

The Indiana Republican.

"WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS, THERE IS MY COUNTRY."

VOL. IV.

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CONDITIONS.

The "REPUBLICAN" will be delivered at the office for two dollars per annum, paid in advance; if paid within two months after subscribing, it will be considered in advance; two dollars and fifty cents if paid within twelve months; and three dollars if not paid until the year expires.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

In all cases a subscriber must give notice punctually at the end of the year of his intention to discontinue, or he will be held responsible for another year's subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for a dollar; longer ones in proportion, and if the number of insertions desired, are not specified, they will be continued at the expense of the advertiser until ordered out.

All letters to the Editors must be post paid.

Land-Office, Jeffersonville,
August 15th, 1818.

PERSONS wishing to make transfers of lands entered in this office are requested not to make them on the back of the Register's certificate but on a separate piece of paper. It frequently happens, that by transferring and assigning on the back of certificates, they become mutilated and defaced as to destroy the contents. The following form may be used.—

"For value received I, A. B. of county, do assign & transfer to C. D. of county all my right & title to the quarter section No. in township No. (North or South as the case may be) of range No. East of the Jeffersonville District. Witness my hand and seal this day of 1818. A. B. (Seal.)

Test,"

This assignment being acknowledged before any justice of the peace, and certified by the clerk of the county of its being such, will procure a patent. In all cases where the magistrate's or clerk's certificate happens to be on a different piece of paper from the assignment it will be proper for them to set forth the particular tract sold.

It will be well for magistrates and others who are in the habit of writing assignments, to preserve a copy of the foregoing as their guide.

Those who send to the office to get their business done, will please to be particular in describing in a plain legible hand, the tract they wish to enter, and to write their given names at full length.

SAM'L. GWATHMEY.

(COMMUNICATED.)

INFORMATION TO EMIGRANTS.

Messrs. Editors,

Seeing that Madison has now become the principal point of destination on the Ohio river, to which almost all the travellers, that emigrate from the eastward, for the purpose of exploring the western coun-

try, universally steer their course; I deem it of importance to give some description of it abroad. The town of Madison was laid out in the year 1811. It is pleasantly situated, on the second bank of the Ohio, in a beautiful fertile plain, between 38 degrees 45 minutes of north latitude and 8 degrees 10 minutes west longitude. The situation is commanding, and admits of every advantage; as the river at this point makes a westwardly bend, and runs much further into the interior, than at any place between Pittsburgh, and its confluence with the Mississippi. It is the seat of justice for Jefferson county, and is the nearest point of landing to the New-Purchase, of any town situated on the Ohio river. There will soon be a large and main state road, running from this place by way of Vernon, to the Delaware Towns, and all that rich tract of country which has lately been purchased of the Indians. Madison from its situation, admits of many other local advantages, and is said to be one of the most promising and flourishing towns, in the western country. It has been but a few years back since it began to improve; but there are now about 300 houses erected: about one fifth of them are brick, some of which are superbly built; and the balance are chiefly framed. The population in the winter of 1819 amounted to little upwards of 800 persons, including those of color. There are now between 1300 and 1400 white inhabitants, besides a considerable number of blacks. There are 7 or 8 stores, and numerous mechanics' shops, & various other artists. Two houses for public worship, one Methodist Episcopal chapel, and one Presbyterian church. Three literary institutions, two for instructing the youth in the ordinary branches, and one in which the major classes, are taught the scientific branches of Belles lettres, and the languages. Also one female literary asylum, for instructing the young ladies in the various Arts.

There are at present but two public houses of entertainment, in Madison. During the last summer, was erected an elegant new brick court house. There is as yet no market house, owing to a great part of the marketing being done with boats and other batteaux, on the bank of the river, which bring in their various commodities of produce for sale. There is a printing office, that publishes a weekly newspaper.

On the other side of the river directly opposite Madison, are a steam mill and distillery, both of which are constructed on a very extensive plan, and which furnish the adjacent country with large supplies of flour and whiskey. The country around Madison exhibits a very interesting and pleasing scenery. As soon as you ascend the hills or bluffs, that environ the town at no great dis-

tance, the eye is presented with a beautiful champaign country or body of land, perfectly level for many leagues. The soil is rich and fertile to a considerable depth, which is easily cultivated and yields large quantities of wheat and corn, which are the staple commodities. The vine is also said to flourish well here.

This town is situated in one of the most healthy sections of country in the state. As there are no stagnant waters any where near this place, the air is pure and salubrious, and the water good and wholesome.

This place is well calculated for establishments of commission business. During the summer months or dry season, when the river is at its lowest ebb, the landing in the eastern part of the town, is greatly obstructed by the intervention of a very large sand bar, which for the greater part of the year is completely impervious, for large crafts of burthen. But a few rods lower, and opposite that part of the town which has lately been laid out, the landing is good at all stages of water, and affords a safe harbor for boats of the largest size.

VIRGinius.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

MR. PHILLIPS' SPEECH.

We have heretofore published several of the speeches delivered by Charles Phillips, Esq. (the celebrated Irish Orator,) both in public political meetings, and in courts of justice. We have now the pleasure of presenting a specimen of his eloquence on a new and very different occasion. The following is the substance of a speech which he delivered at Cheltenham, England, on the 7th of October, at the *Fourth Anniversary of the Gloucestershire Missionary Society*. It will probably be considered, by many of our readers, as one of his happiest efforts:

Mr. Phillips came forward, and thus addressed the chairman—"Sir, after the eloquence with which so many gentlemen have gratified and delighted this most respectable assembly, and after the almost inspired addresses of one of them, I feel almost ashamed of having acceded to the wishes of the committee by proposing the resolution which I have the honor to submit. I should apologise, sir, for even the few moments intrusion I mean to make upon this meeting, did I not feel that I had no right to consider myself as quite a stranger; did I not feel that the subject unites us all in one great social family, and gives the merest sojourner the claim of a brother and friend. *Applause.* At a time like this, perhaps, when the infidel is abroad and the atheist and the disbeliever triumph in their blasphemy, it behoves the humblest christian to range himself beneath the banners of his faith, & attest even by his martyrdom, the sincerity of his allegiance—

the tropic fire, and often doomed by the forfeit of their lives to give their precepts a proof and an expiation—*Applause.* It is quite delightful to read their reports and see the blessed products of their labors. They leave no clime unvisited, no peril unencountered.

In the South Sea Islands they found the population almost eradicated by the murders of idolatry. 'It was God Almighty, (says the royal convert of Otaheite) who sent your mission to the *remainder* of my people.' I do not wish to shock your christian ears with the cruelties from which you have redeemed these islands. Will you believe it, that they had been educated in such cannibal ferocity as to excavate the earth, and form an oven of burning stones; into which they literally threw their living infants, and gorged their infernal appetites with the flesh? Will you believe it, that they thought murder grateful to their God of mercy—and the blood of his creatures as their best libation! In nine of these islands those abominations are extinct—infanticide is abolished; their prisoners are exchanged—society is now cemented by the bond of brotherhood, and the accursed shrines that strewed with human gore, and blazed with human unction, now echo the songs of peace and the sweet strains of piety. In India, too, where Providence, for some special purpose, permits these little insular specks to hold above one hundred million in subjection; a phenomenon scarcely to be paralleled in history; the spell of Brahama is dissolving; the chains of Caste are falling off; the wheels of Jagernaut are scarce unspun; the horrid custom of self-immolation is daily disappearing; and the sacred stream of Jordon mingles with the Ganges. [Great applause.]—Even the rude soldier, 'mid the din of arms, and the license of the camp makes the bible the inmate of his knapsack, and the companion of his pillow.' Such has been the success of your missions in that country, that one of your own judges has publicly avowed, that those who left India some time ago, can form no just conception of what now exists there.

Turn from these Islands to Africa, a name I now can mention without horror. In sixteen of their towns and many of their islands, we see the Sun of Christianity arising, and as it arises, the whole spectral train of superstition vanishing in air. Agriculture and civilization are busy in the Desert, and the poor Hottentot, kneeling at the altar, implores his God not to remember the Slave trade. [Applause.] If any thing Sir, could add to the satisfaction that I feel, it is the consciousness that knowledge and Christianity are advancing hand in hand, and that wherever I see your missionaries journeying, I see schools rising