

POETRY.

From the Kentucky Herald.

TO INFANCY.

Hail Infancy! sweet smiling flower,
Whose pleasures meet with no alloy;

'Tis only in thy happy hour
We taste of true and real joy.

The heart then free and unconfin'd,
Knows naught that misery can bestow;

To sportive fancy gives the mind,
Nor feels the dread of future woe—
But ah! too soon thy joys are o'er—
Too soon thy fleeting charms are gone;

The sports that pleas'd delight no more—
The clouds of grief begin to dawn.

The mind arriv'd at riper age,
Feels all the ills of human life,
When launch'd upon the world's wide stage,
Where's naught but care and troubl'd strife.

Sees Merit sink by cruel scorn,
In Poverty's obscure retreat;
Sees vice triumphant—Hope forlorn
Sees virtue trampled under feet.

Then Infancy! sweet smiling flower,
O why dost thou so quickly flee!
Since only in thy happy hour,
We taste of pleasure pure and free.

From the New-York Columbian.

ROGUES OUT—ROGUES IN.

A TOUCH AT THE BANKS.

Friend in the grommet coat, with staff
and spear,

What is your business—what your duty here?

"To watch the bank"—The bank! why tell me pray,

Think you the bank is likely to run away?

"No, no—but rogues and thieves, those cursed chaps,

Might break the locks and doors, and steal perhaps,

And I am paid for standing here all night,

To catch or frighten them, and keep all right."

Well, since you are paid for't watch-man stand thy post,

And see no stiver of the cash is lost: At the same time, permit me friend to doubt,

Such mighty dangers from the rogues without:

I'd think the money better far applied, If you were paid for catching rogues inside.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

FATE OF THE PILOT BOAT PATRIOT.

It will be recollect'd by many of our readers that during the late war with England, the above named pilot boat was despatched to Charleston for the purpose of bringing to this city Mrs. ALLSTON, lady of the then governor of South Carolina, and daughter of col. Burr, formerly vice-president of the U. S. Mrs. Allston was in a delicate state of health at the time, and unable to travel by land—TIMOTHY GREENE, esq. of this city, an intimate friend of governor Allston's family, proceeded to Charleston, in the pilot boat, for the purpose of accompanying Mrs. A. on the voyage.

From the time they embarked and sailed from Charleston no tidings whatever had ever been heard of the vessel or any one on board. It was at first supposed that the vessel must have been captured by a British cruiser, but after a lapse of time that hope was abandoned. Notwithstanding the weather was mild and favorable for several days after the vessel left Charleston, and such as to render her loss mysterious, up to the present time, no other idea of the melancholy circumstance had prevailed, than that the vessel must have founders at sea, or run under during a chase.

But the mystery is at length developed—for the honor of human nature, it were to be wished that the facts had never been revealed, and that the following horrid tale had been buried with the wretches who told it.

A gentleman recently from New-Orleans, has communicated to a friend of the family of the late Mr. Greene, that two of the Pirates, lately sentenced to suffer death at New-Orleans, confessed that they composed part of the crew of the above Pilot Boat Patriot! that after being at sea two or three days, and near the shore, they rose upon the captain and passengers, and confined them below—when they stood close in shore, and after plundering the passengers of a considerable sum of money and plate belonging mostly to Mrs. Allston, they launched the boat and scuttled the vessel, which soon filled and went

down with the unfortunate inmates confined below! The dreadful tragedy was performed in the dead of night. These wretches succeeded in reaching the shore with the boat, and had thus far escaped detection and punishment of this horrible brime.

WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, JULY 22, 1820.

Reports are in circulation that an illegal assemblage of persons, has taken place in Cincinnati, on the subject of banks. These reports, however, are so various as respects the proceedings of the two parties, that we have too much hesitation which to believe, and shall withhold making any statement on the subject for the present. But this we will observe, that notwithstanding the flagrant abuse which is practised by bankers and their followers, upon the people; is derogating from the true principles and character of Americans, to resort to MOBBING. The people have it in their power, legally to put down all those sources of evil, and having the glorious privilege of self government, or choosing those who are to rule them, and enact laws for them; they should resort to that remedy instead of pursuing a course which can only be justifiable in a monarchy, where the word of a despot is a law, and the chief aim to oppress those who can only gain redress by a resort to force.

So soon as we receive an authentic account of the affair above mentioned our readers shall have it laid before them.

We are requested to state that J. B. DRENNON, Esq. has declined being a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election.

We are authorised to announce ELEAZER B. CARTER, & ANDREW GARDNER, as candidates for Coroners.

To the Citizens of Indiana.

NO. V.

Only a few years since, while we were yet a territory, this "land of the brave," and this "home of the free," moved forward with a young and vigorous step—now she cannot move without stumbling. Those who have had the chief direction of her destiny, have by their avarice, folly and ambition, produced this change; and rendered all her movements now, like those of an old and weak animal climbing a hill of sand.

In my previous letters to you, I think it is rendered apparent, that our rulers and legislators have caused us now to be visited with almost all the afflictions of Job; and that they have his patience only in electioneering for office, without the sincere and animating faith and disposition that changed his afflictions into blessings. When oppression and adversity, are *partial* in a community, we seldom for a short time, hear the cry of distress—nor is it until all but "the few" are affected, that every man will discover the cause to be of magnitude. In all countries not governed by a *professed* despotism, the wheels of trade and the prosperity of society, are supported by that great body of population which every where consist of *farmers* and *mechanics*; their wants it is true, are fewer than those of the powerful, who live by exactations drawn from them; but as the wealth of every nation or people, is its *labor*, it is their happiness that may be called general happiness—it is their prosperity that can be called general prosperity. Now, have this class of men been protected in this state, by legislatures elected by themselves? Has it not been demonstrated that the present want and distress which visits almost every door, has been produced by legislative sanction to banks; and the existence of banks in defiance of legislative sanction?

Let every considerate man who has examined the journal of our last assembly, doubt this, if even a possibility to hang a doubt on can remain, and then determine before the election day, if the faculties or views of a majority of the members, was not more than problematical?

On hearing and examining the expositions and plausible justifications, of those members who strayed farthest, do we not find that they are now so well acquainted with our sufferings and sentiments, that instead of daring to defend their injurious and desperate course upon principle, they can merely plead want of "instructions." Their occasional cunning no doubt teaches that this is a shorter and perhaps a surer road to the great object of their hopes, and the full accomplishment of banking and ambitious desires.

By ardent declarations and professed intentions, and a pretended zeal for the country, all such men may endeavor to conceal the designs and intentions it might be injurious openly to avow. The evidence of all history, conveys to prove that this is the method adopted by banking and other confederacies, to acquire power and destroy the liberties and rights of the people. Men

conversant in the art of flattery, may for a short time, impose upon the thoughtless, who estimate the merits of men by their *professions*,—not by the abilities and independence they display, or the beneficence, or the equity of their *conduct*.

The reflecting portion of our citizens, however, who judge men by their *conduct*, not by their *professions*, will never be deceived twice, by men who have little to recommend them but pre-emption, and the dependence that has grown out of their folly or incapacity. By the constitution, our legislature are the conservators of the people's safety, freedom and prosperity; by their oaths they are certainly bound to remove all *nuisances* that

with the selfish interests of a few paper issuers. Did a majority of the last legislature shew a willingness to remove such nuisances, although their existence is directly at war with our constitution?—They did not. Now when a band of legislators arrogantly assume a power in direct opposition to our wishes and sentiments, to dictate to Congress and the

resident of the U. States, by unjust and impolitic resolutions—when we see the

same men strengthening and shielding the avarice and monstrous imbecility of

our banks—when we see them tax all the

industry of the country, and refuse to tax

bank stock,—while we see them urge the

placing of the people's money in these

banks, at the same time refuse to pass a

law for saving the reputation and prop-

erty of the people from becoming the

scarcify of spurious nuisances and un-

constitutional Steam Mill Banking.—

What are the feelings that start sponta-

neous in the freeman's bosom? Should

not the Legislature remove such oppres-

ive *nuisances*—and have they not the

power of repealing the charters as they

are *called*, which have generated and

produced these state grievances? Have

they the power of declaring hostilities

against one of our most deserving, and

certainly one of our most honorable, in-

dependent, intelligent and faithful pub-

lic servants, now in the Senate of the U.

States, and against even the President of

the U. States; and do they want the

power of restraining, regulating or "put-

ting down" the banks, so that they might

not hereafter be hurtful? If they be

sanctioned in abusing the exercise of the

former power, then is our freedom and

respectability bartered; and if as we

well know they have the *latter*, let us

hereafter lodge it in safe hands, that will

exercise it freely. That the legislature

have power to regulate, and under certain

existing circumstances, completely

destroy the powers they have granted to

banks, is unquestionable. Our legisla-

ture can as easily repeal an act chartering

banks, granted only on certain condi-

tions, as they can any other injurious

act, when the powers granted have been

abused, and the conditions not adhered

to. They can repeal such an act as eas-

ily as they can change a county seat, or a

road side, or any other act which may

have enticed our citizens to resist or con-

tribute either labor, property or money.

To give this opinion, may be viewed as

presumption in an humble individual

who is perfectly aware, that certain

would-be-thought great lawyers, are di-

rect agents, or indirectly concerned in

our paper machines. Be this as it may,

I am the *public's* advocate; I have nev-

er yet shrunk from a *conceived* duty;

and shall not do it on this occasion, even

though I be forced to address the *high-*

est legal tribunal existing in the state.—

For the present I will leave the subject of

charters to the reflection of my readers;

and although I have yet only pointed out

a few of the innumerable evils and disad-

vantages, and oppressions, and imposi-

tions, resulting from our banking sys-

tem, and the manner it has been conducted,

still, I feel willing if possible, to discover

if any general good can under any cir-

cumstances, result from it; or if the in-

juries it inflicts are accompanied by any

advantages whatever—*except the su-*

perior gain of its dependent directors.

Let us enquire then with all possible anxiety,

of what advantage is the state bank of

Indiana, to the citizens of the state?

We find on examination, almost all

the debts due to this bank, are due by its

directors and a few partisans; therefore

to them, and through them, its issues are

chiefly made. It will not issue any of its

own notes, but trades entirely in those of

its "ricketty" branches, some of which

have circulated notes payable "two

years after date"—and then may be re-

deemed with no other medium than the

unprecedented *Steam Mill*, not signed,

altho' put into circulation, by the judge

whose name is attached as "agent."—

The *mother* bank in Vincennes may be

said to pay specie; but there are few if

any notes payable here in general circu-

lation, and the chief business she now

does, is said to be in the way of ex-