

main head of most of our present grievances. I presented to your view the years 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 *lusu natura* 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 shaming and occasionally parrying 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 erection 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 peoples' 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 unmercifully produced, have paisioned 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 *gala* 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 legisl.; 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 unprincipled generation of the present day would learn by striking examples in society, to lisp *bank notes* from the very lips that should anxiously instill into their unpoluted 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 uncertain, 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 received

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 shews 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 "factions" 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 effects 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 *centrals* 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 sewing 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 part 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.

TO LET,

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 M'DONALD,

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 Kipps Joseph
Arnold Caleb L.
Arnell James Logan John
B. Lovell Timothy
Bush John Linton Lawson
Butler Josiah Lemon Maria
Butler Joshua Lanterman James
Benfield John Littell Abraham
Brown John M.
Beckes B. V. 3 Moore John
Bailey John Jr. McClure Robert
Bruce Wm. Mayes James
Blackmer Washburn 2 Morgan Charles
Baker Rev. Job M. Mitchell Joseph
Buchanan Thomas, Manning Samuel
Burr Labun Marcum Marvel
Baird James Mc Carty Charles
Bacus Enos Montgomery Samuel
Bedford Benjamin Medford William 2
Bonome Jean Baptiste M. McCammon Wm. 2
Mataley Miss Jane Moyers Rhudy
Baird Joseph Mayes Eilhu
Baldy David 2 Miller James A.
Bennett Catharine, McCullough James 3
Bennett George McElroy Arch'd.
Banford Moses McClure Andrew
Boes Henry Jr. 2 McBride Hugh
Bicknell John 2 Mondo Charles
Brinberry Isaac Mondo John
Brigman John McNelly Jeremiah N.
Briggs Abraham Nabb James
Brown William Neeley Charles
Bartram Jas. A. Neeley Matthew
Beaman Lynes Norton S.
Baird James Y. Newcomb Paul
C. Norton O. Northrop Lewis
Carns William Olney Benjamin
Codd George O'Flaherty James
Chappell Amos Powers Henry L.
Caldwell James Postlewaite Isaac
Clark John P.
Chum Major John T. Plessing Daniel
Collins Joseph L. Parsons Thomas
Chinn Betsey Campbell Robert L.
Constney Henry Parsons Proprietors of the
Chum Major John T. Brewery
Cunningham John Powers Henry L.
Coon Isaac Postlewaite Isaac
Chute Daniel 2 Plessing Daniel
Colhoun James Patterson Arthur 2
Cumming George M. 2
Cory David Powers Richard
Clerk of Johnson R.
County, Ill. Risley David
Colman Elizabeth Rusheville Mr.
Chadwick George Roseman Thos. or
Cory Joseph Jos.
Dooling Mrs. S. 2 Roberts James
Dolahan M. Raper William
Duncan Robert Raper Robert
Duncan Wm. Rush Samuel
Dubaugh Sarah Rankin James
Dana Edmund Rankin Wm.
Dougherty John Raper Rebecca
Dunlap John Richardson John 2
Davison William Riley O.
Davis Francis Runsey John 3
Dickson John S.
Doyal Edward & Spencer William
Simon E. Share Christian
English Amri Stolby Samuel
Elliott Chester Shannon Wm.
Edgerton Wm. Stuckey Samuel
Elder Eli Shields John
Eastburn Robert Sandford Isaac
Embree Wm. Summers Michael
F. Stukeley Frederick
Fleming Mr. Storrs John
Flinn David Scantlin James
Frazee Levi Scobey James
Francis Wm. Steen John M. D.
Fraleigh Capt. John Foster Thomas 2
Foster Thomas 2 Slur Elias
G. Stewart Charles N.
Gamble Mr. F.,
Goldsby John Scott Gabriel
Godfrey Eleazer 2 Stevens Ezra
Gibson John Stewart John
Gatewood Mr. Smith Bastion
Goff Cyrus Stanley Thomas
Gilmour Patrick Stulman William 2
Glen 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
Guillain Peter or Thornton Benjamin
Peter Geay Times James
Geay Peter 3 Thompson Samuel
Ganup Wm. W. Travers Daniel
Gaston Thomas Taylor Waller 4
Gibbs Elijah V.
H. Vance Joshua
Hanley Jane Vaught, Campbell
Holt Henry & Co.
Harris Samuel Van Winkle David
Hendricks Hiram Van Wick Wm.
Hendricks Samuel W.
Henry Isaac N. Wyant, George
Hedge Elijah West Philip
Hagan Walter Westfall Abraham
Haring Jackson Woods Wm. G.
Holland John C. Williams Isaac
Hoy James Worden Clark
Harrill Anderson Wm. Davis
Harris Alten T. 3 Wear Andrew
Hinkley Mark H. Davis
Homau Jeremiah Highsmith Wm.
Highsmith Wm. West Roger
Hoell William Webster Wm.
Harper Henry Wilson John
Horton John S. Wilson John H.
Hilliard Jonas Williamson John M.
Jones Thomas Jr. Wilson James H.
Junkins James Westfall Rebecca

Junkins James Z.
Junkin William Z.
Johnston G. W. 3 Zichlin Abram, F.
G. R. C. SULLIVAN, P. M.

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 species, or the notes of such banks as pay species.

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 Katharine Phelon
Sewell Goodhue William Reed
John Gallaher William Whitley
Elijah Harper Thomas Young
Samuel Hedrick

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. 29-3

75 Dollars

R E W A R D!
RANAWAY from the Subscribers 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 Warren 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 N. 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 LEEWRIGHT, D. S. W. C.
Boonville, July 8th, 1820. 29-3ds.