

mercy. They tell there in a more humble way, hope to be still able to pay all their debts, and enjoy satisfaction which I may envy.

I shall detest forever the words imprisonment for debt, and must beg of you, if you should hear of any instance of the arrest of dead bodies, to brand them with the infamy which they merit.

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.
Saturday, Aug. 13, 1836.

**PROPOSED CANDIDATES
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1836**
GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
FRANCIS GRANGER,
of New York.

ELECTORS FOR THIS STATE.
J. G. CLEVELAND, of Orange County.
M. G. CLARK, of Washington.
HIRSH DICKER, of Knox.
ESCHER MCCARTY, of Franklin.
MILTON STAFF, of Jefferson.
A. WILLIAMS, of Wayne.
A. W. MORRIS, of Marion.
A. S. WHITE, of Tippecanoe.
A. P. ANDREWS, of LaPorte.

The Books for subscription to stock to the Evansville and Vincennes Rail Road, it will be perceived by the advertisement, will be opened on Monday next.

Our Eastern and Western Mail.—It is well known that the present Postmaster General, instead of acting upon the declared intention of Mr. Barry, his predecessor, to establish a daily mail via Vincennes, between Louisville and St. Louis, adopted a line of steam boats which could only accommodate a few river towns of small consequence, when the great interior interests and routes were left as they had been. We are now pleased to find the merchants of St. Louis alive to the absolute necessity of a daily mail by land to Louisville; and with the inhabitants along the whole route, the merchants of Louisville will soon join in the cry. Mr. Amos Kendall must be reminded of his duty; and if this fails, his employers must be called upon to interfere. A daily mail to Louisville is required to accommodate the country; and the St. Louis Republican is entitled to thanks, for keeping this important matter fully in view.

Our neighbors.—The Sun takes a part of a sentence from the "Circular" of the Harrison corresponding committee, "that in voting for Doct. Decker, they did not vote for the man, but the principles," and says, upon that issue Van Buren's friends met them. He very well knows if the friends of Harrison had pursued the advice of the Committee, the result would have told a Harrison majority of hundreds—but what cares he? If he goes for *non-principles*, and Van Buren can thereby be pained upon the country, the great aim will then be accomplished. We recommend to the particular attention of this editor, the two following paragraphs:

"The Washington Banner, a warm hearted Jackson paper, thus declares its intentions:

"Be it understood then, that with the thousands of others, who claim to be the true and first friends of republicanism, we cannot, will not, sacrifice principles for men. When we are called upon to yield on the altar of a man's personal ambition, the purest democratic principles, even virtue itself, that Mr. Van Buren, or any other individual may obtain the votes of slaveholders to make him President, we shall thunder back the answer, 'No!'"

The Carlisle, Pa. Republican, declares for freedom in the following manner:

"We have thrown off the collar of degrading party vassalage—we have happily emerged from a state of worse than Egyptian darkness—and although we still profess to be a Democrat, we swear never again to be a slave. The people and the press have too long been in a state of vassalage to party leaders—to disloyal demagogues who profess to love, merely to dupe and deceive them."

The N. Y. Star, says—
"Van Buren plays his game in his old shuffle system—a regular system of cheating. He tells the South there will be no fight against me in the North," and tells the North "there is no opposition to me in the South;" and thus endeavors to paralyze opposition by false statements both ways. It is all false."

Messrs. Brown and Wines are Van Buren men, and not Harrison men as announced in our last. We were incorrectly informed. We were also misinformed as to the election of Dr. Arza Lee—Mr. Casey is elected from Posey county.

The following is a list of the Senators and Representatives elected in other counties, so far as heard from.

SENATORS.
Carroll and Clinton—Samuel Milroy;
Johnson—John S. Thompson;
Hamilton and Boone—Mr. Cole;
Vermillion and Warren—Simon Turman;
Knox, Daviess and Martin—Dr. Moore;
Putnam—Daniel Sigler;
Monroe—Paris C. Dunning;
Owen and Green—David M. Dobson;
Hendricks—Judge Little;
Floyd—James Collins;
Harrison—Dr. Mitchell;
Jennings and Bartholomew—John Vawter;
Henry—Thomas R. Stanford;
Shelby—John Walker;
Fayette and Union—Newton Claypool;
Cass, Miami and Fulton—Geo. W. Ewing;
Morgan—Grant Stafford;
Ripley—Thomas Smith;
Wayne—A. M. Bradbury;
Randolph &c.—Mr. Elkins.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Marion—Austin W. Morris and Robert Hanna;
Clinton—E. Winship;
Tippecanoe—Thomas B. Brown and Mr. Odell;
Boone—Abner H. Longley;
Johnson—James Lusk;
Hancock—Thos. D. Walpole;
Fayette—Marks Crome and Caleb B. Smith;
Union—Wm. Watt and Mr. Bennett;
Rush—Alfred Posey, G. B. Rush, and B. E. Reeve;
Hamilton—Wm. Conner;
Morgan—Mr. Matthews;
Vermillion—Lewis Burns and Mr. Hoolber;
Parke—Joseph A. Wright and George K. Stedley;
Fountain—Thomas J. Evans and W. Templeton;
Clay—Jesse J. Burton;
Sullivan—Joseph W. Briggs and Mr. Brown;
Knox—John Myers;
Monroe—W. Berry;
Dearborn—Pinkney James, J. P. Dunn, Abel C. Pepper and David Guard;
Montgomery—Dr. M. Curry and H. Lee;
Pike—Geo. H. Proffitt;
Gibson—Smith Miller;
Daviess—James Breezer;
Martin—J. Riley;
Floyd—Henry P. Thornton;
Clark—Wm. G. Armstrong and Mr. Ferguson;
Harrison—John Zenor and Mr. Porter;
Owen—Delena R. Eckels;
Greene—Mr. Storm;
Warren—Daniel Mace;
Vanderburgh—W. T. T. Jones;
Posey—Robert Dale Owen;
Vigo—Thomas Dowling and William Wines;
Wayne—Nathan Smith, Lot Bloomfield, Richard J. Hubbard and Joseph Curtis;
Jefferson—Joseph G. Marshall, Milton Stapp and John Chambers;
Jennings—Ezra F. Penbody;
Bartholomew—John McKinney and Mr. Lee;
Madison—John H. Cook;
Shelby—Erasmus Powell and Edward Gird;
Cass—Mr. Fitch;
Ripley—H. Shook;
Scott—S. Heath;
Hendricks—Thomas Nichols;
Henry—David Macey and Mr. Henderson;
Dearborn—James Elder;
Franklin—Enoch McCarty and R. Raymond;
Switzerland—Mr. Eggleston.

A son of William Burtch, Esq. was unfortunately run over by a stage on the evening of the 4th inst. in this place, and expired in a few hours after.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.
COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION. No. 1
Ought teachers of common schools to give instruction to their pupils on the subject of Religion?

This question cannot be rationally answered without first settling another point. What is the object at which the teacher is to aim? Is it merely to pronounce words and make letters and figures, and recite the sentences of their books? or is it to understand the meaning and application of what they find in books? Let this point be duly regarded, and little difference would be found in the views of candid and intelligent persons.

I shall not at present argue the point, but assume for granted, that the teacher should aim to render his pupils able to make an intelligent and beneficial use of what they find in books. Should this be denied, I would reason with the objector. In reply, then to the first question, I say that teachers cannot instruct their pupils in the meaning of language so as to render them able to read their books, and pursue their studies with an understanding of the subjects, without at the same time giving them information on matters of religion. No book of reading lessons, no book of geography, no book of history, is put into the scholar's hands, but it will require information on religious matters to render its sense fully understood. This information must be communicated in language, not of an unimpeachable disreputable book, but in the plain, familiar, impressive tones of the living voice. Explanations, thus given, will become radical sources of opinions on the subject, even though the teacher should wish them to be impermanent.

Teachers, then, must speak of religion in the course of their instructions. In what light shall they present it? As a matter of mere declension, error or fraud? As an entire matter of uncertainty as to what is true and of little consequence as to what is adopted?—or as a matter having a value of authority in the Bible for its foundation? For the notion that teachers will or can instruct, and yet produce no impression on the views of pupils, is vain, and too absurd to require more than a little reflection to dissipate it.

I shall, at this time, remark on the last only of the above alternatives. If any one should challenge discussion on the subject, I will join in an investigation to its full extent. In regarding and representing the Bible as the standard of religious truth, teachers accord with most of the books used by the pupils, and the declarations of the majority of their parents and guardians. And, certainly, teachers who realize that their business is to fit youth for acting in the community of which they are members, will esteem it a happiness to be able to concur with the general voice. To them it is painful to be obliged to contradict the general expression of public opinion. It is a difficult thing to

secure the regard and respect of youth for society, and at the same time teach them to dissent from its maxims, opinions, or customs.

The elementary items of chronology, history and geography are drawn from the bible in a considerable part. The foundations of law are laid in principles drawn in a great part from the Bible. The most extensively acknowledged principles of equity, prudence and philanthropy, if not drawn from the Bible, as is almost certain, are forcibly illustrated and confirmed, by the Bible. Who has successfully attempted either to controvert or amend the Bible system of morals? And shall those who open, cultivate and store the mind of youth, be prohibited from using the treasures of this richest of all literary repositories?

Take another view. A proper course of instruction will lead pupils to trace various classes of objects and pursuits around them to the several kingdoms of nature, and to the common, known course or laws of nature.

When they have been accustomed to perceive cause and effect and design in all the busy scene of human and animal life, they will not stop at the boundaries of the kingdoms of the natural world. Teachers must meet the question of the origin of the world, and of the government or regulation of the world. Would any one propose to conceal the distinction between mind and matter, soul and body? If not, something must be said respecting the spirit or mind after the dissolution of the body. And to what else but the Bible can they refer on these subjects?

Teachers cannot avoid the subject of religion. It is doubtless proper for them to use Bible truths. But it is not necessary nor is it beneficial, for teachers to be partisans of a sect. Those matters which youth should be early taught, are, almost without exception, held unanimously by all who hold the Bible to be true.

In illustrating the accounts of the religion of the world presented to pupils in their books, judicious teachers will show, not only the difference between the religion of the Bible and that of Pagans and Mohammedans, but also the ground that is held in common, and how, by comparison, both the superiority and truth of the Bible system is easily seen. And, in remarks on the accounts of denominations of Christians, the real agreement in most things that practically affect conduct and character as it actually exists in the views of the sects, will be dwelt upon. While the fact that many differences are merely nominal, that many are unessential to life and godliness, and that many are not concerning Bible truths, will be used to show that the distinctions among good men are no proof the Bible is not a plain guide for practical life. The fact that men differ in theories and explanations and names in all other matters, should be used in illustration to lead to just views of the distinctions among professors of religion.

Some of these topics are, to be sure, not suitable for the youngest pupils; the remarks and positions in this article are in reference to the whole course of training which youth generally receive from the teachers of our schools.

LOCK.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.
THE LATE SENATORIAL ELECTION
Mr. Caddington.

I send you herewith a garbled publication of a letter, printed in the office of the "Western Sun," and circulated in Daviess county, to prejudice voters previous to the late election—also the letter as it was written, by Mr. English. The imposition had some effect at the polls, and it now merits exposure to guard the people against such arts hereafter. The publication reads as follows:

TO THOSE CITIZENS OF DAVIESS COUNTY, who feel interested in the Canal.
July 25th, 1836.

Mr. Peck,
Sir—We did not intend to take any part in the election, except to give in our votes; but in compliance with your request, we send you a few lines, informing you as near as we can recollect, the observations of Mr. Judah in regard to the Canal. He said that he had no objection to the present location of the Canal in Daviess county, though he said, that instead of taking the Canal to Evansville it would cost half a million of dollars less to take it down the valley of the Wabash (through Posey county) & if it could be ascertained to be a fact, he (Mr. Judah) could see no propriety why it should not go on the cheap route, &c.

We are with respect, yours, &c.
ALEX. R. ENGLISH,
THOS. ENGLISH.

You will, on comparison with the original, see, that the words "though he said," (which I desire you to italicize) should read as in the letter, "though it was said by some." The change was no doubt intended to implicate Mr. Judah, falsely, in the opinions of others; and the omission, after "the valley of the Wabash," of the words in the letter "through Posey county," gives an injurious, if not highly criminal aspect to the imposition. This exposure, with the original of Mr. English's letter, is sent to you, that false impressions may not prevail in regard to the result of the late election. I fear that wrong impressions may again be made, to impose upon many; and truth should now go abroad, to save the country from a corrupt combination of office holders. The "canons" influence should be commenced in every quarter, or our free government will soon be swallowed up in the bottomless gulf of party imposture, still yawning to delude the heedless. Only let "Harris-

son and freedom" be the watchword hereafter—let truth prevail, and imposition will never again boast of victory.

A VOTER.

Note.—The letter to Mr. Peck, sent to us with the above communication, may be examined at this office.—Ed.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

THE TREASURY CIRCULAR.
The "Western Sun" seems to think that the restriction of the sale of Public Lands to specie payment, will cause gold and silver to become more abundant in the West! This learned and knowing Editor, does not tell us how, or in what way such a consequence will be produced—no, nor he cannot. But what is the fact? Is such a result even possible? I will not say that E. Stout does not believe what he has published, but I will say no other rational man should believe it. If it were true, there must be some unknown crevice or loophole in the iron chest, where it is deposited when paid into the Land Office. The poor man is to be kept subservient—he cannot get specie—does this suit Van Buren? "General Jackson once said, that every man who trades with borrowed capital, ought to break." Van Buren has borrowed Gen. Jackson's popularity, and is trying to trade on it. Ought he not to break? It is certain Banks do not loan specie, and our bank paper—all bank paper, is to be discredited. The regulation will benefit the speculators—prevent public entries, and common sense teaches it must injure the poor. Can any man be duped by the Western Sun? I think not. The fact is, the foxes of Sampson, with firebrands at their tails, were not more destructive at Ashtabula in days of yore, than this Treasury order must become to the West.

A CITIZEN.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Mr. Caddington:
The voters of Knox county are entitled to the circular letter so insidiously misinterpreted by the renewed editor of the "W. Sun," previous to the late election. I can only hope, this Post Office personage, will, in the profundity of his long established candor, learning, and moral and intellectual exaltation, in charity to the unlucky writer, whose duty it was to pen it, and in remembrance of the high sense of honor, he (Stout) imbibed, (with some other different qualities) in the days of his "old friend" and patron, Gov. Harrison, stand forth now and show wherein this letter manifests a dictatorial, or improper spirit. Your readers can judge more correctly than this Post Office editor, and I ask, if the friends of freedom will fail to note, and act in concert (on every proper occasion) what is to be done of the county? It is very well known that Van Buren, is opposed to our interests—a mere deceitful juggler, and it is still more generally known, that he has an organized party willing to obey the "edictation" of a censure of office-holders with this knowledge, why has Mr. Stout failed to give this Circular to his readers? The answer to this question would serve for another—why is he opposed to Gen. Harrison? There are some old citizens yet living, who are in possession of certain facts, and if it became necessary, they should be published for the edification of the "spoils party"—men who are excitedly solicited to, must not charge freedom and republicanism with dictation. Although the late election for a representative, has been carried by a deceitful management of the French Catholics, yet I am conscious two-thirds of Knox county will be found for our friend Harrison at the electoral election. Does E. Stout believe this is not the case? I answer for him (whatever he may choose to say) his true sentiments must accord with my own, unless self-interest controls his belief.

A HARRISON MAN.
Vincennes, July 1836.

DEAR SIR—At the Harrison meeting in November last we were appointed a committee of correspondence, and yourself, with &c. &c. were by the same meeting, appointed a committee of vigilance for our township. The first & preparatory contest is now at hand—the two Presidential electors are the contending candidates—the success of Doctor Decker is essential to our cause—and we deem it our duty through your committee to urge the friends of Gen. Harrison and of freedom to banish all apathy on the occasion. The defeat of the Van Buren candidate is a matter of vital consequence in all Knox; here was the seat of the territorial government under our favorite here the old settlers are presumed to know his transcendent merit here he long and faithfully served us here and the success of Van Burengian, would be a calamity to every Van Buren paper from Maine to Georgia, and thus could not fail to cast a most injurious cloud over his now brilliant prospects. But this appeal on behalf of Doctor Decker, is made to our immediate interests, as well as our political principles. The ensuing session of our Legislature must have an enlivening influence. A senator of the United States, to serve for six years will be elected, and the state is to receive near a million of dollars of the people's money to be expended or used at the discretion of the Legislature. In addition to these considerations, the internal improvement bill is again to be introduced. Knox county is deeply interested in having the canal continued down White River valley, and the appropriation on the Wabash river increased four fold. These are alterations which should be effected if possible. The election for Senator will be a political struggle between a political front of Harrison, favorable to our interests, and a friend of Van Buren, seeking the spoils of the treasury, and devoted to party loyalty. Shall we not unite to a man in our own behalf? Will not the West sustain her own candidate? What has the east done for us? Nothing. So far from consulting our interest, she has drained us of our money through our land offices, and levied upon her facts and fortifications, and refused the poor, pitiful sum of \$200,000 to the Wabash river—a stream watering an extent of country, equal to one half of the state of New York. Those good citizens who adhere to Jackson, can have no sufficient reason to go for Van Buren: the one realized savior to the country—the other has always been the creature of an intolerant party spirit and expedience has proved in relation to promised "reform," "economy," "internal improvement," "freedom of elections," "presidential term of service," "appointments to office," "patronage," and many other matters, as well as the public lands, and western interests, that the actions of the Van Buren leaders are directly at variance with all their promises and pledges.

"Tie for the people to think of consequences—compare the candidates and make a proper selection." Dr. Decker is of old Knox by birth and education; he never believed that to be a Jackson man, conferred integrity and talents, therefore he was never a cheated partisan—in his private and professional life, he has always devoted himself to

the duties of his station, and in the legislature at this time, his knowledge of men and things will be useful and beneficial. Besides we are bound by our duty as good citizens, to sacrifice personal preferences to the good of country. In voting for Doct. Decker, we vote not for the man, but for the principles we advocate. Our opponents, we know will make vigorous efforts; they will court the support of all, but their intentions should be counteracted—our cause is the cause of the country, and our efforts should be immediately directed to success. Call your committee—see every neighbor—correct false impressions—impress all with the truth, and then unconstitutional obedience to the will of office-holders, will never hereafter be required, the state will obtain her rights, and the people will be truly free, happy and prosperous. Advise us of your prospects and let us act in concert.

SAMUEL HILL,
JOHN EWING,
H. M. SHAW,
J. CHAMBERS,
W. M. BRUCE,
R. N. CARNAN,
H. D. WHEELER,
J. R. MARTIN,
JOSEPH SOMES.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting will be held at Hawkins' camp ground, three miles west of Washington, Daviess county Indiana; commencing on the first Saturday in September next, and will probably be continued ten days. The preachers and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are particularly invited to attend.

By order of
MOSES ASHWORTH.

Thomas Clay, a respectable farmer of Kentucky, was stabbed, in this county, a week ago last Saturday, and he subsequently died of the wound. A man by the name of Steel is charged with the crime, and is awaiting his trial in the jail of this county. Many reports are going the rounds, with regard to the affair; but we refrain from giving them. Public opinion is already too much influenced on the subject; and no public journalist, except he be a fool or a knave, will attempt to prejudice and exasperate public feeling and opinion against an individual whose guilt or innocence is yet to be determined by a jury of his country.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Clay is not dead.—Evansville Jour.

On the 1st inst. George Chute, a lad about 14 years of age, was severely stabbed, while lying asleep, in a stage which was standing in front of Major Warner's hotel. The deed of butchery was done about 11 o'clock at night. A man named Thomas Ward was arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime, and was recognized in the sum of eight hundred dollars, the full amount of all he was worth, to appear before the next circuit court, for trial. The testimony before the courts of examination was wholly circumstantial.—Ward had quarrelled with the stage driver during the day, and the suspicions are that he mistook the victim upon whom he was wreaking his revenge.—Id.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The steam saw and grist mills, and sheet lead factory, owned by MARTIN THOMAS, Esq. about three miles above this city, were wholly destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. We learn, that the fire was discovered between half past three and four o'clock in the morning, breaking out from the roof. All efforts to save any portion of the establishment, were of no avail. The usual precautions were taken on quitting the mill for the night. The fires were dampened, the mill swept, and every other precaution which experience suggested, resorted to; and after dark the superintendent went through the premises, and all was then safe. These facts seem to warrant the conclusion that the fire was communicated by design. Mr. Thomas' loss is estimated at 15,000 dollars. There was no insurance. Some small portion of the machinery may be saved for future use. St. Louis Repub.

An English company with a large capital, are establishing at Troy, on the Ohio river, Perry co. in this state, a manufactory of porcelain and queensware, on a large scale. It cannot fail to be advantageous to our citizens, as well as to the proprietors; since the transportation of the description of ware which they intend to make, is now as great as the first cost. Wabash Courier.

The Canal.—Mr. Williams, the Engineer in chief of the public works of Indiana, has arrived with a corps for this portion of the canal, and commenced operations, in the location of the route. The anxiety of our citizens with regard to the termination of the canal will be set at rest in about four weeks. In the interim, we venture the prediction that the location will be such as to operate impartially upon all parts of the town, and to satisfy the desires of the upper and lower town people.—Evansville Jour.

Singular and sudden death.—The Louisville City Gazette, of a late date, says—"Mr. White, of the firm of Woodruff and White, of this city; while examining a beehive yesterday morning, was stung on the temple by a bee, and immediately expired. He was in the enjoyment of good health in the morning, and was buried in the evening."

A Relic.—During the course of the oration delivered by Mr. Everett, commemorative of the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th inst. the orator exhibited the ball which killed the patriot Wadsworth—wrapped in a piece of paper, stained with his blood. It was taken from his body, the day after the battle, by Mr. Savage an officer of the customs from whom it was obtained by Mr. Montague, of Dedham.—Buff Jour.

There is no excess in the world so commendable as excess of gratitude.

Three good things all in a Row.—One of the Editors of the Constantine Republican lately made a tour through Michigan, and has since published his "traveler's history." Speaking of reception at Ypsilanti, he says—"Here we found cordial friendship, sound preaching, and excellent strawberries."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Groceries.
WHEELER & BAILEY,
HAVE just received and offer for sale a stock of
Port,
Teneriff,
Champagne,
Muscat & Claret
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Havana and Rio Coffee,
Codfish,
Rice, pepper and spice,
Almonds, cordage, &c.
which they will sell low at Wholesale or Retail.
Vincennes, Aug. 9th, 1836—11—

SALE OF LOTS
IN THE TOWN OF
KNOXVILLE,
KNOX COUNTY, INDIANA.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises on Monday the 21st of October next, the lots composing the plot of said town.

KNOXVILLE is beautifully situated on the East bank of the Wabash River, at the head of the Grand Rapids, twenty miles below Vincennes, and about five above Mount Carmel and Selma. The site of the town is an elevated bench, running bluff to the river, high and dry at all seasons, which, as it recedes from the river, expands into a beautiful prairie of about a mile in length and breadth, in a high state of cultivation. The country around is as fertile as any in the west, and is rapidly settling. The subscribers can boldly state without fear of contradiction, that no point on the Wabash possesses greater commercial advantages than Knoxville. Commanding by its peculiar position on the confines of two states, the trade of the finest portions of Wabash and Lawrence counties, in the State of Illinois, and Knox and Gibson counties, in the State of Indiana, and situated at the head of the Grand Rapids, it cannot fail of becoming a place of considerable importance. All experience teaches, that the Rapids or Falls, on a navigable stream, must become important; and that the town situated at the head of those obstructions, will far outstrip those located at the foot, and hence the subscribers are confident that the day is not distant when Knoxville will be to her neighbors just below her, what Louisville is to Shippingsport and Portland. In addition to these advantages, the State has already appropriated \$50,000, for the improving the navigation of these Rapids, and a survey is to be made during the present month. This improvement will be made in one of two ways, either by cutting a canal on the Indiana side of the river around the Rapids, or by throwing dams across the river and making slack water navigation;—in either event the water power created will be immense and must make Knoxville the Rochester of the west. Independent of these considerations, there is no point on the river which presents stronger inducements to the speculator in produce—the whole surplus of the Wabash valley will either pass by it to a more distant market, or pour itself into her laps—and when health and other things are considered, the subscribers know of no place, which more strongly recommends itself to public attention.

Terms of payment made known on day of sale.
JOHN RAMSEY,
ALLEN RAMSEY,
ALBERT BELWOOD,
R. D. BRADY, JR.,
Proprietors.

August 10th, 1836—11—10
The editors of the following papers will please publish the above in their respective papers, weekly, up to day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Wabash Courier, Terre-Haute, Free Press, Lafayette, Journal, Louisville.

WORK STEERS
FOR SALE.
ONE pair of four year old work steers, for sale. Enquire at this office.
August 8th, 1836—11—4f

\$50,000.
\$8,000—1 prize of 1,000 100 prizes of \$1,000, Virginia Lottery, Class No. 5, for 1836. Draws at Alexandria, Saturday Aug. 27, 1836. YATES & MINTIRE, Managers.
GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000
1 do 8,000 do 8,000
1 do 4,000 do 4,000
1 do 3,000 do 3,000
1 do 2,500 do 2,500
1 do 1,017 do 1,017
100 do 1,000 do 100,000
10 do 500 do 5,000
20 do 300 do 6,000
84 do 200 do 16,800
63 do 80 do 5,040
63 do 60 do 3,780
126 do 50 do 6,300
156 do 40 do 6,240
3,780 do 20 do 75,600
23,436 do 10 do 234,360
27,814 Prizes, amounting to 509,437
Tickets 10 Dollars—Shares in Proportion.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in April last, two bound boys by the names of Enoch and John Shabott. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boys. All persons cautioned against harboring said boys.
H. D. WHEELER.
Vincennes, Aug. 9th, 1836—11—

NOTICE!

THE undersigned having closed his store at the mill, and wishing to close the accounts of the same, would request those who are indebted to call and settle their respective debts.
H. D. WHEELER.
Vincennes, Aug. 9th, 1836—11—

LINSEED OIL.

Five Barrels best quality Linseed Oil for sale, very low, at retail or by the barrel, by
HITT & SAWYER.
July 30, 1836—11—4f