

prevent the exercise of the most dangerous of all powers—banking privileges when exercised by private persons or corporations. I did not conceive the company could do any thing without capital, and if they had capital, there would not be any necessity for issuing bank bills, whether to work hands, or for any other purposes. The labourer would be much better contented with cash than bills or notes—I did intend to have offered one other amendment, but was induced to give it up by the representations of my friend, gen. Wilson of Gibson county—the bill authorised a stock of \$100,000, and consequently that sum might possibly come into the hands of the commissioners, and would be at the control of two of them only. The security required by the bill is only \$10,000, from each commissioner, and consequently they might have \$70,000 at their control, uncovered by bond.—This I intended to have obviated, by requiring bond for \$50,000, instead of \$10,000. The commissioners might be honorable men, but accidents sometimes happen even to such men. I am aware that an effort has been made to represent this bill a state concern, to clear up this subject, I refer all candid men to the 11th session. No ingenuity of argument, or of construction, can induce any man who will take the trouble to understand the bill to believe such a thing. In fact, the bill creates a *private corporation*, who alone are to receive the profits, tolls, &c. for the space of thirty years, and after that for ever, unless the state shall buy them out.—And to this private corporation it was proposed to **GIVE**, not to **LEND**, your three per cent. fund.

It is unfortunate for men intrusted with public business, to permit private ill will to overcome, and counteract their judgment. Such appears to have been the situation of my colleague, & this misled him in his opinion of my motives. Be assured it was matter of indifference to me who originated that bill; it was my duty, in accordance with your interest, and in obedience to your wishes and instructions, to use every effort to procure the adoption of measures for the improvement of the Wabash navigation. Conscientiously I endeavored to discharge that duty; for this I boldly appeal to the representatives generally, and particularly to those of the adjoining counties with whom you may occasionally have an opportunity to converse. But it was also my duty to render the bill as perfect as possible, and then to support it. My amendments were proposed by a regard to the public good, and were calculated to procure a passage for the bill through the lower house, and had no concern with the senator who introduced the bill. If my colleague, after becoming satisfied with the amendments, had joined me in procuring a committee of conference upon the disagreeing votes between the two houses, the bill would have passed. My colleague appears to attach importance to the change of vote by me; this I did to save the bill, and it he had been as consistent, and had continued to act with me in support of the amendments, which it will be recollect he agreed to, the bill would have been passed.

At an early part of the session, I proposed the submission of a call for a convention to the people—had this succeeded, and our constitution so changed, that the legislature should meet once in two or three years, and that interior officers should be removed from interior offices by the courts of the proper county (although our senator intimates from his notice of a bill he introduced, that such things were admissible by the constitution at present) I pledge myself that your taxes would, under proper management, be reduced in less than five years, one half.

I opposed the adoption of resolutions of approbation of Mr. Adams, and his cabinet, upon the ground that such legislative efforts to forestall public opinion, with a view to the next presidential election, were improper.

I opposed the sale of the seminary townships in Gibson and Monroe counties, also the memorial to congress for leave to sell the 16th sections, reserved for township schools. I was opposed to any changes in the times of holding courts.

I was in favour of a change in the present law upon the subject of mortgages, so that mortgaged premises should be sold upon judgment as other property.

I was opposed to the incorporation of the New Harmony society.

I was opposed to the partial and special mode of legislation our state has fallen into, such as some counties doing county business under the old commissioner system; others under the general law, by boards of justices; while others are acting under the New England system, by township supervisors. In some parts of the state, roads are worked under one system, in other parts a different system is pursued. Some counties are leasing school lands under the long lease system,

while others are granting short leases; in short, our laws are so different, and so frequently changed, that it is difficult even for the most learned to understand them, and such will be the case, so long as our legislature meets once in each year. The people have scarcely time to read them, much less to understand them, until the legislature is again at work at them.

I was opposed to repealing all restrictive laws regulating the licensing of taverns and grog shops, the effect of which would be, that all who would pay their licence, however bad the character, should sell.

I was opposed to an increase of fees to officers, upon the ground that fees are as high now as they were eight or nine years since, although the wages of the hireling have been reduced more than one half, and one dollar now, is worth as much to the holder, as two were then.

I was in favour of a moderate reduction of fees.

I was opposed to the improper drafts that have been made upon our treasury, and hazard nothing when I say, I am the friend and defender of the strong box.

I was in favour of your petition respecting the Knox county seminary, and it was not without the greatest exertions, I could effect the passage of the bill in accordance with your wishes.

I am uniformly opposed to relief to delinquent officers, collectors, &c. upon the ground that officers should be made to do their duty, or suffer the consequences; and I call my God to witness, when I say, I was, and am, as warmly devoted to internal improvements as any other person, and I believe more so, than some who make louder professions.

I introduced the resolution, and supported it, directing the committee of ways and means to report a bill for the reduction of your taxes one fourth.

I have ever considered that a tolerable law is better when understood, than the best can possibly be, when too frequently changed. Acting under this principle, I am but seldom in favour of changes, unless I have heard complaints against a law, or had instructions to change it. This was my situation with respect to increasing the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace, at the session before the last; it was however different last session, I was instructed to that effect, and supported it; and let me remark, none can hold more to the right of instruction than I do.

I am now willing to leave my hall or riss, with those to whom it belongs, without returning the fire brand that has been cast at me, and leaving the able publications of my accusers to pass for their full worth, and wishing them as good feelings as I have. I subscribe myself one of the common people. B. V. BECKES.

As I have had to rely upon memory entirely in making the foregoing statements, I may have omitted subjects that my constituents would wish to understand and know my course upon—if any such case should occur to any gentleman, I would be happy to have an opportunity publicly or privately, to give an explanation.

B. V. B.

Fruit Trees for sale, and Land to Rent.

THE subscriber, living in Washington Township, Knox county, will rent out a cabin with 20, 30, or 40 acres of first rate ground for corn—He has for sale two or three thousand good YOUNG APPLE TREES, which will be sold very low.

SAMUEL THOMPSON.

February 7, 1827. 1-3t

Fruit Trees For Sale.

THE subscriber living five miles east of Vincennes, Indiana, has above five thousand

YOUNG APPLE TREES fit to set out—the greater part grafted from the best kind of fruit, such as Newtown PIPPEN, PENICK, & ROMANITES, which he will sell at 12½ cents a piece in cash, or trade that will suit him—the seedlings low—Two FARMS to rent—RED CLOVER SEED in the chaff for sale.

DANL. SMITH.

February 12, 1827. 2-7t

NOTICE.

AS the time has expired in which the undersigned proposed receiving produce from their country subscribers they now give notice, that they have placed their accounts in the hands of S. Alby, Esqr. for the purpose of closing the same, by note or otherwise, all those who do not avail themselves of this notice by the 20th of March, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, as we are determined to close the Books.

KUYKENDALL & DECKER.

January 10, 1827. 49-10t

THE CASKET Or, Flowers of Literature, Wit, and Sentiment, for 1827.

Office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia Dec. 2, 1826.

THE Casket, or Flowers of Literature, Wit, and Sentiment, which has had an unprecedented increase of patrons during the last six months, will after the present volume is finished, contain each number, 40 octavo pages, printed well, on small handsome type, upon the finest paper, stitched and covered, and furnished at the low price of Two Dollars and fifty cents per annum. The Casket is a collection from the choicest pieces of the Saturday Evening Post, made with a reference to the difference which should exist in the materials of a weekly paper, and those of a monthly publication, the former of course enriched with essays, poetry, anecdotes, and those set off by a recital of the occurrences of the week—The latter can receive little value from a mere detail of events, many of which would cease to be interesting before they were recorded.

The vast quantity of matter crowded, by small type, and careful arrangement into the columns of every number of the Saturday Evening Post, will, in the course of a month, furnish the most ample materials from which to form an interesting periodical work such as the Casket has been considered by its partial friends, and such as we intend, it shall be. Notwithstanding the fact, that the Casket is but a collection from the columns of the Saturday Evening Post, we confidently predict, and indeed we are satisfied, in the experience we already have, that its most numerous patrons will be found among the subscribers to our weekly paper. A large number of those who take the "Post," depend upon that paper for the news of the week—it is therefore read with avidity by almost every member of the family where it is received, and this general use frequently injures its appearance so much, as almost to render it unfit for the site, and for binding. The numbers too, by this general use, are not unfrequently lost, mutilated, or entirely destroyed, and the file thus broken. The Casket is calculated to prevent this inconvenience, and to furnish, at a very cheap price, all the useful matter for which the weekly paper would be desirable when bound. In thus giving a permanent form and select association to the choice pieces of our weekly contributions, it is confidently anticipated, that new and successful inducements will be held out for the exercise of superior talent, and unusual care in our literary department. In addition to the recommendation of neatness in the general appearance—and particular attention to the typographical execution, it is our intention to establish each number of the "Casket" with three handsome Engravings, from the hands of some of the most distinguished artists of the country.

With these claims to patronage, the "Casket" will, as has been previously mentioned, be afforded to those who subscribe for that paper exclusively, at the low price of two dollars and fifty cents per year, subscription which, it is confidently believed, is much lower than that for any publication of a similar character in this country—but to the subscribers of "The Saturday Evening Post," "The Casket" will be furnished for two dollars.

The January No for 1827, will be embellished with a portrait of the venerable John Adams, formerly President of the United States, one of Longacre's best engravings: Also, a correct and beautiful view of Fair Mount Water Works in the vicinity of Philadelphia: besides the first number of the *School of Flora*, being the commencement of a regular series of Treatises on Botany, illustrated with numerous cuts.

Postmasters and publishers of papers who will interest themselves in obtaining subscribers, and be responsible for the subscription, shall be entitled to every sixth copy gratis. Address

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
Philadelphia.

Persons wishing to subscribe, will please to send in their names by the first of the year, as there is no doubt the demand for the work will be greatly increased, and, therefore, the possibility of being furnished with the numbers from the beginning, will be rendered more doubtful.

Editors inserting the above two or three times, shall receive a copy of the work.

Subscription for the above work received at this office.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

TWO CENTS per pound, will be given for any quantity of clean Linen or Cotton RAGS at the WESTERN office, in cash receipts, against good accounts.

MASONIC MIRROR, and Mechanics' Intelligencer.

BY MOORE & SEVEY.

THIS work has been two years before the public.—Its success has been such as to place it, in point of numbers, on an equality with the first periodical publications in the country: and the publishers, sensible of the many obligations due their Masonic Brethren, for the exercise of their influence in giving it this extensive circulation, are encouraged to a renewal of their best efforts.

Free Masonry is a subject that has engrossed the attention of man, from the primitive ages to the present: and its mystic beauties like its older sister, *Religion*, have commanded the respect and adoration of the wise and good. The first object of the Institution is to preserve its members from the immoral infection by which they are surrounded in the various walks of life—unite them in the bonds of *Charity & Peace*—sublimate their minds with the noblest principles of nature, and render them fit for the service of a purer being: that, when the Grand Master of the Universe appears in the splendid robes of his majesty and glory, to inspect the Universal Lodge, he may say to them—"Well done good and faithful," enter the glorious Temple of the living God, and encircle his throne forever. To inculcate this sentiment, has been the primary object of the MIRROR, and the publishers have the satisfaction to believe they have not labored in vain. In addition to this, the Masonic Department contains Historical Essays on the Origin and Progress of the Order; Hymns, Songs, and such intelligence as is calculated to interest or instruct.

The Scientific Department of the paper is designed to afford Mechanics, whose avocations and means preclude them the perusal of voluminous works, a cheap, but correct source of information, relative to their trades and professions—It contains such extracts & original communications, as are best calculated to subserve their views and interests.

The Miscellaneous Department comprises Historical Sketches, Fancy Tales, Instructive Lessons, Anecdotes, Poetry, and such other branches of Police Literature, as are adapted to Foreign tastes, or have a tendency to promote the Intellectual Genius in its researches. A summary of Foreign, Domestic, and Political Intelligence is furnished weekly, comprising every article of news worthy of record.

CONDITIONS

The MIRROR is published every Saturday morning, on a royal sheet of fine complexion and fine texture, each number containing eight large quarto pages, at \$2 per year, in advance—\$3 per copy, payable in nine days after subscribing, \$1.50 cents for six months—\$1 for three months, in advance. The paper can be obtained on no other conditions.

Those who act as agents, procure six annual subscribers, and become responsible for their yearly payments, shall be entitled to a 7th copy gratis, so long as the said six may continue to receive the paper.

* Letters must be post paid. Agents transmitting money are requested to be particular in forwarding the names of the individuals to whom it is to be credited.

* Subscriptions from the commencement of the third volume can be supplied, if required.

* Address MOORE & SEVEY, Publishers of MASONIC MIRROR, 75, Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

* Subscriptions for the above, received at this office

Runaway Negroes.

AWAY from the county of Limestone, state of Alabama, on the twenty fifth day of December last, two negro men, one about thirty five years old, named

LEWIS,

Complexion inclining to yellow—a little over common size. The other named

WILL,

Common size and black. They have no particular marks in their features; for the apprehension and securing of which, so that we get them again, we will give Fifty Dollars.

THOMAS MALOM,
THOMAS FOSTER,
January 9, 1827. 52-4t

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Spence, (late of Gibson county, Indiana) deceased, are requested to settle the same immediately; persons having demands on said estate are requested to present them soon.

HOLLY CRAWFORD, Executor,
January 27, 1827. 1-3t