobs. Men who never possessed industry, economy or morality by the instrumentality of banks have lived in luxury and dashed in splendour, scarcely knowing whence it came or whither it went, who, but for banking facilities, would have been driven to some useful calling or honourable avocation. It is in this way banks tend to diminish labour and lead to wild speculation, and imaginary schemes of wealth and distinction."

I shall again recall the attention of my readers to the above extract, and where interest and prejudice have not supplanting a spirit of prudence and reflection, I think I will arouse a sober sense to that mental action that will save the state from disgrace, poverty and oppression.

Yours, &c.

CORN PLANTER.

The venerable Matthew Cooley, author of the Olive Branch, &c. &c.

SPAIN.—The adherents of Joseph Bonaparte, who had been banished from Spain, have made an attempt to return. General Mina has caused some of them to be arrested. They are to await the decision of the Cortes before they can return.

The king of Spain, to remove all obstacles opposed to agriculture, has declared that the impost known in the several provinces of European Spain, under the name of "Vow to St. James," is suppressed. The arrears due to the 9th of March last have been applied in aid of the families who suffered in the massacre at Cadiz.

The king, by a decree of the 29th of March, has also suppressed the numerous imposts levied on the migrating merino flocks. For the imposts which are farmed out, the holders are to be reimbursed.

All the soldiers in Spain, whose term of service expired in 1817, are allowed to quit the army.

General Velezco is named governor of Madrid; Brigadier Martinez, of Ciudad Rodrigo; and Brigadier Diaz Herrera, of St. Sebastian.

A royal decree of Spain abolishes what was termed the Royal Patrimony of the Crown. The preamble declares "that it is impossible for the monarch to attain union and happiness so long as its subjects shall not be equal in regard to enjoyments, rights, contributions, privileges, and duties." It thus appears that even kings can act otherwise.

Xeres in Spain, was saved from the fate of Cadiz by the firmness of Col. Montalvo Teberus. 400 dragoons of the king's regiment, and as many sappers from the regiment of Sotres, were in full revolt: they wanted to set fire to the town, kill their own officers, and march against the battalion of Valancey, who had declared in favor of the constitution. These soldiers, thirsting for blood and wine, scattered themselves about the town, but were soon collected by the authorities.

The proceedings which have been instituted against those concerned in the Cadiz massacre, were actively progressing.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Extracts of a letter from a gentleman at Buenos Ayres, dated March 9, 1820.

The change that took place some weeks since, the details of which will have been communicated to you, was followed by a peace with the Montonera, upon terms of such perfect equality that all was joy. Illuminations succeeded illuminations, for nights in succession, & the event was hailed as the term of the revolution. Indeed, such it ought to have been; but a tumult, excited by a combination of causes, which I am about in part, to unfold, has disturbed this happy result. The transition from the sovereignty of many states to that of one, was necessarily to be attended with changes affecting a variety of interests; many abuses were to be corrected, among which was to be anticipated a general retrenchment of a host, of dependents, civil and military, growing out of a war of ten years' duration. Under the impression of these feelings, before they had time to reflect, many were seduced by the intrigues of the disaffected of the former administration, openly to reprobate the treaty as disgraceful to Buenos Ayres. This clamor continued to augment for some days, when, upon the delivery of a few hundred stands of arms to the agent of the Montonera, in compliance with the third article, a ferment was excited, which terminated in the choice of a military

chief, who was to restore to the capital its lost dignity, by commencing hostilities forthwith.

A measure so precipitate, so subversive of all order, so derogatory to good faith, and so immediately affecting the independence as well as the interests of the city, has completely indisposed the citizens towards the new chief and his followers. He may attempt something with the troops, but, as he will not be sustained by the inhabitants, the struggle will not last beyond 48 hours. Saratea is a few leagues distant from the city, where crowds are flocking to him with a determination to support his administration and to maintain entire the peace. I still hope that, before the vessel shall sail by which this goes, I may be enabled to announce to you the dissolution of this mischievous association, together with the return of order, in the triumph of principle and of federalism.

Saratea had discovered some documents to which he intended to have given publicity, & I know not from their tendency, whether this may not have operated powerfully with many of those who had distinguished themselves by their zeal on this occasion. It appears that the late Director, Puerydon in conjunction with the Congress, had secretly formed a treaty with France for the reception of a branch of the Bourbon family now in Italy, and for the surrender of this place upon the arrival of the Prince. France was to advance 12 millions of livres, and Portugal guarantees the stipulation, in consideration of the cession of the Oriental District.—

These are the principal heads of this instrument as communicated to me of the existence of which I am not at liberty to doubt. The fact I hold directly from a gentleman whose integrity has never been impeached, and he was good enough at the same time to promise me a copy, but in this I am disappointed by his abrupt departure. I hope he may still retain the minutes of the Congress disclosing this disgraceful transaction, in which case I shall obtain it on his return, and will forward it by the Amazon, to sail in about three weeks from hence to New-York. It may be important to you to know the extent of this confederation; for, although I understand that the arrangement is made upon the basis of independence, yet it is one to which the people are not parties, and one to which they will not assent; whether it be Ferdinand or a Charles is a matter of indifference; they are to them alike objects of abhorrence, and will be so of resistance to the last extremity. A French frigate left this about two months since on board of which, it is said was a secret agent, with whom the final arrangements were concluded. However extravagant it may appear on the part of France, in her present distracted state, yet I am inclined to believe that the measure has been taken without the knowledge of Great Britain.

I have just received letters from Chili of a late date, by which I learn that the troops San Martin had left behind him at Mendoza, as stated in my last, had since crossed the Andes, and were now in St. Jago. The General is at length prepared for the invasion so long threatened, and will embark on the return of Lord Cochrane from Valdivia, to which place he had been sent by the government of Chili. He takes with him a body of six thousand men, and will be supplied with provisions for four months by those furnishing transports.

By a vessel taken near Guayaquil it is ascertained (the expression in my letter is "noticias correctas") that Bolivar had taken Pasto in Popayan, and was advancing towards Quito, only sixty leagues further south. Cuticua, a beautiful district of country, about the same distance south of the province of Quito, is affirmed to be in a state of general insurrection—Thus every thing seems to favor the expedition of San Martin, and to promise his entire success.

In one of my letters from the other side, I used an expression, as to Gen. Artigas, which I find to be wholly incorrect; I was deceived, in common with others in Chili who received impressions from this place.—That he may have committed outrages, I will believe; that he has his peculiarities, I know; but he has been uniform in sustaining the independence of his country, and has exhibited an adherence to principles under every species of privation, that will exalt him in the page of history. I enclose an extract from a gentleman at Monte Video, by which it appears that he has suffered latterly a defeat. It is true; but the loss is greatly exaggerated. I attach to it little consequence, as he will now be enabled to renew his supply of arms and ammunition from hence.

Extract, dated 18th Feb. *Campo del Real Braganza.*

"News reached here yesterday, officially, of Artigas having passed the Uruguay with the greater part of his troops; that Major Buetos, of this camp, with his party, had succeeded in taking some of Artigas's men, that were still on this side the Uruguay, prisoners, with about 2,000 horses, several baggage wagons with families, arms, &c. and which are now on the road for this camp, and the Major, with the greater part of his forces, gone to attack Don Frutoso Ribeiro, who by report, has but few men."

A petition to Parliament is circulating in London requesting a repeal of the existing laws relating to trade and navigation; and praying that ships of all nations may be admitted free into the United Kingdom, under the same regulations as British vessels.

Letters from the Isle of France, dated in January, state that the sickness continued at that place. It was supposed to be the Yellow Fever.—All business had been suspended.

The disgraceful scene of a man selling his wife, took place in London on the 28th of April. Bills were posted in different parts of the city, stating that she would be sold *according to law*. At the appointed hour, the husband made his appearance, *leading his wife by a halter*, which was placed around her neck. She was "knocked down," at a very moderate price, to a Butcher of Clarke market.—*London Paper.*

Agreeably to the mode adopted by the Navy Department of determining the names of our vessels of war, under the resolution of Congress, the Navy Commissioners proceeded on

Thursday, we understand, to assign by lot, the name to be borne by the ship of the line just built at New-York. The name which she drew which, of course, from her rate, must be the name of a state, was OHIO.

*Nat. Int.*

NATCHEZ, May 9, 1820.

Was committed to the jail of this county, on the 7th instant, a man who calls himself Elijah Morgan. From circumstances that transpired during his examination before Judge Shields, he is supposed to have been in some way connected with a robbery of the mail. Letters, way bills, &c. &c. made up at New Orleans, for Huntsville, in Alabama, were found in his possession. He was arrested in the Choctaw nation, and stands committed for trial on the first Monday in July next.

SAMUEL HOIT,  
*Agent of the General Post Office*

From the *Trenton Federalist*.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS.

A very valuable machine has lately been invented (and is now in operation) by Mr. Richard French, of Morrisville, Penn. for cleansing all kind of grain and grass seeds. This machine cleanses the grain completely of the white cap, and at the same time rubs off the dust that always adheres to grain, and is the cause of specks in flour. The grain at the same time receives a fine polish—it operates equally on rye and buckwheat, cleansing it from all the dust and fuzz which darken and cause grit in the flour, and are so liable to fret the bolting cloth. It is the opinion of a number of millers, that one barrel of flour may be obtained more from every one hundred bushels of wheat, cleaned by this machine, than from the same quantity in the usual way.

This machine will remain at Morrisville, for public inspection, a few weeks, after which it will be removed to Brandywine. Millers and others who wish to make more and better flour, (as there is no loss of grain) are invited to call and see the machine in operation. I believe they will not regret the time and trouble of so doing.

Machine for crossing Rivers.—The mechanist Xavier Michel, residing at Offenbach, has invented a very simple and compact machine, by the aid of which rivers may be crossed, and even the sea attempted, without any danger of sinking. It is nearly five feet in diameter, when unfolded. An opening of about thirteen inches in the centre is destined to receive the traveller. When dismounted this apparatus is easily transported from place to place, for its entire weight scarcely exceeds five pounds. The inventor has made a number of experiments on the Rhine, all of which have been crowned with entire success. He can make the machine move forward or otherwise, at pleasure, and without any great exertion. In order more fully to prove the utility of his invention, M. Michel had

determined to embark at Knel, and descend the Rhine to its mouth.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

We understand that, in consequence of an application from the Austrian Court to our government, requesting that more indulgence should be allowed to Bonaparte, orders have been despatched for that purpose, and have been carried into effect. His temper is therefore said to have become less repulsive. It seems that he is now permitted to walk or ride without a guard, though there is no relaxation in those measures of security which are deemed necessary to prevent the possibility of escape.

We also learn, with much regret, that young Napoleon has not been discouraged from entertaining the utmost hatred of the English, on account of the imprisonment of his father, though the act of the European sovereigns in general, and so essential to the safety of all their several states. In proof of this fact, the following anecdote, which has been generally circulated on the continent, is said to be founded on truth: The boy lately asked why he was not styled as before—the King of Rome? He was informed that the title was abolished on the imprisonment of his father. He then asked by whom he was imprisoned, and, on being told by the English, he put his hand to his little sword, and exclaimed in rage, "Ah! those villainous English." Why the boy should be permitted to indulge these sentiments, or how far they may relate to ulterior views relative to France, we leave to the reflections of profound philosophers, and to the sagacity of more sagacious politicians, to "gather and surmise."

We are authorised to announce SAMUEL CHAMBERS, Esq. of Widner township, as a candidate for County Commissioner at the ensuing election.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

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

FOR CONGRESS.

WILLIAM HENDRICKS.  
REUBEN W. NELSON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

GEORGE C. SULLIVAN,  
THOMAS H. BLAKE,  
JOSEPH WARNER,  
ROBERT STURGIS,  
JOHN McDONALD,  
JAMES WASSON,  
JOHN PAGET.

SHERIFF KNOX COUNTY.

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

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

W. R. MC CALL,  
JOHN OCKLETREE,  
JOSEPH MC CLURE.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having removed from the Steam Mill, and taken the shop next door to Burtch's Grocery Store, informs the public that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, and will accommodate all those who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand a quantity of first rate STEEL, and intends to keep a supply of

Edge-Tools,

of all kinds.  
All branches of Smith work, such as

MILL-IRONS, BULL  
PLOUGHES, &c. &c.

will be done at his shop in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

JAMES ELSWORTH.

Vincennes, June 30, 1820. 27tf

Conveyancing.

THE subscriber will execute all kinds of CONVEYANCING at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms, on application at his Room on Second-street, opposite Col. Lasalle's Tavern.

C. H. TILLINGHAST.

Vincennes, June 3.—23—tf

Notice.

PANAWAY from the subscriber on

the 18th inst. an apprentice to the

saddling trade, named

HERRID HACKETT.

about 17 years of age, five feet five inches high, dark hair and complexion, blue eyes; had on when he went away, a dark fullled linsey coat, pantaloons of the same, a new fur hat, and a pair of fine shoes. I hereby forswear all persons from harboring him, or trusting him on my account, as I am determined to deal according to law with all such. Any person who will return said boy shall receive a reward of six cents, but no thanks for his trouble.

THOMAS TUNNING.

Washington, Davies city, May 16.—25—tf

TAKEN UP

By Thomas Case, in Pike county, living in Petersburgh, Washington township, one BAY HORSE, supposed to be 3 years old, near 14 hands high, a few white hairs in his forehead, 3 white feet and part of the other, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with the figures 3 & 7—Appraised to 20 dollars, by James Kenman and John G. Wethers before me, this 23d day of May, 1820.

THO'S MEAD, J. P. P. C.

TAKEN UP

By William A. Hardy, living in White River township, Gibson county, Indiana, a small dark sorrel MARE, about 13 1/2 hands high, 7 or 8 years old this spring, some saddle spots, no brands perceptible; she is a natural trotter. Appraised to 25 dollars, by Isaac Hudspeth and James Robb, this 22d day of May, 1820.

I do hereby certify the above to be a true copy from my estray book.

G. H. ROUTT, J. P. G. C.

July 1.—27-3w†

TAKEN UP

By Jacob Jacobus, living in Gibson county, Indiana, a *flea-bitten* Grey HORSE, supposed to be 12 years old, 15 hands high, a small lump on his left knee, and a small hemp cord round his neck—no other marks or brands perceptible. Appraised to 50 dollars, by Joseph Perry and Frederick Bruner, May 27th, 1820. I do hereby certify the above to be a true copy from my estray book.

G. H. ROUTT, J. P. G. C.

July 1.—27-3w†

25 Dollars

REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living about 12 miles from Vincennes, on the Louisville road; on the night of the 3d of June, inst. A BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old last spring, a star in his forehead, branded on the high shoulder, B. C. on one of his fore feet between the hoof and postern joint he has a scar from being corked.—Also,

A BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, about 3 years old, a star in his forehead, no brands perceptible; on a close examination it will be discovered that he has white hairs over his body. The above reward will be paid for the horses and thief, or ten dollars for either of the horses, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home.

JAMES STEIN.

June 16.—25—3w

20 Dollars

REWARD.

STOLEN or strayed from Joel Churchill, English Praire, on Saturday, 15 April, two horses of the following description, viz: one large gray Horse, in low condition, 7 years old, paces and trots; had a sore back, & a plaster over the sore, when missed. This horse was purchased of a Mr. Dedman, last fall, who resides in Pike County, Ind. The other a dark bay Horse, about fourteen hands high, black legs, small star on his forehead, and has the appearance of being hip shot. This horse was brought from New-Albany. Whoever will give such information, either to Mr. Churchill, at the English Praire, or to Capt. Hobson of Shawneetown so that they can be found, will receive the above reward. Any person retaining them after this notice will be proceeded against according to law.

Shawneetown, June 3 1820.—23tf

Pottery