

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.
Saturday, Aug. 27, 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. CLEVELAND, of Orange County.
M. G. CLARK, of Washington.
HIRSH DICKER, of Knox.
ENOS McCARTY, of Franklin.
MILTON STEPH, of Jefferson.
A. WILLIAMS, of Wayne.
A. W. MOORE, of Marion.
A. S. WHITE, of Tippecanoe.
A. P. ANDREWS, of Laporte.

ILLINOIS.

The result of the election in this state, is not yet accurately known; but it is so sparsely settled, and the population so diversified, and Van Buren agents so active, that we do not believe their own local or general interests, can at this time prevail. The Mount Carmel Sentinel in some remarks upon new mail routes, says—

"From all we can gather of the returns received of members elected to the general Assembly, we think there will be a small Van Buren majority in both branches—but, on joint ballot, the strength of the White party will be very materially increased from that of last winter. The gain of the Anti-Van Buren party, as developed in the late election, in the northern part of the State, has been very great."

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Our neighbor is whistling to keep up the courage of the spoilsmen very pretentiously, when he claims Louisiana. Van Buren has no chance in that state, and he should know the delusion is silly. Of 3 members elected to Congress, two are avowedly hostile to "the party"—and the other (like our state Senator and county Representative) promised to be guided in his course by the presidential vote of his constituents—however he might individually vote at home. Can the Western Sun deny this?

The following extract from Judge White's reply to a committee of the Legislature of Tennessee (who it is well known, was one of Jackson's early and influential vouchers) points distinctly to the Van Buren party; or as the Judge calls them, *factions*. There is no man better acquainted with the Van Buren springs of action, and the "spoils party" organization, than Judge White. This is the picture he gives of the leaders:

"From the formation of the federal constitution up to this time, there have been parties in the United States; when they are separated upon principle, each may honestly believe the permanent welfare of the country depends upon having the government administered upon principles which they advocate, and may honestly use every fair effort to elevate their own party and put down their opponents. But when an attempt is made to create a party not founded upon any settled principle, composed of men belonging to every political sect, having no common bond of union save that of a wish to place one of themselves in the highest office known to the constitution, for the purpose of having all the honors, offices and emoluments of the government distributed by him among his followers, I consider such an association, whether composed of many or few, a mere faction, which ought to be resisted by every man who loves his country and wishes to perpetuate its liberty."

LE ROY.

One of the gentlemen connected with Le Roy, has brought to our office a specimen of Coal from the bank at that place. This coal is bituminous, and has been examined by competent judges, who pronounce it equal to the best Pittsburgh. The vein is upwards of six feet in thickness. The specimen can be examined at our office.

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, will much oblige us by forwarding us a copy of his paper containing an advertisement which we sent him some few weeks since, headed "Sale of Lots in the town of Le Roy," provided he has published it.

Florence, Illinois, Aug. 20th, 1836.
To the Editor of the Vincennes Gazette.

Sir—Presuming that you and your subscribers generally take a lively interest in every thing which involves the prosperity of the Wabash, I have ventured to give you my impressions in relation to a recent sale of lots in the place from which I date this communication. On my return from the northern part of the State of Indiana, business led me in the vicinity of the place of sale, immediately before it took place, and curiosity, more than a desire to speculate, induced me to attend it. I found a large number of highly respectable individuals, from the States of Illinois and Indiana, and a few also from Kentucky, assembled on the ground. The bidding, from the commencement to the close, was lively and animated, and the zeal of purchasers to procure lots, never abated for a moment. Even when it was announced that the sale was closed, a strong desire on their part, was manifested to proceed with the sales. The day was Saturday, and consequently they could not be continued. This was evidently an oversight on the part of the proprietors. They should have continued the sale for two days—an over-

sight which I understand they will remedy at their next sale, which will be in the early part of October next, when a fine field will be opened to all those who are desirous of making profitable investments in town property—desired, I think, to rise as rapidly as any along the whole line of the fertile valley of the Wabash. Thirty-two lots were sold for nearly five thousand dollars—making the average price of each lot about One Hundred and Fifty dollars. I am under the impression that this has not been equalled in a primary sale of lots in any village on the same river. The situation of the town is one of the most beautiful that I have ever seen.—From almost every lot you have a commanding and extensive view of the river. Standing on one of them, I surveyed, with the pleasure which a fine water scenery never fails to inspire, that most beautiful of all the larger streams of the west, as it came rolling along, clear and serene—forming a beautiful crescent, for a half a mile above the town, the whole of which is embraced by the eye at a single glance—and then, as if conscious of having charmed the beholder with its beauty, pursuing its course in a straight line, until it became lost in the bosom of rich forest that shade its banks. The site, I am told, never overflows; and the ascent from the river to the summit is gradual and pleasing. A fine farming country extends beyond it, which the capital and taste of the English settlers—united with the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the Americans, have already improved and adorned to an extent which a person at a distance would not readily credit. No part of the Wabash Valley is more healthy than this. The robust and athletic frames and ruddy countenances of the great body of the citizens of the country around Florence, establish this fact in the most satisfactory manner. Indeed, so far as my own observation extends, an erroneous opinion has hitherto prevailed in reference to relative measures of health, enjoyed on the upper and lower Wabash. In one word, I believe that emigrants from other states are more likely to enjoy good health in the section of country between Terre Haute and the mouth of the Wabash, than between that place and its head waters. The soil is as good, and the climate more mild and preferable. Situated as Florence is, on the only ground adapted to the laying out of a town, and not subject to be overflowed by high waters, between the grand rapids and the mouth of the Wabash, the distance of more than one hundred miles—commanding as it does the key to the state of Illinois, and hence an object of her solicitude and care, in her system of Internal Improvements upon which present appearances seem to indicate she will embark during the next session of her legislature, it is destined, in my opinion, in a few years to be one of the most prosperous and commercial towns on the Wabash river.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Does "Observer" intend to offer the "some illustration" "without" which the article in the Gazette "should not pass"? Does he intend, by an examination of the article, or even the second, "to ascertain what particular creed" Locke "would establish?" or does he expect "that writer" to do so? If he intends to do the work, he of course will take his own way for handling the matter. If he expects any thing from Locke on the subject, he must clearly state the propositions concerning which he holds the contrary to what Locke affirms—or his exposition will be vain. Perhaps he thought he did sufficiently, illustrate and ascertain points requiring attention: if so, I accept with due deference the degree of light and certainty he has given to the matter.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION, No. 2.

I have advanced several propositions: 1. The teacher should aim to render his pupils able to make an intelligent use of what they find in books. 2. Teachers, then, must speak of religion in the course of their instructions. 3. 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. 4. 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. 5.—The first, chief, and leading item of wisdom, is a proper regard for GOD. 6.—(This sentence is repeated principally on account of a slight inaccuracy as it stands in No. 2.) The Rule which GOD has given to direct us, is the only one which offers any rational prospect of our attaining to real welfare. Which of these propositions will be denied? or, who will reject the inference. 7. The fear of GOD is one thing to be taught in our common schools?

Though I affirm that a proper regard for GOD and the Bible are appropriate topics of instruction in our schools, I do not say nor think them to be the only proper subjects for lessons. They will, in a judicious plan, occupy but a small portion of time, as set lessons. The large part of time will of course be employed in teaching and practicing to read, spell, write, cipher, &c., through the whole routine of common studies, and several other branches and exercises in practical application, not usually introduced into our common schools. Nor is it to be feared that any collision will be found between the other branches of knowledge and that fit regard for GOD and the Bible which it is proper to teach the young. The subserviency of all branches of knowledge, when viewed and directed aright, to the formation of character suited to the society of the Bible Heaven, will probably be again introduced; and some considerations stated to show that, a familiar acquaint-

ance with the language and meaning of the Bible as a practical book, obtained in the same way as knowledge of other books is obtained—will tend to diminish diversities of sectarianism, and render men in communities safer as it respects priestcraft, kingcraft, church-and-statecraft, fanaticism, superstition, despotism and anarchy, and also atheistical-infidelitycraft—all which are *satan-craft*.

I now pass for the present all other topics and introduce one of vital importance in the work of education: THE QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS. However perfect the set of lessons, however nicely adjusted the system of operations, if teachers are unqualified, there must be a failure as to the result.

A skillful engineer is as necessary as a good engine. A competent teacher is as essential in the work of education as a qualified actuary or director in any other undertaking. Teachers must combine qualifications for working, and abilities to superintend and direct the efforts of others. The peculiarity of teachers' stations is not usually kept in view. And much of the evil in our schooling, may be referred to this oversight. The teacher is to be both instructor and master. Teachers are not, like mechanics, concerned chiefly with producing habits of manual or bodily action. Mental habits are to be formed by their agency. They must inform and direct the mind in reference to mental action. And does not this station require a higher grade of qualifications than one conversant with little else than manual or bodily action, or even than the management of dollars and cents?

A teacher, or master in a school, should be—1. "Not a NOVICE, lest being lifted up with pride," he prove to be one who "cannot teach and will not learn." He must have a thorough and familiar knowledge of all branches of learning he is to teach, and also know their relations to the other studies and branches of education, and their bearings and applications in reference to business and general life. 2. He "must be APT TO TEACH." Possession of knowledge for one's own practical use is one thing; successful communication of knowledge, or appropriate teaching—is another thing. And many who possess, cannot impart the necessary knowledge to untrained ignorance. 3. He should be Vigilant, Sober, of Good Behavior, Patient, not a Brawler, not Covetous, one that Ruleth well." He who engages in school keeping "for filthy lucre's sake," will defraud both pupil and guardian, and even community too. He who has not "a good report of them which are" acquainted with him, cannot secure the respect of pupils, and can therefore govern them only by force or worse means. He who is not vigilant and sober both as to himself and the conduct of his pupils; who has not patience, self command and firmness; who is violent and vociferous—can never either teach or discipline with success. In the work of teaching the young one must take the oversight of the flock "not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind;" neither as lord, but being a model to the flock, or he will not long do well. He must meditate on these things; even give himself wholly to them, that his profiting may appear. An irreprehensible, praiseworthy character is of fundamental importance in one who is to undertake the training up of children in the way they should go. Next, inability to gain access to a child's mind, and render it familiar with the elementary truths and operations of learning. When he was a child, he spoke, understood, and thought as a child. But when he became a man he put away these things of childhood. The teacher who would be successful with children, must regain these childish things which are put away in manhood, and then he meets pupils on their own level in the outset, and they will by his aid progress onward and upward. Without these two last named qualifications, teachers will not and cannot accomplish what ought to be undertaken in school education.

LOCKE.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor—
I discover the "W. Sun" of last week (as in duty bound) republishes from that "sink of falsehood" the *Globe*, what purports to be twelve plain reasons for plain people to vote for Martin Van Buren as President. A few days after the appearance of that article in the *Globe*, a statesman addressed the editor of the *Washington City Star*, declaring that "from a familiar acquaintance with, and close examination of, Mr. Van Buren's political course since he came into public life, I cannot discover that any one of the twelve reasons, why plain people should vote for him for President of the United States, is founded on truth. I offer you twelve other reasons why plain honest people should not vote for him."

I annex his remarks, entertaining as I sincerely do, the same sentiments.

AN INDIANIAN.

TWELVE GOOD REASONS WHY NO PLAIN HONEST CITIZEN SHOULD VOTE FOR MARTIN VAN BUREN AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. His character is a perfect enigma; no one can solve it. Hence, to trust it as an experiment, in so high a matter, would be to incur a risk vastly beyond the benefit to be realized, especially as the country abounds with so many better men, whose characters, morally and politically, are well known to have been often tested. 2. He has no genius; but an immense fund of cunning, which his parasites have mis-called talents. 3. He has impaired his native cunning by a close study of the subtleties and quibbles of the law, and has a scientific knowledge of, and a wonderful facility in, applying the chicaneries of the law to the purposes of Government, particularly in the support of a party, and the organization of measures for President Making.

4. He has had too long experience in the application of his early principles, and too ample scope for his cunning in party manoeuvres, to which he has always been devoted, to be now safely trusted with the administration of the Government.

5. He has never been, either in principle or in practice, a sound republican; but, on the contrary, he has always been a political tergiversator, professing that creed that suited his present purpose best, adhering to his professions no longer than they promoted his interest, or ministered to his ambition.

6. He never enjoyed the confidence of the great Republican party of the State to which he belongs, nor did he merit it on account of his numerous changes, his hostility to many of her most highly distinguished republican citizens—to Mr. Madison and the late war, while he supported the federal opposition to the war, and the federal candidate for President against Mr. Madison.

7. He does not enjoy the confidence of the honest republican citizens of any portion of the country; but, on the contrary, so chameleon-like has been his whole course, so deceptive his political character, that, by a kind of common consent of the People, he has been named the M.C. C. C. He only possesses the confidence of the party from a belief that he will adopt any course of policy that will favor their views, secure the spoils, and sustain such sham patriots as Benton, Kendall, Isaac Hill and others, in the enjoyment of their full proportions.

8. He does enjoy the confidence of the party to which he belongs because the slaves of the collar look upon him, in their turn, as the most apt and pliant tool they can select to carry out their mischievous plans; and all such renegade republicans, and unprincipled politicians as have abused Thomas Jefferson, and pronounced James Madison worthy of a halter, are ready now to sing hosannas to Martin Van Buren.

9. He ever will enjoy the confidence of negro abolitionists and blue-light federalists, because almost to a man, they constitute his zealous supporters and most time-serving partisans, throughout the country. Such is now Van Buren democracy.

10. Very probably he may have sprung from the humbled walks of life—for nothing in his character, principles, or public conduct, has tended to elevate him above his origin, or evidence a higher descent.

11. He has in truth that command of temper, or what less charitable persons might say, such a *steele spirit*, that he can submit to great indignities, (not for conscience, but for party's sake) with perfect equanimity—to some well merited reproaches, without a blush; and he can smile and snarl, and plot deep mischief while he smiles. As to his fitness for an intercourse with foreign Powers, to protect the interest and honor of the nation, plain people, possessing common sense and common information, should not forget his letter of instructions to Mr. McLane while Secretary of the State, relating to our negotiations with England, upon the subject of the West India trade, in which he virtually cast himself at the feet of the King of England, and deeply disgraced the nation, by basely reviling his own Government, and humbly begging, as a boon, what had been refused as a right, and which since obtained upon such degrading terms, has proved a national injury instead of a benefit.

12. He is an ardent, devoted slave of a party, and is willing to be such, to place himself at its head; and he is a friend to the Union just so far as it promotes his interests; Arnold and Aaron Burr were friends so far also.

The constitutional sense in which he may view his duty will always relate to the benefits to himself, and the party who are the instruments, and on whom he relies to elevate himself to power, and retain it in his hands when acquired. If these twelve reasons do not satisfy the *Globe* why no plain republican citizen should vote for Mr. Van Buren for the next President of the United States, we will give you twenty-four other reasons in your next number.

ANOTHER OF THE PEOPLE.

Presidential Election.
The election of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years, commencing March 4th, 1837, will be made on Wednesday the 7th day of December, 1836. The Electors meeting at the Capitols of the respective States in which they are chosen.—The choice of Electors must be made within thirty-four days of the said first Wednesday of December. The following shows the number of votes to which each State is entitled, with the time of election.

States	No. of Votes	When held.
Maine.....	10	November 7
N. Hampshire.....	7	do 7
Massachusetts.....	14	do 14
Rhode Island.....	4	do 23
Connecticut.....	8	do 7
Vermont.....	7	do 15
New York.....	42	do 7
New Jersey.....	8	do 7
Pennsylvania.....	30	do 4
Delaware.....	3	do 7
Maryland.....	10	do 14
Virginia.....	12	do 17
North Carolina.....	15	do 17
South Carolina.....	11	do 17
Georgia.....	11	do 7
Kentucky.....	15	do 7
Tennessee.....	15	do 17
Ohio.....	21	do 4
Indiana.....	9	do 7
Mississippi.....	4	do 7
Illinois.....	5	do 14
Alabama.....	7	do 7
Missouri.....	4	do 7
Louisiana.....	5	do 8
Michigan.....	3	do 8
Arkansas.....	3	do 8

Total.....236

All the States choose by General Ticket, except South Carolina, which chooses by the Legislature. It will be seen that Pennsylvania and Ohio open the ball 3 days in advance of any of the other States. These great States, if they go against Mr. Van Buren, as it is confidently expected they will, will defeat his election. *Nous Ferrons—Boston Atlas.*

GEN. HARRISON.

The Candidate of the People.
The rise of Gen. Harrison as a candidate for the Presidency is without a parallel. It is not two years since his name was mentioned anywhere in connexion with that office; and yet though living in humble retirement, without wealth, without official influence, or indeed any thing but his good name and important public servi-

ces to recommend him—and in despite of the settled arrangements of party leaders in favor of other individuals—he has passed by them all, and become the strongest candidate in the field. Nor has it been effected by any agency of his own—for never was there in mere man more public virtue veiled in so much modesty. Is not this fact then, of itself, sufficient to show whose candidate he is? Is he not in deed and in truth the candidate of the People? Yes, the People, emphatically the People—Jackson-men and Anti-Jackson! They took him up defiance of Party orders, and they can and they will carry him through in triumph! Tired of the dictation of interested leaders—neither wanting nor expecting office themselves, and only desirous for the faithful and honest administration of the Government—they have run up a flag of their own, and are determined to fight under no other.

"Then who will not say success to our cause—The cause of Old Tippecanoe?"

Staunton Spectator.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

A Calculation.

Mr. Editor—I wish some one of those persons who assert with so much confidence that Mr. Van Buren will be elected, would take the trouble to show the public where he is to obtain the votes. In the following statement I will set down all the States that can be claimed for him, viz:

Van Buren.	Opposition.
Maine.....	10
New Hampshire.....	7
Massachusetts.....	14
Rhode Island.....	4
Connecticut.....	8
Vermont.....	7
N. York (Har'n).....	42
Jersey (doubtful).....	8
Pennsylvania.....	30
Delaware.....	3
Maryland.....	10
Virginia.....	12
North Carolina.....	15
South Carolina.....	11
Georgia.....	11
Kentucky.....	15
Tennessee.....	15
Ohio.....	21
Indiana.....	9
Mississippi.....	4
Illinois.....	5
Alabama.....	7
Missouri.....	4
Louisiana.....	5
Michigan.....	3
Arkansas.....	3
.....	82
.....	212

Now here are but 82 votes, and it will require 148 votes to elect by the People—leaving a deficiency of 66 votes. Where are those to be obtained? In the present state of feeling to the South it is not probable that the vote of a single Southern State will be given to a northern candidate. But admit he were to obtain the votes of Virginia and Georgia, (34) he would still be short 32 votes. If Pennsylvania and Ohio be taken from him the case is settled—and that these States will go for Harrison is the decided impression of RITTENHOUSE.

People's Press Calculation.

Several estimates have been made on the chances of the result of the coming Presidential canvass. We have thrown together the following figures, for the amusement of our readers.

Van Buren.	Opposition.
Maine.....	10
New Hampshire.....	7
Rhode Island.....	4
Connecticut.....	8
New York.....	42
New Jersey.....	8
North Carolina.....	15
Virginia.....	12
Georgia.....	11
Mississippi.....	4
Illinois.....	5
Alabama.....	7
Missouri.....	4
Arkansas.....	3
.....	154

If Mr. Van Buren should get the vote above given to him, he will be elected with 7 votes to spare. Should he lose New Jersey alone, or Connecticut, he is beaten. The loss of North Carolina leaves him six less than enough. So would the loss of both Missouri and Arkansas. The loss of Illinois and Arkansas beats him. The loss of Mississippi and Missouri beats him. The loss of Rhode Island and Mississippi beats him. The loss of Mississippi and Rhode Island beats him. The loss of Georgia beats him by 4. The loss of Virginia renders his election impossible on any contingency.

Say, for argument's sake, that the opposition should unite on Harrison. With the above calculation, he now lacks eight of enough. Give him New Jersey, and he is elected—or Connecticut—Give him Missouri and Mississippi and he is elected—or Mississippi and Rhode Island—or Missouri and Rhode Island—or Illinois and Arkansas—or Mississippi and Illinois—or Rhode Island and Illinois. Give Pennsylvania to Van Buren and Virginia and North Carolina to Harrison, and the latter is exactly elected. Give Ohio and Pennsylvania to Van Buren, and Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas to Harrison, and the latter is exactly elected. Give Vermont to Van Buren, and North Carolina to Harrison, and the latter is exactly elected.

Mr. Madison left a legacy of \$4,000 to the Colonization Society, of which he was President.

HARRISON IN NEW YORK.

A gentleman from New York, has just informed us of the most cheering intelligence from the empire state, and that notwithstanding the state has long been conceded to the party in power, yet the friends of liberal principles, and the supremacy of the laws, entertain strong and sanguine hopes of success, in the coming election. Disunity is evidently working ruin in the camp of the Van Buren men, and the complete prostration of their power and party may be easily accomplished by steady and persevering exertions on the part of the friends of Harrison and Granger to disseminate correct information. The great wheel of real reform is moving on, and every exhibition of public sentiment gives evidence of increased strength to the Whig cause. In every part of the state, the friends of Jackson are giving their cordial support to the Father of the West, and the Poor Man's Friend, as the most worthy successor of General Jackson. There is no mistaking the signs of the times. The people are moving, and buoying forward the cause of Harrison, and are unopposed save by the office holders, and office expectants. The vain-boasting and brag game of men holding high offices, and thus expecting to receive a share of the plunder, fails to deceive and gull. It won't do. The great question must be decided otherwise than by bluster, and we will readily give the office holders all the Jackson votes which they may gain for Van Buren, by calling upon them to support him for the sake of the fodder. The Jackson men in this part of the country are possessed of too much of the disposition and independence of Old Hickory to be duped and insulted by an odious bribe of fodder, as though they were as easily led to the polls by bribery to vote, as the ox is to his stall.—*Miami of the Lake.*

A MOST CUIEL SARCASM.

A company of Jackson militia boys, in Indiana have raised a subscription to purchase a full suit of REGIMENTALS; equettes, sword and all, befitting a MAJOR-GENERAL; and intend to present the same to MARTIN VAN BUREN, who never handled a musket nor heard a bullet whistle in all his life, nor ever contributed a solitary cent to the support of the late war! This is too bad, too barbarously unfeeling. Forty *pitiful* presentations would be tender mercies, compared to it. How would the little four-foot-and-a-half *Major* look in a towering *Chaplain's* *Drum*, surrounded by a *special* plume, and a massive broadsword by his side, with two phials of lavender and two of rose water in each waistcoat pocket, one of naseous oil in his left hand, a gold-headed rattan in his right and his English servant announcing and braiding up his beautiful scarlet whiskers! What would the weather-beaten Old Hickory think of it? Why, the gallant Old Soldier would hang himself out of a fit of convulsion for a week, or kick the *Magical Monkey* over the parapet of the palace.—And that would be to *bad*—indeed it would.

Ohio People's Press.

"*Granny Harrison—A Capital Hit!*"—The Hon. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, the able Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor of the State of Kentucky, addressed the people of Covington, opposite this city, on Thursday last. In doing so, he took occasion to notice the epithet of "*Granny*," so freely bestowed on General Harrison by all the Van Buren presses. Mr. Wickliffe said that for his own part, as a warm supporter and enthusiastic admirer of General Harrison, he felt much indebted to the Van Burenses for calling the Old Hero "*Granny*;" it was a capital epithet, and he was gratified that the General had received it. "He is an efficient *Granny*," continued Mr. W., "indeed" said he, "I consider the general the best *Major* I ever knew. For I saw him deliver General Proctor of the British Army of six hundred Children in forty minutes!"

We need scarcely add, that the air rung with deafening applause by auditors. The hit was admirable.—*Cincinnati Whig.*

DEARBORN HOTEL.
LAWRENCEBURGH, IND.
THE undersigned is now opening a HOTEL for public accommodation in that commodious building long occupied as an inn, belonging to Walter Armstrong, Esq., from whom he has taken a lease for a term of years, where he hopes in a short time to be prepared to keep a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,
equal to any in the Western country. The house itself is unusually pleasant with large and airy rooms and agreeably situated, standing on a square alone, unconnected with other buildings. The whole premises is undergoing repairs, which, when completed will render it as convenient and as comfortable, for travellers or boarders as any similar establishment in the State.

The stables will be inferior to none in the country and well supplied with hay, grain, &c.
A Reading Room, is intended to be kept where newspapers from the Atlantic cities and other sections of our country will be regularly filed. In this, his new undertaking, the undersigned intends to make every one, who may be pleased to call, as comfortable and as much at home as possible.

Drivers can be furnished with lots for the convenience of their stock. R. C. LANGDON.
Lawrenceburgh, July 28, 1836—12—

TO EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS, &c.
One of your corps, it will be seen by the above notice, has ceased his wonted vocation for a season, and assumed another. From an editor he is metamorphosed to a Boniface. Instead of catering for the mental tastes of old literary friends, he is about to cut and carve for the corporeal palates of new ones in epicurean style. Should any of you chance to pass this way, no matter of what political creed, you shall be sure of a cordial reception and a hearty welcome, not free, and truly happy will he be to greet any of his former brethren of the toilsome art.

Respectfully, &c.
R. C. LANGDON.

ATTENTION!

A meeting of the Vincennes Blues, will take place this evening, Aug. 27th, at early candle light, at Mr. Kimbrell's school room, for the purpose of electing a standing committee, secretary and treasurer, and other business of the company. A general attendance is requested. By order of the Capt. Elect at the request of the members.