

apprehended, if they were possessed of the powers before described, that the individual members would be induced to use them, on many occasions, very timidly and ineffectually, for fear of losing their popularity and future elections?—We must take human nature as we find it. Perfection falls not to the share of mortals. Many are of opinion, that Congress have too frequently made use of the suppliant, humble tone of requisition in applications to the states, when they had a right to assume their imperial dignity, and command obedience. Be that as it may, requisitions are a perfect nullity, where thirteen sovereign, independent, disunited states are in the habit of discussing and refusing compliance with them at their option. Requisitions are actually little better than a jest and by-word throughout the land. If you tell the legislature they have violated the treaty of peace, and invaded the prerogatives of the confederacy, they will laugh in your face. What, then, is to be done? Things cannot go on in the same train forever.

"It is much to be feared, as you observe, that the better kind of people, being disgusted with the circumstances, will have their minds prepared for any revolution whatever. We are apt to run from one extreme into another. To anticipate and prevent disastrous contingencies, would be the part of wisdom and patriotism."

"MARCH 10, 1787.

"How far the revision of the federal system, and giving more adequate powers to congress, may be productive of an efficient government, I will not, under my present view of the matter, pretend to decide. That many inconveniences result from the present form, none can deny; those enumerated in your letter are so obvious and sensibly felt, that no logic can controvert, nor is it probable that any change of conduct will remove them, and that all attempts to alter or amend it will be like the propping of a house which is ready to fall, and which no shores can support (as many seem to think) may also be true. But is the public mind matured for such an important change, as the one you have suggested? What would be the consequence of a premature attempt? My opinion is, that this country is yet to feel and see a little more before it can be accomplished. A thirst for power, and the bantling—I had liked to have said *monster*, *sovereignty*—which have taken such fast hold of the states individually, will, when joined by the many whose personal consequence in the line of State politics, will in a manner be annihilated, form a strong phalanx against it; and when to these few who can hold posts of honor or profit in the national government, are compared with the many who will see but little prospect of being noticed, and the discontents of others who may look for appointments, the opposition would be altogether irresistible, till the mass as well as the more discerning part of the community shall see the necessity."

THE WESTERN STATES.

From this "Queen of the West," as Cincinnati has been called, I will say a word or two on Western manners, habits and customs. True, I have seen but little of the "great West," sailing up the Mississippi and Ohio as I did, but I have seen no remarkable uncouthness—not even among the boatmen on board of our steam boats, with a few exceptions. I speak now of the boatmen from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois. Missouri and Arkansas may occasionally send down an odd animal, like Mike Fink, but I have seen none such. That race has departed long ago to the paths of the hunter, on the outskirts of civilization, even beyond the axe of the adventurous pioneer. I have seen nothing more wonderful among this class of men than among others in like employment, except that they swear more than any other people I ever met with. My first impression of western boatmen is greatly softened by further observation.

Paulding's "Westward Ho" is all a caricature of the good people here or in Kentucky, and was probably intended as such, or to represent the by-gone manners of a gone by people. There is in Lexington—I am told by friends who can speak by comparison—society as good and as refined as is to be found in the Union. In Louisville I am confident no man could wish for better companions. It is quite time to cease to talk of Kentucky gougings and knock downs—Probably, people will fight there, as in New England, but I suspect there is as much done in one region as in the other. The Irish of Kentucky may have that propensity which in this country so distinguishes the emigrants from the Isle of Erin—and there the Irish are numerous—but the native born Americans are probably as free from the love of wrangling as any other people. The frankness, noble daring, hospitality and generosity of the Kentuckians, are probably not exaggerated. Mr. Clay is all Kentuckian, though he was born in Virginia. He is a little Kentucky in miniature—of high and low, and rich and poor—the few of her sons have his abilities. The peculiar characteristics of his manners and self confidence in public life, are characteristics of very many of the Kentuckians. The people feel an ardent attachment to their state, and identify themselves with its fame and advancement. They temper this chivalry, as

South Carolina calls it, with a holy admiration for the Union.

Ohio is almost or quite a Yankee state, if we, as is the practice of the South, call all Yankees who are from the north of Maryland. New Englanders, apparently, compose a great proportion of the population of Cincinnati. There are many German emigrants here, but the Yankees, probably, outnumber all. Throughout the state, as is well known, the preponderance of Northern emigrants is immense. Almost as much may be said of Indiana, for very many of the emigrants of Indiana were originally from the North, having settled in Ohio, and as they became "crowded," moved further west, to give lands to their children. Illinois and Missouri have a more varied population. Probably a very large proportion of the Illinois emigrants were from the north of the Potomac. Missouri is settled by very many Virginians, who emigrated there with their slaves, that being a slave state, and long habit having accustomed them to such labor, and, in some degree, rendered it necessary. Emigration is said to follow, in a great degree, the parallel of latitude, and thus to advance from state to state in columns.

The emigration westward is, even now, immense.—Signs of it are visible on every street and road, although this is not the fittest season. In truth, the star of empire is emphatically moving westward. Ohio has its million already—and now there is uncultivated land enough handsomely to support five millions. Indiana is becoming a great state. Illinois is increasing with prodigious rapidity. I am told by a resident of this fast state, who has traversed every part of it, that there is no land in the world which thus unites fertility and health.—The numerous prairies kept open for pasturage by the settlers, as are lakes for the boatmen and sailors, are exceedingly fertile, and give a settler an early crop without the necessity of clearing. Illinois, probably, has as many, or more, inducements to emigration than any other western state.—Slavery is not tolerated there. Every thing is new. Land is cheap, and the good land is not all taken. Towns are yet to grow, as Cincinnati and Louisville have grown. In older places there are not inducements to young men, for they have, in some degree, become like the towns of New England and the Middle States—and to grow with the growth, and strengthen with the strength of a place is an immense advantage.

The readiness with which men in this quarter of the world quit their homes and their early associations, is quite remarkable. There are hundreds in Ohio who now talk of emigrating, and hundreds who do emigrate. Kentucky annually affords a large emigrating population for Illinois, Missouri and Indiana. Tennessee is marching to Arkansas, the Red River, and Texas. Western Virginia is wisely leaving old Virginia, and seeking a people advancing with the age, so as to live in a state that keeps up with the times, and does not slumber on the post where years and years gone by first found it. Men make nothing of moving hence thousands of miles. A steam boat carries them far up the Missouri or Arkansas, or the White river or Red river; or they march over land—across the Wabash and the Mississippi, and stretch with cheerfulness towards the Rocky mountains. In Arkansas they talk of Indian reservations! Reservations! the white man is already surrounding the wretched and haunted Indian.

Every thing here is of interest. There is a novelty and odd combination in all of one's associations—A man is startled on looking about him, and seeing what has happened. This Cincinnati here but the forest of yesterday! This Louisville, out numbering in population towns of two hundred years on the Atlantic! The western banks of the Ohio, are full of neat and elegant villages, clustering like stars over its majestic current, and illuminating the dense forest that overhangs them from the neighboring hills. All these must be towns by and by. Many will be cities, some immense cities. In truth, prediction is at fault, and lags behind the age, when it dares to speak of the future. An eastern man, with his fancy as he may, unless he looks with his own eyes upon what has happened, can hardly understand what is to happen. But all this is to happen with privation, with want, with sacrifices of enjoyment and ease, and by immense labor. Let no man think a life in the western wilderness a life of ease, as on a bed of roses. But the hardy yeomanry of the west, for here there are yeomanry, and not slaves, will surmount all. The Union will in one sense, be beyond the Alleghanies—He who expects to see this country, must go there, hundreds and hundreds of miles. What a country, I repeat, then, ours must be, if we hold together Rome, when mistress of the world, could never boast of such an empire as an American Congress may soon speak of, if the Union be preserved!

From the Fall River Monitor.

WHAT NEXT?—We have been informed within a few days past, on good authority, that there is now living in the town of Providence, a female by the name of Maria Snow Cornell. Of her character we say nothing, further than to state what ought to be known, viz. that there is now no doubt this is the identical girl spoken of by the witnesses on the stand in the trial of Avery, as Maria

South at one place, as Maria Cornell at another, and Maria S. Cornell at a third. Thus has the character of Sarah M. Cornell, the unfortunate deceased, been loaded down with the singularities, the frailties and the crimes of another whose name bore a resemblance to hers.

Why has this been done? Let those answer who best know. We do hope this affair will be thoroughly investigated and publicly exposed and the authors of it made to feel the full weight of their merited punishment. Lives there on the earth a fiend, a devil in human form, that would or could resort to such measures for any purpose whatever. If there be such beings let them be known that they may be shunned.

On the 8th inst. the jury in the case of Rev. Mr. Avery, were burnt in effigy, and he hanged in effigy at Middletown, near Newport, state of Rhode Island.

Warning.—The wife of Mr. Chester Beard, of Rockdale township, is lying dangerously ill. Near a year since she was picking her ear with a pin (a very common practice among females,) the head of which coming off lodged in her ear, and all her attempts to extract it proved unavailing, and it is supposed that this will soon be the cause of her death.

From the Plattsburgh Republican we learn that the emigrants who have arrived at Quebec this season are, generally people of property and wealth. About 480 English, Scotch, and Irish, left Quebec about a week ago to purchase farms in Illinois—the greater part of them are agriculturalists. On the same day 700 more left Quebec for Montreal, and 1500 came up to the latter city on the Sunday following. Canada was perfectly healthy and had a rather brisk business.

RAILWAY EXPERIMENT.

An experiment of very great importance to railways has been tried with much success upon the railway of the Lowe, the construction of which was under the direction of Messrs. Mallett and Henry. A locomotive engine, manufactured by Messrs. Fenton, Murray and Jackson, of Leeds, employed upon this railway for the transport of goods, has travelled with the weight of 15,000 kilogrammes, or fourteen tons nearly, including the weight of the engine, tender, water and fuel, and has surmounted an inclined plane of a rise of 43 in 100, with a velocity the more surprising, as the pressure of the steam did not amount to more than 38 pounds upon the square inch. The inclined plane is 2184 yds. nearly in length, and the engine ascended it in six minutes, and descended it immediately with great ease and in perfect security by regulating the velocity of the descent. The power of the engine was only applied to one pair of wheels, and they did not slip round in the least.

This experiment has far surpassed any which has come to our knowledge; and which has been made up to this day; for the experiment attended with the best results which have been tried in England, is that upon the inclined plane in the tunnel at Liverpool, the rise of which is only one in fifty, that is to say, four ninths of the rise of the inclined plane at Bernard, where the trial took place.—Up to the present time it has been thought that the maximum rise of the inclined plane upon which an engine could possibly travel ought to be ten millimetres in one metre, that is, one in 78. The above trial, however, increases much this maximum. The inconveniences arising from the employment of stationary engines will be completely done away with, should they give place to locomotive engines, since the train of diligencies can, through the mechanical agency of the latter, overcome the inclined planes.—From "Le Nouveau Journal de Paris, et des Départements."

AN IMMENSE ESTATE.

We extract the following from the news books at the Northern Liberties Free Admission News Rooms of Tuesday:—"We noticed a rumor a few days ago which prevailed in this city; that the Chancellor of New York had decided in favor of the claimants in the important case of the Trinity Church, which has been contested in law for many years, and which involves property to the amount of twenty five millions of dollars; one of the principal heirs to which, we learn, is Mr. George Brewer, of Kensington, in this city, an elderly gentleman in moderate circumstances, formerly a clerk in the old U. States Bank. It is stated that they have made a further claim to 130 acres more, situated in the centre of the city of New York, which, with the other lands, will not only cover the church, but its revenues, as well as some of the most valuable real estate in that city. This property has been a subject of dispute ever since the close of the American revolution.

Chronicle.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICES of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, credits, and effects of Jacob Chapman, deceased, late of Pike county, having been granted to me by the Probate Court of Pike county, notice is hereby given, that said estate is insolvent—all persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment. STEPHEN CHAPPEL.

Pike County, July 15, 1833—25-31.

NOTICE

I hereby give, that I have taken out letters of administration on the estate of William Collins, (late of Knox county) deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those holding claims against said estate, to present them within one year legally authenticated for settlement. Said estate is believed to be insolvent.

ZACHARIAH PULLIAM, Admr.

July 16, 1833—25-31.

PUBLIC SALE.

THERE will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 6th day of August next, at the late dwelling of William Collins, deceased, on the Wabash river two miles below Vincennes, all the personal goods and chattels of said decedent, consisting of

23 ACRES OF CORN,

A QUANTITY OF OATS IN THE STACK,

Five head of Horses,

ONE COW AND CALF,

Some Hogs,

Farming Utensils,

Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE.

A credit of nine months will be given.—Bond and security required.

ZACHARIAH PULLIAM, Admr.

of William Collins, dec'd.

Vincennes, July 16, 1833—25-31.

REMOVAL!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased of Frederick Rapph's Stock of Goods, (formerly called the Harmony Store,) and has removed them to the room formerly occupied by Thomas D. Berry, & Co., on Market street, where he has lately received a FRESH SUPPLY OF

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

Which added to the former Stock, makes the assortment complete. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call, as he is determined to sell very low for cash, or approved barter.

J. MADDOX.

Vincennes, July 1, 1833—23-41.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held in the several townships in Knox county on Monday, the 5th of August next, for the purpose of electing one member to the Congress of the United States; one Senator and two Representatives to the State Legislature; one County Commissioner; and one School Commissioner. The Inspectors of the several townships are required to give their attendance in their several townships by 9 o'clock a. m. of said day.

JOHN PURCELL, Shfr.

July 9, 1833—21-41.

To Rose Anne Graeter, widow of Christian Graeter, late of Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana, deceased.

MADAM—You will please to take Notice, that we shall apply to the ensuing Circuit Court, to be held in and for the said county of Knox, in the month of September, and upon the second day of the term, for the appointment of Commissioners to assign and set apart to you your dower of, in and to the real estate whereof the said Christian Graeter, our ancestor, died seized, situate in the said county of Knox; agreeably to the 'Act to regulate Descent, Distribution and Dower' which

real estate is as follows, to wit, 136 acres second rate land, River Duckee, Town lots in the borough of Vincennes—No. 181, 256, 258, 436, 105, 106, 135, 406, 179, 187, 453, 200, 177. Also, one third of the half of undivided lands purchased by Christian Graeter and Henry Hurst, at sheriff's sale, viz. 400 acres, donation, No. 73; 75 acres, location, No. 143; 236 acres, location, Nos. 115 & 192; 400 acres, donation, No. 108; 204 acres, location, No. 85; 136 acres, location, No. 141.

HENRY P. BROKAW,

Guardian for Europe Graeter.

N. SMITH, Guardian for

Frederick A. Graeter.

July 13, 1833—24-61.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Tavern Stand, now occupied by Col. Alexis LeRoy, situated on Market street, in the borough of Vincennes;—also the

20 Brick House

And Two Lots

formerly owned by D. C. Johnson; situated at the east end of Market street, in the borough aforesaid.

The Tavern Stand is in a healthy and pleasant part of the borough; and the other house is well calculated for a private family, and likewise in a pleasant and healthy situation.

For further particulars, inquire of A. T. Ellis, Esqr. and Zachariah Pulliam, both living in Vincennes. H. JOHNSON.

Vincennes, Ind. March 15, 1833—7-11.

BLANK DEEDS

ALWAYS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT THIS

OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

BURCH & HEBERD

Have just received their Stock of

SUMMER GOODS;

Which added to their former Stock, makes their assortment complete, which they will sell unusually low for cash.

June 25—22-3m.

NEW GOODS.

S. & W. J. WISE,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends

and the public in general, that they

still continue business on Market Street,

in the house formerly occupied by Tomlinson & Ross, and have just received

from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, a well selected and general assort-

ment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, SADDLERY,

Hardware & Cutlery,

CHINA GLASS & QUEENSWARE,

Leghorn and Straw, Bebe and Dunstable</