

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.
Saturday, Aug. 20, 1836.

PEOPLES' CANDIDATE
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1836

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
FRANCIS GRANGER,
of New York.

ELECTORS FOR THIS STATE.
J. G. CLEGG, of Orange County.
M. G. CLARK, of Washington.
HIRAN DECKER, of Knox.
ENOCH 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.

Foreign Items.

Another unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate Louis Philippe, by a young man named Alibean, a native of Lyons. The *Infernal Machine* was a musket cane, the muzzle of which was placed in the window of the carriage in which his Majesty was sitting, and discharged. The *patze vous* don't take aim like our backwoodsman.

The French government have imprisoned a poor man calling himself Louis 17th, and who has instituted legal proceedings against the Duchess de Angoulême, daughter of Louis 16th, to recover a share of her father's succession.

The trial between the Hon. Mr. Norton and Lord Melbourne, (instituted by the former for the recovery of damages for the alleged seduction of his wife) has resulted in favor of the latter. The celebrated parties, the youth, beauty and talents of the lady implicated, have given this case an exciting interest.

The bloody character of the civil war in Spain, is appalling. Since its commencement in 1833, to the 1st of April, 1836, there were killed on the field of battle (on both sides) 438,499 men, and 94,111 made prisoners.

"Surplus Revenue."—Our neighbor, of the brilliant Sun, is a reputed oracle of that learned, temperate and very useful politician, Radliff Boon, who is said to covet a seat with his inferiors, Clay, Calhoun and Webster, in the Senate of the United States! and notwithstanding this same Radliff denounced Mr. Clay's Land Bill, he afterwards voted to distribute the surplus revenue—thus depriving our State of about a million of money the bill of Mr. Clay would have secured in addition to the sum now granted. We advert to this to demonstrate the evident consistency of Boon and our neighbor—the one declared in his published letter, there would be no surplus in the treasury—the other in his last paper wants to know what disposition will be made of our share of it? If such politicians could influence the people, what a deplorable condition would ensue very soon! but it is to be hoped the great body of the people know more than this oracle and his chief. A Washington City paper, in allusion to the course of the Van Buren faction touching this matter, exclaims—

"No surplus! After this, what assertion is too intrepid for a Van Burenite?—What would not the man assert, who asserted there would be 'no surplus'?"

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 2d, 1836.

In conformity with the resolution of the Senate, passed July 1st, 1836, directing that "during the ensuing recess of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be published, at the commencement of each month, a statement of the amount of money in the treasury subject to draft, and also the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," the undersigned hereby gives public notice that "the amount of money in the treasury subject to draft, as shown by the running account of the Treasurer, was, on the 1st instant \$36,555,845 95, and "the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers" as shown by the latest returns received, was \$3,675,730 23.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

An election for officers to the Company of the Vincennes Blues, takes place this evening at the Court House, at early candlelight. As many of the members of the Company as can make it convenient to attend, should do so. A thing of such acknowledged utility, as a well disciplined volunteer Company is to a place, should never be suffered to die away from careless neglect, and we trust there is more than a sufficiency of military spirit existing here, to have as good a Company as the State can boast of.

A liberal sum should be subscribed by the citizens of the place, to purchase instruments for the formation of a musical band.

As we had expected, the result of the election in Knox county, is now being blazoned about through the administration organs, as the greatest victory ever won, knowing as they do (at least as the first promulgator, our neighbor of the Sun does) that the greatest of victories was gained by the assistance of at least two hundred Harrison men, known as such, and which could not have been achieved in any other way. Shine on friends, you will soon lose your lustre.

The election in Kentucky has resulted in the success of a Harrison governor and

lieutenant governor. A large majority of both branches of the legislature are Harrison men.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

COMMON SCHOOLE EDUCATION, No. 2

"The fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom." "The fear of the LORD is the beginning of knowledge." "The fear of the LORD is to hate evil." "By the fear of the LORD men depart from evil." "The fear of the LORD is a fountain of life, and tendeth to life."—Bible.

The head, the chief of wisdom or knowledge is reverence of GOD: *solitude to please the all perfect JEHOVAH.* This fear, reverence, solicitude produces and nourishes a *hundred of evil* and a corresponding desire and tendency and effort to depart from evil. It, therefore, is a spring, source, or fountain of life, and leads or flows on to life, that is, a condition of excellence and happiness. Such a principle will prompt one to learn and practise whatsoever things are pure, lovely, honest, just, true, of good report, virtuous and praiseworthy. I take it for granted, that children are to be taught, led, encouraged and assisted, or even, if not otherwise, compelled, to act in accordance with good principles. Now, what so certain, so self-sustaining agency can be in operation for a regulator of action as GOOD PRINCIPLE actually felt! Principle rooted in the heart, vigorously flourishing in the mind is the paramount power in human character. If the ruling principle be vicious, laws, human or Divine, are but feeble barriers. And, if the master principle be right, its influence will be powerful on the side of virtue. No one will advocate a system of effort to secure good conduct, which designedly omits to implant, and cultivate good principles as the source of right action.

If we would effectually regulate conduct, we must, then, form vigorous principles. Intelligent persons will have but one question on this subject: what shall be the basis or root of these principles? For, as to the time of commencing, I think all will agree that it should be in youth or even childhood, not to say, as probably I might, in the bud of infancy. And, if it should be commenced then, most certainly the professional teachers of the young should in no small degree labor to secure this all important point. Securing a good reputation, may be proposed as a basis on which to establish good principles of action. Securing our own self approbation, may also be proposed as a root of right principles. I do not reject these. But, if any one takes the ground, that either of these, or both of them together, are sufficient for effecting a practical control of life into habits of virtue, I deny that such has been the fact, or that such a result can be rationally expected. Radliff, that the Bible view of this subject expressed in the passages quoted at the beginning of this article, is the only rational one, and that, while any other is made fundamental, there will be a failure of course. My position, then, is, that the first, chief and leading item of wisdom, is a proper regard for GOD. Now, a proper regard for GOD, certainly is not such a regard as is taught by some teachers & systems of religion. I am not a partisan of sects or dogmas. I take up the Bible as I would any other book, and, by the same kind of means, I seek its meaning, and yield my mind to the impressions of its sentiments.

The Bible introduces us to GOD, as the Creator, Preserver and Governor of the world: As the Law-giver and Retributive Judge of man: As the all-revered, all-wise, kindly-affectioned, philanthropic FATHER of the human family, and the supremely benevolent Parent of all intelligent beings. He can frustrate any scheme which He disapproves. He can secure the successful result of any plan which He approves. The principles of His government are immutable. His statutes of moral import are now irrevocable and not to be amended. The final consequences of actions in regard to future condition are to be avoided. The POWER and fixed PURPOSE of GOD, then, impose on us a NECESSITY of acquainting ourselves with HIM, and being at peace, that thereby good may come to our souls. GOD, having a perfect knowledge of all possible results of all proposed plans and efforts, is competent to give us directions which will infallibly guide the teachable and obedient, to true welfare—real happiness—perpetual felicity. His philanthropy regards all our concerns; His affectionate kindness pours forth the unerring counsels of His infinite wisdom, from the overflowing fullness of a firm, intelligent PATERNAL LOVE.

Authority, Reason, Self-interest, Duty, and Enjoyment, bind us to make regard for GOD our principle of sole authority in our course of life.

The habit of considering our life in this world as a term of apprenticeship or pupilage, where the character we form will produce everlasting results of joy or pain, accompanied with a realizing sense of the constant notice and regard of the Supreme Arbiter of our final condition, would supersede the influence of much of more human & temporary, sensual and exclusively selfish motive. The soul would be liberated from an otherwise constraining thrall to evil or vanity, and constantly invigorated for a more elevated walk, and more extensive range, and more noble devotedness in every way of WELL DOING. The character of GOD as manifested in the appearance of Jesus Christ is a faultless exhibition of excellence. Let it become the steadfast and cherished aim of men to possess in their character the image of GOD, and thus children of our FATHER in Heaven, and there is NO REALLY BENEFICIAL station in society which would not be WELL FILLED.

The Rule which GOD has given to direct us in the only one which offers any rational prospect of our attaining to real welfare. It is incontrovertibly true, that "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

Just so certain as it is that these remarks are substantially correct, so certain is it that the Fear of GOD is one thing to be taught in our common schools.

LOCKE.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Mr. Caddington—

Nay, "there is nothing new under the sun" said my venerable friend, after perusing with attention Radliff Boon's late speech in Congress, in which he boasts of the title of "collar dog." This inventive age—of steam—of steam doctrine—of steam democracy, cannot boast of the refined invention of fawning sycophancy—of cringing subserviency—of toad eating; it was well known at a very early day, but by another name—the more refined figurative term of "holding the bowl." If among the ancient republican Tartars, one should say in a public assembly, that "dogs wearing the collar of their masters are generally considered to be a superior class of dogs, having the entire confidence of their masters—I am a party man, and one of the true collar dogs, and am proud to wear the collar of such a man as Andrew Jackson;" the long shirted republicans would at once exclaim, "he is holding the bowl."

By a reference to a very ancient manuscript, I find the term is derived from the following custom. The savage Russians, who were subject and tributary to the ancient and refined Republic of Tartary, paid their annual tribute, not in "yellow boys" nor "Whitney currency," but deposited in the public treasury, (to which the Great Chieftain alone had access) mushrooms, which were at that day a great luxury. When the Chieftain made a feast, his designated successor, all his Secretaries and dependents were invited to attend. The mushrooms, being handed to the kitchen officials below, were prepared by boiling by which the water acquired an intoxicating quality, and was a sort of drink which these Republicans prized above all other. When the great men and ladies are assembled, and the ceremonies usual between people of distinction over, the mushroom broth goes freely round; they laugh, talk double entendre, grow fuddled, and become excellent company. The dependents and hangers on who love mushrooms toads to destruction, as well as the great, but cannot obtain it at the first hand, post themselves on these occasions round the precincts of the palace, and watch the opportunities of the ladies and gentlemen as they come down to pass their liquor; and holding a wooden bowl, catch the delicious fluid, very little altered by filtration, being still strongly tinged with the intoxicating quality. Of this they drink with the utmost satisfaction, and thus get as drunk and as jovial as their betters.

Happy the great! continued my venerable friend who can fear no diminution of respect, unless being seized with a strangury; and who when most drunk are most useful. Though we have not this custom among us, I foresee that if it were introduced, we might have many a toad-eater ready to drink from the wooden bowl on these occasions, and to praise the favor of His Excellency's liquor. As we have different classes of great men, who knows but we might see the designated successor holding the bowl to the Great and Best, the Post Master General holding it to the Designated Successor, and a M. C. (R. Boon perhaps) drinking it double distilled from the loins of honest Amos?

For my part I shall never for the future hear a great man's flatterer haranguing in his praise, that I shall not fancy I behold the wooden bowl; for I can see no reason why a man who can "avoid contempt by escaping observation," should bear the drudgery of decorum, unless he thought, that whatever came from the great was delicious, and had the tincture of the mushroom in it.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Gentle Reader—I belong to that class of amphibious animals y-celled "old bachelors"—perhaps you do too; if you do you will be better able to commiserate with me while I rehearse one of the many sad disappointments that we miserable creatures are heir to in this marrying world. Like all others in a state of single blessedness, I sometimes dream of getting married, but like all dreamers, have only slept away the chances I may have had of entering the silken bonds of Hymen. Often have I resolved that the momentous question should be popped at the very next favorable opportunity, but as often, (Bob Acres like) when the popping moment arrived, the mighty stock of courage that I had been screwing up to the sticking point for weeks, aye months, has suddenly "cooled out at my finger ends" leaving me in a state of wonderment, that I should ever have presumed to have thought of committing such an outrage upon the sensibilities of a modest man, as to have harbored the presumptuous intention of popping such a thing, at a lady. Outrageous! So it has been, and so it is likely to be, and here I am, a lonely good-for-nothing old bachelor—my only companions, my arm-chair and dog—the former serves me to snooze away my dreaming moments, while the latter occupies the larger portion of the time in which I may be said to be a member of the ground; (for I see no chance of vegetating,) no chance of handing my name to posterity, no saviors who to smoothe the decline of life; no little

prattlers to while away the hours with the enervating sounds of da-da. The very thought is enough to drive one mad!—Shall I ever enjoy the supreme felicity of hearing myself daddied by one of my own little white-heads? Oh! that that cruel popping was over, I should then stand some chance. But why am I trifling my time at this rate? Others are popping every day—why may not I? Zounds, that thought has made me bold as a lion; not a moment will I lose; this very evening will I see the widow, and then—

It was a beautiful summer evening; the pale moon was shedding her silver beams upon the face of sleeping nature—giving a softness to surrounding objects that seemed to banish every feeling from the mind but the holiest aspirations of love.—The elements seemed to favor my design, as I traced my steps to the abode of Delia—for that was the name of the fair widow whom I had determined to make Mrs.—The beauty of the evening invited to a promenade on our picturesque common. Delia was not insensible to the beauties of nature, and as we paused ever and anon to admire some striking feature in the view before us, rendered doubly so by the present circumstances—we felt with the poet, that,

"'Twas but to grace the hours of shade,
'That beauty and the moon were made."

The long wished, for and long dreaded moment had now arrived—every attending circumstance seemed to inspire me with courage—an involuntary strain of eloquence burst from my lips—it seemed as if I were in a new state of existence—as if the gift of tongues had suddenly been conferred upon me—for I felt that I could not control the words that I was uttering, nor could I be better pleased than I was with what I had uttered—and so was my fair auditor—for, as she turned her eyes upon me, the tell-tale orbs spoke plainer than words, that I had conquered. I seized her hand—she returned the impassioned grasp—she was mine—yes, yes, I said to myself, I am repaid, doubly so, for all the miseries of the past—bright visions of the future flew rapidly through my imagination—happy! happy man that I am, cried I, in a transport of bliss—and straining her to my enraptured breast, I impudently "long long kiss" upon her yielding lips, when—I awoke.

Fly me, gentle reader, I had been lugging old Pont, and this was but one more added to the dreams of an

OLD BACHELOR.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Under the interesting head of "Common School Education," and over the respected signature of Locke, my eye was attracted to an article in the Gazette of last week which should not pass without some illustration. When I commenced reading the article, according to the tenor of its heading, I expected to find information of our school fund, and its proper and immediate application—the situation of our school lands, and the urgent reasons which induce action in relation to them—with the mode of proceeding, the writer might approve. But nothing of this—Locke only desires that teachers should instruct their pupils on the subject of religion;—and without adverting to our school fund, or its situation. His remarks require a brief commentary.

All christian sects "have a rule of authority in the Bible for a foundation;" and there are ten teachers utterly unqualified to lecture upon religion, for one who does not belong to a christian sect. Each sect, we all know, think its own creed the true religion; and this "Locke" does not distinctly define his own meaning of that term! Now, it is proper to ascertain what particular creed, founded as all christian creeds are, upon passages of Bible truth, that writer would establish? If he means the true and certain precepts of christianity "do unto others as others should do unto us," he is correct, and ought to say so. But if every common school is to be rendered a nest of sectarian theologians, religious freedom, liberty of conscience, I may add, our republican government, cannot long endure. In relation to this point I find my views well expressed and exemplified in the oration on the life, character, and services of the venerated JAMES MADISON, recently delivered by J. S. BARBOUR, of Virginia. I present your readers with the following passage.

OBSERVER.

"There is nothing so deeply seated in the breast of man as his sense of religious duty; and as each sectarian believes in his own sincerity, and the truth of his peculiar devotion, so is he less tolerant with others. This monitor of his heart is the sentinel which suspicion plants over the integrity and sincerity of his fellow-creatures. The passion is the most potent in all human affairs.—Governments had been sufficiently skilled in the art of ruling to lay hold of it as the most powerful principle in the armory of tyranny. Its action had been felt in every part of the ancient world; indeed, wherever man was known, this active and sleepless and vigilant agent had been engaged in the service of Power. Church and State, king and priest, and priest and king, in one common cause, against one common foe, who had hitherto been their victim—LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE. For fifteen centuries, this union, which was worshipped by no feeling of respect in the patriot's heart; which was cherished by no beam from the true spirit of the founder, and the light of that religion we now witness prevailed on the earth. Ecclesiastical establishments had usurped a control over civil society; spiritual tyranny frowned from its bloody vantage over the cringing timidity of civil authority; the tortures of the Inquisition, and the fires of auto-da-fé, consumed all Europe, from the pillars of Hercules even beyond the hour cliffs of our fatherland. Those great men that Providence had reared up to achieve our liberties, had ascended Mount Nebo, even unto Pisgah's height. The land of promise was gazed upon with eyes filled with anxiety yet disturbed with distrust. Amid the sunshine of our civil possessions, a dark shadow, which they feared might, like his own at their heels of

the shepherd's boy, soon overspread and darken the land; and from whose sombre shade the hydra of despotism might spring upon the young hopes of freedom, and crash them in its folds. Mr. Jefferson foresaw this mischief, and endeavored to ward it off, in his bill to establish religious freedom. His single arm, with the more potent arm of the prejudices and prepossessions of the age, could not at once accomplish its purpose. In 1786, this bill was not only put aside, but the scheme of a law adopted for supporting the teachers of religion, countenanced by legislative favor, and sustained by a tax upon the People. This phrenetic measure was resisted at its inception. Mr. Madison drew the admirable petition against its adoption, containing those holy truths which lay at the bottom of all the human structure, but are too holy to be infused into, and make part of, it. It was fully circulated, and as fully penetrated every village and county and hamlet of Virginia.—That light rolled back its volume upon the disordered mind of the Legislature of the State. It came, indeed, like the Sun of Righteousness, with healing in its wings; and secured the passage of Mr. Jefferson's bill. The multiplicity of our various sects was acknowledged to be the best security against particular intolerance and oppression. Bigotry and prejudice were subdued; and the mild effulgence of the Gospel of Christ shed its benignant rays, with equal gladness, upon the hearts of all its followers. All nature's discord gave all nature's peace."

MOB IN CINCINNATI.

We learn from the Cincinnati papers that a scene of violence took place in that City on Saturday night last, which was attended with serious loss of property. It is known to our readers that Mr. Birney's Printing establishment at New Richmond, about twenty miles from Cincinnati, was destroyed some two or three weeks ago by the populace. Mr. B. immediately commenced the publication of his paper in Cincinnati. Considerable excitement was produced there by it, and a public meeting was called, which was very respectfully and numerously attended, at which a resolution was adopted, calling upon Mr. Birney to discontinue the publication of the "Philanthropist" in that place at the same time informing him that they could not be responsible for any violence that might take place upon the longer publication of the paper. Mr. Birney and the Abolitionists refused to accede to this resolution, and hence the scene which we stated had occurred. The populace collected about 8 o'clock and through the night until Sunday morning continued their depredations. The Printing Office of the Abolitionists was entirely destroyed,—the presses were thrown into the river and the types into the streets. They also tore down five or six houses occupied by free negroes.

We do not wish to be understood as advocating or apologising for acts of this description, but when men will act in the manner in which Mr. Birney is described to have done, we must attribute it more to his own folly than to any other cause. He had received a timely and sufficient warning, and as he did not conform to the request and advice of the citizens, the responsibility rests upon him. We hope this indication of the general feeling will hereafter be respected by the Abolitionists.

Lexington Reporter.

LAND, LAND.

Those who wish to purchase public lands and have not gold or silver to pay for the same, are respectfully informed that by application to the trading firm of Kendall, Van Buren & Co., any quantity may be had at a small advance of Government prices.

N. B. Notes of the *Monster* will be taken in payment.

Gold and silver payments for public lands. That the Jackson papers should glorify the Chief for any thing he may do, right or wrong, is perfectly natural—it is the coin, lose enough, in all conscience, with which they repay official favors; but that Whig papers,—that is, honest Whig papers, not like the *Journal of Commerce*, in masquerade—should be caught by the humbug, is in explicable and extraordinary. What are the facts of the case? Once the public lands were sold to actual settlers at a fixed price; a per centage was paid on the purchase, and government took a mortgage, drawing six per cent. per annum interest on the residue. Here was real security, real safety; but the spirit of speculation was up the lands were sold, and tags of any Bank was taken in full payment for the same; it was not considered prudent to allow the government a lien on those lands. Mr. Clay, finding that fraud, speculation and ruin would grow out of all these proceedings, broached the subject, and carried it through the Senate, of dividing the proceeds of the sales of the lands among the States. The speculators, however, defeated this project. The Kitchen Cabinet having strengthened its auxiliaries, proposed a vast scheme of speculating in the public lands, to the amount of millions of acres; but the sum of money required was not at that time within their reach. What was to be done? The public deposits were violently and illegally withdrawn from the Bank of the United States, and scattered among the small, irresponsible banks in the West. One bank alone, with a capital of \$150,000 held \$800,000 of the people's money. The Kitchen Cabinet having selected their sections, sent their agents to purchase the land for them.—These agents borrowed the necessary sums from the Pet Banks, and bought the lands and paid for them in those notes. What will follow? In time, their notes given to the bank will fall due and be protested; the land changes hands, and becomes the property of the Kitchen Cabinet; the little Pets cannot return the deposits to government; and in the end the people lose their land and their money, loaned to these banks. This is the result. Van Buren, Kendall & Co. have induced the old Chief, who knows less of our public affairs than any other citizen, to issue the Treasury order that nothing but gold and silver be received in payment for public lands. And why was this order issued by the Kitchen Cabinet?

1st. The awful defeat on the distribution bill satisfied them that they occupied dangerous and insecure ground.

2d. The spirit of inquiry on land frauds and funds in Indian treaties, was afloat and they were apprehensive of the result.

3d. By demanding payment in gold and silver the purchase of land would be checked and the amount of the revenue diminished, of course the amount to be distributed would be less.

4th. The sale of public lands being thus checked, for a while, would enable the Kitchen Cabinet to bring their vast tracts into the market, and force them off in time to engage in new speculations in the rich lands of Texas, and the open knowledge of Texian independence was to be

postponed until their lands in Mississippi, &c. &c. were off their hands.

The humbug of paying in gold and silver to avoid accumulation of paper, is at once exposed when it is known that notes of the United States Bank are at a premium, and for all objects of purchase and transmission are better than gold.

Here we have the explanation of this order.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening last, August 4th, 1836, by the Rev. Aaron Wood, Mr. Richard Beck, (formerly of Washington City, D. C.) Printer and Publisher of this paper, to Miss America, eldest daughter of Robert Lucas, of this place.—*Mt. Carmel Sentinel.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED.—In this place on Tuesday the 16th inst., Wm. D. BAKER, son of Maj. Wm. Bruce, of Bruceville, in his 36th year. He has left a wife and family of children—a more than ordinarily large circle of relatives and friends to lament his loss. The subject of the above notice, was a member of the Church of Christ, and was one of its brightest ornaments. He died as he had lived in the hope of a Glorious Immortality.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP!! CHEAP!!! CHEAP!!!!

Boots, Shoes and HATS.

NATHANIEL PRICE is now selling off his Stock of the above named Articles, all of which are of superior quality. He will continue to sell great bargains for a few weeks, only to close the concern at his old stand on Market street, one door above J. C. Clark's Hotel.

Vincennes, Aug. 18th, 1836—12-17

PATENT BALANCES.

J. JACKSON'S Patent balance's best quality, just received and for sale by

J. & H. ABDILL.

Vincennes, Aug. 16th, 1836—12-17

HAT MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has on hand, and intends manufacturing every variety of

HATS,

of the latest fashions and best materials. His shop is on Market-St., between 24 and 25, opposite E. Brown's Coffee-house.

SHAS SCHNEE.

Vincennes, Aug. 18th, 1836—12-17

SALE OF LOTS

IN THE TOWN OF

PLYMOUTH,

The county Seat of Marshall county, Indiana, will take place on the 13th and 14th of September.

This town is situated on a handsome elevated plain, on the north bank of Yellow river—where the Michigan road crosses the same; the State road from Fort Wayne via Laporte to Michigan city, crosses said road and river. Plymouth is 42 1/2 miles north of Logansport 23 1/2 south of South Bend, 30 south-east of Laporte, and 42 from Michigan city. Adjoining the town plat a saw-mill is now in operation and doing a good business. The county seat on the 20th day of July was permanently located at Plymouth, and ample donations were obtained for the erection of the necessary public buildings. The County of Marshall is rapidly settling with industrious and enterprising Farmers, and has as far a proportion of first rate land, timber and water, as any county in the north part of the State. Yellow river passing nearly through the centre, and Tippecanoe through the south-east corner of the county.—Extensive beds of iron ore are in this county and sufficient of water for manufacturing purposes. It is believed that few places in the north part of the State presents stronger inducement to the enterprising man of business and industrious mechanic than Plymouth. TERMS.—One fourth in hand, the balance in 12, 18 and 24 months.

WM. POLKE.

JOHN SERING.

Proprietors.

August 8th, 1836—12-18

Groceries.

WHEELER & BAILEY,

HAVE just received and offer for sale a stock

Port,

Teneriff,

Champagne,

Muscet & 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—

\$50,000.

\$8,000—1 prize of 4,000 100 prizes of \$1000.

Virginia Leechburg Lottery, Class No. 5, for 1836

Draws at Alexandria, Saturday Aug. 27, 1836.

YATES & MINTRE, Managers.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$30,000 is \$30,000

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

123 do 50 do 6,300

126 do 40 do 5,040

3,750 do 20 do 75,600

29,136 do 10 do 234,260

27,814 Prizes, amounting to 509,437