

Der to expend such a sum as amounted to 4 or 5000 guineas a head for every slave she made.—She might have purchased the vessels she took for less than the value of those she lost, and have used the 6000 of her men killed, for the purposes to which she applied ours, have saved 4 or 5000 guineas a head, & obtained a character of justice, which is as valuable to a nation as to an individual. These considerations therefore, leave her without inducement to plunder property, and take men in future on such dear terms. I neither affirm nor deny the truth of these allegations, nor is their truth material to the question; they are possible, and therefore present a case which will claim your consideration, in a discussion of the general question; whether any degree of injury can render a recourse to war expedient? Still less do I propose, to draw to myself any part in this discussion. Age, and its effects, both on body and mind, has weaned my attentions from public subjects, and left me unequal to the labours of correspondence, beyond the limits of my personal concerns. I retire, therefore, from the question, with a sincere wish, that your writings may have effect, in lessening this greatest of human evils, and that you may retain life and health, to enjoy the contemplation of this happy spectacle; and pray you to be assured of my greatest respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. ADAMS' ANSWER.

QUINCY, Feb. 6, 1816.

DEAR SIR.—I have received your kind letter of the 23d of January, and I thank you for the pamphlets enclosed with it.

It is very true, as my excellent friend, Mr. Norton, has informed you, that I have read many of your publications with pleasure.

I have read, almost all the days of my life, the solemn reasonings and pathetic declarations of Erasmus, of Fenelon, of St. Pierre, and many others against war, and in favor of peace. My understanding and my heart accorded with them, at first blush. But alas! a longer and more extensive experience has convinced me, that wars are as necessary and inevitable, in our own system, as hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanoes.

Our beloved country, sir, is surrounded by enemies, of the most dangerous, because the most powerful and most unprincipled character.—Collisions of national interest, of commercial and manufacturing rivalries, are multiplying around us. Instead of discouraging a martial spirit, in my opinion, it ought to be excited. We have not enough of it to defend us by sea or land.

Universal and perpetual peace appears to me no more or less than everlasting passive obedience, and non-resistance. The human flock would soon be fleeced and butchered by one or a few.

I cannot therefore, sir, be a subscriber or a member of your society.

I do, sir, most humbly supplicate the theologians, the philosophers, and politicians, to let me die in peace. I seek only repose.

With the most cordial esteem, however, I am, sir, your friend and servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

We learn with pleasure, that Mr. CAPBLANO, one of the first sculptors of Europe, has arrived in this city with Mr. LEE, from Bordeaux. He had been employed by Charles, &c. and latterly by Joseph Bonaparte in Spain. He was, on this account, persecuted by the Bourbons, the deputy governors for Castlereagh & Co. in France; and as Mr. Laine, the polite prefect at Bordeaux, said he could not reconcile it to his feelings to introduce to the duke of Angouleme, (at a public ceremonial) the representative of a nation which had dared to declare war against England—no doubt that base race, who "glory in their shame," were chagrined to learn that Mr. Capelano had finished an elegant bust of the American Washington, and an allegorical figure of America dictating a treaty to England at Ghent. We cannot but mention these facts in justice to Mr. Capelano; and we do it now to draw the attention of the citizens of Baltimore to this eminent artist, who is so capable of aiding them in those public works which are to commemorate patriotic names and events, as well as to embellish their city. No public undertakings of the sort are going on here.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9.

Captain bond of the brig Ocean, who arrived here last evening in 85 days from Marseilles, informs that the frigate United States left that port for Algiers, about ten days previous to his sailing; and that the whole American squadron in the Mediterranean were to rendezvous off Algiers about the 20th of June.

It appears by the latest accounts from East Florida, that the Spaniards there are apprehensive that the Revolutionary Privateersmen will seize on the island of Amelia, and make it their head-quarters and a depot for their booty, with a view, perhaps, of gradually introducing it into the U. States.

## THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

Adopted in Convention, at Corydon, on the 29th day of June, 1816, and of the Independence of the U. States the fortieth.

WE, the representatives of the people of the territory of Indiana, in convention met at Corydon, on Monday the 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1816, and of the independence of the United States, the fortieth, having the right of admission into the general government, as a member of the union, consistent with the constitution of the U. States, the ordinance of congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and the law of congress, entitled "an act to enable the people of the Indiana territory to form a constitution and state government; and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states," in order to establish justice, promote the welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following constitution or form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent state, by the name of the

### STATE OF INDIANA.

#### ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare, that all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, & unalienable rights: among which are the enjoyment and defending life and liberty, and of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

Sec. 2. That all power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter or reform their government in such manner as they may deem proper.

Sec. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship almighty God according to the dictates of their consciences, that no man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent: that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience: and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious societies, or modes of worship; and no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office of trust or profit.

Sec. 4. That elections shall be free and equal.

Sec. 5. That in civil cases, where the value in controversy shall exceed 20 dollars, and in all criminal cases, except in petit misdemeanors, which shall be punishable by fine only, not exceeding three dollars, in such manner as the legislature may prescribe by law, the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

Sec. 6. That no power of suspending the operation of the laws shall be exercised, except by the legislature or its authority.

Sec. 7. That no man's particular services shall be demanded, or property taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, or without a just compensation being made therefor.

Sec. 8. The rights of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Sec. 9. That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall be made to restrain the right thereof.—The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every person may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Sec. 10. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for the public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence: and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

Sec. 11. That all courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him, in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law; and right and justice administered without denial or delay.

Sec. 12. That no person arrested or confined in jail, shall be treated with unnecessary rigor, or be put to answer any criminal charge but by presentment, indictment or impeachment.

Sec. 13. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and council, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witness face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and in prosecutions by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial by a jury of the county or district in which the offence shall have been committed; and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor shall he twice be put in jeopardy for the same offence.

Sec. 14. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Sec. 15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 16. All penalties shall be in proportion to the nature of the offence.

Sec. 17. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditor or creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the validity of contracts, shall ever be made, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood, nor the forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 19. That the people have a right to assemble together, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for a redress of grievances.

Sec. 20. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the state; and that the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 21. That no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 22. The legislature shall not grant any title of nobility, or hereditary distinctions, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than good behavior.

Sec. 23. That emigration from the state shall not be prohibited.

Sec. 24. To guard against any encroachments on the rights herein retained, we declare, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolable.

#### ARTICLE II.

The powers of the government of Indiana shall be divided into three distinct departments, & each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judiciary, to another; and no person, or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly attached to either of the others, except in the instances herein expressly permitted.

The remainder of the Constitution defines the powers, &c. of the three branches of the Government.

From the National Intelligencer.

#### THE TREASURY.

It will be recollected, that before the last session of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to the State Banks several propositions, in succession, with a view to enable the Treasury to transfer its funds from places where they accumulated beyond the local demand, to places where the local demand exceeded the funds; with a view to equalize the exchange between the different states; and with an ulterior view to restore the lawful national currency. The State Banks, in general, declined, acting upon the propositions, without offering, in any instance, an efficient substitute; for the accomplishment of objects so important to them, as well as to the government, and to the people of the United States.

The subject, under these circumstances, was presented for the consideration of Congress, and the powers of the Legislature have been put in motion, to relieve the community from an indefinite continuance of the evils, which were produced by the suspension of payments in coin, at the principal State Banks. The establishment of a National Bank; and a Resolution, which provides for collecting the public revenue in the lawful currency of the U. States, after the 20th of February, 1817, are preparatory, but decisive measures.

That they will be enforced and strengthened by Congress, cannot be doubted by any man who is not prepared to doubt the wisdom, policy and energy of the government. It must, therefore, be an error fatal, probably, to many of the State Banks (against which they are anxiously admonished) to indulge a hope, that the next session will retract or relax the measures of the last. It is believed that not only the National Legislature but the Legislature of every State in the Union, must take a stand in opposition to the enormous abuses of the Banking System.

The resolution of Congress of the 29th of April, 1816, directs and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to make some attempt to facilitate the collection of the revenue in the lawful currency, even before the 20th of February, 1817; and he has accordingly addressed a circular letter to the State Banks, of which a copy is subjoined.—The propositions contained in the circular, and the notice accompanying it, are amicable, fair and practical, and the benefits to be derived from their adoption are expected to be principally these:

1. That by requiring the Banks to pay their notes of a low denomination in coin, the public debtors will be supplied with a current medium to answer the call upon them.

2. That by requiring the debtors of the United States to pay debts of a small amount in coin, a channel of circulation is kept open for the eventual return of the money to the banks as a deposit.

3. That by an early commencement of small payments in coin, the public confidence in the convertibility of notes into money will gradually revive, and the public mind be seasonably prepared to support the general resumption of coin payments in February next.

In every view of the course now pursued by the Treasury, we think the experiment proper to be tried. If it succeed, the advantages are incalculable. If it fail because the requisite co-operation of the State Banks are refused, the nation will be completely awakened to a sense of its danger, as well as the necessity of providing for its relief by means independent of those institutions.

Circular addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the state banks, in order to facilitate the execution of the resolution of Congress, passed 29th April, 1816.

Treasury Department, July 22, 1816.

SIR—By the Constitution and laws of the United States, Gold, Silver and Copper coins are made the only lawful money of the United States, current as a legal tender in all cases whatsoever. By particular acts of Congress, Treasury Notes issued by the government, and notes issued by the bank of the U. States, are made receivable in all payments to the United States.

But, in consequence of the suspension of payments in coin, at many of the principal state banks, the lawful money of the United States suddenly ceased to be a circulating medium, and the treasury notes issued by the government, having suffered an undue depreciation, the government, as well as private citizens, yielded to the necessity of receiving and paying the notes of the state banks, as a national currency.

The state banks have hitherto excused the suspension of their payments in coin, upon the alleged necessity of the act; and assurances have been given, repeatedly that preparations were making to resume those payments.

The effects of such preparations has not, however, become visible; and an apprehension has at length been excited in the public mind, that the temptation of profit according to the present irregular course of banking, is too great, to admit of a voluntary return to the legitimate system of banking, upon the basis of a metallic capital.

The banks of the New England states (which have always paid their notes in coin) are ready and willing to co-operate in the general revival of the metallic currency. The banks in the states to the South and to the West of Maryland, are ready and willing, it is believed to co-operate in the same measure. The objection, or the obstacle, to the measure, principally rests with the banks of the middle states; but the most important of these banks have converted their unproductive capital of gold and silver into the productive capital of public stock, and a restoration of the metallic capital is alone wanting to enable them, also, to resume their payments in coin.

Under these circumstances, it will not be doubted by any candid and intelligent citizen, to a simultaneous and uniform movement of the state banks would, at this period, be successful, in the revival of the public confidence, & the restoration of the lawful currency of the United States; An appeal is therefore, made to these banks in the hope and the confidence, that they will adopt a policy, dictated by their own real and permanent interests as well as by the justice due to the community.

By a resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th of April, 1816, it is declared, that from and after the 20th day of Feb. next, no duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing, or becoming payable to the United States, ought to be collected or received, otherwise

than in the legal currency of the United States or Treasury notes, or notes of the bank of the United States, or notes of banks, which are payable on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States.

But in addition to the positive limitation, the resolution "requires and directs the secretary of the treasury to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or notes of the bank of the United States, as is by law provided and declared, or in notes of banks which are payable, and paid, on demand in the legal currency of the States." After the 20th of February, 1817, therefore, the revenue must be collected in the mode prescribed; even previously, the secretary of treasury is required and directed to pursue the proper measures for an earlier establishment of that mode of collection.

It is the sincere desire of this department, to execute the duty thus assigned to it, in a manner the most convenient and acceptable to the state banks, and indeed rather to invite the banks to a spontaneous adoption of measures which appear to be necessary upon the occasion than to proceed to the mere force of official regulations. In the draft of a Treasury notice which accompanies this communication, which you will consider in the light of an amicable proposition, the views of the department are conveyed as to the incipient and preparatory steps to be taken, I think, be safely taken, with reference to a general resumption of payments in coin, on the 20th Feb. next. If the state banks concur in the opinion so far as their interests and operations are affected, their voluntary assent to the arrangement will undoubtedly produce the most beneficial consequences, and I shall proceed to announce it in official form. Permit me, therefore, to request an early communication of the decision of your bank upon the subject.

The present opportunity is embraced to repeat the assurances which have been uniformly given and maintained, that this department deems the interests of the government, and the successful operations of the bank of the United States, to be intimately connected with the credit and prosperity of the state banks. Upon just efficient principles of co-operation, it is hoped that the institutions, Federal and state, will be mutually servicable. From the state banks, a sincere and effectual exertion in the common cause of restoring the legal currency is certainly expected and required; but, in return, they will merit and receive the confidence of the treasury and of the national bank; the transfer of the public funds, from the state banks to the national bank and its branches, will be gradual; and the notes of the state banks will be freely circulated by the treasury and the national bank.

I am very respectfully, sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
A. J. DALLAS,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the president of the bank of

FROM THE GLEANER.

We give our readers this week what details we have of foreign news. Be sure they are not of much importance, in the usual acceptation of the word; yet are they of great importance in the opinion of every philanthropist, as they show that Europe, so lately convulsed and torn by the most sanguinary contests, at length repose in the arms of peace. Instead of battles—we have now accounts of balls—Instead of fighting, we have statements of feasts; and in the room of the melancholy murmur of millions, we read of magnificent marriages. The Duke of Berri to the Princess of Naples—Prince George Leopold to the Princess Charlotte—the King of the Netherlands to a Russian Princess, &c. That little rascal Cupid, it seems has kicked his father Mars, out of doors, and assumed the reigns of empire himself.

Love rules the court, the camp, the grove. All earth below, and Heavens above. For love is Heaven and Heaven is love—At least Walter Scott says so—

In short the great folks of Europe having been doing all they could to populate Europe, for the last 25 years are now seriously setting about the most effectual means to restore numbers—But pleasant as it may appear to us as men, it cannot be conceived that to us as printers, it is the worst devil. No man cares a fig for the gazettes. The very sight of the gazettes now-a-days gives a man a fit of the gapes. In good truth, Bonaparte, with all our abuse of him, was worth 500 years in every printer's pocket. It was a rare workman at foreign news.

We have been devising a plan to week past to rescue him from St. Helena, and send him back to Frejus; but as this happy event cannot be immediately expected, we must for the present content ourselves with such simple fare as peace in the world will afford—seasoned occasionally with rasher of domestic politics.

If the brothers of the type can't be by these means, why, as an old friend says—they must break up business and endeavor to get to some honest employment.