

and had no idea of punishing him to ex-
tort that confession. I had no idea that
the young man would abuse Ewing, when
they left Evans' house.

The horse was ultimately found, in con-
sequence of Ewing's confession, near the
place where he first told us he was tied
in the woods.

JOHN BARNHART.

April 30, 1831

I do certify that I was present during
a considerable part of the time mention-
ed in the foregoing certificate of Capt.
Barnhart, and know so much of his state-
ment to be true, as relates to several
things which came within my own knowl-
edge. Ewing did confess that he knew
where the horse was tied in the woods,
and offered to show him to Gen. Evans, if
he would go with him. Evans declined
going in consequence of ill health, but en-
deavored to bring Ewing before the civil
authority. It was on Sunday, and there
was no magistrate in town that day. Ev-
ans, Barnhart and Ewing, went to Evans'
house, to wait the return of one of the
magistrates. I heard no more of the af-
fair, until late in the afternoon, I was
called on to go, in company with Camil-
lus C. Evans, to the place where Ewing
and the horse was tied in the woods.—
We went and found the horse near the
place. Evans was not intoxicated, as
has been said, nor did he show any dispo-
sition to injure Ewing. His course, in my
opinion was such, and such only as any
honest man ought to have pursued on the
occasion.

A. WARNER.

INDIAN BATTLE.

A friend in this city has politely favor-
ed us with the following extract of a letter
from a gentleman connected with the
American Fur Company, dated "Fort
Tecumseh, 30th Dec. 1830," (situated on
the Upper Missouri,) containing an ac-
count of a late battle, between a party of
Blackfeet Indians and a portion of the
Company's men, under the direction of Mr.
Vanderburg: "The Blackfeet have received
a lesson that they will not soon forget."

Mo. Rep.

"You are aware that early last summer,
Mr. Vanderburg started from Fort Union,
[at the mouth of the Yellow Stone,] with
a party of something rising one hundred
men, bound for the Forks of the Mis-
souri. He arrived, undisturbed, on the
Madison Fork, and was preparing to pro-
ceed the object of his visit, when a large
party of Blackfeet Indians made an attack
upon the party, who, fortunately being
near a point of timber, placed their prop-
erty within its shelter, and commenced
returning the fire of the Indians. The
whites behaved with great bravery, and
kept their strong hold, the battle continu-
ing until quite dark. In the morning a
party went out to reconnoitre, and found
that the Indians had departed during the
night, carrying their wounded, & as many
of their dead companions as their hurried
flight would permit. From the appear-
ance of the ground occupied by the In-
dians, their loss must have been very great;
the party think between forty and fifty
killed, besides a great many wounded.
The whites escaped almost miraculously,
having lost but one man, and had two
slightly wounded, together with ten
horses killed, and fifty wounded.

"Although this rencontre is much to be
deplored, in a commercial point of view,
it is nevertheless, gratifying to find so
brave a defence made by the whites,
whose courage, in the estimation of the
Indians, since the Rickaree expedition,
has been scarcely problematical. Mr.
Vanderburg, [with his company] after the
affray, returned to his winter quarters on
the Elk Horn, where he will remain,
probably, till the opening of the Spring."

*Mr. Vanderburgh is a native of Vin-
cennes, and son of the late Judge Van-
derburgh.

Ed. Gaz.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The Steam
boat La Grange, on Thursday last while
on her way from Pittsburgh to this city,
was sunk, at the head of Brown's Island
about six miles above Steubenville. There
is no prospect of recovering the boat and
it is supposed a great part of the cargo
will be lost. Her cargo we understand
consisted mostly of Dry Goods, and was
valued, at from 100 to \$150,000.

Louisville Journal.

From the Baltimore Patriot, March 23.

BANK ROBBERY.—We copy the fol-
lowing from the New York Commercial
Advertiser of Monday evening last:

Robbery of the City Bank.—One of the
most extensive bank robberies that has
fallen to our lot to record, has taken place
since the closing of the City Bank, on Sat-
urday last. At the usual hour this morn-
ing Mr. Lancaster S. Burling, the first
teller, unlocked the vault, to take out the
necessary money for the business of the
day. On his entering he found that since
he deposited the money on Saturday after-
noon, the vault had been entered; & it was
soon ascertained that upwards of TWO
HUNDRED & TWELVE THOUSAND
DOLLARS had been taken away the
greater part of which was in city bills.

The police Magistrates, with Mr. Hays
have been through the building, and ex-
amined the premises, and we believe all
are satisfied that the bank and vault were
entered with false keys. The Police are
now on the alert, and we hope before
long we shall be able to announce the ar-
rest of the villains, and the recovery of
the property.

The other particulars will be found in
the advertisement which follows. Among
the property abstracted was a trunk be-
longing to the Messrs. Allen, containing

between thirteen and fourteen thousand
dollars in bills of the country banks.

5,000 DOLLARS REWARD.

The City Bank of this City having
been entered by means of false keys, be-
tween Saturday afternoon, 19th inst. and
Monday morning, 21st inst. and robbed of
a large amount of Bank Notes, &c. the a-
bove reward is offered for the recovery
of the property, and a proportionate sum
for any part of it. The following com-
prises the whole amount of the robbery in-
cluding deposits for safe keeping:
About \$40,000 in notes of the Bank of
Louisburgh.

20,000 Morris Canal & Banking Com-
pany.

2,500 Rutland Bank, Vermont.

3,000 Orange County Bank.

2,000 Newburgh Bank.

2,000 Morris Bank, New Jersey.

200 Spanish Doubloons.

And a large amount of the Notes of the
different Banks in this city. No Collec-
tion Notes, Checks, or any other Securi-
ties held by the Bank, were taken. The
door of the Bank and vault were found,
on Monday morning, closed and locked as
usual.

G. A. WORTH, Cashier of City Bank.
New-York, March 21, 1831.

Poland.—The present Kingdom of Pol-
and, the heart and centre of its ancient
sovereignty, is hereditary in the person of
the Russian Autocrat and his successors,
and comprises a superficies of 6,340 square
leagues, having a population of 3,850,000
soules. It is divided into eight woiwodeships
namely, Warsaw, Sandomir, Kalisz,
Lublin, Plozk, Masovia, Podlachia, and
Augustow. The national revenues amount
to \$2,280,000 sterling, about the seventh
part of which is assigned to the civil list.
Its military force consists of 30,000 infantry
and 20,000 cavalry. Warsaw, with
126,433 inhabitants, is its capital, and next
stand in succession Sandomir, 50,000 in-
habitants, Lublin, 12,000 and Kalisz 1,500.

The immense tract of country com-
prehending Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia,
containing 8,000,000 soules, is become part
and parcel of the Russian territory. That
part of Poland which is subject to Austria,
bears the designation of the kingdom of
Gallicia and Lodominia. Its population
amounts to 4,370,000 soules. The grand
duchy of Posen, the only part of Poland
retained by Prussia, contains 530 geographical
square miles, and 1,051,137 inhabi-
tants. Its chief towns are Bromberg and
Posen.—*Naval and Military Magazine.*

News from Warsaw.—Some one ob-
served, that probably the Russian Emperor
might be deterred from attacking Poland
by fear of insurrection in his army. "Well
he may," said Rogers; "it is all over with
them, for revolt extends from the Poles
to the Lins."

It is said that the government are a-
bout to prohibit the distillation from grain,
in consequence of the advance of corn.
The Sugar Market will, therefore, be
very brisk if this be true.

An advance of wages has generally
taken place at Manchester and Bolton—
and the woolen trade is more prosperous
than it has been for many years.

A short time ago, a laboring man named
Mower, at Elmsett, near Hadleigh, ac-
tually gave to some gipsy woman a watch,
clothes, and money, value £10, as a re-
muneration for their telling him that he
would soon marry a beautiful woman, with
a cart-load of money in her possession.

English paper.

Sir Edmund Sugden, an eminent Chan-
cery barrister, in England, relates that
Lord Chancellor Eldon "commonly gleaned
the knowledge of the case he adjudged
from the perusal of the documents, and
not from the speeches of the counsel,
and that he invariably divided the hours
of his judicial sittings between the exami-
nation of papers, and a daily correspon-
dence with a favorite daughter." Sir Ed-
mund cites from one of his Lordship's pre-
terial epistles, this sentence: "They sup-
pose I am listening to their G—d argu-
ments; they little imagine I am writing to
you, &c."—*English paper.*

Sales of Domestic Manufactures.—The
9th public sale, under the direction of
the New England Society, commenced
on Friday at Boston. The Transcript
says:

"The whole quantity, of Goods offered,
is much less than usual. There is a fair
supply of brown and bleached Cottons,
but the show of Cloths and Cassimeres
is meagre. Flannels have been brought
out more liberally. The exhibition of
Prints and Cambrics is very handsome;
the annually increasing excellence of the
colors, finish, and patterns, redounds to the
credit of the manufacturer. We had
scarcely hoped to witness so great perfec-
tion in American Calico Printing in so
short a time. We are informed by an
experienced dealer, that the quality of
the Goods generally is superior to that of
former sales, there being much less in
proportion, that is of a very ordinary
fabric. We noticed particularly some
printed vestings, of good colors, and neat
patterns, which we think would fairly
compete with a large portion of the im-
ported Jeans."

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday says
—Mr. Galt (who was shot in the street
by Marshall) is now pronounced to be al-
most out of danger—contrary to all pre-
vious fears and reasonable calculation.
We congratulate our friends on this grati-
fying intelligence."

POPULAR EDUCATION.

On this subject Mr. Jefferson has ex-
pressed his opinion in strong terms, in his
correspondence with distinguished citizens
of Virginia. To Gen. Breckenridge he
writes thus, on the subject of schools in
that State: "Nobody can doubt my zeal
for the general instruction of the people.
Who first started that idea? I may sure-
ly say myself. Turn to the bill in the
revised code, which I drew more than
forty years ago, and before which, a plan
for the education of the people generally,
had never been suggested in the State." Again
he writes thus to J. C. Cabell: "Surely Governor
Clinton's display of the gigantic efforts of New York
towards the education of her citizens, will stimulate
the pride, as well as the patriotism of our
Legislature to look to the reputation and
safety of their own country; to rescue it
from the degradation of becoming the
Barbary of the Union, and of falling into
the hands of our own negroes. To that
condition it is fast sinking. We shall be,
in the hands of the other States, what our
indigenous predecessors were when in-
vaded by the science and arts of Europe.
The mass of education in Virginia, before
the revolution placed her with the fore-
most of her sister colonies. What is her
education now? Where is it? The little
we have we import, like beggars, from
other States." Again, he adds, in this
letter, dated 1820, the following spirited
appeal, to rouse Virginia to increased
efforts: "The truth is, the want of 'com-
mon education with us is not from our
poverty, but from want of an orderly sys-
tem. More money is now paid for the
education of a part, than would be paid
for that of the whole, if systematically
arranged. Six thousand common schools
in New York, fifty pupils in each, three
hundred thousand in all—one hundred and
sixty thousand dollars annually paid to the
master—forty established academies, with
two thousand two hundred and eighteen
pupils—and five colleges, with seven
hundred and eighteen students—to which
last classes of institutions, seven hun-
dred and twenty thousand dollars have
been given; and the whole appropriations
for education estimated at ONE AND A HALF
MILLION OF DOLLARS! What a Pigmy to
this is Virginia become, with a population
almost equal to that of New York? And
whence this difference?—from the differ-
ence their rulers set on the value of knowl-
edge, and the prosperity it produces."

This is language, such as ought to be
sounded in the ears of the rulers of the
States, and of the Union, until this great
duty of providing for the general in-
struction of the people is more faithfully
regarded. Let this be the test-word, by
which the people try every candidate for
office; is he friendly to free schools; to
popular education? If not, I would
mark him as an enemy to the people; to
their rights as freemen. I would mark
him as an enemy to his principles,
and unworthy of the confidence of those
for whose benefit this Government was
instituted. The example of New York
merits the applause of the Republic.
Massachusetts supports her schools on a
different plan; the spirit of education in
that State is unbounded, and her semi-
naries of learning are not excelled by those
of any State. Connecticut has distinguished
herself in the same laudable career.
Other States are awaking, to be blest by
the light, and freedom, and general im-
provement of the age. An ignorant po-
pulation! Could a heavier reproach fall
upon a free State! To be elected, elevated
to power by those who blindly and
ignorantly exercise the right of suffrage,
one of the most glorious rights exercised
by man—can this be a distinction after
which an enlightened patriot would as-
pire?

Plutarch tells us that "Cæsar could
boast that he had slain a million of men,
gave a million their liberty, and made a
million prisoners." In giving a million
their liberty, there was something of true
glory. But in assisting the many millions
in this Republic to appreciate, enjoy, and
perpetuate their liberty, a glory still more
exalted may be achieved. This is a work
of moral, as well as of political grandeur,
that will endure and be admired when the
monuments of conquest by force, shall be
swept from the world.

Give to the people the means of knowl-
edge, lest the ambitious, through their
ignorance, beguile them. Lest the people
blindly suffer fraud to talk them out of
freedom."

MONITOR

Et tu Brute!—Mr. Crawford says that
Mr. Calhoun relied upon the ignorance
of the president, when he asserted that the
deliberations of cabinet councils had never
been revealed in this or any other coun-
try, until he (Mr. Crawford) exposed them.

Mr. Forsyth declared that the president
was "misled and deceived" into an infraction
of the constitution, in relation to the
Turkish Mission.

And Mr. Calhoun says the president
was "not permitted" to take a certain course
in relation to the dispute between them.

Really, gentlemen, your sketches do
honor to the character of your party. But
seriously, is it not apparent upon the very
face of recent events, that all these gen-
tlemen rate general Jackson's understand-
ing contemptibly low—and that they will
only seek to propitiate him by gross flattery,
that they may benefit by his popularity?
It is a disgraceful reflection on the charac-
ters & motives of our principal politicians
—but it is as true as it is disgraceful.

Lynchburg Virginia.

his tenderness and regard for the aged
head of our happy republic to style him
"an unhappy old man." This expression
the composer by some hocuspocus or
other, contrived to metamorphose into
"an unhappy woman." Whether the Gen-
eral is like to relish the idea of being thus
ceremoniously "unsexed" in his old days
does not appear.

Origin of the term Spinster.—Among
our industrious forefathers, it was a fixed
maxim that a young lady should never
be permitted to marry until she had spun
for herself a set of body, bed, and table
linen. From this custom all unmarried
women are called spinsters in legal pro-
ceedings. What a scene of busy industry
Philadelphia would present, if all the
young ladies who long to be married were
obliged to cast away the Waverly novels,
and abandon all their fashionable amuse-
ments, in order to approach the goal of
matrimonial felicity by that path of pre-
paration which their great grand mothers
pursued.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have, at last seen and perused the
pamphlet, which professes to be "strictures
upon the argument used in a public
debate, by J. KIDWELL and E. RAY, had
at Indianapolis, January 21st 1830, on the
subject of future and endless punishment.
By examining and comparing it with the
facts connected with the debate, and with
the manuscript copy of my argument,
which I yet have, I find it to be, what I ex-
pected it would be, a one sided production,
in which Mr. Kidwell is the principal ac-
tor, engaged in a combat with a "man of
straw," which he first makes and then fights.
In no one instance has he represented me
fairly or reported my arguments correct-
ly, except in reporting the rules of debate.
I therefore, respectfully solicit a candid
public, to suspend their decision upon the
merits of my arguments, until they are
furnished with a correct report of them
from me, which shall be given as soon as
circumstances will allow. In the mean-
time Mr. K. can enjoy that comfortable
class of feelings, which his own opinions of
me, and of the victory, he thinks he has
achieved, are calculated to inspire; and
his friends can continue a celebration of
his fame by singing the verses of the Iliad,
which he first would have altered to suit
his own views, as he does the scriptures
and my arguments, and then dedicates
them to the use of my friends; as he no
doubt intended they should be applied
and used.

EDWIN RAY.

REMARKS.

DIED, at the house of Col. Samuel
Leach, in Wayne county, Ill. Mr. George
Washington Wood, aged 21. His death
was occasioned by taking a quantity of
salt-petre, which he mistook for Epsom
salts.

J. D. SENECA, a middle aged man, who
had been a resident of this town a few
weeks, committed suicide yesterday, by
swallowing half an ounce of laudanum.—
He is said to have been intemperate.

Candidates' Department.

For Congress, — — — JOHN LAW,
JOHN EWING,
RALPH BOON,
ROBERT M. EVANS.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been duly
appointed administrator on the es-
tate of John O'Neil, deceased, of Vanderburgh
county, Indiana, requests all persons indebted
to said estate to make immediate payment, and
all persons having claims, to present them with-
in twelve months from the 4th March last.—
The estate is probably solvent.

ROBERT BARNES, Adm.

April 14, 1831.—27-3

EARTHEN & CHINA.

THE subscriber has just received an exten-
sive assortment of Earthen and China
Ware, direct from the manufacturer, which he
will sell at the lowest market prices, for Cash
or approved credit, or at the Eastern prices,
with addition of carriage. Those Merchants
going East will find it to their advantage to call
and examine his prices and terms for them-
selves.

ROBERT LAWRENCE,

No. 6 Com. Row.
Cincinnati, March 22.—27-3

MILITIA ELECTION.

Notice to the Commissioned Officers of the
1st Regiment of Ia. Militia.

A N election will be held on the 7th day of
June next, in Vincennes, at the inn of
Col. C. Gaeter, to elect a Brigadier General,
to command the 1st Brigade, in the 6th Division
of Ia. Militia; to fill the vacancy occasioned
by the resignation of Gen. John Myers;
by order of Major General H. Lascelle, com-
manding 6th Division of Ia. Militia.

M. ROSE, Col. Comd.

1st Regt. Ia. Militia.

March 29th, 1831.—27-3

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing be-
tween Benj. Blankenship and John Blank-
enship from this day dissolved.

JOHN BLANKENSHIP,

March 17, 1831.—27-3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters tes-
tamentary on the estate of James F. Elliott,
deceased, late of Knox county, will offer for
sale on Wednesday the 20th of April, 1831, at
the residence of Robert Elliott, in Washington
township, the personal property of said decedent,
consisting of a

Horse, Saddle, and Bridle,

one Rifle Gun, some Leather, &c. &c. Terms
made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted with promissory notes and
make payment, those having demands will pre-
sent the same authenticated for settlement.—
The estate is solvent.

THOMAS MCCLURE, Executor.

March 30th 1831.—27-3

EAGLE FACTORY.



REYNOLDS & BONNER,
VINCENTES, INDIANA.

HAVE on hand, and will constantly keep
for sale their Factory in Vincennes, and
at the Store of John D. Early, Terre Haute,

COTTON YARN.

of their own manufacture and of a very superior
quality. Merchants and others can be supplied
with any quantity, on short notice, and on such
terms as cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

Vincennes, March 13, 1831.—25f

BOAT TAKEN UP.

PAKEN UP, on the 15th March, by John
McGiffin, living in Vincennes, the hull of
an Ocean Boat, cargo box gone, 65 feet in
length, and considerably damaged. The owner
can have the same by proving property and
paying legal expenses.

JOHN MCGIFFIN.

March 31, 1831.—27-3

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of
administration on the estate of John Harris, of
Vanderburgh county, who died intestate, re-
quests all persons indebted to said estate to
make immediate payment, and all those having
claims against said estate, to present them duly
authenticated within twelve months. The
estate, as far as has come to my notice, is sol-
vent.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Adm.

March 31, 1831.—27-3

EDUCATION.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citi-
zens of Knox county and the friends of edu-
cation generally, that the Summer Session of their
School will commence in the Knox county
Seminary, on the 17th of April next.

A pair of first rate GLOBES and some MAPS
have been procured for the use of the School;
in which, the various branches of a liberal ed-
ucation will be taught.

JOHN N. & W. G. ALLEN,

Vincennes, March 26. 26—4f

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

An ordinance respecting contagious diseases.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of
the Borough of Vincennes, that Drs. Wolverton,
Somes, and Davison, Capt. J. B. Martin, R. V.
Price, Alex. Le Roy and Jas. Smith be, and
they are hereby appointed a Board of Health,
for this Borough, during the ensuing year;
that they have full power and authority to
make all needful regulations to prevent the
spreading of persons afflicted with contagious
diseases from steamboats; and to cause any per-
sons who may hereafter be found within the
Borough, laboring under the small pox, or other
contagious disease, to be removed to some
convenient and retired place, and there prop-
erly attended.

And be it further ordained, that if any cap-
tain or commander of any boat navigating the
Wabash river, permit any person or persons
sick with the small pox or other contagious
disease, to be landed from his boat, in this Bor-
ough, such captain or commander shall forfeit
and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, for
each person so sick, landed from his boat, to be
used for by the said Board of Health, in the
name of the chairman of the Board of Trust-
ees, in an action of debt, for the use of the
Borough, in any court having jurisdiction
thereof.

Passed 21st March, 1831.

26} SAMUEL HILL, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber
has been duly appointed administrator of the
estate of William O. Wheeler, late of Knox
county, deceased. All persons indebted to the
said estate are requested to make immediate
payment; and all those having demands, will
present them without delay for adjustment.

HENRY D. WHEELER.

March 10, 1831.—26-3

Administrator's Sale.

ON Saturday the 9th day of April, will be
sold at public auction, at the house of H. D.
Wheeler, the personal property of Wm. O.
Wheeler, deceased, among which are three
Horses, one Wagon, and a small assortment
of Merchandise. Terms made known on the
day of sale.

H. D. WHEELER, admr.

of W. O. Wheeler, deceased.

March 10, 1831.—26-3

NOTICE.

ALL persons to whom the late Stephen
Webb was indebted, are requested to
present their accounts, duly authenticated, to
David Webb, for settlement, or in his absence,
to H. D. Wheeler or Samuel Hill.

DAVID WEBB.

March 11, 1831.—24

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been grant-
ed to us by the proper authority of this
county, of the last will and testament of Ma-
s Harrell, late of said county deceased; all
persons indebted are requested to make im-
mediate payment, and those having claims to pre-
sent them for adjustment. The estate is solvent.

POLLY HARRELL.

DAVID WILEY.

March 5, 1831.—23-3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken out letters of ad-
ministration on the estate of Saml. H. P. P.
deceased, late of the county of Knox, and I shall
at Indianapolis, Ind. Nov. 10th 1830. This is
therefore to give notice to all having claims on
said estate, to forward their accounts or claims
duly authenticated for settlement on or be-
fore one year from said 10th day of Nov.
last; and all having claims to present them for
immediate payment. From the said estate I have
not been paid \$1000.00, and I will pay as
soon as I can.

J. H. SHUPPE, admr.

Residence at Indianapolis, Ind. Nov. 10th 1830.

FAVORABLE LIBRARY CONTAIN.

A meeting of the shareholders, on the
7th inst. was held, at which the Libr-
ary was renewed, and it was voted that the
11th year, be renewed, without further no-
tice; and that the Libr. be continued as heret-
ofore, and that the names of all those persons, in-
cluded in the payment, be a charge on the
next year's payment, or the Libr. will be dis-
continued.

E. H. SAUNDERS, Treas.

John Law, Secretary

Feb. 14, 1831.—5