

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 PLOUGHS, &c. &c.

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

JAMES ELSWORTH.

Vincennes, June 30, 1820. 27d

TALLOW

Wanted at this Office.

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.—(23 3)

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 row 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 situ-

ation, 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.

JAMES MURPHY.

J. SANDERS.

June 24.—26-3t

Notice.

RANAWAY from the subscriber o-

n the 16th inst. an apprentice to th-

saddling trade, named

HERRID HACKET,

about 17 years of age, five feet five in-

ches high, dark hair and complexion, blu-

eyes; had on when he went away,

dark filled linsey coat, pantaloons of th-

same, a new fur hat, and a pair of fin-

is shoes. I hereby forwarn all persons

from harboring him, or trusting him o-

my account, as I am determined to de-

termine according to law with all such. A-

person who will return said boy shall re-

ceive a reward of \$100 cents, but no thank

for his trouble.

THOMAS TUNNING.

Washington, Davies cty. May 16.—25-

WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, JULY 8, 1820.

The banking system, like every thing else when on the decline, is fast losing friends.—We was most forcibly convinced of this, when we were the other day informed, that one of its dependents and warmest supporters in our last legislature, had been heard to exclaim, "the people seem to think me in favor of banking! Why I am as much opposed to banking as any man in the country." This seems to say, O popularity! most beautiful of creatures, where is the sacrifice I would not make to possess thee. Let the people remember that a turn coat is at all times a despicable creature in society; and he who wears two faces, is dangerous at all times.

(COMMUNICATED.)

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The anniversary of our independence was this year celebrated with a degree of spirit and harmony, unprecedented in this place. About twelve o'clock an immense concourse of our citizens assembled on what has been usually called "bunkers hill," in this vicinity, where an extended and undecorated board, furnished to them an abundant and excellent repast. Like their brave forefathers, they sought for the necessities, not the gaudy luxuries of life;—and in imitation of them too, a just sense of moderation pervaded every bosom; while with united hearts, they enjoyed with cheerfulness and hilarity, the excellent substantial which were abundantly presented, and desired the invaluable blessing that day had brought forth, might be transmitted unimpaired to the latest posterity. The morning had been overcast, and a pretty heavy shower of rain had prevented the erection of a bower, and some other contemplated accommodations in due time; but the cool balmy air enjoyed on the hill—the beautiful scenery around—the carolling of birds on every surrounding tree, who seemed to warble the song of joy and lively exultation, in concert with the company, was altogether delightful.

It is believed about one hundred guests partook of the festival: the hoary veteran and the gallant youth were there commingled, and amongst many other excellent expressions of opinion, the following sentiments flowed on the occasion.

1. *The day we celebrate*—May it be an everlasting festival for the manly and patriotic spirit of freemen.

2. *America*—"The land of the free and the home of the brave,"—protected by the spirit of genuine patriotism, and directed by the wisdom of genuine republicanism.

3. *The memory of George Washington*—Although his country owes to him a monument, his name and services will never stand in need of it.

4. *The memory of all the heroes and statesmen* who contributed to support the freedom of our country.

5. *The President of the U. States*—Faithful and patriotic, he has quieted the boisterous factions throughout the states, and pursuing the upright and enlightened policy of a correct statesman, he has secured the gratitude and confidence of his country.

6. *Win. H. Crawford, Secretary of the treasury of the U. S.*—His wise and patriotic conduct in office, is a lasting benefit and credit to the union; he well merits the highest honors in the gift of a free people.

7. *Agriculture, manufactures and commerce*—That the happiness and prosperity of the nation may continue progressive, let them continue to cherish and support each other.

8. *The arts and sciences*—We hope they will not be much longer depressed and retarded by a depreciating paper currency.

9. *The army and navy of the U. S.*—Victory and fame have accompanied their advancement.

10. *The memory of Gen. Pike, and Commodore Perry and Decatur*—The brave should live forever.

11. *Gen. W. H. Harrison*—The esteem and well merited attachment of our citizens, to their old benefactor and favorite chief, can never be obliterated.

12. *The memory of Gen. G. R. Clark*—His achievements are recorded on the brightest page of our history.

13. *Petty banks and banking throughout the U. S.*—May the blow inflicted on our freedom, happiness and wealth, by illage aristocracies, be speedily cured by the united voice of a free and intelligent people.

14. *The State of Indiana*—May her ext legislature correct the errors of the past, enquire into the truth and policy of her resolutions, and the many injurious consequences of an irredeemable paper currency.

15. *The Hon. Waller Taylor, our senator in the Congress of the U. S.*—His uniform adherence to principle, and his upright, patriotic and enlightened course of conduct, both public and private, is an imperishable evidence of his virtues, and a firm guarantee of the unalterable confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

16. *The right of suffrage*—When our citizens become entitled to a full representation on the floor of Congress, may no sinister or party arrangement influence, the state legislature to rob any portion of them of their votes and voice, by adopting a general ticket.

17. *The voice of the people*—Honestly interpreted it calls for an equitable division of the state into districts, that every district may send its own "honest and capable" representative to the national legislature.

18. *The majority of our last legislature in favor of banks and certain resolu-*

tions.—It is the right and happy privilege of our citizens to discard the unworthy, and when their just opinions of men are trampled on, and their prosperity dimmed by paper rags, 'tis a right and a privilege which we hope they will freely exercise.

19. *The minority of our last legislature in opposition to banks and certain resolutions*—Like the signers to the declaration of our independence, they knew their country's foes and their country's rights, and would not gratify the malice of the one, or neglect the other. May they be successful hereafter, as their ancestors were in earlier times.

20. *The paper money of Indiana*—A portion of it is engendered by a breach of our constitution and laws; and the whole of it is at variance with our prosperity and independence.—"A little physic may make a sick man well, but a full dose is sure to make a well man sick."

21. *The freedom of the press*—When it is controlled by a faction to slander private character and advocate rag shops, it is a disgrace to the national liberty and pure morality of our country.

22. *Missouri*—In the formation of her constitution, may she secure her own happiness, and carefully guard against banking confederacies.

23. *The fair daughters of the Union*—Next to God and our country, they occupy a place in our hearts.

The following volunteers were received.

From the president of the day Robert Buntin, Esq.—The pleasure we enjoy face to face.

From the vice-president of the day, Judge Ruble—Knox County.—She always "toes the trig;" her sentiments are the dictates of honesty and reflection,—may they predominate.

From G. W. Johnson, Esq.—Foot to foot, and breast to breast—let a lively spirit, or a true heart anticipate the sequel.

From the same—A long sword, and a tight scabbard, indicative of pleasure and peace.

From Mr. J. Ewing—Our next Governor.—May he be a man of strict integrity, and pure principles.

From Gen. H. Johnson.—May the intelligence and heroism which gave birth to our independence, always preserve it.

From Mr. J. Bruner.—May a union of the farmers and mechanics at the next election, secure propriety of conduct, and the advancement of their prosperity.

From Mr. ———, May banks and banking speculations, find a tomb in the spirit of reformation.

To the Citizens of Indiana.

NO. III.

Uprightness, prudence and sober sense after reading my first and second letters, will surely reflect that the present generations are acting only as trustees of the freedom and prosperity of future generations—and that a sacrifice of this freedom and prosperity will inevitably embrace a sacrifice of all the sacred privileges and rights which have heretofore upheld our prosperity and independence. Nor can such a sacrifice be made, without present ruin and future misery;—nor, I am sorry to add, can it be guarded against, at this moment, without strict integrity, watchfulness and care. If a simple exposition of the origin and effects of banking in this state, which is all I have yet attempted, renders this truth self-evident;—if its correctness be imprinted on our hearts as it pervaded the laws enacted by our fathers, it follows clearly, that the practices or policy, which leads us to betray our trust, or weakens that care and watchfulness necessary to preserve it, should be discarded from our counsels. When the people are groaning under such pecuniary difficulties, every dangerous proceeding of their representatives creates very just apprehensions; for every proceeding of that body forms a precedent, and every precedent will form an excuse for future innovation. Thus it may be, if the people tamely submit and sanction their late proceedings in regard to banks. Care and watchfulness, therefore, cannot be too awake at the next elections, for avarice and ambition never sleeps; while the virtuous and good—the honest husbandman, the industrious mechanic, and the calculating merchant, repose in heedless security, getting nothing for their labor, ingenuity or capital, but irredeemable paper; the palladium of their prosperity and safety is borne away or hoarded up by a few slaving bankers, and their happiness and independence may be lost forever. It can never be matter of astonishment that banking corporations or confederacies, without the necessary means to conduct their operations, and leading exclusively to the private advantage and emolument of a few, without any regard to the public good, or to the security of those who are even within the scope of their deadly influence, should through the legislature, struggle hard for a permanent ascendancy—so that they may control and direct the vital interests of the state. No, it cannot be wondered that they should struggle for this, for many of them are now in the situation of the professed gambler whose hopes and dependence are staked. Desperate efforts therefore, and shuffling and every kind of finesse might be expected; but as the prosperity of the state and the people at large, must be the suffering victims of all their schemes and avaricious proceedings, is it not strange that there should have been men in the last legislature, who were sent there to represent the people, yet would not unite to crush these destroying establishments. But to the contrary, labored incessantly to shield and if possible to strengthen them!

Citizens of Indiana; such of you as know the destructive effect of banking in this and every other country where it

has prevailed,—such of you as know that knavery, folly, ambition, or sheer ignorance, first engendered this despotism and deceptive scourge, called banking; such of you as have read and reflected on my two first letters, and feel an interest in the future happiness and advancement of your country, look into the journal of your last assembly—scrutinize the conduct of the men who represented you, and then act as your judgement dictates for the good of all. I make this call earlier than in the progress of my argument. I had originally intended, in order that the extracts which I shall presently give from the journals, may have time to circulate amongst the people, and that the bearing of many of my remarks hereafter, may be clearly understood. But dropping any merit in my labors, if the people on reading the following extracts, have not intelligence and virtue proportionate to the pressing calls of duty, to preserve their dearest rights and property; with an independent legislature, free from the sinister management of paper banks and paper managers, then may our much distressed and much abused state, prematurely furnish another example, that liberty and prosperity cannot survive virtue.

The extracts already published in the *Western Sun*, of the 10th June, I will merely refer to.—It would be needless in order to prove what was then demonstrated, that "the interests of the PEOPLE kicked the beam, when thrown into the balance with the banking interest," to bring them forward again when there exist so many additional proofs—the following be scrupulously examined.

In page 230 of the journal of the last session of your legislature, I discover a bill "to prevent any civil officer from holding any office in or belonging to any bank in this state," was on motion of Mr. Warner, of Knox district, indefinitely postponed. The votes were on the question of indefinite postponement, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Allen, Blake, Crisler, Dunbar, Ewing, Hay, Jelly, John, Lynn, Merrill, Morgan, Sullivan, Sutherland, Thomasson & Warner.—15

NOES—Messrs. Evans, Graham, Hill, Holman, Lindley, Maddox, Milroy, Ross, Thompson & Zenor.—11.

Thus a bill which would have guarded your JUDICIARY, at least from any direct influence of banks; that tribunal before whom all are liable to be arraigned; where property; your reputation; your liberty, must seek protection, when they become the sport of ignorance, or the victim of wickedness, was as you discovered above, rejected, or what amounts to the same thing, indefinitely postponed!

In page 241 of the Journal, it will be seen that Mr. Milroy moved to amend "the act" entitled an act for assessing and collecting the revenue" so as to subject bank stock to a tax of twenty five cents on each hundred dollars; and the votes on the question to adopt this amendment, were as follows:

AYES. Messrs. Chambers, Dunbar, Evans, Ewing, Graham, Grass, Lindley, Maddox, Merrill, Milroy, Ross, Thompson & Zenor.—13.

NOES. Messrs. Allen, Blake, Crisler, Hay, Hill, Holman, Jelly, John, Lynn, Morgan, Salor, Sullivan, Thomasson & Warner.—14.

Thus the legislature at that time rejected the motion, and while the poor man, who is the protector of his country in time of peril, would pay a tax on his only horse, the banker who debases the country, and lessens the value of its property and safety of its wealth, would pay nothing on his bank stock, to support the government!!

When the bill was before the senate however, it was amended by the insertion of the words "and on all bank stock actually paid in at the rate of twenty five cents on every hundred dollars," to be listed of the respective cashiers and collected of the corporation.—and on the question in the house to concur in this amendment, the votes were as follows:

AYES. Messrs. Chambers, Crisler, Dunbar, Evans, Ewing, Graham, Grass, Hill, Holman, John, Jelly, Lindley, Maddox, Merrill, Milroy, Ross, Salor, Sutherland, Sullivan, Thompson, Warner & Zenor.—23.

NOES. Messrs. Allen, Blake, Hay, Lynn, Morgan & Thomasson.—6.

It has since the listing, been positively asserted, that the returns of money paid in for stock, does not by a large amount, equal the return made by the last legislature.

I find in page 246 of the Journal, where the question was put to strike out from the enacting clause, a most salutary bill, entitled "a bill to prevent certain improper practices,"—declaring that "it should not be lawful for any company or association of individuals, to issue any note, certificate or bill of credit," to loan, exchange, or circulate, under the character or appearance of a bank note; and declaring it public fraud to do so, &c. &c. and the vote was as follows:

AYES. Messrs. Allen, Blake, Crisler, Dunbar, Hay, Jelly, John, Morgan, Salor, Sullivan, Sutherland, Thomasson & Zenor.—13.

NOES. Messrs. Evans, Graham, Hill, Holman, Lindley, Lynn, Maddox, Merrill, Milroy, Ross & Thompson.—11.

This last mentioned bill was introduced by Mr. Evans, from Gibson, one of the most efficient and intelligent members. It was founded clearly on the 10th article of your constitution, and might have saved great distress to many citizens, had it been adopted. But look at the same names on all questions that directly or indirectly affected the banks—surely the banks and not the people, were thought of!

I find in page 263 of the Journal, that Mr. Thomasson moved to amend "the act" entitled an act for assessing and collecting the revenue," by levying a tax of "3 per cent on all sums expended in the

erection of mills, and on cash on hand, or money loaned on interest;" and on the question the votes were as follows:

AYES. Messrs. Allen, Blake, Crisler, Jelly, Sullivan and Thomasson.—6.

NOES. Messrs. Chambers, Dunbar, Evans, Ewing, Graham, Grass, Hay, Hill, Holman, John, Lindley, Lynn, Maddox, Merrill, Milroy, Morgan, Ross, Salor, Sutherland, Thompson, Warner and Zenor.—23.

Thus we find some of the same men who opposed the tax on bank stock, wanting to levy a tax on the improvements of the country, and on the money safely deposited to the farmers chest!

I find in page 331 of the Journal, when the bill intended "to regulate the power and duties of incorporated banks in this state" was under consideration, "Mr. Thompson moved to amend the said bill by inserting immediately after the enacting clause the following, viz: That the stockholders of the several chartered banks in this state, shall be held bound and liable in their individual capacity for the amount of all notes issued by the banks of which they are stockholders, from and after the taking effect of this act"—and the question on that motion being put, the vote stood as follows:

AYES. Messrs. Chambers, Crisler, Dunbar, Evans, Ewing, Graham, Grass, Holman, John, Lindley, Maddox, Milroy, Ross, Salor, Thompson and Zenor.—16.

NOES. Messrs. Allen, Blake, Hay, Jelly, Lynn, Merrill, Morgan, Sullivan, Sutherland, Thomasson & Warner.—11.

Thus it appears some of the same men who voted for a certain resolution rendering the chartered paper "current money," and who thereby in my opinion, rendered the peoples money at the control of the state government, liable hereafter for its redemption, refused to make those who are immediately interested liable!

I find in page 339 of the Journal, when the bill "to authorize the demand and reception from the government of the U. S. of the net proceeds of the 3 per cent fund" was under consideration, "Mr. Ross moved to amend the said bill by inserting after the last section, the following proviso, to wit:—Provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any future general assembly of this state from withdrawing any funds deposited in any of the banks whenever they may deem it expedient, to appropriate the same, or when the solvency of said banks may become doubtful and on the question of its adoption, the votes were as follows:

AYES. Messrs. Chambers, Crisler, Evans, Ewing, Graham, Grass, Hill, John, Lindley, Maddox, Merrill, Milroy, Ross, Salor, Thompson, Warner and Zenor.—17.

NOES. Messrs. Blake Dunbar, Hay, Holman, Jelly, Lynn, Morgan, Sullivan, Sutherland and Thomasson.—10.

What might have been the effect if the noes, had rejected this proviso?

"Mr. Milroy moved to amend the said bill by inserting at the end of the aforesaid adopted proviso, the following, to wit:—provided that no deposit of the 3 per cent fund, shall be made in any bank of this state, unless such bank will at all times during such deposit, pay specie for their notes, on demand"—and on the question "shall this amendment be adopted?" the votes were as follows: "Ayes," Messrs. Evans, Graham, Lindley, Maddox, Milroy, Merrill and Ross.—7. All the rest of the members in the negative."

And on the final passage of the above mentioned bill, the ayes, on Mr. Milroy's amendment with the addition of Mr. Thompson, in all 8, were the only members who opposed it; the senate however, fortunately, for the people, stifled its existence, and thank God and Mr. Harrison for it. Mr. Harrison in senate moved its indefinite postponement—those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Baird, Beggs, Gray, Harrison, Little, and Montgomery—and those who voted against the Postponement, were Messrs. Cotton, Drew, Pennington and Poike.

The money is safe, where it is; it can lawfully be vested or expended, in no other way than is already provided; and as being deposited, in the bank of this state, would only rob the people, of the difference between good money and their depreciated paper—and enable them to throw more of the trash upon our heedless citizens, who if they had a bushel of it, every man would be in the situation of the miser, beggars in the midst of plenty—it would only tend to lower the value of property still more, and increase the present distress. MONEY in the treasury of the U. States, is a standard of value, but the paper of our banks, is a standard only of legislative "authority," or legislative folly—I know not which!

No more now, but you shall again hear from your friend,

CORN PLANTER.

FROM THE TOCSIN.

Silver Mine.—We have been informed by gentlemen of credibility that there has been a Silver Mine lately discovered in the late purchase in this state. The circumstances relating to it are these.—A few months ago a gentleman near the boundary line, was informed by an Indian, that there was a mine of this kind some where but refused to tell him where it was, unless the man would pay him fifty dollars, a horse, gun and several blankets, which the man did, and was taken to the place and brought away several pounds of the ore. He has since, we are told, bro't away about 3 hundred pounds; he refuses to tell where it is, but says, there is at least three waggon loads, already cast in bars by the Indians, which he intend to bring away. We have seen, (so