

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

Saturday, Sept. 3, 1836.

PEOPLE'S 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. CLUNDEN, of Orange County.
M. G. CLARK, of Washington.
H. DECKER, of Knox.
E. 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 ELECTIONS.

We have no desire to bandy words with our neighbor of the Sun, or any of its writers; but it is our duty to give such information to our readers as we receive and believe to be true.

The whig candidate for Governor in North Carolina, has a majority of more than two thousand votes in forty (out of sixty odd) counties in that state, which have been heard from; and a decided majority of the Legislature is ascertained beyond all doubt. Judge Mangum will be re-elected to the Senate of the U. States—good.

In Alabama the whig cause has gained several members of the legislature, and it is yet uncertain which party may prevail in that body; but there can be no reasonable doubt, the whig electoral ticket will prevail.

Satisfactory information is received from Louisiana, that on joint ballot of the next legislature, there will be a decided majority against Van Buren, and Judge Porter will be re-elected to the Senate of the U. States, if he desires it. "Van Buren has no personal or political popularity. He only relies upon the office holders' management; and their clamor, and those they employ, has lost its magic influence. The people are no longer to be duped and deceived—depend upon't."

Pennsylvania is becoming still more decided for Harrison—there is no ground to doubt the vote of "the key-stone state." The Gettysburgh paper, in re-publishing Van Buren's letter to the anti-masons, remarks, that "no honest anti-mason, and no worthy and accepted mason, can vote for him; he is known to be every way undeserving, and his electioneering letters are of no avail."

Our neighbor has not yet informed his subscribers, that our own state will have a decided majority of Harrison men in the next legislature, notwithstanding the momentary defection of this senatorial district. With joy and confidence in the authentic and cheering accounts we receive from all parts of the country, we now call upon our friends, the friends of Harrison and freedom, to throw off their lethargy—let them "be aware of the enemy"—he prowls about "like a roaring lion," but if they will only arouse themselves, and do their duty, their triumph will be certain and all will be well.

We have to postpone a communication on the Wabash river, and internal improvement scheme of last session of our legislature, signed "Ab Initio." Also, an article above the signature of "Observer," on Common Schools—and another signed "Felix." We shall endeavor to give them next week.

A complete list of the members elected to the Senate and House of Representatives of this State, is presented below, with the exception of one from the county of Fountain, who has since deceased.—Upon joint ballot, there will be a majority of 22 in favor of the candidate of the people, William Henry Harrison.

SENATORS.

Carroll and Clinton—Samuel Milroy;
Johnson—John S. Thompson;
Hamilton and Boone—Mr. Cole;
Vermilion 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;
Laporte—Judge Everett;
Elkhart—Mr. Crawford;
Grant—Dr. Trask;
Lawrence—R. W. Thompson;
Vanderburgh and Posey—Mr. Casey;
Scott and Jackson—Isaac Hongland;
Perry, &c.—G. B. Thompson;
St. Joseph—J. A. Liston.

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 Crume and Caleb B. Smith;
Union—Wm. Watt and Mr. Bennett;
Rush—Alfred Posey, G. B. Rush, and B. F. Reeve;

Hamilton—Wm. Conner;
Morgan—Mr. Matthews;
Vermilion—Lewis Burns and Mr. Hoolber;
Parke—Joseph A. Wright and George K. Steele;
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. Profit;
Gibson—Smith Miller;
Daviess—James Breeze;
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. Peabody;
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;
Decatur—James Elder;
Franklin—Enoch McCarty and R. Haymond;

Switzerland—Mr. Eggleston;
Laporte—Dr. Maxon;
Warwick—C. C. Graham;
Delaware—Mr. Vannette;
Porter—B. McCarty;
Perry—Mr. Hukeby;
Spencer—Mason J. Howell;
Jackson—Wm. Marshall;
Washington—John Depauw and R. Strain;
Lawrence—N. Boon and Vincent Williams;

White—Mr. Newell;
Allen—Mr. Rockhill;
Wabash and Huntington—J. L. Wines;
Miami—Wm. N. Hood;
Orange—Joel Vandever;
Hendricks—Thos. Nichols;
Carroll—Albert J. Hanna;
Crawford—Isaac Sands;
Huntington—John Burk;

Randolph—Zachariah Puckett;
Lagrange and Noble—Thos. Gale;
Kosciusko and Marshall—Joel Long;
Elkhart—John Jackson;
St. Joseph—Thomas D. Baird.

Mr. Templeton died at the South since the election.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

"THE POPE AND MR. VAN BUREN."
This is an unconscionable, if not impious heading, to an article in last week's Western Sun. It connects (for political effect) the sacred appellation of "His Holiness," with the name of a political intriguer, said to be a libidinous old rake! The evident design was to cozen a few French citizens, and induce them to vote for Van Buren; but the design must defeat itself, even by this unsuitable and improper connection. We are, notwithstanding, in duty bound, to advert to the article, to prevent any good man from being entangled by it—or in the words of Scripture, to forewarn and advise all, so that no one "may be made the captive of the ungodly."

Disguise the object as they choose, plaster it over in whatever manner they can, many of Van Buren's hireling editors, are, seemingly, intent upon using the famous epistle of the magician to the first minister of "His Holiness, the Pope," so as to entice the Catholic vote to its author, if possible! We sincerely lament to see such open and insidious attempts to blend the prevailing dogmas of sectarian feeling, with party politics; and we are almost tempted to think the men who make such attempts, are not too pious (if it were necessary to the accomplishment of their purpose) "to crucify the son of God afresh, and put him to open shame." Our religion is unconnected with party politics—we humbly desire to be considered the friend of all christian sects, laboring to make our fellow man good, benevolent, and happy. We lament to see any cause for religious controversy introduced into a political newspaper; and we deprecate all direct or indirect appeals to religious sects (as such) on behalf of candidates for political offices. If ever such appeals be made and countenanced by any sect, we may then predict, that the undefined religion of eternal truth must, as far as such example becomes contagious, soon be prostituted and abused. It is fervently hoped, that the good and the upright of every sect and of every party, will discountenance all such appeals, so that civil and religious liberty may never be under the control of the "spoils party," and the reign of political humbug be speedily brought to an end. We have witnessed the Jackson "reform" humbug—the "party discipline" humbug—the "economical," "safe currency," "patronage," "free election," humbugs—and fifty more: The "office holders' caucus humbug is now in the full tide of experiment," and a new one here, (broached in the last W. Sun,

to bolster the "caucus" man) called anti-masonic, is made to play its part. Many of these have had their day—and all such delusive cob-houses, (properly viewed) like the pretences of Van Buren's letter to the first minister of "His Holiness," will, it is hoped, soon tumble about the ears of their scheming projectors.

But to the Western Sun publication, and some of "the party" leaders here and elsewhere, we owe it to the cause of truth and consistency, to direct a few enquiries. How long is it since some of the well known Van Buren speculators (possibly the writer of the article in the Western Sun) reported in Owen and in Putnam counties, that our late member of Congress was a Roman Catholic, to defeat his election, when the originator of the tale knew, that he visited all, but "belonged to no Church," and there was no other real foundation for the falsehood, than that he had contributed to erect the new Cathedral! Did not the false story deprive the accused candidate of hundreds of votes unjustly, and can the Roman Catholics now be humbugged to vote with such Van Buren partisans as we have alluded to, who propagated a falsehood to bring their holy religion into disrepute, or to injure a candidate because he had manifested a common respect and friendship to it? Will the false cry of bigotry be used successfully in some places, at one time, by the same party whose leaders or scribblers can at another time and place—by a dose of feigned regard, obliterate all remembrance of the past, and get the votes of the proscribed from a worthy and well known friend? It will not become us to speak of the consequences at present—experience and common sense can readily anticipate some of them. "The unbiased consideration of the French part of our population" is only asked to one more illustration of the candor and fair dealing and liberality of some leading Van Buren men, touching the Catholic religion, in another quarter. It will be observed the Western Sun does not deny that the French population "hold the balance of party power" in Knox county—nor that they have generally voted the anti-Jackson ticket, up to the late election; but in objecting to the objectionable question of the Evansville Journal, occasion is taken to deal out the other matter, intended for effect. In all the well merited remarks, in relation to the venerable Right Reverend Bishop, and in relation to the French people, we cordially join—but we must add, there are, in proportion to their numbers, too many of them who have to depend upon other men to read their tickets. It is what the Western Sun says of the election, and of Van Buren, and the harsh language used to the Journal, for a "false accusation," (when the article in the Sun, contains a false accusation) which we suspect must have been known to be so, when penned, namely—"that the letter of Van Buren has been carped at by every opposition print in the Union," that we object. We enjoy and we glory in the character of opposition to wrong—we never carped at the letter, neither has the "Terre Haute Courier," and hundreds of other opposition prints. But the object in view required some such charge to excite sympathy for the innocent and injured candidate! Enough of this. Has the W. Sun writer yet to learn, that some of Van Buren's partisans at the east, are encouraging the circulation of slander, fabricated by a certain Maria Monk, in order (it is presumed) to ingratiate their caucus candidate, with other sects. How does that correspond with the course pursued toward the late candidate for Congress, already mentioned—and how can such conduct expect friendship, when, to get votes here, a different language is uttered by Van Buren Men? "As far as regards public opinion in this quarter," a correct judgment will be entered by a large majority, upon all such tricks—and as regards the vote of the French, who know, and esteem, and confide in their old friend and Governor, we rely, with confidence. To prove the course pursued in regard to Maria Monk's imposition, we give the following extract from the city "Telegraph," "a strong, decided" anti-Van Buren paper:

"An abandoned woman—an outcast—one who has severed herself from the band of chaste society, is dragged before the curious gape of this country, and made to reveal, that which never existed, save in the phrenzied imagination of the zealot and the darkened heart of an antichrist. We say not to what creed we belong—humble as we are, we will elevate our voice against this abominable persecution—the ruinous cant of the day. It matters not whether we worship in the synagogue with the Jew; or stand before the sun in the morning, and hail him as the monarch of our religion. We go for the freedom of conscience—we go against the outcry against any particular doctrine—we would resist against any a Methodist, who sends his prayer up in the voice of a sweet hymn among the dim and primeval forests; for the Protestant, who loves his Maker, but believes not in the real presence; for the Baptist, who enters into the waters of purification; and with our whole soul, we go for keeping the subject entirely out of political papers, and we would stand up, in all due deference to other creeds, for the religion of the cross. She numbers among her sons as many of pure hearts and patriotic ones too, as any other creed upon this wide-spread land. We are brothers, and so we should remain; and withered be the hand that would sever the holy band and build up an altar of conscience—sacrilege."

Does the Western Sun hope to ensnare any portion of our worthy French population, to vote for Van Buren against their well known friend, Gen Harrison, by paltry cozenage? The attempt is being made—we shall announce the result. But when the Western Sun admits, that the French "vote independently," and that they "are as democratic and patriotic as any class of men—they shed their blood, like water, during the last war, and were among the foremost in every enterprise of danger along this frontier," does its editor mean it to be understood, that he, like the

French, rendered military services last war—or does he only speak from the official letters of their brave commander, Gen. Harrison, under whom they acquired glory, and claims to their country's gratitude, which this Western Sun, by supporting Van Buren, would prevent the well known patriotism of Harrison from having fully compensated? Does it not occur to the W. Sun, that the French voters know (or will shrewdly suspect) the motive by which it is now impelled, whilst it gives them due credit, and yet opposes their General, to support Van Buren? Was not Van Buren opposed to the last war, at its commencement? He was non-committal. Did he ever buckle on the armour of a soldier, to protect this, or any other part of the frontier—or to punish the enemy during that war? He did not. Van Buren's chief writers, by attempting to vilify the old soldier and statesman, to raise their "caucus" candidate over him, are thus attempting to rob the soldiers who fought under Harrison, of their blood bought reputation. We are assured, however, that there is no sufficient fulcrum of ignorance, in Knox county, on which Van Burenism can rest its lever. The character, services and worth of Gen. Harrison and his old soldiers, cannot here be filched or overlooked. Yet we must keep guard regularly. We read in history, that the tyrant Dionysius filched a robe of *maxy gold* from the statue of Jupiter Olympius, and substituted a cloak of wool, under the pretence, that gold was too cold in the winter, and too oppressive in summer.—The chief pretences of Van Burenism are known to be founded on a like motive—but they require watching.

THE PEOPLE.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION, No. 4
The qualifications of Teachers is an all important topic in discussing the subject of education. A Teacher should be "not a novice," "apt to teach," and "have a good report." I proceed in this article on the ground, that the positions assumed in the preceding article concerning the qualifications of the conductors of our institutions for learning are incontestably true. And at this stage of the matter the question arises,—are the teachers employed in our schools generally well qualified? My opinion is, that, they are not generally competent. I believe many of them when weighed are found wanting in all the three important characteristics illustrated in the former number. Many fail in the first,—the possession of knowledge. Still more are destitute of the second,—aptitude to teach, ability, or tact, to discern the impediment in the way of the child, and then to give the appropriate elucidation in all varieties of cases occurring in training an ever-changing collection of various ages, capacities, attainments, temperaments and sexes. And not a few are neither vigilant, sober, of good behaviour, nor patient; but both brawlers and covetous, incapable of ruling well. This is what I think respecting the generality of our common school teachers. If I am in error, it would give me great satisfaction to find and retract my mistake. Of course I do not wish to undertake a proof of the correctness of my opinion by an individual examination and description of persons. I wish to injure none. I desire the good of community, and, if, in securing that, some individuals were obliged to change either their habits or pursuits, no evil would result on the whole.

But the point of greatest moment now is, how can competent conductors be secured? There must be inducements for persons to aspire to such stations. There must be opportunities for them to become qualified for the proper performance of the duties. There must be becoming maintenance and remuneration for those who devote themselves to this work. There is comparatively little to induce those who think of teaching to endeavor to become able to teach as this work should be done. Parents do not require the proper management of schools, and sometimes will hardly allow it if attempted. I know an instance where a teacher was both censured and ridiculed for taking a ball of yarn brought by a scholar, and using it to illustrate the revolutions of the earth as described in lesson of geography then under examination. It was not the use of the ball of yarn, but the taking a few minutes to explain and illustrate the lesson at all. Something like this often will meet the efforts of the few who would do well. Such efforts would not be repelled by parents and often by pupils, if a thorough mode of instruction were common. Often a fear is entertained, and expressed as a reason for not placing children with teachers who have the reputation of teaching thoroughly,—that scholars will lose what they have learnt in the old way if they are put under the new method. This fear is ill-founded to be sure, but it tends to prevent the adoption of any improved course of tuition. Public opinion and the public voice has not called for such teachers; if they are found, it is chiefly as volunteers.

But community will not call for what is not appreciated. People have not been accustomed to consider this matter as one belonging to them to decide on any further than to keep the price from becoming too high, and to have the scholars tolerably well pleased. Now it is respectfully suggested that this is not caring for the matter as much as guardians ought. The responsibilities of their station are far more weighty than to be discharged by such a slight degree of concern as is usual for parents to show as to the school course of their children. I am confident that people of common sense are fully able to comprehend the subject well enough to form an intelligent opinion on the comparative merits of the superficial, word-getting, pattern-copying way of learning, and the

practical method of understanding what is studied, and knowing how and when to use what is learned. And when the thing is attended to, and fairly examined, there is no dissenting as to the merits of the systems. The Creator has not left men so poorly endowed with talents for their stations and obligations, as to have it doubtful which of these plans of training will secure their approval if they will but give their mind to the subject, and candidly use their good sense in the case. Could the public mind be excited to attend to the matter so as to perceive what is a good education, and to examine the proposed methods of securing the requisite instruction, there would doubtless be a pretty correct state of public feeling produced, and competent teachers would be appreciated and demanded imperatively, and of course, sustained. This would render a teacher's station reputable and useful, and persons of philanthropic views would aspire to the high station of educators of children and youth. They would be incited by the prospect of being able effectually to labor to increase and perpetuate intelligence, virtue and happiness. Without the interest, approbation and co-operation of the adult part of community, but few teachers will make efforts for improvement, and those efforts will avail but little.

Parents and Guardians, to you I appeal in behalf of the young, and of community and of posterity. I ask you to consider, investigate, decide and act in light of the wisdom God has given to direct you in all your duties in life.
LOCKE.

The Republican party.—It is well known that the friends of Mr. Van Buren assume to themselves the name of the Republican Party, but by what right we should like to know. Is it because their favorite has uniformly opposed the leading men of that party, while he thought he could derive advantage from opposing them? Is it because he was opposed to Madison, Clinton, and Jackson? Is it because he advocated the election to the Senate of the United States of that high-toned federalist, Rufus King? Is it because he was in favor of the Tariff? Is it because he was a Missouri restrictionist? Is it because the federal States of Connecticut and Rhode Island have suddenly abandoned their principles and hoisted the Van Buren flag? In short, is it because the republican States of the South and the West are almost unanimously opposed to him?

Often was it said in 1828, that the contest between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams was a contest for principles, not for men. All the States which voted for Jackson, were called democratic States, and those that sustained Adams were termed federal States. At that time Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey voted for Adams. These States are all now for Van Buren.

The following States give their electoral vote for Jackson in 1828, viz: Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Missouri. They are now all opposed to Mr. Van Buren. Comment is useless.

The St. Louis Republican says that during the late session of Congress, Senator Benton quarrelled with several of his Washington cronies, among whom was Postmaster general Kendall; and that it is understood at St. Louis, that Benton and Kendall are to be rival candidates for the Presidency.

In Mobile, turkeys are selling at \$5 apiece and milk at \$1 a gallon.

Land in Jefferson county, Va.—The Virginia Free Press mentions that a tract of land near Lee town, in that county, containing 300 acres was, recently sold for \$45 the acre; and another tract, near Shepardstown containing 60 acres, sold for \$66 the acre. Thirty-seven acres, 2 miles east of Charlestown, sold at public auction on Monday for \$53.75 the acre.

MARRIED.—On the 1st inst. by elder D. Ward, Mr. John Tromley, to Miss Sarah Lewis, both of Lawrence county, Illinois.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of the above articles, have constantly on hand a large assortment, comprising, Winter, Summer, Spring, and Fall

SPERM OIL, SPERM CANDLES, and refined WHALE OIL.

All of which are warranted of first quality, put up in packages to suit purchasers, and deliverable free of expense at any part of our City.

Being aware of the frauds practised in our city, we make this arrangement with purchasers, viz:—Whenever the article we sell, does not prove to be as represented, we will receive it back, cancel the charge, and pay all expenses that may have accrued thereon.

WHITMARSH & BULLUS,
Manufacturers of Sperm Oil and Candles,
163, Front street, New York,
New York, August 15th, 1836.—14-5t

DISSOLUTION OF Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of B. Shackelford & Co., in Louisville, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 17th ult., owing to the continued ill health of Mr. Shackelford.

NEW FIRM.
N. W. FORD & FERDINAND EVANS, having taken into the partnership, Mr. MICHAEL MURPHY, of Washington, Indiana, they have purchased the stock of the above firm, and intend to continue at the same house the WHOLESALE DRY GOODS and HARDWARE business, under the title of MURPHY, EVANS & Co.

They are now receiving from the East an extensive stock of FRESH GOODS in their line, and solicit a call from their former customers, and country Merchants generally.
Louisville, Sept. 1st, 1836.—14-2m.

JEPHTHA RANDOLPH,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Daviess County, that he has permanently located himself in Maysville, where he intends carrying on the

Boot and Shoe Making Business,
and hopes he will be able to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom.
Aug. 25th 1836—14-3t.

TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed proposals will be received by the subscribers, commissioners of the fund, for the improvement of the Wabash river, at Harmony, Indiana, on Tuesday the 20th day of September next until two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for excavating and clearing out a channel at the ripple in the Wabash river, commonly called the Little Chain. This job, consists of excavating and removing rock from the channel, and will amount to about 300 cubic yards more or less, and is let in consequence of its abandonment by former contractors. And like proposals will also be received at the same time and place for excavating and removing a quantity of rock in the channel at Warwick's Ripple, below the Harmony Cut-Off, say about 300 cubic yards more or less.

These two jobs of work lying contiguous to each other could both be conveniently superintended together, and are worthy of the attention of skilful contractors. The bids will state the price per cubic yards.

Proposals may be directed to the undersigned by mail at Harmony, and will be attended to by them on the day of letting.

ANDREW GARDNER,
SAMUEL MUNDY,
Commissioners.

August 27th, 1836—14-3t.

STATE OF INDIANA,

KNOX COUNTY.

Superior Probate Court,

May Term, 1836.

John Ramsey, administrator of the estate of Thomas Kelly, deceased,

vs.

The creditors of said deceased.

On insolvency.

JOHN RAMSEY, administrator of the estate of Thomas Kelly, dec'd this day appeared in open Court, and filed his memorial showing the condition of said estate, and complaining that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts and demands outstanding against it, (there being no real estate,) it is therefore ordered that the filing and pendency of this complaint be made known to the creditors of said Thomas Kelly, by publication of this order 6 weeks successively in the Vincennes Gazette, a weekly newspaper published in Vincennes, and that they be informed that unless they notify the said administrator of the existence and extent of their respective claims, by filing a statement of the nature, date, and description of the contract or assumption, upon which the same may be founded in the office of the Clerk of this Court, previous to the final distribution of the assets of the estate of said deceased, such claims will be postponed in favor of the claims of the more diligent creditors.

Test,

A. D. SCOTT, CLK.

Aug. 20, 1836—14-6t

Eagle Factory

Cotton Yarn

THE customers of the above establishment and merchants generally, can be furnished with COTTON YARNS by forwarding their orders to

D. S. BONNER.

Vincennes, Sept. 1st, 1836—14-7f

SALE OF LOTS

En the Town of

FLORENCE,

Illinois, on the 21st and 22d of October

FLORENCE is delightfully situated in the county of White, on the Wabash river about eighty miles above its mouth, and is the only site in the whole intervening distance where a good landing for Steamers can be found, either on the Illinois or Indiana side of that river. From this place the river is navigable for Steam boats to the point of its junction with the Ohio, at all times when they run on the last mentioned river; and it is the only place below the Grand Rapids which is not subject to be overflowed in high water, on which a town could be advantageously laid out. Bon Pas creek which flat boats descend from 40 miles above this point, unites its waters with those of the Wabash at this point. Its situation is believed to be as healthy as any on this river. A few miles s w of it is the wealthy and flourishing settlement of Albion. The country around it, abounds with the finest timber—is inhabited by an enterprising and industrious population, and interspersed with farms, which in luxuriance of soil and high state of cultivation, will not lose by comparison with any west of the mountains. It commands the trade not only of White, but also of several adjacent counties, and from the nature of its position, it is destined to be the dividing point of trade between the northern and southern portions of the rich valley of the Wabash. To the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic &c the speculator, it presents inducements of no ordinary character, as it may safely be asserted, that no town on the Wabash river has better prospects of arriving at great commercial importance, and few indeed as good. A plot of the aforesaid town is open to inspection at the house of Thos. Bishop in Vincennes, and at the office of O. B. Ficklin in Mt. Carmel, Illinois.

Terms of payment made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS BISHOP, and others,

Proprietors.

Sept. 2d, 1836—14-8t.

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 2d and 3d, opposite E. Brown's Coffee-house.

SILAS SCHNEE.

Vincennes, Aug. 18th, 1836—12-1f

BANK CHECKS.

Neatly printed on new type

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.