

tion, by these remarks, to recommend to you that steps ought to be taken, to change the Wabash canal into a railway; but merely to lay the subject, connected with a few remarks, before you for your consideration, at the special request of many distinguished citizens of Indiana.—No one can be more fully impressed with the belief, than myself, that there exists an obligation upon us to take some prudent step to construct the best work, on the survey now in progress, which will afford an outlet for the bread and meat of Indiana, to the northern lakes; and in order that we may determine wisely, what is best calculated to answer the common object we have in view, the advantages and disadvantages of both these facilities may with propriety, be compared. Our object must be to produce the greatest possible good, with the least possible inconvenience. Whatever will carry the flour, pork, beef, potatoes, and other productions of our soil to a good market, with the most expedition and the smallest expense, as well as most safely and securely; & return those articles of merchandise which the people must and will have, in the same manner, is what is wanted.

Whatever has been said, as to the course which suggests itself to me as the proper one, with respect to the canal grant, in relation to sale and loan, will apply to the cession to make the Potawatamie road. No pledges which you can give beforehand, will make the land near this road, sell like the finished thoroughfare itself. If my conceptions of the policy are approved of, as the best in the one case, they are equally deserving in the other. You will, no doubt, organize a board of commissioners, to be appointed, composed of respectable men, to make the selection of the land ceded for the said road, so soon as it may be surveyed.—Provided the General Assembly fail to make a point on the Ohio river, at which the road shall terminate, the same board, composed of well qualified citizens, might be authorized, by law, to perform this difficult duty, as well as to employ an engineer and surveyor, and make the location to the lake. A provision in the law, authorizing the board to take such donations as might be offered, into consideration, might be productive of some good, by increasing the capital stock which may be created. Some newspaper essays have appeared, suggesting the propriety of applying to Congress for an additional grant of land, sufficient to make this a railway, upon a cheap and improved plan, which is at least worthy of your notice. I believe, however, that no utopian scheme, which may be brought forward, will find advocates, tending to delay the commencement of the road. Contracts for finishing it, ought not to extend beyond a year, from the time they are entered into; and then let the land be brought into market, to put a period to the payment of interest. Labour enough can be commanded: it is not supposed that any unnecessary delay will take place. It has been said, that contracts might be entered into for the land itself, yet this would be a doubtful policy; but by no means the worst which might be adopted.

It is by virtue of that power exercised by Congress, delegated by several express provisions in the Constitution, and sanctioned by the administration of the General Government, to appropriate a portion of the National Treasury, or its sources, to make internal improvements, that this young state has been so suddenly placed upon the elevated ground it now occupies, as to ability, to become one of the first states in the confederacy. And it is strange, that the exercise of a power, in the general dispensation of its blessings, so just, general and equal, and as necessary to the national wealth and name and prosperity, as light is to the material world, should meet with the formidable opposition that is arrayed against it. It is somewhat unaccountable that it is so.—Is it because the western and northern states, by their masterly policy, are leaving their southern states far in the rear, in their march to power? Is it because the *literal construction phalanx*, wish to scatter the public treasury within particular *tide water limits*, to the exclusion of the grain growing states? Do the rays of a southern sun, give that peculiar energy to the intellect, which enable the politicians within particular geographical lines, to take the only correct view of the Constitution? With them, the construction of a light-house is a regulation of commerce; or the gradual increase of the navy and the erection of expensive harbours, along the sea coast, are provisions for the national defence; but roads and canals running into the interior, though the exchange of exchangeable commodities are equally multiplied thereby, is neither.—Suppose that the western states were to submit passively to all this new construction of the Constitution, or that it should

succeed in becoming the rule by which Congressional legislation is hereafter to be governed, may not the inquiry be gravely made, of what use will the National Treasury be to them, or one half of the states?

Seven or eight years hence, peace preserved, when the national debt shall have been extinguished, and there are a surplus of fifteen or twenty millions of dollars, to be disposed of, under the several powers in the federal charter, if this power is not sustained, how are these states to claim their just proportion from the treasury? No other power can be found in that sacred instrument, which will authorize beneficial legislation for these states.—We have no seaboard, consequently cannot obtain the passage of bills by virtue of the conceded powers. Yielding up this vital principle to this country, if a western member introduces a bill for a road or a canal, he will be at once told that it is unconstitutional. Let us not treat this subject with indifference. *To give up this power, is to break the staff into pieces which supports us.*

Furthermore, it is believed, that we shall not be unmindful of the acknowledged maxim, that labor, and not our gold & silver or estates, constitute our wealth. This admitted, we shall not cease to venate that course of conduct, wheresoever found, which is best calculated to call into requisition, the greatest quantity of productive industry. To do this, encouragement ought to be given to every department of labor, and to none more so, than the enterprising manufacturer, on account of his risque, and his capital employed. The citizens of that country, who cannot exchange the productions of their labor, for all their needful luxuries and necessities, are surely retrograding from national wealth. If this is our condition, let us at once begin to manufacture our necessities, and abandon our luxuries. If the staple commodities of the country will not command our clothing, and other articles we need, the sooner we exchange our taste, and make at home what we want, the better. If it is true, as your intelligence will inform you, that England furnishes us with clothing, and refuses our bread and meat, depend upon it the balance of trade is against us.

Stricklands' Reports, which the last Legislature required to be subscribed for, have been received. To the friends of internal improvement, I must be permitted to recommend a careful perusal of this intelligent book. The principles and utility of railways, canals, turnpike roads, &c. with the whole plan of formation, and the machinery used, are therein satisfactorily developed. An investigation of this subject, must awaken and animate you to labor for the construction of those vital arteries through which public wealth and individual property must flow.

Whether the General Government ought to yield up its sovereignty over the public lands remaining unsold within the limits of the states, is a question which has undergone much able discussion in Congress, and in state Legislatures; and has been noticed in an appropriate manner, by several of the state Executives. Whilst the general sentiment is collecting on so momentous a question to the west, the voice of Indiana should not remain unheard. The history of the American government and her legislation in relation to the public lands, furnish undoubted evidence, that it would not only be *just* but *wise*, to yield up the public domain to the states, either for *general* or *special* purposes. It would be *just*, because each state ought to be placed on an equal footing, and the original states exercised sovereignty over the unappropriated lands within *their* boundaries, and deposited the proceedings within their Treasuries. It would be *wise*, because the expense of buying, surveying and selling the lands, and the legislation concerning them, reduces their value to an inconsiderable amount, at the Treasury. Nine tenths of the revenue are derived from duties on imports, and the public lands produce no more than about a twentieth part of the twenty odd millions of dollars, which annually arrive at the United States Treasury. Were the United States to relinquish to each state the quantity of land in it, for the purpose of *free schools* and *internal improvements*, in the state where the lands lie, the power which would be created by the intelligence such potent means would diffuse amongst all classes, and the works of art which would rise in majesty every where, would prove a better defence to the Union, in an hour of struggle, than an hundred thousand armed soldiers. This plan failing the scale of depreciation should be applied. Lands remaining unsold after being offered, should be annually reduced in price, to the purchasers, under the true presumption that the best lands are first taken. Lands remaining unsold for a sufficient term of time, should then be given to the

actual settler, after remaining on them for a defined period. There are millions of acres in this state, that will not be sold for an age at the present rates, and not liable to taxation; but which would be occupied by the poor as a gift, in preference to tenancy. The government being composed of the people in it, will be strong and effective in proportion to the number of freeholders it contains. Where the citizen, the soldier and the land owner are combined in the same person, you will find him defending his pass against the encroachments of an enemy, like Leonidas at Thermopylae.

(To be concluded next week.)

NEW GOODS.

J. & S. SMITH

HAVE just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic, COTTON and WOOLLEN

GOODS:

Suited to the present and approaching seasons.—Also,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Ladies and childrens Leather and Morocco SHOES,

Ladies and gentlemens Plaid and Cambret CLOAKS,

Queensware, Glassware, and Hardware,

CASTINGS, NAILS, & STEEL,

Window Glass &c.

FRESH GROCERIES,

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

HATTERS TRIMMINGS,

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY

All of which they offer for sale, at prices suited to the times, for CASH—or any kind of TRADE and produce in hand, that can be disposed of.

32-tf Vincennes, Sept 1827.

FRESH MEDICINES.

DOCTOR Mc NAMEE respectfully informs the citizens of the Wabash country, and the public generally that he has just opened his

MEDICINE STORE

On Market street, next door to S. Tomlinson's store, in the room formerly occupied by F. Dickson—where he is now opening Medicines just received. During the month of June, he will receive from Philadelphia, several packages additional, to complete the assortment, and make it ample. In conducting this business, he has engaged the assistance of

DR WOOLVERTON, which he hopes will enable him to accommodate those who purchase for family purposes to their entire satisfaction; the advantage of correct prescriptions to such, will be obvious.—Physicians purchasing, may be assured of every article necessary in practice, and of genuine quality; none other will be offered.—It will be made their interest to favor him with their custom.—Country merchants may find it to their interest to give him a call, or such medicines as they may want.

E. Mc NAMEE.

Vincennes, May 15, 1827.—15-tf

DR. WOOLVERTON, respectfully informs the citizens of Vincennes, and vicinity, that he has so far recovered his health, as to be able to assist Doctor Mc Namee, in the above business, and to resume his Practice, which he will do in the employ of Dr. Mc Namee.

J. D. WOOLVERTON.

An assortment of JEWELRY & MILITARY

Articles, just received, & for sale.

Watches & Silver Work,

Kept constantly on hand.

Clocks, and Watches

Of all descriptions, carefully repaired, and warranted.

CASH paid for old Gold & Silver.

I. N. WHITTLESEY.

Vincennes, Nov. 8, 1827.—40-tf

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has engaged Mr. B. Welman, to superintend, and carry on his Blacksmith shop, at the old stand, formerly of Smith & Thomson—the well known qualifications of Mr. Welman as a good workman, will insure a liberal share of public patronage.—All kinds of Edged tools made and warranted.

N. SMITH.

February 14, 1827 2-tf

A Farm for Sale.

SITUATED five miles north of Vincennes, immediately upon the west bank of the Wabash, in Illinois; containing one hundred acres, sixty of which are improved, under good fence, and in cultivation, the remainder is principally timber. On the premises is one of the best ORCHARDS, in point of quality & bearing, in the western country—a very commodious two story Dwelling, a Kitchen, Smoke-House, Well, &c. all in excellent repair. The

situation of this farm is beautiful, the soil rich, and for the purpose of raising STOCK, no place can possess greater advantages, having an extensive range immediately adjoining, which there is no probability will be soon diminished.—The above will be sold on accommodating terms, for much less than the actual cost of the improvements. For particulars apply to

J. & S. SMITH. Vincennes, Sept. 1827. 32-tf

NOTICE.

S. Judah & A. G. Lagow, WILL in future, practise LAW in partnership. 20-3m Vincennes, June 1827.

NOTICE

To purchasers of Public Lands, RECEIVER'S OFFICE, AT VINCENNES, October 22d, 1827.

In pursuance of instructions from the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, the purchasers of public lands, in the district of Vincennes, are hereby notified, that from and after the 31st of next December, the receipt of the notes of all local or State Banks will be discontinued at this office. Therefore, those persons who have payments to make into this office, will after that period, provide themselves with specie, or notes of the United States's Bank or its Branches.

J. C. S. HARRISON, Receiver. October 25, 1827. 38-11t

LAFAYETTE HALL

THE subscriber has opened a PUBLIC HOUSE, in SALEM, Indiana, at the stand formerly occupied by Capt. Wm. Baird, on South Main street. The building has been enlarged, and is commodious.—He has attached to his house an extensive READING ROOM, furnished with Papers from each of the states.—Travellers who call at his house, will be furnished with Way-Bills giving the distance from Salem, to all the principal towns in the state, and the public houses kept in the same.

HENRY S. HANDY. Salem, October, 1827.

Taken Up

BY Jacob Woife, living in Hadden township, Sullivan county, Indiana, A Bright Bay Horse, Fifteen hands one inch high; a star and snip; some white hairs in his tail; has had the swan—supposed to be four years old, and appraised to thirty-six dollars & seventy-five cents by George Pirtle, Jas. Garrett and Frances S. Miller. I certify the above to be a true copy from my es- tray book. WM. M. PURDY, Jr. November 16, 1827. 45-3t

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons concerned, are hereby notified, that the estate of Miles Dolahan, deceased, is insolvent—and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for payment, and all who are indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN PITCHER, Adm. December 15, 1827. 45-3t

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscribers having entered into a co-partnership in the above business, have opened a

Blacksmiths' Shop, at the old stand formerly occupied by Joseph Nisewonger, upon Market street, and are resolved that the quality of their work shall be such as to entitle them to a full share of public patronage.—Edged tools made, and warranted.

JOSEPH NISEWONGER, FRANCIS THOMPSON. November 15, 1827. 41-tf

For Rent.

THE well known Tavern Stand in the town of Hindostan, Martin county, Indiana, lately occupied by J. D. Clements, will be let for one or more years.—For terms, apply to

JAMES D. SHOLTS. Hindostan, Dec. 12, 1827. 45-tf

Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH or WORK will be given for any quantity of clean Linen or Cotton RAGS at the WESTERN SUN office.