

# INDIANA PALLADIUM.

COMMUNICATED.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHITE-WATER CANAL MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of Delegates from the counties of Fayette, Union, Franklin, and Dearborn, Indiana, held at Harrison on Saturday the 13th August, 1825, John T. M'Kinney was called to the Chair, and George H. Dunn appointed Secretary; whereupon, the meeting being called to order, the following gentlemen were received as the Delegation from Fayette, who appeared and took their seats:—Edmund I. Kidd, Martin M. Ray, Jonathan M'Carty, Samuel C. Sample, and Jonathan Shields.

From the county of Union, the following gentlemen appeared and took their seats:—William Lewis and John Templeton.

From the county of Franklin—Robert Brackenridge, John T. M'Kinney, Wm. R. Morris, John Davis, and B. S. Noble.

From the county of Dearborn—George Weaver, Jesse Hunt, John Godley, George H. Dunn, James Hartpence, Timothy Davis, and Samuel C. Vance.

On motion of G. H. Dunn, it was

*Resolved* that the citizens of Ohio, now present, be requested to appoint seven Delegates to co-act with the present meeting: Whereupon, the citizens of that state appointed Dr. Crookshank, Samuel Bond, and Thomas Hunt, who appeared and took their seats.

On motion of Wm. R. Morris, seconded by Mr. Sample, it was

*Resolved*, as follows—

Whereas, it is deemed practicable, expedient and important, that a canal should be constructed commencing at some point on the Ohio river, at or near the town of Lawrenceburg, in the state of Indiana, thence up the valley of White-Water: Therefore, be it—

*Resolved*, That eight Commissioners be appointed by this meeting, invested with full powers to procure funds by donations for the purpose of surveying, locating, and estimating the expense of said canal; and to employ such engineer or engineers, and other assistance as may be necessary for the purpose of making the survey of said canal route, up the valley of the White-Water, so far as the funds will permit; and if funds sufficient can be obtained, then to survey and locate the route as far towards the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's river, in the neighborhood of Fort Wayne, as the same will permit; and to receive donations of the lands through which the said canal will pass.

On motion it was also—

*Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of said Commissioners, and they are hereby requested, to ascertain the most probable mode of completing said canal; whether the necessary funds can be procured; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to effect that desirable object. On motion—

*Resolved*, That each of the above Commissioners, shall be allowed out of the funds raised by donation for defraying the expense of this undertaking, for their services; said allowance to be made and fixed by this Delegation, at some subsequent meeting.

*Resolved*, also, That the chairman of this meeting have power to call a meeting of this Delegation at any subsequent time, when he may deem it important and necessary, and at such place as he may deem proper.

Whereupon, the following persons were nominated and appointed as the above Commissioners: Samuel Rees, from Hamilton county, Ohio; George H. Dunn, from Dearborn county, Indiana; John T. M'Kinney, from Franklin county; Jonathan Shields, from Fayette county; John Templeton, from Union county; Patrick Beard, from Wayne county; John Tipton, from Allen county; and John Wright, (late representative,) from Randolph.

*Resolved* that the members of the above committee be notified of their appointment by the Secretary, and that they be requested to meet at Brookville on the fifth Monday in this month.

*Resolved* that the proceedings of this meeting be published.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. T. M'KINNEY, Ch'n.

G. H. DUNN, Sec'y.

**CANALS.**—So much has been said on this interesting topic, that it becomes a difficult task to suggest a new thought in relation to it. But such are already the surprising effects of the policy, that the theme seems inexhaustible. Our own state has set an example which will lead to consequences that cannot be measured. A nobler scheme was never projected, nor has any country achieved a more useful or a more splendid work. It is expected the whole line from the Hudson to the Niagara river, will be completed in the month of September. This will at once open to us a cheap and easy communication with the great lakes and the vast and fertile countries that surround them;—and whether viewed in rela-

tion to our own immediate advantage, or to the benefit of the states and territories with which it will furnish intercourse, it is not within the compass of the human powers to estimate its importance. Already is the current of emigration setting in that direction with a force that gives assurance of the grandest results. Not only will the northern frontiers of the states of Ohio and Indiana be strengthened by a powerful and valuable accession of their present population, but the territory of Michigan, which appears to attract the greatest portion of emigrants, will shortly be enabled to take rank as the twenty-fifth state in our mighty confederacy.

It has been well, and we think truly said, that this is to be the *age of improvements*; and it is most earnestly to be wished that the sentiment may prove prophetic. We are all aware of the immense influence of example; and in accordance with this view, our great example has produced, and may be said to be daily producing, effects that could scarcely have heretofore entered the mind of the wildest enthusiast. That fact seems almost too great for credibility, that a canal is actually begun in the state of Ohio, the design of which is to connect the waters of lake Erie with those of the beautiful Ohio itself. It will cut the state in somewhat of a diagonal line, and extend to the immense distance of about three hundred miles. The work appears to be undertaken with a confidence, enterprise, and spirit, and with such a prudent regard to economy, as to promise certain success, and to dispel every doubt.

Next to our own great achievement, this, when completed, will be viewed as the noblest and most useful work in the world. Europe can show nothing that will afford a parallel to it. But when we take into view that these artificial rivers penetrate through territories which may challenge comparison with any others on the globe for fertility and beauty; that their whole extent is through temperate and delightful regions; that these regions are in the hands of a resolute, free, high-minded people; that they are capable of sustaining as dense a population as any other part of the earth; that they will hereafter abound in all the luxuries and refinements of life, and be able to pour out a flood of riches that will defy computation, and astonish mankind—that where incentives so powerful are found to predominate, it would be futile to question the wisdom or the practicability of the scheme.

Presuming, therefore, that the work will be thoroughly accomplished within the short period of five or six years, we may reasonably calculate on such an extension of trade, and such constant and friendly intercourse with several of the great western states, as will awaken a conscious pride, and excite the special wonder of every person who shall be permitted to see it. But the state of Ohio will of course realize more immediately the inestimable benefits which are to flow out of the exercise of her own genius and energy. She has wisely and boldly conceived a design that will be the means of placing her among the most distinguished commonwealths in the world; and it is doubtful if another interior district is any where to be found of such great extent, that unites so many and such extraordinary advantages. She will become a star of the first magnitude in the American constellation, and fate has destined her hereafter to move in a splendid orbit.

In proportion as the elegances and conveniences of life multiply in the interior regions, so will be the attractions to the respectable classes of people to follow them. Many thousands will, in all likelihood, withdraw from the embarrassments and vexations inseparable from a residence in the Atlantic towns, and seek a more tranquil one among the sylvan shades which will be found to skirt the margins of the canals, and the waters connected with them; whilst thousands of others will be ambitious to gratify their curiosity in examining some of the most magnificent works that ever adorned any age or nation.

No one who has been the least attentive to the wonderful improvements going forward in the interior of our country, as well as on the seaboard, can for a moment doubt that these two great canals will amply reward their projectors, and produce the most gratifying consequences. At a future day, and that not a very remote one, there will be an unbroken line of elegant towns and villas from Albany to Buffalo, and from Cleveland to the Ohio river.—*N.Y. Mirror.*

The Attorney General of the United States, in answer to the charge made by governor Troup of Georgia, of having said in an argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, that "slavery was inconsistent with the laws of God," produces letters from Chief Justice Marshall, Judges Thompson and Duval, from Thomas Addis Emmet the opposite counsel, and from Henry Wheaton, the Reporter, all of whom concur in the statement that no such assertion was made by the Attorney General as the one reported by governor Troup.

*Balt. Amer.*

## FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE. UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We have received the Mexican paper, *Agua Mexicana*, of the second of June, containing an account of Mr. Poinsett's formal reception as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, by the President of the Mexican Union. The ceremonial was the same as that which was adopted the day before, in regard to the British Charge d' Affaires, Mr. Ward. The public audience, in the case of Mr. Poinsett, was attended by the Foreign Ministers, the Secretaries of the Government, and deputations from the ecclesiastical, civil and military authorities; and the room—which is very large—was crowded with senators, members of Congress, and respectable inhabitants of the Mexican capital. After the credentials of the American minister had been presented and read, he delivered an address, in Spanish, of which the following is a translation:—

*Most Excellent Sir*—In presenting to your Excellency the credentials which have just been read, it affords me the highest satisfaction to place them in the hands of a person so distinguished, not only for his heroic efforts in the cause of the independence of his country, but for his devoted attachment to civil liberty.

"The United States of America recognize the right which every nation possesses, to adopt the form of government it may judge best adapted to its circumstances, and most likely to secure the happiness of its people. It cannot, however, be denied, that they regarded with deep interest the political movements of this country, and the final decision of the Mexican people.—It is with unfeigned satisfaction, that they have seen the only free government that borders on them, erect itself into a sister republic, and it has been peculiarly flattering to them, that it should have made choice of a Federal Constitution so similar to their own. They ardently hope, that it may contribute in an equal degree to the prosperity of the people it governs.

"The principles upon which the right of independence has been maintained in these countries, are not only identified with those upon which that of the United States of America was asserted and achieved, but rest upon the same imperishable foundation—the sovereignty of the people and the unalienable rights of man. To a cause resting upon such a basis, the people of the United States could not be indifferent.—From the first dawning of the independence of these States, their sympathies have been, with great unanimity and constancy, enlisted in its favor, they have watched its struggles and vicissitudes with intense interest, and have rejoiced like brothers in its successful termination.—The sentiments of the Government of the United States of America have been in perfect harmony with those of their people, and their political course, such as was prescribed by their relative duties to all parties. At an early period of the struggle between Spain and her colonies, they considered it in the light of a civil war, in which both parties were entitled to equal rights. They have never ceased, by their negotiations, to exert their influence with Spain and the other nations of Europe in favor of the American States; and have frequently represented to the former the policy of concluding a peace with her late colonies.

"As soon as it appeared that Spain had no longer any prospect of maintaining her dominion over these countries, and that they had established governments of their own, and within a year after Mexico had declared her independence, the United States acknowledged it by a solemn act, which passed their Congress with unexampled unanimity. They have since declared that they would not regard with indifference any attempt, on the part of the powers of Europe, to wrest it from them. In this act of recognition, they took the lead of the whole civilized world, and gave an example which has since been followed by the freest government of Europe, and which, by this act, has shown itself to be the most magnanimous.

"It is by no means my intention, in this recapitulation of the course of policy pursued towards these countries by the United States of America, to boast of services rendered, or to solicit any favors in return. The United States will require no privileges for their citizens from this government, which they will not be willing on their part to accord to the citizens of Mexico. They wish only to see the friendly relations between the two countries so extended and harmonized as to promote the welfare of both; and that the first foundations of the permanent future intercourse between them should be laid in principles not only benevolent and liberal in themselves, but consistent with the policy and interests of both governments.

"The President of the United States of America has confided to me full powers to conclude treaties of limits and of commerce, and I cannot but congratulate myself in having been chosen by him to form the first political relations between two sister republics, which, from their position, their policy, and

their mutual interests, must forever be united in the strictest bonds of friendship."

To the foregoing discourse, the President of the Mexican States, made a reply, of which we offer the subjoined version.

*Most Excellent Sir*—The nations fortunately contiguous, find themselves still more nearly united now, by the liberty which they enjoy, the fundamental laws by which they are governed, and by that community of interests, which in the present circumstances of the world, has identified the lot and destinies of North America with the lot and destinies of Mexico.

"This great people (the Mexican) in escaping from their abasing tutelage, have fixed their eyes on the examples of the North; and the memory of the father of American liberty,—of George Washington,—is as grateful to them, as are the names of the heroes who established here, with their blood, the reign of justice, peace and philanthropy.

"I, most excellent sir, in unison with the sentiments of the United Mexican States, felicitate myself, as do all the lovers of American liberty, that the ties are drawn closer and closer between nations that have lifted their fronts, and sustain the rights of the new world with so much dignity.

"There are no limits to the satisfaction which I feel, in recognizing in you the representative of a friendly and sister republic. I beg you to accept the assurance of my highest consideration."

When the President finished, Mr. Poinsett presented his Secretary, and the American Consul General, Mr. Wilcocks. "Thus" observes the Mexican paper, "terminated a scene truly grand relatively to both its object and novelty in Mexico."

*From the N. Y. Statesman.*

The Liverpool Mercury, of the 27th May, contains a review of C. J. Ingersoll, Esq's Oration before the American Philosophical Society; and after many quotations, and some animated praises of the orator and his country, concludes by transcribing the following complimentary article from the Edinburgh Observer. We will merely remark, that these observations are only a new expression which has characterized a considerable portion of the newspaper presses of Scotland.

*STATE OF AMERICA.*

In forty years the Americans have quadrupled their population, and stretched their territory from the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi, to the Pacific. They have assumed, as if by instinct, a mighty system of private law; a bold precision of diplomacy; a large code of commerce and national interests. They have taken the lead in vigor or of improvement and practical science. Mendicity is almost unknown; the demand of labor is immense, and its rewards abundant. Church dissensions are heard of, only in the history of foreigners; slavery itself, the plague spot of human society, is fast verging to decay. Agriculture, the mechanic arts, and manufactures, are advancing with mighty strides. The bowels of the Alleghenies are pouring forth their treasures of iron, coal, and lead; and the huge western Savannahs, trodden a little while ago only by the bison, the cougar, or the wolf, are echoing the noises of forges, looms, and bloomeries. Since 1803, the export trade of the Union has advanced from twenty-three millions of dollars, to more than eighty millions.

Their tonnage amounts to more than a million and a half; being nearly a treble increase since the beginning of the present century. In the Hudson alone, the number of merchant vessels is at this hour nearly equal, and twelve years ago, was much superior to the whole shipping of Scotland. Their steam vessels almost double in numerical amount, and far surpass in tonnage and velocity, the vapour ships of Britain. Before the extent of their canals, the efforts of the modern world shrink into insignificance: nay, the mighty ways and aqueducts of imperial Rome herself are brought into hazardous comparison. The number is at least twenty; and the greatest length stretches to three hundred and sixty miles. Yet the hugest of these majestic ducts was accomplished at the sole charge of a state of little more than a single million of inhabitants.

The navy of the Union amounts to more than twenty ships of the line, besides numerous frigates and gun boats. And the whole of this enormous mass of vigor, wealth, and population, is securely defended by a standing army of little more than five thousand men. Nor are there any internal taxes; any hateful prying into income or domestic privacy. The provincial governments alone levy a direct impost of about a dollar on each inhabitant. Thus it is to be a free people. Thus it is to have sprung from the bosom of the British empire, like Pallas from the brain of Jove, full grown and armed in proof. Do we turn sick at these advances? The mutual trade of the United and British empire, now exceeds fifty millions of dollars; an amount quite equal to the trade of the Republic with all the rest of the globe. And is this any food for jealousy? It is as