

it when necessary—But rather desirous to set matters right, give every thing its due, and end the controversy (which I think can continue but a short time longer at any rate) I decline giving that statement at present.

Amicus implies a fear for the freedom of the press being *perverted*, in the sentence of his that I quote at the beginning.—His fear brings to mind the old woman's cry of fire!—fire!—'twas a false alarm and the danger in the one case is as threatening as it 'twas in the other.—The old woman's fire, was found in her pipe, and Amicus's fear, in his own dis-tempered fancy.—But you are charged with envying the Centinel its gubernatorial favors—this caps the climax—it begs the question, and if true presupposes the correctness of your suspicion.—Yet however that may be I know this charge of envy to be unfounded.—You did not wait until the Centinel was known, to give your opinion of his "excellency," and that circumstance puts their "envy" to rest.—Rather than envy them I should permit their Centinel to dance uninterruptedly until it bursts in the bright beams of his "excellency's" soap bubbles.—If hoary infants can derive pleasure or advantage from blowing such stupid bubbles from their pipes, far be from you the disposition to interfere with such harmless amusement.—But I delay you too long, and take too much pains to shew this Amicus as he appears to me, and I shall close after a few remarks upon another question.

Why do not the writers in the Centinel investigate the charge heretofore bro't forward against Mr. J. and them,—divesting the remarks they may choose to make of all absurd and disputable matter? The Constitution of Indiana supposes our governors may abuse their trust, by wisely providing for the contingency—and our present governor may begin to think the people at large if left uninfluenced by him & his friends will see his abuses still I sanguinely hope that a wise and brave people will never suffer themselves to be cozened out of their judgment, or become too slothful to exercise it.—If they do they will be betrayed—or be made to betray themselves.—Our constitution renders it impossible for a few to do essential injury to the state—but if these few have power, and station hiring presses to uphold them they may, if the people be not aware, humbug and influence the many. If a majority will suffer a few to act as they please, and those few have the delegated power bestowed upon them, then may not our constitution, and all its barrier's, soon become a dead letter?

God would not support his own theocracy against the concurrent desire of the children of Israel—how then could our frail and human constitution support itself against such a change in the character of the people as I have supposed hiring presses might produce?—But it cannot, it shall not be—we may give ourselves weak or treacherous rulers in our folly, if we please; but such a change as I have supposed some men may aim at, can never happen until our whole state fall into political reprobation. Let us always remember that although our own passions and interests may lead us wrong—Yet the passions and interests of others will have the same effect.—And let us be firmly on our guard against all the wily machinations of ambitious partisans.

SOLOMON GRAYBEARD.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

We have before us a mass of foreign intelligence by the late arrival from England, but are compelled to confine our notice to it in addition to the foregoing, to a few brief remarks. Since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, numerous arrests have taken place in London, Manchester, Birmingham and several of the manufacturing towns in Scotland: One individual has been executed. A numerous meeting at Manchester, supposed 70,000 persons assembled for the purpose of proceeding in a body to the Prince Regent; 200 were arrested and confined, and the balance dispersed by the military. Persons suspected of treasonable designs have been arrested in different parts of the kingdom.

A glorious revolution broke out in March last in the Brazilian (Portuguese) empire in the province of Pernambuco. It was completely successful with but little blood shed; a provincial government was put into operation, and it is intended to adopt a permanent system on the model of the U. States. In the mean time dispatches have been forwarded to

England and to this government, soliciting an acknowledgement of their independence and inviting an intercourse with them upon the most friendly terms.

Mr. Sargeant the money ambassador from the U. States bank, has succeeded in obtaining on loan or by purchase 10 millions of dollars.

W. Cobbett & his two sons have embarked for the U. S. and are momentarily expected in the ship Importer.

From the National Intelligencer.

It has been already intimated in several papers that the president proposes within a short time to commence a tour through a part of the United States.

It is sometime since this intention of the president reached our knowledge.—We had not intended to have announced it until the time of putting it in execution approached; but it having been variously represented, we think it proper to state our impressions respecting the object and course of his journey.

By the constitution of our country it is made the duty of the president to give to congress information of the state of the union, and to recommend from time to time such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. One of the principal objects of the association of these states, under a federal head was to secure adequate provision for the national defence. No object certainly can be more important, if we except the preservation of civil and religious liberty. Such attention has always been paid to that object by the national executive heretofore, as the best information authorized and required. But there is no information so satisfactory, none upon which as much reliance can be placed as that obtained by personal observation.—It is therefore believed, in the present quiet state of our foreign and domestic concerns, not requiring the presence of the president at the seat of government, that he could not do a more valuable service to his country than by personally inspecting the state of the public works, of the military and naval posts & depots, and all the establishments connected with national defence.

With a view to this object we believe it is the intention of the president, in a few weeks to commence a tour northward along the whole Atlantic border to the remotest public post thence to Plattsburg, &c. and by Sackett's Harbor on to Detroit; whence he will return across the country. The objects of the president are, we believe exclusively of a public nature; to inspect the forts, navy yards, and other public institutions; to view their positions; to investigate their economy, system and relative utility; to enquire into the expenditures of public money that have been made on particular objects, whether advantageously or otherwise &c. and to ascertain what further works may be proper and appropriations necessary to their completion. To aid him in these enquiries, the president will be attended by the chief of the corps of engineers, gen. Swift, by the general officer commanding at each station and by a naval officer, when their respective services shall be necessary.

The president proposes to travel without his family and without attendants as a private citizen. His proposed tour being extensive and on public business, it will not be in his power, whilst on his journey however gratifying it might be on his personal accounts, to attend to those public or private invitations, which hospitality or respect for his public character might induce if this intimation were not given.

Such are our impressions respecting the projected tour of the president; from which we anticipate for him much satisfaction and for his country much good.

Mr. BENNETT,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
KEEPS his OFFICE in a room adjoining the office of the Indiana Centinel.

16-tf Vincennes, March 18/7

GOOD BARGAINS.

WISH to dispose of Lot No. 40 in the old donation containing 400 acres there is on this tract a handsome prairie, and the greatest part of the tract first rate and all good farming land.—ALSO 204 acres adjoining the Commons of Vincennes, which I will sell entire, or in small tracts to suit purchasers, presuming no person will wish to purchase without first seeing the land, it will be shown, and the terms made known on application to

F. VIGO.

May 15, 1817.

DOCTOR L. S. SHULER,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
Late from New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Vincennes, and its vicinity, that he has commenced practice in this place, and now occupies a room in the house of J. Bond, where he will at all times cheerfully attend to those who may call on him.—He hopes by unre-mitted attention his knowledge and experience in the different branches of his profession, to merit a share of the public patronage. Those residing at a considerable distance wishing to employ him, are assured that the best assistance will be afforded, on the most liberal terms.—Advice in all cases given gratis.

15-tf

March 14, 1817.

"Try all things, and hold fast to that which is best."

THE undersigned having sold out his stock of Merchandise, and wishing to close his store accounts requests those who are indebted to him to call at his office and discharge their arrearages by the first of April ensuing.

He now advertises (for the first time!) that he acts as a

CONVEYANCER,
and that he intends
PRACTISING LAW

in Gibson, Knox, and the two adjoining counties—and if made worth his while, will attend occasionally, in any other county in the 11th Circuit. His practice as a LAWYER shall be fair liberal and correct. He resides on Main street, in Vincennes and may be easily found by a sign board over the door, inscribed.

GENL. W. JOHNSTON.

February 27, 1817.

13-tf

BAKING,
THE SUBSCRIBER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Vincennes and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house on SECOND STREET, lately occupied by Abijah Hull where he intends keeping

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Bread, Biscuit & Cakes.

He has just received from Louisville, a small assortment of

GROCERIES;

CONSISTING OF

Wine,	Rum,
Gin,	Whiskey,
Porter,	Sugar,
Raisins,	Spanish & A-
Snuff,	merican Segars
Chewing	Pearl Ash &
Tobacco,	Vinegar,
By the Keg	

All of which will be sold low for Cash.
WM. BURRILL.

The highest price paid for FLOUR COUNTRY MOLASSES, BUTTER & EGGS.

Cash Will be Given

For a few CORDS of good ASH WOOD.

May 9.

24-3w

JOHN Mc. GIFFIN, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Vincennes, and the public in general, that they have commenced the

Mercantile Business

ON MAIN STREET, at the stand lately occupied by HARLOW & TRIMBLE, where they have on hand

A General Assortment of

DRY-GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARD, QUEENS & } WARES assorted,
TIN

Also a Large Quantity of

KENHAWA SALT,

Which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices for CASH.

March 28

17-tf

WANTED TO HIRE.

TWO good BRICK LAYERS, and two COMMON LABOURERS, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given, apply to

BENJAM N HANES.

Vincennes, March 20, 1817. 16-tf

By the President of the U States.

WHEREAS, by the first section of an Act of Congress passed on the 31st day of March 1808, entitled "An act concerning the sale of the lands of the U States and for other purposes" the President of the U States is authorized to cause certain public lands to be offered for sale;

WHEREFORE, I JAMES MONROE, President of the U. States, in conformity with the said act and other acts of Congress, providing for the sale and disposal of the Lands of the U States south of Tennessee, do hereby declare and make known that public sales for the disposal agreeably to law, of the public Lands, in the district of Pearl river, bounded on the west by the Chickasaw bay river on the south by the parallel of the 31 of north latitude, on the east by the Mobile and Tombigby rivers, and on the north by the Creeks Santabogue and Bogue Lomo, (the one falling into the Tombigby and the other into the Chickasaw bay rivers) which have been surveyed and returned to the Register of the Land office at St. Stephens and which have not been disposed of or excepted from sale by law, shall be held at St. Stephens on the River Tombigby, on the first Monday of July next and continue till the said lands have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand the eighth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventeen

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner

of the General Land Office.

March 20—20-7wt1 June.

Keep your Cash at Home.

THE subscriber has now on hand, and intends constantly keeping, of his own manufacture, a supply of

SCREW AUGERS.

of all sizes and of a superior quality—farmers, carpenters and others that may wish to purchase will, he hopes give a preference to home manufacture.

JOHN B STRODES.

Vincennes, March 4, 1817—14-tf

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Section of Bounty Lands.

ALL persons entitled to Military Bounty Lands for services rendered the U. States during the late war, would do well to recollect the notice given from this branch of the War Department, so long since as the 22d of August, 1815, and which has been repeated in the public newspapers many times since that date, viz

"A Land Warrant will not be issued to an executor nor to an administrator. The government of the U. States has not authorized any person to act as an agent for the purpose of transacting any part of the business relative to the obtaining Military Land Warrants;—which will, as usual, be issued gratis at the War Department: nor does it recognize any pretended Land Office for such purposes, nor any other agency of that nature, in any State of the American Union

"August 22 1815."

In addition to the above, it may be proper to remind applicants of the classes above referred to that their letters and documents need not be addressed to any individual at the seat of government, by name, but simply to "THE SECRETARY OF WAR Washington City, D C"—Their communication should contain the address to which the reply ought to be transmitted.

April 8, 1817.

22-3w

J. C. REILEY, & Co.

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS, SILVERSMITHS & JEWELLERS

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Hale & Wood, and nearly opposite Harlow & Trimble's store—where they hope by their unre-mitted attention to business to merit the approbation of the public.

Vincennes, January 1, 1817.

N. B.—Watches & Clocks, of every description carefully repaired, and warranted to perform.—The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

An apprentice, will be taken of good moral habits, to learn the above.

Writing Paper.

FOR SALE at this OFFICE.