

If I refrain from saying any thing more about this place, lest I should be charged with partiality.

From this place eight miles, you cross the east fork of White river, (a noble stream,) a few miles above the junction of the two White rivers. This river from its head, winds its way thro' a rich and fruitful country, and presents at its crossing, a beautiful ford in dry weather. A few miles further, you arrive at the flourishing little village of Petersburgh, the vicinity of which is settled by bold, enterprising & industrious farmers; here sir, is seen the lofty oak bowing its proud head to the yeoman of the soil.

From thence you proceed 22 miles to Princeton, one of the most flourishing towns in this section of country; indeed sir, it is an appropriate name, for it is a princely place. Here already is erected a seminary of learning, on an eminence that overlooks the whole town. And, if we indulge a prospective view, from the encouragement of the enterprising citizens, and their taste for literature, we behold seminaries and colleges rearing their majestic cupolas and steeples, until lost in the clouds.

From Princeton you travel through Owensesville, Cynthiana & Springfield, three lovely little villages, surrounded by a luxuriant body of earth, inferior to none; eight miles beyond which, Mr. Chairman, you arrive at last to the so much desired point, Mount Vernon, on the Ohio river. Here, sir, is a place destined by nature for a commercial town. It is situated a few miles above the junction of the Wabash with the Ohio, and must ere long become the general *depot* of all the Western country. It affords, Mr. Chairman, an elegant, safe, and superb harbor for vessels of every size and description. Sir, I must stop, for if I were to attempt to describe the many benefits and advantages that present themselves to this road, at and beyond this great point, I should most positively fail. Pen nor pencil could do justice to this subject. Mr. Chairman, I close these few remarks, by observing to the committee, to ponder well before you leap.

From the Baltimore American.

EUROPE.—We copy below a few paragraphs from the New York Morning Courier calculated to favor the impression of those who think that war between the Turks and allies, must necessarily follow the affair at Navarino.

Europe an Affairs.—By a perusal of our regular files of London papers to the 5th Dec. it seems to us more and more apparent, that war is inevitable in Europe. The clouds have gathered too dark in the East, to pass away without pouring the bloodshed of war—the elements are too conflicting to subside to peace. The haughty Turk will not tamely submit, without reparation for the scene at Navarino, and the proud Allies will hold him at defiance. The Ottoman will allow no interference in behalf of his subject Greeks, while Christian Europe insists upon their independence. Austria stands in an uncertain posture, the seeming friend both of the Christian and the Muselman, yet her tone and attitude convince us, that at the first sound of the trumpet of war, she will enrol herself under the Christian banners. For months we have looked upon the passing scenes of Europe, with an anxious eye; we have marked the occurrences one by one, which have led us to the conclusion, that a war, not for power or territory, but for extermination, was fast approaching: the blow at Navarino, which the allies seemed more anxious to strike, that avert, has evidently accelerated and fixed the climax. When our private intelligence, published on the 3d Dec. reached us, we were convinced not only of its probability, but its certainty. At the time it did not meet general credence, but those who had looked with a watchful eye upon the affairs of Europe, gave it unqualified belief.

The article which we published on Friday from the London Courier, wore a warlike aspect, and by our additional files of English journals, received on Saturday, we find the prevailing opinion in London at the latest dates was, that war with Turkey was inevitable. We claim particular attention to the article from the *Globe*, (a ministerial paper,) which we give below;

Accounts have been received at the Foreign Office, through Austria, dated Constantinople, 10th instant, but no despatches from Mr. S. Canning of a later date than the 6th have been received. The Austrian account (the correctness of which there is no reason to doubt) states the Sultan had manifested great anger; and in breaking off the negotiations had declared that he would receive no communication from the ambassadors until he knew whether the allied governments intended to make reparation and compensation for the affair of Navarino, at the same time continuing to protest against their right of intervention.

The conquest of Scio (by Scio) by lord Cochrane, was known to the sultan, and had much increased the irritation already felt by him. He had ordered a *levy en masse*—had signified his intention of proceeding to Adrianople, and was otherwise busily occupied in preparing means of warfare. At the date of these accounts, the ambassadors had not left Constantinople, or demanded their passports; but they were hourly expected to do so, as the turn which affairs had taken, seemed to leave them no alternative.”—Again:

“One of the expresses to the city this

morning, brings intelligence from Paris, dated 12 o'clock, Sunday night. One paragraph says, “We have received certain intelligence of the finale of the affair at Constantinople. The ambassadors have departed—the flag of the Prophet is flying on the Seraglio, and war is now certain. Care has been taken by the Turkish ministers to protect the persons of all Franks, both at Constantinople and at Smyrna. The French ambassador is stated to have received an express with the same intelligence. I send you a paper marked (*Gazette de France*) which appears to prepare us for the events I have stated.”

Another account:—“City, 2 o'clock—Up to the present time, there is no official communication in regard to the allied ambassadors leaving Constantinople; but the following is the account in the city: that on the 10th of November, in an interview with the Reis Effendi and the Austrian ambassador, the Reis Effendi gave notice to the Austrian ambassador, that the negotiations were at an end, and that the passports of the allied ambassadors were ready when they chose to apply for them.

On the 11th, the Austrian ambassador communicated the answer of the Reis Effendi to the allied ambassadors, upon which they informed the Austrian ambassador that they had no orders from their respective courts to quit the capital. This statement of the ambassadors was immediately made known to the Reis Effendi, who informed the Austrian ambassador that if they did not leave the capital immediately they would be considered as prisoners of war; in consequence of which, it is said, the ambassadors left the capital on the 12th.

The Morning Chronicle of the 4th Dec. has the following leading editorial article:

We fear we can no longer hold out hopes of the possibility of peace being preserved with Turkey. Positive information was received yesterday, that the porte has refused all further negotiation or even intercourse, with the ambassadors of the allies, and has also refused the mediation of Austria. An appeal has been made to all good Musse men, to avenge the insult which has been committed. Great apprehensions are entertained for the durability of the alliance under the present very critical circumstances, on which some of those did not calculate who entered into the treaty more with a view to gain time with Russia, than to come to a rupture with Turkey, which would have the effect of delivering over the latter Power to the former.—The affair of Navarino has, however, committed our government. But if we were to say that the result has been one of satisfaction, or that it has not given rise to very unpleasant forebodings, we should only be misleading our readers.

The Morning Chronicle, as will be seen above, is as convinced of war as any of the other journals, but takes a different view of the position of the allies in relation to one another. We do not accord with this opinion, but wait in patience to see what time will reveal.

Jackson and Adams.—We appeal to the good sense of the people, and ask them if it is republican that all the treasure and the highest honors should be poured out upon one individual? Has not Mr. Adams been well paid for all the services he ever rendered?—Why should the public and private character of general Jackson be imputed upon the altar of Mr. Adams' ambition? Why do we see the poisoned arrows of envenomed slander hurled at the amiable partner of the patriot hero? Is it not that Mr. Adams may enjoy the pomp and pride of office four years longer.

The intelligent editor of the American Sentinel places the sentiments of general Jackson and Mr. Adams in such striking contrast, that we avail ourselves of his extracts.

Let the people read and judge.

Under date of the 16th of November, 1814, John Quincy Adams, then at Ghent, pictured the situation of these United States, in the following colors of absolute despair:

“Divided among ourselves, more in passions than interest, with half the nation sold, by their prejudices and their ignorance, to our enemy, with a feeble and penurious government, with five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army, how can it be expected that we should resist the mass of force which that gigantic power (England) is collecting to crush us at a blow.”

Americans! Ponder on the soul of him, who could give up the republic, and then turn to the animated, refreshing and ennobling spirit which emanated from Jackson, almost at the same hour.

When proceeding to take command at New-Orleans, on the 22d of November, 1814, he addressed governor Claiborne thus:

“We have more to dread from intestine, than open and avowed enemies; but vigilance on our side, and all will be safe. Remember, our watchword is victory or death. Our country must and shall be defended. We will enjoy our liberty or perish in the last ditch.”

And again, when addressing the Louisianians, on the 1st of December, 1814, the hero says:

“The only country on earth where man enjoys freedom, where all its blessings are alike extended to the poor and the rich, calls on you to protect us from the grasping usurpation of Britain. SHE WILL NOT CALL IN VAIN. I know that every man whose bosom

beats high at the proud title of freeman, will promptly obey her voice, and rally round the eagles of his country, resolved to rescue her from impending danger, or nobly to die in her defense. He who refuses to defend his rights when called upon by his government, deserves to be a slave—deserves to be punished as an enemy to his country—a friend to his foes.”

42 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, for such medicines as they may want.

E. Mc NAMEE.

Vincennes, May 15, 1827. 15-1f

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, & to resume his Practice, which he will do in the employ of Dr. Mc Namee.

J. D. WOOLVERTON

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Legislature of the state of Indiana, the undersigned will, on the

First Monday of April next, offer for sale at Public Vendue, in the town of Merom, in the county of Sullivan, the following valuable tracts of land situated in the aforesaid county, viz.

S. W. Qr. of Sec. No. 1, in Town. No 8 N. of Range No. 11 West.

S. E. Qr. of Sec. No. 2, in Town. No. 8, North of Range No. 11 West.

West half of Sec. No. 26, in Town. No. 9, North of Range No. 11 West.

East half of Sec. No. 17, in Town. No. 7, North of Range No. 10 West.

S. W. Qr. of Sec. No. 8, in Town. No. 7, North of Range No. 10 West.

East half of Sec. No. 24, in Town. No. 8, North of Range No. 11 West.

Those lands were purchased at the public land sales in the year 1816, and was at that time considered the first choice in the country.

Persons who may wish to receive information as to the quality and situation of these lands, are referred to Mr. Samuel Colman, of Merom—the tracts will be offered in quarter sections.

Also, will be offered in the town of Terre Haute, on the

Second Monday of April, (being court day) the following lots in, and adjoining to said town, viz.—Out Lots,

Nos. 67, 72, 33, 34, 55 & 47.

In Lots Nos. 53, 70, 188, 200 & 201

By reference to the Map of the town, it will be seen that the Inn Lots are well situated as to business, & the Out Lots present some of the most desirable situations for private residences adjacent to the town.

From one third, to one half of the purchase money will be expected in hand, and the balance in twelve months, to be secured by lease upon the property.—For information as to the Lots in Terre Haute, inquire of James Farrington, Esqr.

DIANA M. BULLITT, Admstrx.

of Thomas Bullitt, decd

SAM'L GWATHMEY, Agt for

Henry Atkinson, & Mary A. Atkinson.

Feb. 19 1828. 2-9t

Commission & Storage.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has lately completed a large and commodious *WAREHOUSE*, on his wharf in Vincennes, on the Wabash river, where he will receive Goods on Storage, or Sell on Commission—and hopes by a strict attention to business, to share a part of the public patronage.

W. M. MIEURE.

Vincennes, Feb. 7, 1828. 1-1f

REFERENCES.

MATHEW F. MAHER, } New Orleans.

N. EMESON, & Co. }

JOHN MARSHALL, } Shazneetown.

SAM'L MARSHALL, } Natchez.

LEWIS MILLER, } Evansville.

DAVID S. CHAMBERS, } Louisville.

T. B. TILLAY, }

—

N. B.—In addition to his former assortment, he has just received from N. Orleans,

COFFEE, MOLASSES,

SUGAR, MACKEREL, &c.

Which are offered very low for cash.

W. M. MIEURE.

PARKER'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA;

Equal to Swaim's, or any other.

AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER.

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM,

LIVER COMPLAINT, ULCERS,

MERCURIAL, AND

SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.

MANY cases of Jaundice have been radically cured by using only a few bottles. Dyspepsia or Indigestion is removed by its powerful virtues, and where children are concerned, it is known to be a remarkable salutary operative, and for that purpose should be kept in families to be given in complaints incident to the change of seasons.

Purchasers are requested to observe, that the *Genuine Medicine* has the proprietor's name, in his own hand writing, on the label of each bottle, with the words, *Parker's Panacea*, on the seal of the cork. The label represents the Hydra subdued by Hercules, with a Mosaic emblem above.

This *PANACEA* is equal to any in use; it is pleasant to the taste, and requires no alteration in the diet—spiritous liquors to be avoided.

The proprietor is aware that for want of proper and certain information, his medicine may by some persons be ranked amongst numerous empirics, of the day; but he has the satisfaction of knowing that upon trial, these opinions will vanish, and give place to conviction of its superior merits. To pretend that all and every disease to which the human constitution is liable, will be cured by this medicine, would be false and absurd in the extreme; but it possesses uncommon efficacy in the relief and cure of certain obstinate and violent complaints, and those in many instances of the most alarming and distressing nature, can and has been fully substantiated.

Certificates and directions printed in pamphlet form, accompany each bottle—price, 82 or \$20 per dozen.

REMEMBER!—PARKER'S PANACEA; equal to Swaim's, or any other—and one dollar cheaper.

LIST OF AGENTS

For the sale of Parker's Vegetable Renovating Panacea.

John Hart & Son, No 18 South Second st.

Edward P. Garrigues, cor. of 6th & Market.

Thos. Oliver, N.E. cor. of Front & Catharine.

P. Williamson, N.E. cor. of 2d and Almond.

S. C. Sheppard, No 107 s. st. below Walnut.

Wm. Rovaudt, s. w. cor. of 4th and Wood.

E. Garretson, s. w. cor. of 5th and Race.

Wm. Scattergood, cor. of 2d and Green.

Samuel Paxson & Sons, Trenton, N. Jersey.

Dr. J. B. Loring, cor. of Fulton & Gold sts. N.Y.

P. Dickey, cor. Lispenard st. & Broadway, N.Y.

J. Rubineau, cor. Greenwich & Murray sts. N.Y.

Samuel Clement, Salem, New Jersey.

J. P. Mortos, Louisville, Kentucky.

Ebenezer Wight, Milk street, Boston, Mass.

C. S. Cartee, Providence, Rhode Island.

Dr. M. Monseratt, Baltimore.

Thomas Lumpkin, P. M. King & Queen ch. Va.