

## 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 flimsy 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, and 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 well come; they will then receive all the benefits and take all the results, and the penalty of its depreciation or of the failures 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.

6. The capitalists of Europe stand on tiptoe to replace our depreciated paper by silver and gold. The interest of money is so much higher here than in England and Holland, that nothing but the great paper phantom prevents enormous exportations of specie to this country. The increasing want of confidence in the permanency of their institutions and government, and the increasing confidence in the permanency of ours, is another inducement for the investment of capital in this country. Every day the wealth and the arts of the old are finding their way to the asylum of the new world; and the period is not so distant as may be supposed, when the wealth, the arts, the sciences, and the power, which have been travelling from East to West, ever since the creation of mankind, will pay their visit here for a few ages, ere they pass on, and perhaps return again to Asia, by the same route by which the aboriginals of the soil came to the new world.

7. There is no fear that we shall not be able to procure, at the shortest notice, as much silver and gold as are requisite for all the purposes of life. No country on earth has such vast and valuable staple commodities to exchange for money, and good money will pour in upon us the moment there is room and employment for it. It is a busy, bustling globe, and must be employed, or it will go somewhere else. It will come fast enough; for experience has shown that nothing is more pernicious to the prosperity and happiness of the farmers, and indeed every class of people, than an unbounded ease and facility in borrowing money. The benefits of bank loans of paper money, if benefits they are, do not extend to the farmer. Loans, to be of any service to him, must be for years, not months. His means of payment are slow, and occur twice a year at the utmost; while the bank loan must be renewed, and the interest paid, every sixty or ninety days, or anew note given and the interest added. Thus the candle is lighted at both ends, and all can judge how long it will last.

8. The farmer must rise early and work late—live upon brown bread and salt pork, and dress in homespun on Sundays, in order to pay seven per cent. for his borrowed money. The consequence of a bank loan to a farmer is, nine times in ten, nay, ninety-nine times in a hundred, irretrievable ruin. He is cheated with the idea of paying only six per cent. per annum, payable in advance, every sixty days, is fully equal to seven paid annually, and a hundred times more inconvenient to the farmer. Add to this, that the bank interest must be paid on a certain day, whereas, in loans from individuals, the same inflexible punctuality is not required, and we shall then see clearly enough why the old system of borrowing was far preferable to the new, so far as it applies to the farmers.

9. The neighborhood of a country bank operates to the encouragement of a degree of luxury highly pernicious to the happiness and prosperity of the farmer. A few miserable bank dependants set the example; for none are so extravagant as those who live on the money of other people.—New houses spring up, new furniture makes its appearance, and the new scrip nobility go to church in fine coaches with gilded harness and foaming steeds. The farmer, on the contrary, must still live in his old weather-beaten house; be content with his old homely furniture, go to church in his country wagon, and drink hard cider, instead of old wine, unless he too consent to become a bank dependant. The wife, too, ten to one, puts him out of conceit of his homespun clothes by abundance of certain lectures about the finery of Mrs. Spriggins and Mrs. Higgins, and finally he too goes the way of all flesh. His farm becomes in the end the property of the Bank, and the next you hear of him, he is on his way to Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, or Oregon.

He revels for a little while in a delusive prosperity at the price of the happiness of the rest of his life, and the future prospect of his children. His farm indeed looks beautiful, and all round seems the picture of comfort and competency; but nothing is his own. His house, out-houses, fences and fields of clover, bespeak a man of substance, but it is only a shadow, for the occupant is a tenant at will. His clothes are finer than they used to be, but they hide an aching heart; his pillow is softer but it pillows an aching head. He cannot look out on his fields of grain and grass with the calm satisfied consciousness of independence; but, like the first parent of mankind, he views them as the paradise from which himself and his posterity are about to be banished forever.

Thus look which ever way we will, we cannot see one single advantage resulting to the farmers to counterbalance in the least the many and deep injuries inflicted on them by the excessive multiplication of banks and paper money. Let them pause, therefore, before they suffer themselves to be deceived by the delusive siren that sings them to sleep in the arms of imaginary wealth, and wakes them to real poverty. Let them reflect long and seriously ere they suffer themselves to become the abettors and the victims of a great monopoly, which carries all other monopolies in its train. Let them rally around the brave old man, who, standing in front of the equal rights of the People, is now the sole obstacle throughout this wild world, to the ultimate success of the most cunning and malignant plots against the equal rights of mankind that ever cupidity and ambition devised.

## From Chateaubriand's Memoirs.

### FUTURE DESTINY OF THE WORLD.

Europe is hastening to democracy.—What is France but a Republic, fettered by a 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, Carthaginians 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 action.

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 persist 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 ramparts 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 (in parole) 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 impious 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; it is but a small part of the general Revolution; all in patience ceases, all the maxims of ancient policy become inapplicable. Louis Philippe has bro't the democratic fruit nearer by half a century to its maturity. The stratum of civism in which Philistine 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 form itself 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 bee, 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 petrification 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 herdsman, 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, 1136, and the last, September 18th, 138.

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 unobscured 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 obscuration 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. States, 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—

## LAND 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, }  
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 unrelenting 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 terms. 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.

## SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000	
75 1,000 75,000	
1 4,000 4,000	
1 1,600 1,600	
1 1,300 1,300	
1 1,220 1,220	
20 300 6,000	
20 200 4,000	
45 100 4,500	
61 50 3,050	
64 40 2,560	
64 30 1,920	
64 20 1,280	
3,264 10 32,640	
22,176 5 110,880	

25,881 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 29th of November, 1834.

## SCHEME.

1 prize of \$25,000 is \$25,000	
1 8,000 8,000	
1 5,000 5,000	
1 3,000 3,000	
2 2,000 4,000	
10 1,200 12,000	
10 1,000 10,000	
10 800 8,000	
10 600 6,000	
10 400 4,000	
20 200 4,000	
44 150 6,600	
56 100 5,600	
56 70 3,920	
56 60 3,360	
56 50 2,800	
112 40 4,480	
2184 40 87,520	
1540 18 27,720	
1540 16 24,640	
4620 12 55,440	
7700 10 77,000	

18,040 prizes...amounting to \$355,080

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

CLARKE & COOK.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I will expose to sale at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-second day of November next, at the late residence of Elias McNamee, deceased, all the

## PERSONAL PROPERTY

of said deceased—consisting of

One Horse,

One Small Wagon,

ONE CART,

Bedding & Bedsteads,

TABLES,

CHAIRS, BUREAU,

LOOKING GLASSES,

CARPETS,

KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

A Credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of three dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

ALBERT BADOLLET, Admr.

October 22, 1834.—40—31

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IS the title of a new Weekly Paper, devoted to the republication of the standard works of the best authors.

It is well printed on paper of the finest quality, made entirely of linen; each number contains sixteen 4to pages making a volume of 532 pages per annum.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, upon the proprietor receiving three dollars per annum, post paid.

Nos. 1 and 2 contain the Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie, and the Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith: Nos. 3 and 4, Tales of the Hall, by the Rev. George Crabbe: No. 5 commences the Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montague.—There will be no abridgement of the work of any author.

WM. PEARSON,

115 Fulton Street, Proprietor.

New York, July 21, 1834.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Republic of Letters.—Under this title, Mr. William Pearson of this city, has commenced an enterprise which we really think deserving of very great success. It is a publication which, in the shape of a quarto newspaper or magazine, is intended to furnish the public with a copy of a great number of the most approved and elegant works of English literature. The publication contains 16 pages quarto, and is somewhat larger than the London weekly magazines. The paper on which it is printed is not merely beautiful to the eye, but it is of the very best quality, and sized, so that one may write on it without blotting. The typography is at once neat and legible; and the whole style of the execution has far more appearance of London than New York. To show the reader at what a cheap rate a library may be procured through the means of this publication, we mention that the first number contains the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and a fourth part of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield; for all of which the price is sixpence. From what we know respecting this novel and laudable enterprise, we have the greatest confidence that the selection of works for the Republic of Letters will always be submitted to the decision of gentlemen of such standing in literature, as to ensure that only the worthiest productions will find a place in it.—*Evening Post*.

"We had intended, as each successive number appeared, to notice this judicious publication. To those who are not apprised of the plan upon which it is conducted, it is merely necessary to observe, that it is a weekly issue of a beautiful printed quarto sheet, at six cents a number, each number containing one or more octavo volumes.—When it is added that the 'Man of Feeling,' and the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' two of the finest classics in our language, may thus be had for the sum of 12 cents, it will be seen that, both from the true taste and liberality with which it is conducted, there can be no publication which promises better to diffuse abroad a knowledge of the models of polite literature than the Republic of Letters. The last number contains the 'Tales of the Hall,' by Crabbe, one of the most vigorous of modern writers. His style, indeed, though strikingly original, is often overdone, and his subjects are of so coarse a character as frequently to leave a harsh and unpleasant impression upon the reader, but there is ever a truth to nature in her humblest guise, which renders his minute delineation and skilful dissections of character invaluable.—*N. Y. American*.

"We have before us the Republic of Letters, a publication of the design and scope of which the reader may remember we took some notice several weeks ago. In these three numbers, each of sixteen small quarto pages, are contained the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, the whole of the Vicar of Wakefield, and more than half of Crabbe's best work, the Tales of the Hall. These works in the ordinary shape, occupy four or five duodecimo volumes, and could not be procured at from less than three to five dollars. In the Republic of Letters they occupy three numbers of a paper of the size of this journal, as folded for delivery, and are sold at the prodigious low price of eighteen cents. This is making literature cheap indeed, and depriving poverty of all excuse for ignorance. And let it not be supposed that this extraordinary cheapness is attained by printing the work on poor materials. On the contrary the typography is uncommonly beautiful, and the paper is of a quality superior to what is commonly used in book printing, even the best Boston editions. It is white as snow, is composed either wholly, or in great part, of linen, and may be written on as smoothly and fluently as the sheet on which we are indicating this article, which is on Giltin's best.—*Evening Post*.

"A weekly publication bearing the above title has been undertaken by Mr. Pearson. The design of the work is to place in the hands of all, the old standard works, which is now generally referred to as the acme of polite literature; a course of reading, particularly followed by those desirous of inculcating a correct taste. The undertaking is deserving, and should meet with a liberal patronage. Each number contains 16 closely printed pages; the typographical execution of which is unsurpassed; the price is only sixpence—being by far the cheapest, as well as the most useful publication that has yet appeared. The present number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and a part of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.—*Evening Star*.

"Under this title, Mr. William Pearson has commenced a weekly periodical, which is certainly the cheapest that ever came to our notice. It is intended to embrace only standard works. The first number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and one fourth of the Vicar of Wakefield, the price of which is but six cents. The fifty-two numbers, of one year's publication, will, at this rate, contain some fifty or sixty of the best works of the English language, and cost but three dollars. The paper and typography are excellent.—*Courier and Enquirer*.

[Proprietors of papers who give this entire advertisement three insertions, will be allowed a copy of the work for one year.]

Subscriptions to the above will be received at the office of the Western Sun.

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ELIHU STOUT.

June 28, 1834.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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