

From this point, there is an uninterrupted water communication, to the renowned commercial city of New-York, the safest and best market in the United States.—Two streams, the St. Joseph, and St. Mary's find their source in the state of Ohio, from the Maumee at Fort Wayne, in this state, which, from thence discharge its waters into Lake Erie. These are the natural facilities that are presented to the north to reduce western produce into money. There are thirty seven thousand square miles in the state, and nine tenths of all this land are susceptible of cultivation. This will support a population of ten millions of souls. An industrious and virtuous race of people are rapidly preparing these extensive domains for the plough; so that in a little time, we may expect that the granary of the husbandman will be overflowing to waste, with the various productions of the earth, without an opportunity of selling them.—These results in the regular course of things, will take place. Thus situated, let us arise, look around us, examine our condition and resources, and see what can be done to meet the exigencies of the times. The yeomanry are the pillars and support of the land, and they must be rewarded. It is the farmer that gives countenance to every other avocation.—Agriculture, with many ceases to be an honorable pursuit, so soon as it fails to be profitable; and whenever circumstances connected with public opinion shall withdraw that class from their legitimate employments, the flower of the land becomes at once neutralized, and general wretchedness is the fatal consequence.

The labourer, to give him resolution, should always have before him a prospect of certain reward. When he is not stimulated with the expectation of receiving an ample recompence for his toil, his energies becomes paralized, and his views are contracted within the narrow compass of domestic family consumption. This prospect of a full reward for labour, will always be certain or hazardous, in proportion to the distance, which the commodity, the product of it, had necessarily to be transported for consumption sale or exchange; and in proportion to the facility with which the conveyance is effected.—Add to this, that *this is money* to the labourer, and that labour is the wealth of a nation; and it results that every obstacle which is in the way, that unavoidably consumes time, and employs the labourer in reaching the market he seeks, not only impoverishes the country, but reduces the aggregate sum finally received for the article in an exact proportion to the time lost; so that every reduction of distance and if the state is not in circumstances and every improvement which are made to appropriate monies from the treasury for travelling, are a saving of time and for that purpose, a just regard to your money, of individual and public advantage.

From these considerations it is evident that the settlers of a new country, must be subjected to many privations and a heavy indirect tax, imposed upon them by the rude deformity of surrounding nature. To them, finding access to any admitt of. Whoever reflects that labor place that is serviceable, diminishes the upon the public highway is not industry real value of every ponderous commodity lost, but bestowed to accomplish a party much, before they can get into the pose of common advantage to the whole possession of an equivalent for the re-community, in which each individual remainder. Although this kind of a tax can participate, will cheerfully comply exceeds ten times the amount which with any reasonable demand which you is yearly paid for the support of the may think fit to make. The patriotic government, yet it appears that it citizen will submit to it with alacrity, has escaped with less consideration. Your law on this subject, should contain and more indifference, than it. Now what the existing one does, not a severe thing is at stake in the assertion, that punitory clause against the supervisor for the absence of public works and artificial neglect of duty. The present laws are due respect for individual rights will place that is serviceable, diminishes the upon the public highway is not industry real value of every ponderous commodity lost, but bestowed to accomplish a party much, before they can get into the pose of common advantage to the whole possession of an equivalent for the re-community, in which each individual remainder. Although this kind of a tax can participate, will cheerfully comply exceeds ten times the amount which with any reasonable demand which you is yearly paid for the support of the may think fit to make. The patriotic government, yet it appears that it citizen will submit to it with alacrity, has escaped with less consideration. Your law on this subject, should contain and more indifference, than it. Now what the existing one does, not a severe thing is at stake in the assertion, that punitory clause against the supervisor for the absence of public works and artificial neglect of duty. The present laws are due respect for individual rights will

Mr. Knight, the enterprising individual, at the reduced price of our staple commodities. Oviate these sormountable barriers to general prosperity, and dianapolis, with a random line; and to you will at once infuse new life into our fellow citizens. If you are at present a permanent location. In the spring he Illinois, a charter with powers co-extensive with theirs, and commensurate with the high object, is expected from you. In inviting your attention to an improvement of the Wabash falls, near the mouth of White river, it is with much satisfaction that I can bear testimony to the liberal spirit indicated by the state of Illinois, to assist in the removal of those obstructions, in that great common highway to market. From a copy of an act of the state of Illinois, which has been transmitted to me, together with a memorial relating thereto, (all of which I lay before you) it will appear that, that state has incorporated a company under the belief, and possessing efficiency only on the contingency, that Indiana will meet the proposition of that state by the passage of a similar law. Being satisfied of the urgency of this measure, and the usefulness of the design, I must recommend a hearty and an immediate co-operation with our sister state in this laudable scheme. As the proposition first emanated from us, to make this improvement, and has been generously responded to by

of our belief that Congress will continue to make adequate annual appropriations for the continuation of this extensive internal improvement, is redeeming itself. The whole country as if by one universal impulse, is moved by the master spirit that is abroad. Lead the way, bring home visible benefits to the doors of your constituents, and you will confidently hear from that same dreaded public sentiment, a favourable echo. The people will consult their own interest; and the force of information will induce them to yield to what is right. It is not denied that the true remedy for these grievances, is ultimately to be found in their wise, thoughtful and patriotic determinations; and experiment will make them sensible, that the one half of the tax they pay upon the transportation of those articles they *buy and sell*, will place them upon the vantage ground, and put a period to those dangers, sacrifices, and delays that hang like an incubus upon the country. If we "fold up our arms," and make ourselves easy whilst our condition is barely tolerable, under the expectation that some foreign revolution will restore us those times that are gone forever, and change the countenance of

affairs, we may in the end find, that we were deluded by a false hope of visionary benefits, which shall never be realized, leaving that time inertness, a blank in the history of our rise to eminence and glory.

On the construction of roads and canals, then we must rely, as the safest and most certain state policy, to relieve our situation, place us amongst the first in the Union; and change the "cry of hard times," into an open acknowledgement of contentedness. *The rough appearance of nature, must be overcome, and made to yield to human enterprise. Our waters must be imprisoned in new channels, and made to subserve the essential purposes, of commerce.*

As the construction of roads are not so expensive as canals, and more applicable to the present resources of the state, allow me to request that, that subject may command your calm and unbiased consideration. View deliberately their construction, as your vital interest, seize the first occasion to prepare for the work, and a brilliant reward is certain.

Situated as we are upon the globe, we have but one alternative, which is, to force our way to the Lakes, and to the great rivers that run into the seas; and if we have not the means at present to make artificial channels, through the earth for our necessities, let us no longer look with indifference upon those *secondary* improvements, so honorable to a state and beneficial to its inhabitants. We must strike at the internal improvement of the state, or form our minds to remain poor and unacquainted with each other; and those great projects to which we are so

strongly united by *nature, policy and honor* must exist only in idea, and their usefulness remain undeveloped.

This generation is speedily passing away, and if we sit still, posterity will see nothing in our actions that is worthy of their admiration. Whilst our sisters around us are rearing eternal monuments of their energies and public spirit, we have looked and admired; but have been too timid to imitate!!! Something has been done by the General Government, and something by the state, to locate and improve roads, but much more remains to be done before we can feel their utility. Many roads have been defectively opened under authority of this state, but the manner they have been kept in repair, from the state they are now in, are striking evidences of a defect in our road system. Too much reliance is placed upon the three per cent fund. If that fund, after it is divided amongst the whole number of roads in the state, shall be found insufficient to make them passable; lost; so that every reduction of distance and if the state is not in circumstances and every improvement which are made to appropriate monies from the treasury for travelling, are a saving of time and for that purpose, a just regard to your money, of individual and public advantage.

will prompt you to call into requisition such additional labor of the people upon such equitable terms, as may be thought sufficient to improve, in a proper manner, our heavy indirect tax, imposed upon them by the rude deformity of surrounding nature.

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through, the density of the population near them, and the multitude that depend upon them for the exportation of their surplus produce, as well as the small amount of money which will be required to remove the obstructions in them, I would respectfully recommend an appropriation for that purpose. I am apprised that there are other water courses in the state, that deserve your favorable notice, but as our means are inconsiderable yet, for any of these objects, the largest and most useful should first enlist our attention.

By the attention of our delegation in Congress, and special favor of the heads of departments of the General Government, a corps of engineers entered the state during the last spring, with the view of operating here, with the worthy, but now deceased Mr. Shriver at their head. The intelligent Mr. Shriver's plan of operations for the *season* was, to enquire into the practicability of the *White Water* canal, by making an examination of the country from the Ohio river at Lawrenceburg, through the valley of White Water, to Fort Wayne; and to ascertain the practicability of connecting the waters of the Maumee with the Wabash by artificial channel; & to make surveys and estimates of a route for a canal through the valley of that stream if necessary.—After attending to these two projects, he expected to repair to the Falls of the Ohio, in obedience unto special instructions to enquire as to the practicability of a canal round the Falls of the Ohio, and to prepare a plan and estimate of the same. A summons to leave the world has taken this competent engineer away, without allowing him to effect his purposes to any considerable extent.—But Major Moore is the

successor of the deceased, who has been some time in the field, in the execution of the above mentioned plan. His labors have been crowned with complete success to the north.—He has ascertained that the connection of the Wabash and Maumee is altogether practicable and easy. The two waters can be made to mingle at an expense not to be compared with the magnitude of the work. From the St. Mary's, the adopted feeder, to the mouth of Little river of the Wabash, the deepest cut through the summit level is only twenty feet. Major Moore, not having completed his examinations in that quarter this fall, expects to return to his station in the spring, when we shall be furnished with the official estimates to this contemplated canal. So soon as this takes place it will deserve the most serious consideration of the legislature, whether the *honor and interest* of the state will strongly invite her to complete this almost natural connexion between two navigable streams, whose waters flow to a northern lake, and towards the Atlantic ocean. We remain uninformed, whether any thing further has been done, at the Falls of the Ohio, in the White Water country, or elsewhere, by the board of engineers which would seem to require any special attention at this time.

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has just been acquired; and its necessary connexion with the principal objects of the treaty, and its general usefulness will be still more manifest. Such a road will point to the heart of Kentucky, and she ought to be alive to its success. These considerations taken in connexion with the incalculable advantages, which would flow to the people of Indiana, from its construction—the choice of markets that it would present to our citizens—the money that its creation would scatter amongst the laborers, the inducement which it will hold out to settle the wild lands of the United States—the circumstance that it will cross the National road at right angles at our Seat of Government—the assistance that it will give to the farmer and merchant in transporting heavy articles, to and from the Lake or the Ohio, at pleasure—and the general figure it will make upon the map of the state; all, combined together, to demonstrate the *expediency* of the measure.

To make such a road a grant of land was incorporated in that treaty—One hundred feet in width from the Lake to the Wabash is given for the road to rest upon; and one section of good land, contiguous to, and on each side of the same, is also granted for a road, *for each mile*, from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river, by way of Indianapolis. Such is the foundation which is laid for this great road. It will now be for the President and Senate of the United States, to approve of the grant. This I sincerely hope for; and if you think with me on this subject, I must request of you a prompt expression of your views by way of memorial, to be sent to the city of Washington before the treaty is acted upon. I can see no reason why this article should be rejected. A similar provision has been made for Ohio; and the principle has received the sanction of the Senate of the United States. The grant severs the remaining Indian possessions; and when the land granted for this purpose is settled, it will weaken the attachment of the Pottawatamie to his country. Furthermore, the land may be located in the Indian country; and in the event of a non-ratification will revert to its original owners. I datter myself, therefore that it will be retained for the internal improvement of the country, rather than to see it lost. As it is so grand an object of National and State aggrandizement, let us, I pray you, unite in soliciting its success.

But, while our best energies are exerted to improve the natural advantages and to bring into active and useful exertion, the various resources, of the state, shall we leave to neglect the cultivation of the mind, the education of our youth, and the advancement of science and intelligence amongst our fellow citizens?—The reflection, that we are deeply responsible to our successors and to posterity, for a march of intellect coequal with the flowing increase of our population—with the regenerated spirit of the age—and for a diffusion of light and knowledge in proportion to the brightening rays which daily beam new lustre on our falling forests, forbids it. The awakened zeal of the world in the cause of mind, and the golden opportunity which we possess to shine in the republie of letters, forbids it. The pride of our state, aroused by the noble example of her sisters, calls on us to be no longer indebted to them for the progress of knowledge & science.

By the treaty with the Pottawatamie a valuable and extensive grant of lands is made to the government for an important and interesting national and state object. That we may be sensibly pene- trated with its magnitude and utility, I will ask you to indulge me in making a few cursory remarks in support of the grand project.—Michigan being the only Lake in the north, that belongs exclusively to the United States, it is but reasonable to infer, that we will be more partial to it, than to those in which the Kingdom of Great Britain claims a common right with us, to occupy. On this large and splendid lake a navy can sail over water that is altogether American. On every shore of it, fortification may be erected, on ground that is our own; and there our flag can wave.—Hence, if our old enemy should ever again call us to the strife of battle, we must expect to meet her in the north; and this Lake being the nearest to the bulk of western soldiery, will be looked to as the theatre of operations. The first land to the north of this lake is England's, and will confide that the object of education be the landing place of herself, or allies, from its first principles to its more advanced stage, require an ignorant populace; but in one like ours, where virtue is the principle, and reason alone moves the great machinery, intelligence is the rock on which all hope is reposed. I would therefore earnestly suggest the propriety of extending the means of the state to the furtherance of the object, with such liberality as our combined means will justify.

With the control of the available donation in land, which has been vested in you for the use of a Seminary of learning, and of the sections reserved to the inhabitants of the several Congressional townships for the use of common schools, a treasury filled beyond the correspond- ent charges against it, and a people anxious for the dissemination of useful knowledge to applaud you, I have every confidence that the object of education will be the landing place of herself, or allies, from its first principles to its more advanced stage, require an ignorant populace; but in one like ours, where virtue is the principle, and reason alone moves the great machinery, intelligence is the rock on which all hope is reposed. I would therefore earnestly suggest the propriety of extending the means of the state to the furtherance of the object, with such liberality as our combined means will justify.

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(Concluded next week.)