

THE BANK AND THE FARMERS.

There never was a juster view of the consequences of the Banking System among the Farmers, than that given in the following article from the New York Evening Post. The temporary luxury and ostentation which "Bank facilities" produce among the ephemeral gentry who become borrowers, is a sad temptation to the thriving, industrious farmer and his family. But like all temptations, which seduce in the shape of blessings, unearned by labor, the bounty of banks is sure, in the end, to prove a curse: —*Globe.*

THE FARMERS.

The most strenuous exertions have been made, and are still making, to enlist the farmers in the great cause of monopoly. Every artifice of delusion has been tried to lead them to the support of the paper currency. They have been told that they have been enriched by the increase of this currency; that the price of their land, of their labor, and the products of that labor, is enhanced by the establishment of Banks in their neighborhood; and that nothing is more conducive to their prosperity than to borrow money and pledge their farms to the Paper Plutus.

Let us talk this matter over a little with them.

1. We lay it down as a principle that the holders of the land being originally the possessors of a vast portion of the real property of a nation, are always the first to be affected injuriously by the creation of any imaginary representative or substitute for real value. The products of labor constitute this real value, can be exchanged for this real value, as in the case of paper money, then it must be apparent that the privilege of making and issuing such money confers a power gradually to monopolize all, or a great portion, of the real property of the country. The man who exchanges his property and labor for what is neither property nor the fruits of labor, must always make a losing bargain in the end. In fact, both theoretically and practically, the nature and operation of such a paper system as ours, is to exchange rags for silver and gold; lands, and houses, and labor, for promises to pay.

Such a system can only be carried on at the expense of the farmers and laboring classes, who have always something of real value to exchange for this imaginary value. They lose the reality in grasping at the shadow.

2. The value of land, instead of being enhanced, is injuriously affected, by the investment of a vast capital in money and promises in stocks and paper, which would otherwise be employed in agriculture, but which is now devoted to speculating in stocks of all kinds, and has become a great gambling fund. Instead of conducting to the wholesome prosperity of the country, by being applied to the cultivation of the land, it has become the instrument of enriching a few already overgrown capitalists, and a few needy speculators, or rather gamblers, at the expense of the ruin of thousands.

3. The farmers are also injured in another way, by the operation of the paper system, which takes a large portion of the capital of the nation out of the reach of taxation. When this Government owed a hundred millions, and issued stock to our citizens to the whole amount, all the property invested in that stock was exempted from taxation. In the Bank of the United States alone are invested thirty-five millions of dollars paying none of the taxes to which the property of other citizens is subject. Does it not follow, as a consequence, that the latter must pay so much the more, and that the additional burden must fall on the products of the land and of labor.

4. Neither the land, nor the products of the land, have risen in their prices in consequence of the vast increase of paper currency, except in the near neighborhood of rail roads, banks, or growing towns and cities abounding in banks, and consequently in speculators. Even here, every sudden rise has been followed by as sudden a depression, and where one man is benefited a hundred are ruined by the reaction. In almost every other section of the country, where the farmers are out of reach of the benefits of these improvements, which are a large portion of them, the result of the paper system, the land and its products, so far from rising, have actually fallen within the last ten years, when we take into consideration the depreciated value of money, which is always in proportion to its scarcity or plenty. In no place has the land and its products kept pace with the rise in the prices of every thing else, except coarse muslins, and other articles, the depreciation of whose quality has more than equalled the depreciation of their prices. It will be found that every depression in the price of manufactured goods is met by a deterioration in their quality, and thus the profit on cheap goods is greater than on those that are called dear. The old adage, that cheap things are always dear in the end, was never more true in its application than at the present time. The great improvement in the manufacturing arts, at least in Europe, and most especially England, seems to be that of making their clumsy products look handsomer than the substantial fabrics of old. It must be acknowledged they have arrived at a high degree of excellence in this branch. The farmer cannot adulterate his wheat, his corn, his hay, and his pork, in this way, if he could, he is too honest to do it.

5. Influenced by the false reasonings and predictions of the advocates of the paper system, the farmers have been made apprehensive that its gradual circumscription would create a great scarcity of money. But all experience serves to demonstrate that such anticipations are altogether groundless. Paper money is emphatically the money of merchants, and all that is essential, or even salutary to them, is a species of large notes, not for every day circulation in the most ordinary transactions of life, but for large mercantile operations, where great sums are paid and received. Let them have these and welcome; they will then receive all the benefits and take all the results, and the penalty of its depreciation or of the failure of

the banks, will fall where it ought to do, not on the poor laboring classes, who in the present state of things receive no benefit and suffer all the losses. This substitution of large notes for small ones may easily be so brought about as to be scarcely felt, except by the fungus aristocracy of paper money, which has so long fattened on the rank corruptions of the system.

There cannot be the smallest doubt that the moment a vacuum is created in this country, by the diminution of paper money, it will be instantaneously filled to the brim by the influx of money from Europe and South America.

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From Chataubriant's Memoirs. FUTURE DESTINY OF THE WORLD.

Europe is hastening to democracy. What is France but a Republic, fettered by Dictator? Nations have outgrown their swaddling cloths; they have attained their maturity and pretended that they have no longer need of guardians. From the time of David down to our days, kings have been at the head of our affairs; it seems now to be the turn of the people. The short expeditions of the Greeks, Carthaginian and Roman Republics do not change the general fact of the political state of antiquity, viz: that monarchy was the established condition of society all over the globe; now, all societies abandon monarchy such as we have hitherto known it.

The symptoms of the social transformation abound. In vain do we attempt to reconstitute a party for the absolute government of one man; the elementary principles of this government are not to be found; men are changed as well as principles. Though facts sometimes appear to oppose each other, they nevertheless concur towards the same result like the wheels of a machine, which turning in opposite directions, produce a common

Sovereigns by gradually submitting to necessary liberties, by detaching themselves without violence, and without shock from their pedestal, might transmit to their descendants, for a longer or a shorter period, their hereditary sceptre, reduced by the laws. France would have more calmly ensured her happiness and her independence by keeping a child who could not have made of the days of July a shameful deception; but nobody understood the events. Kings persists in keeping what they cannot retain; instead of descending gently by an inclined plane, they expose themselves to the danger of falling into the abyss; monarchy, instead of dying a glorious death, full of honors and years, runs a risk of being flayed alive; a melancholy mausoleum at Venice contains only the skin of an illustrious general. The countries least prepared for liberal institutions, such as Spain and Portugal, are impelled to constitutional movements. In these countries, ideas outstrip men. France and England, like two mighty battering rams, shake by their reiterated blows, the crumbling restraints of ancient society. The boldest doctrines on property, equality, and liberty, are proclaimed morning and evening, in the face of monarchs, who tremble behind a triple line of suspected soldiers — The deluge of democracy is gaining upon them as they ascend from story to story, from the ground floor to the roof of their palaces, whence they will cast themselves into the waves that will swallow them up. The discovery of printing has changed the conditions of society; the press, a machine which cannot now be broken, will continue to destroy the ancient world, till it has formed a new one. Printing is the creating word of all powers; the word (a parable) created the Universe; unhappily the word (le Verbe) in man partakes of human infirmity; it will mingle evil with good, till our fallen nature shall have recovered its original purity.

Thus the information brought on by the age of the world will take place; every thing is calculated on this plan; nothing now is possible but the natural death of society, as at present constituted, which must lead to its regeneration. It is impudent to contend with the angel of God, to fancy we shall arrest the designs of Providence. Behold from this elevated point of view the French Revolution is but a small part of the general Revolution; all in patience ceases, all the maxims of ancient policy become inapplicable. Louis Philippe has brot the democratic fruit nearer by half a century to its maturity. The stratum of civilization in which Philipism has planted itself, being less exhausted by the revolution than the military and popular state, still furnishes some sap for the vegetation of the Government of the 7th of August, but it will soon be exhausted.

But, after all, it must go. What are three, four, six, ten, twenty years, in the career of a people? The former state of society perished with the Christian policy from which it issued. At Rome the government of man was substituted for that of the law, by Caesar; they passed from the republic to the Empire. The revolution now proceeds in a contrary direction. The power of the law takes the place of that of the man; we pass from Royalty to Republicanism. The era of the people has returned; it remains to be seen how it will be filled up.

What will the new state of society be? I cannot tell; its laws are unknown to me; I did not comprehend it any more than the ancients could comprehend the state of society without slaves, produced by Christianity. How will fortunes be adjusted to labor? How will woman attain to complete emancipation? I know not. Hitherto science has proceeded by aggression and by families, what aspect shall it bear when it shall be merely individuals, as it is tending to become, as we see it already formed in the United States? Probably the human race will grow greater; but it is to be feared that man will grow less; that eminent genius will be lost; that imagination, poetry, the arts, will expire in the cells of society like a beehive, in which each individual will be but a bee; a wheel within a machine; an atom of organized matter. If the Christian Religion were to be extinguished, the world would come through liberty to that social petrifaction which China has attained through slavery.

Modern society has taken ten centuries to compose itself. The generation of the middle ages were vigorous, because they were in the ascending progression. — We are weak, because we are in the descending progression. This waning world will not recover its strength till it shall have reached the lowest degree, when it will begin to reascend to a new life. I see indeed a population which proclaims its powers, which cries, "I will, the future is mine! I discover the universe! those who came before me saw nothing! the world was waiting for me! I am incom-

parable! my forefathers were children and idiots."

Have the facts corresponded with these magnificent words? What hopes have been deceived with respect both to talent and to character. If you except about thirty men, of libertine, abortive generations, without convictions, without political or religious faith, scrambling for money and places like beggars for a distribution of alms; a flock which has no shepherd, which runs from the plains to the mountain, and from the mountain to the plain, disdaining the experience of the old herdsmen, inured to the wind and rain. We are but transitory, intermediate, obscure generations, devoted to oblivion; forming the chain to reach the hands which will reap the harvest of futurity.

From the American Almanac, for 1834. GREAT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The most remarkable of the phenomena that this year (1834) will happen, is the Eclipse of the Sun, on Sunday the 30th November. This is the third of the very uncommon series of five large eclipses visible to us in the short term of seven years: the 4th of this series will take place May 15th, 1836, and the last, September 18th, 1838.

The eclipse of the present year, will doubtless receive great attention throughout our country. In those places where its magnitude will exceed eleven digits, much diminution of the light is not to be expected, even at the time of the greatest obscuration, perhaps, however, it may be sufficient to render visible the planet Venus, then about 30 deg. E. S. E. of the Sun, and much nearer the earth than usual. Nor will the obscuration be very great where the eclipse is almost total; since it has been observed on former occasions, that the unclipped part, even when reduced to a point, sheds sufficient light to render small objects visible, and invisible the brightest of the stars. Indeed, on account of the refraction of the Sun's rays by the atmosphere of the earth, the darkness can hardly with strictness be considered total, even when the sun is completely shut out from the sight. In the great and remarkable eclipse of June 16th, 1806, when the Sun was totally obscured at Boston, for five minutes, as much light remained as is given by the Moon when full; and a greater darkness will not probably be experienced, in any place, on the present occasion.

Throughout the United States, however, a great depression of the thermometer, if placed in the sun, will probably be noticed; and for some minutes before and after the moment of the greatest obscuration the power of a lens to produce combustion, by condensing the solar rays, will be quite, if not entirely destroyed. At the time of the Annular eclipse of February 12th, 1831, it was observed by the editor that the thermometer in the sun, fell from 73 to 29, and that during the continuance of the ring, no sensible effect was produced by placing its blackened bulb to the focus of a powerful burning glass.

This eclipse, as will be seen on tracing the path of the centre, will be total in a small part of the Territory of Arkansas, and of the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. The principal places in which the obscurity will probably be complete, are Charleston, Beaufort, S. C. Savannah, Milledgeville, Tuscaloosa, and Little Rock. The greatest duration of total darkness in any place will be at Tuscaloosa and Beaufort; these places lying near the central path. At Charleston and Savannah, the duration will be considerably less; the former being situated about forty miles north of this path, the latter about thirty south. The width of the line of total darkness varies in its passages across the earth, but in the United States will be about one hundred miles. Those of the Atlantic States, who desire to behold this rare spectacle—the most magnificent and sublime of the phenomena of nature, compared with which, even the Niagara sinks into mediocrity.—will find Beaufort the most eligible place in which to make observations, and they will not neglect this opportunity, when they reflect that the Moon's shadow will not again, for the space of thirty-five years, pass over any part of the inhabitable portions of the U. S. or until August 7th, 1860.

As, at the time of the eclipse of February, 1831, much inconvenience and even injury was sustained from the want of care in looking at the Sun without any protection for the eye, or through glass not sufficiently colored, it may be proper to remark, that should the sky during the continuance of the eclipse be clear, one of the very darkest green or red glasses of a sextant, and in default of this, a piece of common window glass, free from veins, and rendered quite black by the smoke of a lamp, only, can be used with safety. If the lustre of the Sun should be diminished by intervening clouds, a lighter shade will be sufficient.

An artist showed Apelles a Venus he had painted in a superb dress, and asked him with an air of self conceit, to give his opinion of the picture.

"My opinion," said Apelles, "is that you could not make your Venus beautiful, and so you have made her gaudy."

CORN AND OATS.

THE subscribers will receive CORN and OATS in exchange for merchandise, at the market price.

S. & W. J. WISE.

Vincennes, Sept. 3, 1834.—33-4f

22 AND AGENCY.

INDIVIDUALS residing in the vicinity of this place, wishing to sell real estate, will find it for their interest to call on the subscriber and have entered on a book kept for that purpose, the price and description of the land they wish to dispose of.

No charges will be made except in the event of effecting a sale.

ABNER T. ELLIS.

Market Street, Vincennes, { 17
May 15th 1834.

INDIANA JOURNAL.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA JOURNAL,
Indianapolis, Nov. 7, 1834.

The editors of the Indiana Journal, having made the necessary arrangements, propose, as usual, to issue their paper twice a week during the approaching session of the General Assembly. It will contain as accurate and impartial an account of the proceedings of the Legislature as is possible for us to give, together with such other intelligence, foreign and domestic, as may be deemed useful and interesting to the general reader. This paper has been so long established, and its character so well known, that it is not deemed necessary to deal much in promises. We would merely say that we will pledge our most unremitting exertions to give interest to our columns, and the most careful attention in forwarding papers to subscribers. We will gladly receive subscribers either for the session or by the year. Those desiring the paper during the session only will please to cause their names to be forwarded on or before the first day of the session, in order that they may get the numbers complete.

The terms of the paper to regular subscribers continues, as usual, two dollars for 52 Nos. in advance, or three dollars at the expiration of the term.

The price to session subscribers will be one dollar. Several years experience has demonstrated to us that the paper cannot be afforded for a less sum without involving us in debt.

Members of the General Assembly are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as agents for us in receiving subscribers and money.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, No. 4, Zane's Row, Main street, WHEELING, VA.

OUR Correspondents will find below two Schemes which are certainly as attractive as any heretofore submitted to their consideration. They will perceive that in these two Schemes a distinction of single numbers has been made.

The Schemes are laid before you thus early, in order that all may have an opportunity of supplying themselves with tickets. Please address

CLARKE & COOK.

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

Class No. 22 for 1834.
Draws at Washington, Tuesday Nov. 25, 1834.

25,861 prizes....amounting to \$270,100
Tickets 5 dollars, Shares in proportion.

CLARKE & COOK.

Dismal Swamp Lottery.

CLASS NO. 23 FOR 1834.

Draws at Alexandria, on the 20th of November, 1834.

SCHEME.

1	prize of \$20,000</
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