

ers besept upon their mighty dead. In looking upon this monument, (raised chiefly by the munificence of a patriotic individual,) the citizens of these States will remember that they are brothers. They will remember that here lie the ashes of the Mother of the "Father of his country." They will acknowledge, too, this just tribute to the merits of her, who, early deprived of the support of her consort, encouraged and fostered, by precept & example, the dawning virtues of her illustrious son and nurtured into maturity those noble faculties which were the ornament and glory of her waning years. They will acknowledge the hollowed character of this romantic spot, ever to be remembered as the place chosen for her private devotions—the spot to which she often led her offspring, and, pointing to the order and beauty of the works of nature, here so eminently displayed, she guided their youthful minds to contemplate the power and the Providence of the Great Author of their being. Here she taught the attributes of God—that to him, as their Creator, all praise belonged—that to glorify him was the object of their creation, and to this end their every energy should be devoted. Here she asked, as a dying request, that her mortal remains might rest "Hallowed be this wish—sacred this spot—lasting as Time his Monument." Let us cherish the remembrance of this hour. Let us carry with us hence, engraved on our hearts, the memory of her who is here interred. Her worth—her piety—her every grace of life—her sweet peace in death—through her sure hope of a blessed Immortality.

To which the President replied as follows:

Sir: To you, and to your colleagues of the Monumental committee, I return my acknowledgments for the kind sentiments you have expressed towards me, and for the flattering terms in which they have been conveyed. I cannot but feel that I am indebted to your partiality, and not to any services of my own, for the warm-hearted reception you have given me. On this occasion, as well as on many others, in the course of a life now drawing towards its close, I have found the confidence and attachment of my countrymen as far beyond my merits as my expectations.

We are assembled, fellow citizens, to witness and to assist in an interesting ceremony. More than a century has passed away, since she, to whom this tribute of respect is about to be paid, entered upon the active scenes of life. A century fertile in wonderful events, and in distinguished men who have participated in them. Of these events, our country has furnished her full share; and of these distinguished men, she has produced a Washington. If he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," we may say, without the imputation of national vanity, that, if not the first, he was in the very front rank of those, too few indeed upon whose career mankind can look back without regret, and whose memory and example will furnish themes of eulogy for the patriot, where free institutions are honored and maintained. His was no false glory, deriving its lustre from the glare of splendid and destructive actions, commencing in professions of attachment to his country, and terminating in the subversion of her freedom. Far different is the radiance which surrounds his fame and name. It shines mildly and equally, and guides the philanthropist and citizen in the path of duty—and it will guide them long after those false lights, which have attracted too much attention, shall have been extinguished in darkness.

In the grave before us lie the remains of his mother. Long has it been unmarked by any monumental tablet, but not unhonored. You have undertaken the pious duty of erecting a column to her memory and of inscribing upon it the simple but affecting words, "MARY, THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON." No eulogy could be higher, and it appears to the heart of every American.

These memorials of affection and gratitude are consecrated by the practice of all ages and nations. They are tributes of respect to the dead, but they convey practical lessons of virtue and wisdom to the living. The mother and son are beyond the reach of human appearance—but the bright example of parental and filial excellence, which their conduct furnishes, cannot but produce the most salutary effects upon our countrymen—Let their example be before us, from the first lesson which is taught the child, till the mother's duties yield to the course of preparation and action, which nature prescribes for him.

The address which we have heard, portrays in just colors this most estimable woman. Tradition says, that the character of Washington was aided and strengthened, if not formed, by the care and precepts of his mother. She was remarkable for the vigor of her intellect and the firmness of her resolution. Left in early life, the sole parent of a young and numerous family, she devoted herself with exemplary fidelity to the task of guiding and educating them. With limited resources she was able, by care and economy, to provide for them, and to ensure them a respectable entrance upon the duties of life. A firm believer in the sacred truths of religion, she taught its principles to her children and inculcated an early obedience to its injunctions. It is said by those who knew

her intimately that she acquired and maintained a wonderful ascendancy over those around her. This true characteristic of genius attended her through life, and even in its decline, after her son had led his country to independence, and had been called to preside over her councils, he approached her with the same reverence she taught him to exhibit in early youth. This course of maternal discipline, no doubt restrained the natural ardor of his temperament and conferred upon him that power of self-command, which was one of the most remarkable traits of his character.

In tracing the few recollections, which can be gathered of her principles and conduct, it is impossible to avoid the conviction that these were closely interwoven with the destiny of her son. The great points of his character are before the world. He who runs may read them in his whole career, as a citizen, a soldier, a magistrate. He possessed an unerring judgment, if that term can be applied to human nature; great probity of purpose, high moral principles, perfect self-possession, untiring application, an enquiring mind, seeking information from every quarter, and arriving at its conclusions with a full knowledge of the subject; and he added to these, an inflexibility of resolution which nothing could change but a conviction of error.

Look back at the life and conduct of his mother, and at her domestic government, as they have been this day delineated by the chairman of the monumental committee, and as they were known to her contemporaries and have been described by them, and they will be found admirably adapted to form and develop the elements of such a character. The power of greatness was there, but had it not been guided and directed by maternal solicitude and judgment, its possessor, instead of presenting to the world examples of virtue, patriotism and wisdom, which will be precious in all succeeding ages, might have added to the number of those master spirits, whose fame rests upon the facilities they have abused, and the injuries they have committed.

How important to the females of our country are these reminiscences of the early life of Washington, and of the maternal care of her upon whom its future course depended. Principles, less firm and just, and affection, less regulated by discretion, might have changed the character of the son, and with it the destiny of the nation. We have reason to be proud of the virtue and intelligence of our females. As mothers and sisters, and wives and daughters, their duties are performed with exemplary fidelity. They no doubt realize the great importance of the maternal character and the powerful influence it must exert upon the American youth. Happy is it for them and our country that they have before them this illustrious example of maternal devotion and this bright reward of filial success.

The mother of a family who lives to witness the virtues of her children and their advancement in life, and who is known and honored because they are known and honored, should have no other wish, on this side the grave, to gratify. The seeds of virtue and vice are early sown, and we may often anticipate the harvest that will be gathered. Changes no doubt occur, but no one place his hope upon these—Impressions made in infancy, if not indelible, are effaced with difficulty and renewed with facility; and upon the moth therefore most frequently, if not generally, depend the fate of the son.

Fellow citizens—This district of country gave birth to Washington. The ancient Commonwealth, within whose borders we are assembled, from every portion of this happy and flourishing Union, renowned as she is for her institutions, for her devotion to the cause of freedom, and for her services and sacrifices to promote it, and for the eminent men she has sent forth to aid our country with heart and hand, in peace and war, presents a claim still stronger than these upon the gratitude of her sister states in the birth and life of Washington. Most of you, my friends, must speak of him from report. It is to me a source of high gratification that I can speak of him from personal knowledge and observation—Called by the partiality of my countrymen to the high station once so ably filled by him, and feeling, that in all but a desire to serve you, I am unworthy to occupy his seat; but sensible that to this position I owe the honor of an invitation to unite with you in this work of affection and gratitude, I am unwilling the opportunity should pass away without bearing my testimony to his virtues and services. I do this in justice to my own feelings, being well aware, that his fame needs no feeble aid from me.

The living witnesses of his public and private life will soon follow him to the tomb. Already a second and a third generation are upon the theatre of action, and the men and the events of the Revolution, and of the interesting period between it and the firm establishment of the present Constitution, must ere long live only in the pages of history. I witnessed the public conduct and the private virtues of Washington, and I saw and participated in the confidence which he inspired, when probably the stability of our institutions depended upon his personal influence. Many years have passed over me since, but they have increased instead of diminishing my reverence for his character, and my confidence in his principles. His Farewell Address, that powerful and affecting appeal to his coun-

trymen, that manual of wisdom for the American citizen, embodies his sentiments and feelings. May he who holds in his hands the fate of nations impress us all with the conviction of its truth and importance, and teach us to regard its lessons as the precious legacy he has bequeathed us. And if, in the instability of human affairs, our beloved country should ever be exposed to the disasters which have overwhelmed the other republics that have preceded us in the world, may Providence, when it suffers the hour of trial to come, raise up a Washington to guide us in averting the danger.

Fellow citizens—at your request, and in your name, I now deposit this plate in the spot destined for it—and when the American pilgrim shall, in after ages, come up to this high and holy place, and lay his hand upon this sacred column, may he recall the virtues of her who sleeps beneath, and depart with his affections purified and his piety strengthened, while he invokes blessings upon the memory of the Mother of Washington.

ATKINSON'S CASKET, OR GEMS OF LITERATURE, WIT, AND SENTIMENT.

A Monthly Periodical.

Each number containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copperplate and several wood engravings, and of one or more pieces of music. The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about six hundred pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index is added.

The number of volumes of the Casket which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, in respect to their contents, are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to show its true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the Casket, has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now proposed, will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity & quality of the engravings, and the value of the contents by any other periodical; and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work have, of late, much increased—Some of the best literary publications of Europe, are regularly received at the office of the Casket, as well as the prominent American periodicals.—From both selections are made with much care.—To secure a sufficient quantity of original matter, and to enable men of talent to prosecute their labors with success, and contribute to advance the literature and science of our own country, the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the service he receives.

In respect to the embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes that no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artist in the city, they will suffer nothing by comparison. These form a considerable item in the expense of the work, and in one year, exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no lower than the Casket. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore—Portraits of distinguished characters—Plates of the newest fashions, both of Europe and America—Views of American Scenery, particularly striking and interesting—Natural History—Embossing—Foreign and Domestic Architecture—Botanical Plants—and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest, and amuse.

To inculcate sound, virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snares of vice—to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity—to give a taste for the rich, pleasing and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning, and to hold out inducements, for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understandings with substantial information, are matters which the publisher trusts he will ever keep in view. He is gratified in looking over his past labors to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less odious aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to Poetry, anecdotes, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those enterments which relieve the mind from the labor of close study, which refresh the understanding, and give a zest to graver and more important compositions.

Each number of the Casket contains at least one piece of Music, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work. The popular and newest airs are always at command to afford a judicious selection.

Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures and the heavy expenses of the fine engraving, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the Casket. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for 12 months, for \$2 50; or three dollars if not paid until the end of the year. Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent for collections. Complete sets for 1828, 1829, and 1830, supplied to order.

Orders, free of postage, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances. Editors who insert the above are entitled to the "Casket" or the "Saturday Evening Post," in exchange as they may prefer. If the Post is desired, they will direct their papers to the "Saturday Evening Post," if the Casket, to "S. C. Atkinson, Printer." The first insertion of the advertisement, should in all cases, be marked with a pen.

Subscriptions received at this office.

BLANK DEEDS

ALWAYS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT THIS

OFFICE.

MICHIGAN ROAD.

THE undersigned, Commissioner of the Michigan road, will on the days and at the places named below, let to the lowest bidder by public outcry, the bridging of the streams, grading the hills, and causewaying and turnpiking the swamps on such portions of each mile or section of the Michigan road, as he shall previously to, and on the day of sale designate.

His object will be so to apportion the work as to make the road passable for wagons, and as near as may be, all equally good.

1. At the court-house in Madison, on Saturday the 18th of May, for bridging the streams, grading the banks, and causewaying or turnpiking the swamps on such portions as he may deem proper, of each mile or section from No. one to 15 inclusive.

2. At Brown's, on Big Graham, on Monday the 20th May, for similar improvements on sections 16 to 25 inclusive.

3. At Napoleon on Tuesday the 21st May, for similar improvements on sections 26 to 35 inclusive.

4. At the court-house in Greensburgh, on Wednesday the 22d May, for similar improvements on sections 36 to 50 inclusive.

5. At French's inn, on Thursday the 23d of May, for similar improvements on sections 51 to 60 inclusive.

6. At the court-house in Shell-yville, on Friday the 24th May, for similar improvements on sections 61 to 75 inclusive.

7. At Dibble's inn, on Saturday the 25th of May, for similar improvements on sections 76 to 86 inclusive.

8. At the court-house in Indianapolis, on Monday the 27th May, for similar improvements on sections 87 to 100 inclusive.

9. At Eagle Village, on Tuesday the 28th May, for similar improvements on sections 101 to 111 inclusive.

10. At Georgetown, on Wednesday the 29th May, for similar improvements on sections 112 to 121 inclusive.

11. At Kirk's inn, on Thursday the 30th May, for similar improvements on sections 122 to 131 inclusive.

12. At Michigan Town, on Friday the 31st of May, for similar improvements on sections 132 to 141 inclusive.

13. At the house of Mahone Shinn, at the crossing of the north fork of Wild Cat, on Saturday the first of June, for similar improvements on sections 142 to 152 inclusive.

14. At the seminary in the town of Legansport, on Monday the 3d June, for similar improvements on sections 153 to 163, and for sections 1 to 9 north of Legansport inclusive.

15. At the house of Thomas Martin, at the crossing of Mud Creek, on Tuesday the 4th of June, for similar improvements on sections 170 to 20 inclusive.

16. At Chippeway, at the crossing of Tippecanoe, on Wednesday the 5th of June, for similar improvements on sections 21 to 30 inclusive.

17. At the house of Samuel Taber, on Thursday the 6th of June, for similar improvements on sections 35 to 48 inclusive.

18. At the house of John Rush, in the town of South Bend, on Friday the 7th of June, for similar improvements on sections 49 to 72 inclusive.

19. At the house of Joseph Lykins, in the town of Lakeport on Saturday the 8th of June, for similar improvements on sections 73 to 82 inclusive.

20. At the house of Calvin Lilly, in the town of Laporte, on Tuesday the 11th of June, for similar improvements on sections 83 to 92 inclusive.

21. At Michigan city at the mouth of Trail creek, on lake Michigan, on Wednesday the 12th of June, for similar improvements on sections 93 to 102 inclusive.

The time in which the work must be completed, the number of rods to be causewayed, or turnpiked on each mile, and the manner of doing the same, the name or other description of the streams to be bridged, the manner each bridge is to be constructed, and the creek, and other banks to be dug down or graded, will all be made out in writing, and deposited at the respective places of sale, except where the sales are to be at court houses, then they will be deposited in the Clerk's offices, for the inspection of all who may wish to become contractors. Persons examining the road will observe that the mile posts are set at the northern end of the mile. On the day of sale a bond with at least two good securities will be required of contractors, conditioned for the faithful performance of their undertaking. When the work is completed, the contractor will be entitled to scrip, or a certificate exhibiting the amount due for his contract, which will be receivable in payment for lands donated for the construction of the road, or redeemable out of the monies arising from the sales of these lands. No doubt need be entertained by those wishing to contract, of the solvency of the fund, as more than half of the lands remain unsold, & the scrip now in circulation amounts to but a few thousand dollars. The commissioners by virtue of the discretionary power vested in them by the general assembly, reserves to himself the right of withholding from public sale any section, mile or part thereof, when in his opinion the same cannot be let at a fair price, or cannot be sufficiently described, and afterwards make such private contract as he may deem beneficial to the road.

The company will receive money for short periods, upon real or personal security, and will exchange uncirculated bank notes for foreign gold, &c.

Persons who may occasionally need money, and do not wish to involve their friends, may fill a bond and mortgage as a collateral security, and thus be accommodated upon their own liability, with this advantage also, that those who may thus borrow, will be allowed to repay the whole, or any part, at any time, and have an abatement of all the interest agreed upon, for the time unexpired, but two per cent.

The company will receive money on deposit, and will allow interest at the rate of six per cent per year for deposits.

HOUSES IN THE COUNTRY will be insured at a very low rate.

Vincennes, Aug. 18, 1832. 28 ly

wine, Clifty, Big creek, and such other as may be thought necessary between Indianapolis and Madison, and Fall creek, Eagle creek and Big Wildcat, and other streams north of Indianapolis.

Sales will commence each day between the hours of 10 and 12.

WILLIAM POLKE, C. M. R.
Chippeway, April 4th, 1833. 14-6t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we have taken out letters of administration on the estate of Francis Bono, (late of Knox county) deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated; and those indebted, will make immediate payment. The estate is probably solvent.

JOHN MOORE,

JOHN Br. LAPLANT, Adm'r

25th May, 1833—17-3t.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I have appointed John Law, Esqr. my attorney in fact to receive, adjust and settle all claims due or owing to me in the county of Knox, and to lease and dispose of my property in the borough of Vincennes. Any arrangement made with him, will be binding on me.

H. LASSELLE.

Vincennes, April 13, 1833—12-4t.

I shall leave here about the 25th of this month; persons having business with me after that time, will please call on Mr.

Law, who is authorized to arrange it.

H. L.

W. & J. LEWIS

EVANVILLE, INDIANA,