

drop upon it the sacred tear of friendship.—He will behold a few, a very few, of those god-like men who fought with him upon "Young Columbus plains." In their embrace and in their converse about scenes through which they passed together; he will live over again that part of his life which has so much endeared him to Americans. They will recount to each other the scenes which passed before their eyes when Washington resigned the command of the armies of America and refused a crown—the silent grasp—the throb of grief, the tears wrung from him by the separation that then took place between him and his long tried military friends, and the melancholy look of the warriors as they passed by and pointed to him who never again should lead them to victory. He and they will soon be swept to the noiseless tomb. Peacefully may they sink to it, and may they pass from earthly glory to that which is everlasting.—The unbiased theory that republics rapidly degenerate, has been prostrated by the doctrine of experience.—The Decatur, the Jackson, the Harrison and the Browns of latter days have gathered laurels that vie with those acquired by the heroes of 76. The battles of Erie, of New-Orleans and of Tippecanoe, are not less glorious to the American arms than those of Bunkerhill, of Saratoga and of Trenton. In the late contest between this country and Great Britain, we almost imagined that Americans were refighting the battles of our independence. The peaceful husbandman relinquishing the calm and even tenor of his way, and breaking from all the endearments of the domestic circle, rushed to the field of strife whilst the tender child raising its hands to heaven offered a prayer for his safe return. The youth animated with the spirit of his fathers burned for the conflict—whilst the war-worn veteran pointing to his wounds long since healed marched to the ensanguined plain. It has been asserted by the friends of monarchical governments that republics have been and ever will be of short duration. They have time after time urged the dispiriting suggestion that the records of history afford not a solitary instance of the durability of republican government, and that every free constitution that has existed previous to our own has been lost in monarchy or terminated in despotism. In reply to their suggestions, I would ask; has any other form of government devised by the wisdom of man been exempted from change and destruction? Is not every thing on earth subject to decay, with the exception of the soul of man? Do not time and chance happen alike to all things sublunary? Tell us ye political wiseacres and tell us too history too chronicler of the dead! Where are the aristocracies and monarchies which existed in the times of the ancient republics? Their constitutions have long since been swept away, their strong battlements have been destroyed, their cities have sunk in ruins and not a single monument remains to tell of their former grandeur. Dearly as we love our constitution we claim for it no exemption from the fate of every earthly object; but from the superior excellency which it holds over every other, we may with propriety indulge the belief that it will be characterized by superior permanency. No government based upon a well organized representation of every class of its citizens in each branch of its legislation and possessing within itself the means of amendment and reform without being liable to any danger from external resistance or internal commotion has hitherto existed.

Fellow citizens if you will take a survey of the other nations of the world, you will find abundant reason to congratulate yourselves upon the comparatively happy situation of your own country. Look at Spain writhing in arms of black despair—her every hope of freedom for which she so recently struggled withered—her patriotic chieftains flying from the land of their nativity or pouring out their lives blood upon the scaffold—submitting to the dictation of France—living upon staff rance—and O worse than all! cursed with the domination of a Monarch whose reign has been marked with cowardice, ingratitude and cruelty—who has filled the cells of the hellish Inquisition which he has reestablished in his dominions with the pious and noble minded, and who has signed the death warrants of those brave men who were the most indefatigable and successful in exertion to repel under his banner the desolating legions of Napoleon. Look at France herself convulsed by the machinations of her discontented children and with a collision of political theories—ruled by a timid Bourbon who although educated in the school of misfortune has not learned mercy, and dictated too by superstitious and crafty priesthood who only schemed about their own aggrandizement, are rapidly ushering in the ancient tyranny—oppressing the lady and fattening upon their spoils.—At Portugal who from her pusillanimous prince down to her unlettered peasant, presents nothing to the view but objects for the exercise of pity and contempt. Behold Italy once "the land of the free and the home of the brave," once so renowned for statesmen, for orators, for bands and for heroes now possessed and oppressed by the Austrian emperor, incapable as the Neapolitan insurrection would lead us to suppose of making any but the most weak and contemptible effort in defence of that freedom which blessed their glorious ancestors. It is indeed a country the inhabitants of which high and low are in the language of a modern poet almost engaged in "daring, feasting, dancing, drinking and musing"—Look at Russia bowed to the very dust by the iron sceptre of an absolute despot. Look at Great Britain saddled with an immense public debt, and with a king who is the victim of his abominable debaucheries—his people groaning under the burden of poor rates and taxes which

heavier than they can bear—his Irish subjects weeping over the tomb of their Emir; overwhelmed with universal bankruptcy—their trade lost and their manufactures annihilated. Look at Greece, that nation in which Homer sung Demosthenes thundered and Leonidas fought, now lorded over by the fierce and merciless Ottoman, her children considered unworthy of adoption and treated as ransomed captives by their Mahomedan Masters because they are christians, compelled to pay an annual tax to them for the privilege of living, and her most beautiful females dragged from their homes and from the protection of their parents to the seraglio to gratify the brutal lust of the Sultan or some other highly favored follower of the impostor Mahommed. This barbarous conduct together with the murder of the Grecian prelates and the butchery at classic Scio in which 70,000 innocent Greeks fell beneath the Turkish cimeter have enlisted in the favour of that people, the sympathies of the christianized world, and are enough to bring down upon their inhuman authors the retributive and righteous vengeance of the eternal god. The smoking blood of the defenceless females and innocent children spilt to satiate the fury of those contempters of Christ, in this war of the crescent against the cross has not I trust ascended to heaven in vain. For three years they have been striving to liberate themselves from a worse than Egyptian bondage. Already have they obtained the mastery of the sea, the flag of freedom waves over a considerable portion of their territory and it is confidently believed that the period is not far distant when the 7,000,000 of christians that are at present held as slaves by the Porte, will enjoy that liberty for which they have offered so many orisons, endured so many sufferings and shed so much blood. Liberty is her birth right and she ought to possess it; it was wrested from her by force, and force, I hope will restore it to her. Is there one in this numerous auditory when he reflects upon the freedom which ancient Greece enjoyed—upon the useful erudition that she has bequeathed to the world—upon the philosophy with which she has enlightened it—upon the sublimity of her poetry—upon the inimitable elegance and beauty of her sculpture—upon the eloquence of her orators—the bravery of her chieftains and the wisdom of her legislators that will not pray for the prosperity of the cause upon which the greeks are embarked? The masters of the Grecian eloquence are studied in our schools—her poets are read by us with delight—her models of architecture are imitated by Americans—and by the precepts of her political sages, the framers of our constitution were materially assisted. Who is there then among you that can ponder upon those things and upon all the wrongs heaped by the Turkish government upon its Greek subjects, and not say let the Moslem fall, let Greece be free. When we draw our attention from European nations, and fix it upon our own, we seem to pass from a political hell into a political Eden.

Fellow Citizens, you live in a country possessing an exuberant soil, a pleasing variety of climate and a constitution excellent above every other that has ever existed—where persecution lights not her appalling torch nor thunders forth her wo, denouncing anathemas against the devoted victim—but where the persecuted disciples of Jesus and the persecuted disciples of freedom, alike find an asylum. You live in a country which although yet in its infancy is adorned with many monuments of glory, with names that would have immortalized any age or nation where talent and virtue are rewarded, where merit is the standard of promotion, and where industry and enterprise meet with ample encouragement. You live in a country which is rapidly advancing in scientific, military and naval glory, and which has become the rallying point of the friends of freedom in every clime. I beseech you by the memory of the immortal heroes and patriots who have consecrated it by their prayers and by their blood—by the blessings of its free constitution—by the interests of posterity, and by every thing that is sacred, and by every thing that is dear to preserve your rights inviolate—to rally round the palladium of your liberty, and to perpetuate the independence that WASHINGTON has bequeathed to you. Permit not local prejudices to blight your freedom. Remember that when divided, you are in danger of falling; but that when united the combined world cannot reduce you to servitude. Let not then your energies be diverted from their proper point by a too violent spirit of party. It is your duty to be as much on your guard against the home manufactured as against the foreign tyrant. As far as the interests of freedom are concerned, (the most precious of all sublunary interests), you my countrymen stand in the capacity of the federal representatives of the human race for it is for you under God to determine in what condition the latest posterity shall exist. If liberty is to be forever cloven down in European nations, and in South America, which seems to be the determination of an Alliance calling itself holy, but which should be called unholy, where is it ever to emerge from the Cimmerian gloom that will then invest it? It remains for Americans to decide whether that freedom whose voice once dispelled the mists of superstition and invited the nations of Europe to quit the career of vicious emulation; whose magic touch kindled the rays of genius, the enthusiasm of poetry and the flame of eloquence—that freedom which poured into the lap of our country, opulence and arts, and made it the theatre of wonders; it remains for Americans to decide whether this freedom shall yet survive or be covered with a funeral pall, be wrangled in eternal darkness. If the spirits of the departed dead are permitted to behold the events that are taking place in this world,

the departed and virtuous hero whose birth day we now commemorate, is bending from his elevated seat to witness the spirit of patriotism that at this time glows in the bosoms of millions of freemen. His mantle fell when he ascended and thousands enflamed with his zeal will tread in his steps, will never desert the cause that he so well defended.

Should the red cloud of war ever lower again upon our political horizon do thou sovereign ruler of the the children of men, gird on thy sword and go forth with our hosts to the battle. Impart in addition to their hereditary valour that confidence of success which springs from thy presence. Pour into their hearts the spirit of departed heroes—inspire them with their own, and while led by thy hand and fighting under thy banners, open thou their eyes to behold in every valley and upon every plain what the prophet once beheld "horses of fire and chariots of fire." Should hostile regions ever again array themselves upon our shores and the noise of battle be reechoed through our land, mute be the voice that dares to speak the traitors language—nerveless the arm of the soldier that strikes not in defence of the sepulcher of our Fathers, of the sanctuary of the most high and of our free constitution.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that Public Sales will be held at the Land Offices in the States of Indiana and Illinois, hereinafter designated, for the disposal of such lands, situated within the limits of the districts of land offered for sale at those offices, respectively, as were relinquished to the United States prior to the first day of October, 1821, under the provisions of the act approved on the 2d day of March, 1821, entitled "An Act for the relief of purchasers of the public lands prior to the first day of July, 1820," in the manner following to wit:

In the State of Indiana.

At the Land Office at Vincennes, on the first Monday in June next, for the disposal of the relinquished lands lying within the following described townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the Base line.
In T. Nos. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 & 9 of R. No. 1
1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 frac. 10 2
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 frac. 11 3
1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 & 11 4
1 2 3 6 7 8 11 frac. 12 5
1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 and 11 6
1 2 6 7 13 frac. 14 7
1 6 7 8 11 12 13 14 frac. 15 8
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 frac. 16 9
fr. 6 town. 7 8 9 10 fr. 11
town. 12 13 14 15 fr. 16 10
Fr. r. nos. 1 8 9 and 10 11
7 12

South of the Base line.
In T. Nos. 1 2 3 4 frac. 5 6 & 7 of R. No. 1
1 2 3 4 5 6 frac. 7 2
1 2 3 4 5 6 and 7 3
1 4 5 frac. 6 4
1 2 3 4 5 6 frac. 7 5
1 2 3 4 5 6 frac. 7 and 8 6
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 frac. 8 7
1 2 3 4 5 6 frac. 7 8
1 2 3 4 5 6 and 7 9
2 3 4 5 frac. 6 and 7 10
Fraction 1 town 3 4 5 6 frac. 7 11
1 2 town 3 4 5 6 frac. 7 12
2 " 4 5 6 frac. 7 13
3 4 5 6 7 and 8 14

At the Land Office at Jeffersonville, on the third Monday in June next, for the disposal of the relinquished lands lying within the following described townships, and fractional townships, viz:

North of the Base line.
In T. Nos. 1 2 3 4 5 6 & 8 of range no. 1
1 2 3 4 5 and 6 2
1 2 3 4 5 and 6 3
1 3 4 5 and 6 4
1 2 3 4 5 and 6 5
Fract. T. 1 townships 2 3 4 and 5 6
2 3 4 5 6 and 7 7
2 3 4 5 6 7 and 8 8
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 & 8 9
Townships 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 10
4 5 6 7 8 and 9 11
Fract. 3 4 5 townships 6 7 8 and 9 12
7 8 and 10 13

South of the Base line.
In T. Nos. 1 2 3 4 frac. 4 of range no. 1
1 2 3 4 frac. 4 2
1 2 3 4 5 3
1 2 3 4 5 4
1 2 3 4 5 5
Fract. 1 2 and 3 6

At the Land Office at Kaskaskia, in the State of Illinois, on the second Monday in June next, for the disposal of the relinquished lands lying within the following described townships and fractional townships, viz:

In T. Nos. 1 2 5 6 7 9 11 12 13 14 15
frac. 16 and 17 of range no. 1
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13
15 frac. 16 and 17 2
1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 frac. 11 3
12 13 14 15 and 16 4
1 2 4 5 6 7 8 frac. 9 10 and 11 5
1 2 3 5 6 7 frac. 8 and 9 6
1 2 3 4 5 6 frac. 7 and 8 7
1 2 3 4 5 6 frac. 7 8 9
1 2 3 4 5 frac. 6 10
Fractional 1 T. 2 3 and 4 11
Fract. T. 1 2 3 and 4 12

At the Land Office in Edwardsville, in the State of Illinois, on the first Monday in July next, for the disposal of the lands relinquished at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia, lying within the following described townships and fractional townships, viz:

In T. Nos. 1 2 3 4 6 7 and 8 of range No. 1
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 and 8 2
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 and 8 3
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 4
1 2 3 4 7 8 9 and 10 5
1 2 3 5 6 7 and 9 6
1 2 3 4 and 5 7
1 2 3 4 and 5 8
1 2 3 frac. 4 and 5 9
Fract. 1 and 5 10

At the Land office at Shawneetown, in the State of Illinois, on the fourth Monday in June next, for the disposal of the relinquished lands lying within the following described townships, to wit:

In T. Nos. 1 3 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 & 16 of range no. 1 E.
1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 2
13 and 15 3
1 2 3 5 7 8 9 10 12 13
& 14 4
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13
14 & 15 5
2 4 5 7 8 9 10 12 13 14
& 15 6
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12
13 14 15 & 16 7
1 2 3 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 7
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 & 12 8
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 & 11 9
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 & 12 10
1 3 4 5 & 6 11
1 12 W.
1 & 2 13
1 2 3 4 & 9 14

Also, at the times specified, there will be exposed, at public sale, agreeably to the provisions of the fourth section of the act of the twenty fourth of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the public lands," such lands heretofore sold at the respective Land Offices, aforesaid, as have been forfeited, or which, before the day of sale designated in this Proclamation, may have reverted to the United States together with the sections and part of sections heretofore reserved by law for the future disposal of the Congress of the United States.

There will also be offered, immediately after the closing of the sale of the relinquished & reverted lands, any sections & fractional sections, situate in townships heretofore offered for sale, at the offices aforesaid, but which, from unavoidable causes, were not so offered; and, at the Land office at Edwardsville, there will be offered certain Islands in, and fractional sections adjoining the Mississippi river—

In T. No. 1 N. of ranges Nos. 10 & 11 W. range No. 10 West, and townships Nos. 4 & 5 of range 9

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales which will commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this second day of February, A. D. 1824.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
GEORGE GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the Genl. Land Office.

Call! Try! Judge!
Cheap Wholesale & Retail,
Hat Store.

R. P. PRICE, ON MARKET STREET, VINCENNES, has constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of HATS of every description, which he is enabled to sell as low as any in the place.

HE NOW MANUFACTURES THE
Cortes, & Coal Water Proof
HATS.

Which are ascertained to be the latest fashions. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and speedily filled.

43-1v November, 1823.

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber having a large nursery of young APPLE TREES, situate in Walnut Prairie, Clark county, Illinois, three miles south of DARWIN, invites the citizens of the Wabash country adjacent, to give him a call.—He will sell at six dollars per hundred, and take in payment Corn, Cattle, Cotton, Wheat, and almost any other good trade, but the above articles will be preferred, and at low a liberal trade price for the same.—The purchaser shall have the right to choose the trees; none need be afraid of not being supplied, as there are at least 40,000 fit to set out.

W. B. ARCHER.
July 7, 1823. 24-1f

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

BLANK NOTE BOOKS for sale at this office.