

## 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 be-  
stow;  
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 trou-  
bling 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 program 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—both 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 recollected 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 gov-  
ernor of South Carolina, and daugh-  
ter of col. Burr, formerly vice-presi-  
dent 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 All-  
ston'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 cru-  
izer, but after a lapse of time that  
hope was abandoned. Notwithstand-  
ing the weather was mild and fa-  
vorable 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 mel-  
ancholy circumstance had prevailed,  
than that the vessel must have found-  
ered at sea, or run under during a  
craze.

But the mystery is at length devel-  
oped—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, late-  
ly sentenced to suffer death at New  
Orleans, confessed that they compos-  
ed 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 pas-  
sengers, 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 trag-  
edy 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 crime.

## WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, JULY 22, 1820.

Reports are in circulation that an il-  
legal assemblage of persons, has taken  
place in Cincinnati, on the subject of  
banks. These reports, however, are  
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 flag-  
rant abuse which is practised by bankers  
and their followers, upon the people; it  
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 privi-  
lege 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 monar-  
chy, 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 ac-  
count of the affair above mentioned our  
readers shall have it laid before them.

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

We are authorized 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 for-  
ward 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, fol-  
ly 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 disposi-  
tion that changed his afflictions into bless-  
ings. 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 coun-  
tries not governed by a professed despotism,  
the wheels of trade and the prosper-  
ity 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 exactions  
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 legisla-  
tures elected by themselves? Has it  
not been demonstrated that the present  
want and distress which visits almost ev-  
ery door, has been produced by legisla-  
tive sanction to banks; and the existence  
of banks in defiance of legislative sanc-  
tion? Let every considerate man who  
has examined the journal of our last as-  
sembly, 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 problemat-  
ical? 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 ac-  
quainted with our sufferings and senti-  
ments, that instead of daring to defend  
their injurious and desperate course upon  
principle, they can merely plead want of  
"instructions." Their occasional run-  
ning no doubt teaches that this is a short-  
er and perhaps a surer road to the  
great object of their hopes, and the full  
accomplishment of banking and ambi-  
tious desires. By ardent declarations  
and professed intentions, and a pretend-  
ed zeal for the country, all such men may  
endeavor to conceal the designs and in-  
tentions it might be injurious openly to  
avow. The evidence of all history, con-  
curs to prove that this is the method ad-  
opted by banking and other confederac-  
ies, 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 thought-  
less, who estimate the merits of men by  
their professions,—not by the abilities  
and independence they display, or the  
penitence, or the equity of their conduct.  
The reflecting portion of our citizens,  
however, who judge men by their con-  
duct, not by their professions, will never  
be deceived twice, by men who have lit-  
tle to recommend them but pre-emption,  
and the dependence that has grown out  
of their folly or incapacity. By the con-  
stitution, our legislature are the conserva-  
tors of the peoples safety, freedom and  
prosperity; by their oaths they are cer-  
tainly bound to remove all nuisances that  
injure or effect either of these, although  
such removal might materially interfere

with the selfish interests of a few paper  
issuers. Did a majority of the last legis-  
lature shew a willingness to remove such  
nuisances, although their existence is di-  
rectly at war with our constitution?—  
They did not. Now when a band of le-  
gislators arrogantly assume a power in  
direct opposition to our wishes and senti-  
ments, to dictate to Congress and the  
President 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 peoples 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  
sacrifice 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-  
sive 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 cer-  
tain existing circumstances, completely  
destroy the powers they have granted to  
banks, is unquestionable. Our legisla-  
ture can as easily repeal an act charter-  
ing banks, granted only on certain con-  
ditions, 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 easy  
as they can change a county seat, or a  
road site, or any other act which may  
have excited 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 advocate; I have never  
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 system,  
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 sinister  
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 "rickety" 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,  
alho' 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 cir-  
culation, and the chief business she now  
does, is said to be in the way of ex-  
change,—selling eastern funds which it  
is presumed is received through the depos-  
its from the land office, to merchants and  
others at a heavy advance. The paper  
of the branches of this bank, is deposited  
or collected in quantities, on the verge of  
the state, in all directions; and let a trav-  
eller approach us from either of the ad-  
joining states, he is in every little town,  
or tavern, accosted with enquiries for  
good money, and an offer of 20, 30, or 40  
per cent in this trash, for the exchange.  
The traveller is told this branch paper  
will answer all his purposes in this state,  
"according to law"; thus all good mon-  
ey is kept out of circulation. Shall I now  
ask if such proceedings do not render this  
bank a ruinous nuisance to nineteen  
twentieths of the people? Were the ex-  
penses of this bank, which must be heav-  
y, entirely dispensed with, and the re-  
ported, the Galt-like vaunted capital  
distributed again into the hands of the  
honest stockholders, would it not do more  
good than all her paper issues—and glad-  
den the heart of many desponding and  
almost ruined citizens? What is the  
branch paper effecting at this moment?  
Is it not acting on the body politic as a  
stupifying poison does on the human sys-  
tem;—it soothes at the expense of our  
stamina, but inevitably leads to death and  
destruction. I confess I have witnessed  
as much agitation at the cross, chilling  
looks of bankers, and bank directors, and  
bank agents, as I suppose there may have  
been in Olympus, when in days of yore,  
old Jupiter knit his brow, or shook his  
grizzly phiz; but this was when bank  
power was flourishing—when the views  
and wishes of a few designing men could  
influence an assembly of intelligent stock-  
holders, to vote down the scale of votes  
laid down in their own charter—and  
when they could thus change the charac-

ter of the bank, and elect a few subser-  
vient dependents as directors, with but a  
moiety of the stock! Will the people  
now be made the dupes of such conduct,  
and to please such an aristocracy, elect  
to the legislature, who because they  
had no "instructions" could sacrifice  
their prosperity and freedom, to this in-  
iquitous paper jumbo? Will the people  
by their votes say, that their earnings and  
property shall go to pamper judges, gov-  
ernors, clergymen, lawyers and legisla-  
tors, with their aspiring agents? Will  
they sanction and support men who build  
their schemes of aggrandizement upon  
improving the people by paper  
tricks;—and when the end be accom-  
plished, may easily convert the power  
and greatness thus acquired, to the total  
overthrow of every personal and political  
right? Will the people I now ask,  
submit to what has transpired—will they  
yield support to men whose measures  
would make sacrifices of solid wealth, to  
prop and flatter those who care only for  
gain—and nothing for consequence?—  
NO; I will hope for better things; and  
even though heedlessness, or intrigue, or  
misunderstanding cause my disappoint-  
ment, still I shall never sanction such  
conduct, or be passive or subservient to  
such insupportable injury and oppres-  
sion. If the people however, or a major-  
ity of them, suffering as all now are, will  
by their votes support this privileged or-  
der of bankers and the views they enter-  
tain, it would clearly be a complete sacri-  
fice of freedom and rights guaranteed to  
them by their ancestors—if they support  
such views, it must be because they do  
not see the ruin and distress, the pov-  
erty and dependence, which must inevita-  
bly follow—or it may be because they are  
deceived or deceive themselves; proba-  
bly because they judge men by declara-  
tions and mere appearances, instead of  
adopting the only true standard—AC-  
TIONS. But a wise and free people com-  
posed of farmers, mechanics and traders,  
cannot long be in error; their feelings  
and interest when trampled under foot  
for the advantage of banks and bankers,  
will operate in due time; and it is most  
devoutly hoped they will operate at the  
August election. As to the general ef-  
fect of banking transactions as conduct-  
ed in this state, no man of common sense  
and common honesty, who has read my  
last letter or thought upon the matter,  
can doubt. They tend to ruin the farm-  
er, the mechanic, and the merchant—  
to change them from freemen into slaves,  
to create not only the most dangerous dis-  
tinctions in society, but also to amass the  
entire control of our only certain sources  
of wealth into the hands of a few.—They  
tend to consolidate power in the hands of  
their own agents and time servers, and  
on all occasions, to give a despotic influ-  
ence to the interests of a few—while they  
are, and always must be, detrimental to  
the great body of the people;—they tend  
to poison the happiness and control the  
opinions of all who are dependent on  
them, and to destroy or vitiate the gov-  
ernment of the people in all its ramifica-  
tions. Let no man therefore, who was  
last session in favor of the banking inter-  
est, be again sent to the legislature.

Once more expect to hear from  
CORN PLANTER.

Haddon Township, 6th July 1820.

Messrs. Editors,

By giving the following a place in  
your valuable paper, you will oblige sev-  
eral of your constant readers, and sub-  
scribers.

FARMER, & Co.

On the morning of the 4th of July, ac-  
cording to previous arrangement, a re-  
spectable number of Farmers sons, con-  
vened together for the purpose of cele-  
brating in our own way, the anniversary  
of that glorious day, on which our inde-  
pendence was declared.

From nine till twelve o'clock, was oc-  
cupied in ranging the forest in search of  
such small game as might be found.—And  
the squirrel and pigeon, were sure to find  
death by the unerring rifle of experienced  
marksmen. At twelve we repaired to a  
living spring, shaded by a beautiful grove  
and took our seats on the green. A  
wholesome repast was served up, and ev-  
ery man was satisfied, because we were  
all equal and independent. Dinner be-  
ing over, each man armed himself with  
a bottle of whiskey, good Monongahela,  
made in Sullivan County. We then took  
our seats on the trunks of two trees lying  
parallel at the distance of eight feet.—  
After choosing a president and vice-  
president, the following volunteer toasts  
were drank.

1. Our Independence.—When its birth  
day annually arrives, may the glorious  
spirit of '76, animate every American  
bosom. 3 cheers.

2. The Constitution of the U. States.—  
The soul of liberty, let no unhalloved  
hand dare to touch it. 6 cheers.

3. Immortal WASHINGTON.—Second  
best gift of God to man!—Drank stand-  
ing. 9 cheers.

4. Our Federal Republican govern-  
ment.—May it always approach, but  
never arrive at the zenith of its glory.—  
3 cheers.

5. Our Union.—Eternal infamy be the  
portion of that man, who attempts its  
separation. All say amen.

6. Our chief magistrate and his suc-  
cessors in office.—May they like Wash-  
ington, be honest in the worst of times.—  
3 cheers.

7. The honest Farmer.—The rich man's  
support; the President's equal; the  
foundation of the building. 1 cheer.

8. The Banking System.—The swin-  
dler's God; the honest man's Devil.—  
3 cheers.

9. The Inquisition.—Let it and its found-  
ers dwell together.

10. Slanderers of both sexes.—May  
Bilad the Shuhite be sent to comfort  
them. All say amen.

11. To our Judges, wisdom; to our  
Jurors, integrity; to ourselves plenty of

money. Tune,—Yankee doodle.

12. Our Revolutionary Fathers,  
no more!—We will imitate their ex-  
ample in the defence of our country.

13. The fair sex.—Without them  
adise was a wilderness—with them  
wilderness is a paradise.

Tune,—Wife, children and fire.

(COMMUNICATED.)

[The want of room, necessarily com-  
pels us to omit a part of the follow-  
ing proceedings.]

On the Anniversary of the Ameri-  
can Independence in 1820, about  
noon, a few of the citizens of Day  
and Owen Counties, dropped their  
scythes and sickles and convened at  
Mount Marabone in the upper co.  
of Davies, where they partook of  
plain farmer-like dinner, and a por-  
tion of frog, and spent about four hours  
paying that just tribute which every  
American owes his government.—  
During the display of their patriotic  
devotion, Nature's God blessed the  
vicinity with a delightful shower.—  
After dinner a number of toasts were  
drank, each accompanied with a  
and an appropriate song.—In the  
afternoon, the rain having ceased,  
returned to their respective labor-  
industry is the order of the day,  
the west branch of White River.

The toasts were as follows, to

1. May the 4th of July in each  
volving year, inspire the Ameri-  
people with that holy spirit which  
dictated the second clause of the de-  
claration of our independence.

A gun. Song.—New Hail Colum-  
bia.

2. The minority in Congress, on the  
Missouri question; They still sing  
the melodious notes of their patri-  
fathers; & teach their sons to adhere  
to wisdom and truth.

A gun.—The Marseilles Hymn.  
3. The venerable Thomas Jeff-  
erson; May his wise and benevol-  
ent precepts, ever be a guide to the Pres-  
idents of all republics, and to Prince  
of all nations. A gun.

Song.—To tyrants never bend a knee.  
4. President Monroe;—May his  
wisdom, philanthropy and indefatig-  
able activity, preserve harmony  
home and friendship abroad. A gun.

Song.—From Europe's wants and  
woes remote  
5. Our gallant Generals, who treat  
citizen soldiers like brothers, (not like  
slaves); Under a Jackson, a Harri-  
son, or a Mc Comb, freemen are in-  
vincible. A gun.

New Yankee-doodle.  
6. The American Navy, and our  
gallant tars; May they ever be gree-  
ted by friends to a republic, and be  
terror to freedom's foes abroad! the  
never be so numerous as to become  
burdensome at home. A gun.

Song.—Rise Columbia.  
7. The surviving soldiers of '76 not  
yet provided for; Altho' poor, decrep-  
id, and worthy of pity, yet they scorn  
to cringe to an ungrateful govern-  
ment for a pension. A gun.

Song.—The soldier is the gentleman  
His honor is his life, &c.  
8. The instigators of the Canal Com-  
pany of New-York; May they com-  
plete the tresshoop that will hold firm-  
ly together, the union of the Eastern  
and Western States. A gun.

Song.—Gen. Prevost's tea party.  
9. Our South American brethren;  
May they teach Ferdinand and his  
great friend, the emperor of Russia,  
that Americans are entitled to be  
free. A gun.

Song.—Duke of York's Retreat.  
10. The Farmers. Mechanics and  
Tars; 'Tis you that maintain our re-  
public in peace, and defend it in war.  
Our political horizon looks very  
squalid; your election is at hand—  
douse some of your top-sails, fellow-  
citizens. A gun.

Song.—The old grey-headed man.  
11. All mock republicans, who,  
when vested with power, presume to  
trample on equality, and dream into  
contempt the just complaints and pe-  
titions of freemen—may they ever  
meet the frowns of an insulted com-  
munity. A gun.

Song.—Johnny home to Braintree goes,  
And Jefferson's elected.  
12. The Legislature and Judiciary  
of Indiana; May each of those  
branches ever support and defend the vir-  
gin purity of our constitution. A gun.

Song.—Hail Liberty.  
13. The American Fair; The  
source of our national glory, and foun-  
tain of our domestic joys. One gun.

Song.—The reformed Rake.  
The ceremony having been ended,  
one of the citizens gave the following  
volunteer toast.

Sergeant Stokely's Meas.—It was  
six in number; first tented together  
in the summer of '76—all yet in good  
health; inflexible republicans, and by  
their industry and economy, able to  
subsist without a pension.

SPAIN.

From the National Gazette.

We have received a series of  
Spanish gazettes (the Constitutional  
Diary of Barcelona) to the 6th of  
May. They furnish a feast to one  
who takes a lively interest in the  
Spanish revolution. Every thing in