

tain head of most of our present grievances. I presented to your view the yeas and nays, the white and the black scrolls which are found in the last year's journal. If the proceedings I notice do not in many important points of view, bring to mind the *lusus nature* mentioned in a certain book, dignified as Fielding says, with the name of Aristotle, where two bodies were carried on one set of limbs, one of them shamming and occasionally parodying the other, then many people are led to err from a seeming resemblance!

When you see the same men attempt to levy a tax on all sums expended in the creation of Mills and refuse to levy a tax on Bank Stock—make the paper of our Banks "current," and not make the stockholders liable for the notes issued—refuse to guard our judiciary from any direct influence of banks, and endeavour to place the people's money, the three per cent fund, in possession of these banks without leaving it even in the power of any future assembly, to withdraw it when circumstances might require; when we see this clearly manifested in the journal of their doings it only remains for you to say after a full and fair view of the whole matter, whether there can be virtue or wisdom in such attempts, or in the establishments that would seek to produce such effects. When we look around at the present state of society, do we not see that banks and bank frauds have almost crushed the ancient barriers of morality and honest dealing? do we not see and feel, that the inconvenience, and frequent losses and useless expenditures their issues have unavoidably produced, have palsied the arm of industry, prostrated the land marks of discretion, and to an alarming extent, poisoned and destroyed the best feelings of our nature, and the common feelings of humanity?

Were I to admit that it is *gata* that first actuates the banks and not unprincipled ambition, yet is it not obvious that this unhallowed desire of gain becomes universally pernicious when not restrained by heavy responsibilities; and is it not always sure to generate the most base and destructive schemes to accomplish its views? On asking questions somewhat similar to these, a few days ago, the old adage of "mind your own business," was part of the reply given. I thought I had been so engaged, for as conceive, the subject matter forms a part of every man's business. But when this adage was first sanctioned it was certainly not believed that village bankers would ever attempt to lead & direct members of our legis.; or ever be tolerated in a free country, to make their equals dependant on them, in a way that would leave none but themselves any "business" to "mind"! it was not even expected then, that the rising generation of the present day would learn by striking examples in society, to lip *bank notes* from the very lips that should anxiously instill into their unpolluted minds moral and religious instruction! it was not then even imagined that the honest inhabitants of this country who happen to be in debt, would at this day be ruined by the advance on good money to make payment, or be dishonored and lose their credit if they do not pay! it was not then conceived possible for a few bankers to collect all the good money in the state, and reduce the value of property and the value of produce by their own depreciated issues, to almost nothing! no, these things appeared impossible to those who sanctioned that adage and who are now gone before us, at this time however, those who will choose to open their eyes need not ask can such things be?

We all know the safety and security of property and labour were the chief objects of law and government, we also know that as the wants of our citizens necessarily force them to barter one kind of property for another, or property for labour, that some common standard is indispensable to regulate the *value*, and that this is one of the chief objects and purposes of money. Now if the standard be itself variable and uncertain, must not all property and labour be variable and uncertain? The establishment of banks and the privileges and immunities granted to them by what is called law amongst us, have substituted their irredeemable paper for the precious metals, which had served by the general consent of all mankind, as a safe and undeviating standard; therefore it is that the acts of our legislature, has rendered our property and our labor, our credit and our standing, our morals and our conduct, so variable and uncertainty, that all have depreciated. This state of things could not be anticipated, when "mind your own business," was deservedly viewed as a golden rule; the progress and improvement of the country was not then retarded; nor was moral honesty and a desire to do good rec-

ved by any class of men, as a crime! But the change is not astonishing when we reflect that at the time that old saying was adhered to, our governor had never been a bank director; our judges were not one of them bank directors; our legislators dare not be bank directors,—and our clergymen would not worship mammon in any shape or pollute their hands with a bank directorship! No, no, in them days all our citizens venerated integrity and patriotism, and were studious to avoid every thing that would lessen the independence or prosperity of their country. Is this feeling predominant now?—All who runs may read. But no more of this. I will turn your attention to the inestimable work, entitled, "*The political effects of the paper system*," by the sage JOHN TAYLOR, of Caroline, Virginia. It is a book replete with correct information, strictly applicable to the times. Read the following extract attentively, I beseech of you; it shows that it is not owing to the *balance of trade* being against us, that we feel present distress;—and it shews much more emphatically than I could, the inevitable consequences of our present legislative system. It is clear to every man, that our yearly accession of population brings three times the additional capital amongst us, that any nominal balances of trade could require; yet our necessity and want yearly increases!

"If the balance of trade, as regulated by money, is against America, whence arise the enormous banking acquisitions, annually collected by the rich, thro' the instrumentality of paper? Admit that these do not arise from the labor of the community yet they are not the product of industry; and wealth accumulated without industry, is more likely to become the nidus of vice and monarchy, than of virtue and republicanism. Labor in civilized countries, is the object which tyranny invariably attacks—'tis of course the citadel which liberty defends. The degree of its safety, is the thermometer of good government."

As paper credit is not resolvable up to labor, it is insensible of the least degree of fellow feeling for labor.—What usage then must the latter expect under its government? Political property, is distinguishable from national property. Land cannot be increased by law—paper money may. Land, being incapable of an artificial multiplication, cannot by increasing its quantity, strengthen its influence—with paper the case is different. Land cannot in interest be at enmity with the public good—paper money is often so. Land cannot be incorporated by law, or by an exclusive interest, into a political junto—paper credit may. Land is permanent, paper fluctuating. A legislature, by a paper ledger, may transfer to themselves the lands of their constituents—a landed interest does not admit of intricate modifications. If the antithesis is just, the danger to be apprehended from the one, and the confidence which may safely be reposed in the other evidently evince (allowing the paper credit, at its present area, to be justly entitled to payment) that its legislative influence is an usurpation upon the constitution respecting both the rights of numbers, and the rights of property.

The majority of a nation is the natural enemy of a paper junto, because the legislative influence of the latter, acts upon, and is an usurpation from the former. The politics of a junto, may therefore be accurately anticipated; indeed its theory and practice in all ages are the same.

The effects which will ensue from legislation, usurped by a junto, are even more alarming, than that black catalogue of grievances, which will perpetually justify the declaration of independence.

1. Only one thousandth part of the people retains in reality a political existence. Political life is enjoyed by the power which influences the legislature. This influence is possessed by the few, and the many are only allowed once in a year, a kind of political spasm, and after one day's mockery of importance, sink again into its lethargy. A nominal election of, and an irresistible influence over the legislature, are things of real difference. The first is the shadow—the latter the substance of power. Yet demagogues of the paper junto have successively applied to republicanism the epithet "factious" because of its aversion to nominal representation—to sinecures—to patronage and to corrupt combinations for deceiving and plundering the community.

2. A paper junto will increase taxes and incur debts, because new debts will chiefly deposit themselves in the hands of old creditors, and both will enlist recruits.

3. It imposes all taxes, receives most taxes, and pays little taxes.

4. It borrows for the public, and lends in its corporate or individual capacity, making the contract for the public and with itself.

5. It will renew for itself that which it gave for itself—the charter of the bank: and assert that the *salus populi* consists in the safety of this contrivance.

6. It modifies paper credit, and erects paper contrivances to acquire wealth for itself, by such modifications and contrivances out of the public labor.

7. It will raise fleets and armies to defend itself against the nation, and make the state defray the expense of these *centinels* over the nation.

8. It will efface the principles of republicanism, by obstructing the growth of new states, by seizing every occurrence of producing equal wealth, and by sowing partisans, in offices created for the purpose, at the public expense.

9. It will distract the public mind, detach the national confidence by falsehood and artifice from its honest servants, and take advantage of the confusion generated by its own arts, avowedly to erect monarchy under pretence of restoring order.

10. It will endeavor to break the union itself, if the union should obstruct its designs.

11. It will render insurmountable the difficulty of reconciling state interests, from the necessity of consulting the clashing interests of a junto.

12. It will connect itself with a country governed by a paper junto, and avoid all intercourse where the will of the people is law.

13. Finally—a system of public plunder will plead for itself, by pretending to secure private property; and the office of an honest government will be thus assumed by a paper faction.

We assert not that the failure of annual elections, but that the failure of real representation and responsibility, is the commencement of tyranny. Admit that the first idea may be false, because it is trite, yet incontestably the second cannot be refuted by the *naked form of election*.

The unavoidable conclusion now presents itself. A constitutional expulsion of a stock jobbing paper interest, in every shape, out of the state legislature, can alone recover the lost principles of a representative government, and save the people from being owned—bought—or sold."

Your attention will again be required, by your old friend,

CORN PLANTER.

SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at cost and carriage, and afford any reasonable time for payment, an invoice of goods amounting to about \$500, being the residue of his stock. The Goods consist of—

Leno Muslin, ribbons, fancy trimming, looking-glasses, fine scissors, brass and plated candlesticks, weavers reeds, gunlocks and flints, curry combs, round and square bolts, spectacles, coffee mills, HL hinges, mill saws, sash saws, iron rim and pad locks, beads, plated Indian ware, &c. &c.

With an assortment of

Murray's School Books, And some *PATENT MEDICINE*. The whole will be sold together, and might be an object to any person, whose assortment requires such articles.

JNO. EWING.

TO RENT,

The House on the Hill, now occupied by Mr. Stout.—Possession will be given on the first day of August. Apply as above.

July 15. 26—3

A Large, well finished, and airy ROOM, in the second story of the building on Water-street, a part of which is now occupied as a Store by Mr. Tomlinson. This room being in the centre of business, is well situated for an office, and suitable for any professional person. The terms are low.—For particulars, apply to

Mrs COOK, on the premises.

Vincennes, July 18, 1820. 29f

GEORGE McDONALD, (ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW)

HAS removed his office to the house next below Gen. HARRISON'S—Wood-st. He will practice in the Supreme Court of the State, the United States District Court, and the Circuit Courts of Knox, Davis, Sullivan and Vigo counties.

All business committed to his care, will be punctually attended to. Vincennes, Dec. 8, 1819.

LIST of LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Vincennes, In. the quarter ending the 30th June, 1820, which if not taken out before the expiration of three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A.	K.
Adams Thomas	Kinney Isaac C. 2.
Ashbrook Wm. C.	Kimmell Anthony
Andre Major Pierre	Kippes Joseph
Arnold Caleb	L.
Arnell James	Logan John
Bush John	Lovell Timothy
Butler Josiah	Linton Lawson
Butler Joshua	Lemon Maria
Benfield John	Lanterman James
Brown John	Littell Abraham
Beckes B. V. 3	M.
Bailey John Jr.	Moore John
Bruce Wm.	McClure Robert
Blackmer Wash-	Mays James
burn 2	Morgan Charles
Baker Rev. Job M.	Mitchell Joseph
Buchanan Thomas	Manning Samuel
Burr Laban	Marcum Marvel
Baird James	McCart Charles
Bacus Enos	Montgomery Samuel
Bedford Benjamin	Medford William 2
Bonome Jean Bap-	McClure Nathaniel
tiste	McCammon Wm. 2
Baird Joseph	Matanley Miss Jane
Baldy David 2	Moyers Rhudy
Bennett Catharine	Marsh Elihu
Bennett George	Miller James A.
Banford Moses	McCullough James 3
Boos Henry Jr. 2	McElroy Arch'd.
Bicknell John 2	McClure Andrew
Brinbery Isaac	Mc Bride Hugh
Brigman John	Mahle Charles
Briggs Abraham	Mondo John
Brown William	McNelly Jeremiah
Bartram Jas. A.	N.
Beamon Lynes	Nabb James
Baird James Y.	Neely Charles
C.	Neely Matthew
Carrn William	Norton S.
Codd George	Newcomb Paul
Chappell Amos	Northrop Lewis
Caldwell James	O.
Clark John	Olney Benjamin
Chunn Major John T.	O'Flaherty James
Collins Joseph	P.
Chinn Betsey	Powers Henry L.
Constney Henry	Postlewaite Isaac
Campbell Robert L.	Plessing Daniel
Chappell Savel	Parsons Thomas
Cunningham John	Proprietors of the
Coon Isaac	Brewery
Chute Daniel 2	Potter Arnold
Colhoun James	Pace William
Cumming George	Prior James
M. 2	Pettes Benjamin
Colegrove Geo. W.	Prince William
Chandler Lura	Pea Abraham
Cupples Moses	Perry Richard
Claypoole Dr. John	Peckham Lewis
Collins Moses	Pitcher John Esq. 2
Chute D. & I.	Patton Thomas
Cook John T.	Pancoast Sam'l. 2
Cory David	Patterson Arthur 2
Clerk of Johnson	R.
County, Ill.	Risley David
Colman Elizabeth	Rushville Mr.
Chadwick George	Roseman Thos. or
Cory Joseph	Jos.
D.	Roberts James
Dooling Mrs. S. 2	Raper William
Dolan M.	Richtez Charles
Duncan Robert	Ramsay Samuel
Duncan Wm.	Raper Robert
Dubaugh Sarah	Rush Samuel
Dana Edmund	Rankin James
Dougherty John	Rankin Wm.
Dunlap John	Raper Rebecca
Davison William	Richardson John 2
Davis Francis	Riley O.
Dickson John	Rumsey John 3
Doyal Edward &	S.
Simon	Spencer William
E.	Share Christian
English Amri	Stobbs Samuel
Elmott Chester	Shannon Wm.
Edgerton Wm.	Stuckey Samuel
Elder Eli	Shields John
Eastburn Robert	Sandford Isaac
Embrece Wm.	Summers Michael
F.	Stuke Frederick
Fleming Mr.	Storms John
Finn David	Scandin James
Frazer Levi	Seobey James
Francis Wm.	Steen John M. D.
Fraley Capt John	Slurr Elias
Foster Thomas 2	Stewart Charles N.
G.	F.
Gamble Mr.	Scott Gabriel
Goldsby John	Stevens Ezra
Godfrey Eleazer 2	Stewart John
Gibson John	Smith Bastion
Gatewood Mr.	Smith George
Goil Cyrus	Stanley Thomas
Gilmour Patrick	Stallman William 2
Glenn William	Smith Caroline 2
Gamble James	Sheriff of Knox
Gamble William	County 4
Griggs John	T.
Green Rob't. W.	Trowbridge John F.
Glass Thomas	Taylor Josiah
Gillespie Jen	Taylor Cornelius
Guillem Peter or	Thomson James B.
Peter Geay	Todd Robert
Geay Peter 3	Thornton Benjamin
Galup Wm. W.	Times James
Gaston Thomas	Thompson Samuel
Gibbs Elijah	Travers Daniel
H.	Taylor Walter 4
Hanley Jane	V.
Holt Henry	Vance Joshua
Harris Samuel	Vaught, Campbell
Hendricks Hiram	& Co.
Hendricks Samuel	Vanwinkle David
Henry Isaac N.	Van Wick Wm.
Hedge Elijah	W.
Hagan Walter	Wyant George
Haring Jackson	West Philip
Holland John C.	Westfall Abraham
Hoyt James	Woods Wm. G.
Harrill Anderson	Williams Isaac
Harris Allen T. 3	Worden Clark
Hinkley Mark	Wear Andrew
Homan Jeremiah	Wells Davis
Higbush Wm.	West Roger
Hoell William	Webster Wm.
Harper Henry	Wilson John
Horton John S.	Washburn Thomas
Hathfield Jonas	Wallis John
J.	Williamson John M.
Jones Thomas Jr.	Wilson James H.
	Westfall Rebecca

Jones Elizabeth
Johnson James
Jack James
Jamieson Hugh
Jarland John
Junkins James
Junkin William
Johnston G. W. 3
G. R. C. SULLIVAN, P. M.

William Mr.
Widner Rebecca
Whitton Robert
Williams Acor
Zichlin Abm. F.

Persons enquiring for letters in the above list, must say they are advertised.

It must be explicitly understood that no credit can be given on postage, nor any money received for it, except round specie, or the notes of such banks as pay specie.

Newspaper postage payable quarterly in advance. 28w3

LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-office at Palestine, Illinois, on the 30th of June, 1820.

William Bowen	Robert A Miller
Shadrach B. A. Carter	Jonathan Mayo
George Damon	Jonathan Newby
Sewell Goodnager	Katharine Phelon
John Gallaher	William Reed
Elijah Harper	William Whitley
Samuel Hedrick	Thomas Young.

Nothing but land office money will be received for postage.—Newspaper postage must be paid, or the papers retained in the office.

WILLIAM WILSON, P. M.

THE PARTNERSHIP

Of SHULER, WOOD, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having unsettled accounts with the said firm, will call on JEREMIAH WOOD, for a settlement; and all persons indebted, are hereby called on to make immediate payment to him. He will receive WHEAT at the Vincennes Steam Mill, provided it be delivered within four weeks.

L. S. SHULER,
JEREMIAH WOOD,
JOHN D. WOOLVERTON.
July 8th 1820. 29—3t

75 Dollars

REWARD!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's plantation, in Franklin county, state of Alabama, near Florence, on the 7th of this month,

Three Negroes,

CHARLES, and his wife MELBERRY, and SAM.

CHARLES is about five feet eight or ten inches high, thirty-six or seven years old; was raised near the Falls of Tar River, in the state of North-Carolina; is very sensible; has but one eye, and I am told can write, and may have procured a pass for all three. He has a quantity of clothing, among which is a blue coarse surtout coat, a blue stripe waistcoat, a pair of shoe-boots, a pair of coarse tow cloth pantaloons, and shirt. He is a coarse carpenter, and can saw very well with the whip saw.

MELBERRY, the wife of Charles, is of common size, twenty-eight or nine years of age; has a variety of clothing with her, several dresses of calico and white cambric. She is a sickly woman, and has a yellowish complexion.

SAM is low and chunky, very thick lips, with a down look, about 35 years of age; his clothing is not remembered, except a brown coat of very coarse coating, which fits him badly. He has a rupture in the lower part of his abdomen, and commonly wears a belt.

All of them I expect are free from marks of the whip, as neither of them has ever been stricken since I owned them, which is about five years. It is supposed they were carried off by some white men, and that they will aim for the state of Illinois, Indiana or Ohio, or go back to the county of Edgecombe, in North-Carolina.

The above reward will be given for securing in any gaol out of this state, and a liberal reward will be paid if taken in this state.

THEO. W. COCKBURN.

State of Alabama, Franklin co. 4. miles south of Florence, 12th June, 1820.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued from the Clerk's office of the Gibson Circuit Court, and directed to the Sheriff of Warrick County: There will be sold at the house of Adam Young in Boonville on the 22d. of July—One Hundred acres of Land adjoining the Town of Boonville, it being part of the S. E. Quarter of Sec. No. 26 and part of the S. E. Quarter of Sec. No. 35 in Township No. 5 South, of Range No. 8 West—taken as the property of John Barker, to satisfy said Execution in favour of Samuel Montgomery—Sale to commence between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.; Terms of sale, Gold or Silver coin, or such money as will at that time be received at the Land Office in Vincennes, in payment of lands of the United States.

MINOR LEWRIGHT, D. S. W. C.
Boonville, July 8th, 1820. 29—ids.