GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

Saturday, October 8, 1836.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1840

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

FRANCIS GRANGER,

of New York.

ELECTORS FOR THIS STATE.

J. G. Cessnun	of Orange County.
M. G. Crane,	of Washington "
Hiram Decker,	of Knox "
Enoch McCarty,	of Franklin "
Milton Stapp,	of Jefferson "
A. Williams,	of Wayne "
A. W. Morris,	of Marion "
A. S. White,	of Tippecanoe "
A. P. Andrews,	of Laporte "

A brief account of the course pursued by the Van Buren minority of Senatorial electors, to defeat the voice of the people and revolutionize Maryland, and a brief account of the enthusiastic reception given in Baltimore, to the old patriot Harrison, (who, on a private visit to his daughter Mrs. Taylor, in Virginia, after a short stop at the springs, was invited by deputation, to visit his friends in that city on his return home,) will be found in our columns. Such rigour can be duly estimated by a free and intelligent people.

Our important Mails.—A daily mail west of Louisville via. Vincennes to St. Louis, has been called for a long time, and the predecessor of Amos Kendall, at the head of the General Post Office, promised to arrange it two years ago. When Amos obtained the department, he cared not for past promises; but to silence the complaints of Missouri, he established a tri-weekly steam boat conveyance, which left the interior of Indiana and Illinois unprovided for. This plan failed to satisfy; and he has now done at last, what he should have done at first. As we rejoice at every proper facility afforded to intercourse, intelligence and travel, we have only to hope this Postmaster General (and Cabinet Counsellor) will in his next report, intimate the propriety of paying a long national debt due to the thoroughfare which accommodates the mail and connects the important points above-mentioned. It is, and has been since the first settlement of the territory west of the Ohio river, a national road; yet private citizens, with a little aid from the State, kept it in repair.—A sum is now appropriated to turnpike it; but bridges over the East and West Forks of White river will be required, and when millions are expended on objects of much less national utility eastward, the veto power should allow at least, one hundred thousand dollars to construct them. Will the fifty thousand dollar hireling of the Globe oppose our view of this matter?

Van Burenism.—After the Van Buren party failed to get a majority of the people of Maryland to sustain his deceitful and ruinous course, they caught at a prevailing desire to amend the Constitution of that State, and falsely claiming all favor of reform in this particular as belonging to them, they issued *reasons* why the minority would not meet the majority to elect Senators in conformity with the duty for which the election had been held. These reasons are as fallacious as their promptor is base; and we trust, their "reward" will be universal indignation. The people, free and independent of dictation, will neither allow them to *rule*, nor to ruin the Union; and the little schemer with his army of office leeches, must retire to make room for the patriot and soldier *Harrison*, and the statesmen who will crowd around his administration to restore harmony and equal rights. We have room only for the following extract from some irrefutable strictures the minority *reasons* alluded to, called forth—it is of itself conclusive.

"The Constitution of the United States provides that the Senate of the U. States, like the Senate of Maryland, shall be elected by Electors. The Legislatures of the several States are the Electors of the U. S. Senate.

Let us test this new principle upon which the Van Buren Electors of Maryland are now acting in regard to our State Government, by its applicability to exactly the same departments in our General Government. If a minority may use such an expedient in one case, another minority will not be long in seizing the example, and carrying out the principle in another case, where it is every way, to all appearance, more applicable—as thus:

The proposition of the Revolutionists is, that because they have an apparent aggregate majority of three thousand votes in the whole State of Maryland, therefore they are entitled to have a majority of the Senators; or, if that is not granted, that they are justified in destroying the Government.

The next Senate of the United States will be elected, (provided however this new principle of the Revolutionists of Maryland be not intervened to prevent it,) by the following States:

Delaware having a population of		76,748
Rhode Island,	"	97,199
Mississippi	"	136,621
Missouri,	"	140,455
Illinois,	"	157,445
Louisiana	"	215,739
New Hampshire,	"	269,328
Vermont,	"	280,652
New Jersey,	"	320,823
Alabama,	"	309,527
Indiana,	"	343,031
Connecticut,	"	320,823
Arkansas, say	"	50,000
Michigan, say	"	60,000
		2,772,351

Here we have fourteen States, the entire population of which is less than two millions eight hundred thousand inhabitants, electing twenty-eight of the U. States Senators, whilst the remaining twenty-four Senators, the minority are left to represent in words of ten millions of citizens who represent the other twelve States.—We have assumed the census of 1830. If we took the present numbers, the disparity would be still greater.

The most dangerous feature of the principles upon which the minority of the Senatorial Electors are acting, is, that the minority have a right, by refusing to perform their portion of duty, to entirely obstruct the operation of any existing Government. There are many cases in which the voices of two-thirds of the Legislative bodies are rendered indispensable by the Constitution. All cases of impeachment are made dependent upon more than majorities. A minority have but to absent themselves or refuse to act, and there end all proceedings in the very highest possible cases of crime against the country.—The fact is, that the very constituents of which all republican Governments must necessarily be formed, if formed at all, are at once severed and dissolved by the principles avowed by these Maryland Revolutionists.

If the principle of the Revolutionists of Maryland be correct, and Maryland gives to the Union and to the world the first example of carrying out these principles, how long will this "rotten borough" representation in the United States Senate be endured? Will the twelve States having *more* twelve millions of inhabitants, consent to be controlled by a majority representing less than three millions? Will the State of New York, "the Empire State," as she already assumes to be called, with, who alone has as many inhabitants as fourteen of the small States, consent to remain trammelled by a majority of United States Senators, representing so few a minority?

Awaken, fellow-citizens, to the real nature of this proposed revolution, and see to what consequences it immediately tends. The Government of your own State may be the first that is tumbled into ruins; but from that instant, the Government of the Union ceases to have a foundation. The lever that can so easily demolish the one, has but to be applied to the other—AND ALL IS RUIN!"

"The single State of N. York has now a population of just about this same number.

The sale of lots in the town of Knoxville, in this county, will take place on Friday instead of Monday the 21st inst.

The sale of building lots on Market street, advertised by Mr. Ewing to take place to-day, is worthy of attention. It certainly presents a good chance to realize a profitable income by improvement, with annual increased value.

"Blue river," is too late for to-day's paper.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

The objection so often urged against Mr. Van Buren on account of his vote in the Convention of New York for the amendment of the Constitution of that State, allowing *colored gentlemen* or free negroes, as they are vulgarly called, to vote, constitutes, in my opinion, one of his highest merits. Let it be remembered, that he did not vote that any free man of color or negro could have the privilege of the elective franchise, but only such as professed a specified amount of property. And he voted also that a white man, without that specified amount of property could not have the privilege of depositing his vote at the ballot-box—thereby demonstrating the important fact, that a rich negro was a more important citizen than a poor white man. I am one of those that think that representation should be based upon property, without reference to white or black skins. The *canaille* may laugh at this, but gentlemen of intelligence, wealth and high aristocratic feeling, like Mr. Van Buren, look with perfect contempt or indifference upon their opinions. If Mr. Van Buren's property lost in voting, were adopted in Indiana, and none but white and colored gentlemen seized of a certain amount of property allowed the privilege of voting, we should have a more intelligent Legislature than we see annually elected by the rabble. What is a poor man fit for but to fight the battles of the country in war, and to plough its fields in peace? Such men may suit very well such a candidate as Gen. Harrison, who has so long followed that vulgar occupation; but not Mr. Van Buren, who justly prides himself in soaring above all low pursuits. It may indeed be objected by some, that if the colored gentry were allowed to mingle at the polls, with whites, in the month of August, when the heat is excessive, that the peculiar effluvia emanating from the former, would be so offensive to the latter, that they would be compelled to hold their noses with the thumb and fore finger of their left hand, while with their right they deposited their votes.—But I would remark that the offensive smell of the colored voters might be almost altogether avoided by changing the time of election from August to October. But if it should remain unchanged, all-powerful habit would reconcile us to it, so effectually, that even the most greasy negro would not be smelt, standing with him side by side, and shoulder to shoulder.—That "Indian weed," called tobacco, is not at first pleasant, but offensive to the taste, but such is the power of habit, which is a species of second nature that we at pleasure use only interim, but form an invincible attachment to it. Even assafœtida has been known to become almost pleasant by its long and constant intercourse with the nostrils. Ask the apothecary, and he will tell you he once had an aversion to it as much as should of Ajax, composed of seven hide of bulls-hides, was to the darts of the Trojans. What a sublime spectacle does it exhibit to the American People, to behold two such African loving gentlemen as Martin Van Buren and Col. R. M. Johnson on the same ticket, as candidates for the two most exalted offices in the nation. The latter has shown even his preference for the black over the white ladies, by taking one of them "for better or for worse" for his wife—his bosom friend—the partner of his joys and sorrows, and it is to his eternal honor that he has succeeded in raising a respectable family of mulattoes. And here I would observe, that Col. Johnson deserves the pity instead of the vituperation of the Whig editors, some of whom lately observed that "his children were as innocent and as wolly as lambs," because the black wife whom he exalted to share his honors, not long since eloped with a Pottewattemy Indian, and forever left his bed and board. If the Col. should, as I think he will, be elected Vice President, she will be sorry enough, I dare say, that she did not adhere to her first love, and take her seat as Vice Presidentress. But his mulatto children will have the pleasure of shining in all the radiated honors of their illustrious father, at all the grand levees that will be given during the next administration. This will be "glory enough for them." Col. Johnson has left to others the wide range of theory, and become a practical amalgamationist. If men generally should have the wisdom to imitate his example, we would, in a few generations, cease to have different castes in this country. By the constant intermingling of colors, we should have, in due time, a perfect amalgamation—a levelling of all distinctions growing out of different shades of complexion, and equal rights and privileges. Then would the golden age return with all its consummate blessings. Human reason would be exalted into its highest scene of perfection. Fanny Wright would be idolized as its Goddess, and Martin Van Buren and R. M. Johnson would descend in capacity of living light upon the pages of history, to the latest generations, as the greatest benefactors of mankind. Africa and America, two continents so similar in name, would be identified in destiny. The entire population of the former, would raise a yell, which would reverberate along the waves of the great ocean, even to our shores, at the breaking down of the partition wall of colors—the necessity of the colonization society would cease—and we should emphatically be one people. If Martin Van Buren and Colonel Johnson should be elected, the time is not far distant, when, not only the free people of color of New York, but every State in the Union, will enjoy the same privilege as the proudest white man, of depositing their votes at the ballot-box. Therefore, I would exclaim with the sweetest of the Roman poets—

"*Nemiona ne credo colori.*"

which in plain English and a free translation means—Do not place too much stress upon color.

WILLIAM TICKLER, Esq.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION. No. 7

It is as important to have proper books and apparatus in a school, as it is to have suitable tools in a mechanic's shop. And it is as much to be expected that there may be improvements and inventions of new things in books and apparatus for schools, as that there should be improvements and new inventions in the tools of the farmer and artisan. And pertinacious adherence to the old, because it is the old, is as little wise, as to persevere in bringing freight up our rivers in keel-boats instead of steamers, because it was the way the preceding generation did, and requires less outlay to commence a trip, and less skill to manage the matter. On the other hand, it is as likely that as any useless or injurious alterations will be made in books for schools, as that novelties and changes, which are not improvements, will appear in the tools, apparatus, means and plans for other practical affairs. But we are not to cling obstinately to the old, without a perception of its superiority; nor are we childishly to catch at every new production without reasonable ground for expecting the change to be beneficial.

School books may be designedly so prepared as to require the constant explanation of the teacher to render the scholar able to proceed in studies by their means. But school books may be also prepared so that little explanation will be required from the teacher, to enable attentive scholars to make good progress in study. There may be cases where the first mentioned kind of books would be most proper for use, though generally books of the second description are most profitable.

But books, to be useful, must lead, and compel, and aid the pupil to think and understand, and reason correctly, to examine thoroughly, to discriminate accurately, to combine constantly, and to express with clear precision, what is wished to be made known. And, certainly, if a person be justly entitled, by proper qualifications to hold the station of master of a school, his opinion ought to be regarded as the standard, in furnishing the scholars with books—If he is not competent to select the proper books, he surely must be incompetent to direct in the use of those selected by others.

Books must not fetter the mind of the pupil. Take for illustration an arithmetic. After the scholar has some knowledge of the four ground rules, their names and the appearance of their answers compared with the given numbers, the great object should be to train him to a habit and ability of examining the facts or supposition in the element, and by a addition also the question, to perceive the proper mode of reasoning to and the required answer. Now let the example be the following:—"A man bought a farm for $8615, and sold it so as to gain $375. What did he get for the farm? Ans. $9,020."

In such an example, the sight of the figures, without reading a word of either statement or question, will suggest to the pupil the mode of working. He sees the answer to be larger than either of the given numbers, so that it is to be worked by neither subtraction nor division. It is not a great deal larger, so it cannot be multiplication: it is to be done by addition.—And should scholars, habituated to work in this manner, be unsuccessful in the first attempt, they try another rule of working figures, but seldom attempt to reason on the statement and question.

Take another example:—"A man sold his horse so as to gain $20: he got $80 for the horse: what did the horse cost when the seller purchased him?" The pupil must consider both the statement and question of this example, before he can form any plan of working for an answer. He must think that *gain* signifies to get more than was paid for an article: that the force $80 is $20 more than the cost of the horse: and that $20 is to be subtracted from $80—and the answer, 60, is to be marked 80, the cost of the horse. These two examples show the difference between two classes of books prepared for scholars to use in learning arithmetic. And similar differences are to be found in the books prepared for other branches of study. But there are different degrees of excellence in books belonging, in the main points, to the right class. Though something is effected, there is yet much to be done in the preparation of books and lessons and apparatus, for our schools. Success can result only from experiment. The friends of education, knowledge and virtue, must still be ready to assist, by affording the means and opportunities for perfecting this very important part in a good system for Common School Education.

LOCKE.

The Richmond Enquirer says most truly—

"These are not times to fold our arms in security. Every man must do his duty every where. No victory was ever won by an overwhelming confidence in our own strength, or by affording to despise that of the enemy."

Unless we are greatly deceived in our estimate of the numbers and power of Van Buren's opponents, it is evident that notwithstanding all the struggles of "the party" for the supremacy, it is doomed to experience utter defeat. If every friend of the constitution—every lover of free and equitable Government, and the prosperity and peace which flow from it, will come from the overthrow of the dominant faction, they must be put down. In order to effect this, something more is necessary than the mere exposure of their misdeeds—of their corruption and profligacy. The way to beat them is to outwork and outvote them.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Died in this place on Tuesday the 4th inst. Jeremiah Robertson, in the 21st year of his age.

The deceased was a person of moral character—steady and industrious habits. But a fortnight since, the bloom of health was on his cheek—the glow of youth was in his countenance, just bursting forth into manhood, to be the stay and support of an only parent, in the decline of her days—whose future prospects and earthly comforts were centered in her beloved son. In him were to be seen the dutiful and affectionate child—the fond and loving brother—the sincere friend and admired youth—in short, he was esteemed and respected by all within the circle of his acquaintance. But alas! the fell destroyer came, and this amiable and promising youth—this dutiful and affectionate child, is no more. The joys and prospects of a fond and widowed mother are blasted: a numerous train of friends, relatives and acquaintances are left to deplore his untimely exit. But why should we deplore the loss of one whom we cannot restore, and whose situation we are happy to think, is much better than our own.

When his mortal body was transmitted to the silent tomb, it received the last honors this frail world could bestow:—therefore, let us remember the departed, only to extol and imitate his virtues: and remember, that the many sufferings, trials and tribulations we endure during our transient stay on this earth, is but a preparation for our reception into another and a better world, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." Then in the language of the poet, we may say,

There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary pilgrims found:
And while the mould'ring ashes sleep,
Low in the ground.

The soul of origin divine:
God's glorious image freed from clay,
In Heaven's eternal sphere shall shine
A star of day.

The sun is but a spark of fire:
A transient meteor in the sky:
The soul immortal as its Sire,
Shall never die.

D.

Died—In this place, on the evening of Wednesday last, the 5th inst. Dr. Joseph Brown.

The infuriated Enquirer bounds gleefully at Illinois and Missouri—and number the indeed must be for the entire disorganization of "the party" in North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, more recently in Maryland, and now in Vermont!

It is impossible for any candid man to deny more than the great name of the nation is against Van Buren. Success, then cannot be his, if we will judge as we ought, and ever ought.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT-ENTRY

A public sale of Lots will take place in this Town on Monday the 31st day of this month, on the premises. This Town is laid off immediately on the bank of the East Branch of White River, in Daviess Co. on fractional Section No. 11, Township No. 1 North in Range No. 5 West, it being a high, pleasant, and dry bottom of the River; and there is a fine country on either side of said River.—A very fine road can be made from the high land to this town entirely above high water.

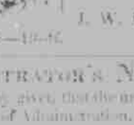
There is at this time a steam mill driving two sawsin the premises, and there are much fine sawlogs in the neighborhood. This Town is laid off on a liberal plan; streets and lots of good size, a plat of which will be exhibited on the premises on the day of sale.

ELIJAH CHAPMAN.

Oct. 8th, 1836—19-3t.

NEW

STORE.



I TAKE this method to announce to my friends and customers, that I have removed to the

NEW BRICK STORE HOUSE,

on the corner of Market and Second streets,

where I have just opened a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

HARD & QUEENSWARE.

which I am desirous to sell at the lowest cash prices.

I. N. WHITTELSEY.

Vincennes, Oct. 6th 1836—19-tf.

SALT FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber will exchange Salt for Wheat, bushel for bushel. H. D. WHEELER.

October 6th, 1836—19-tf.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

SIX dollar per bushel, or the highest market price, will be given for any quantity of good merchantable wheat, delivered at my mill.

J. L. COLMAN.

Vincennes, Oct. 6th 1836—19-tf.

RAPP'S

DOMESTIC GOODS.

THE subscriber will keep a regular supply of

Rapp's Domestic Goods

on hand, the superior quality of which is too well known to need my commendation. Consisting of

Flannels,	Clothes,
Cassimetts,	Blankets,
Spun Cotton,	Merino,
Hats, &c. &c.	

J. W. MADDOX.

Oct. 6th, 1836—19-tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

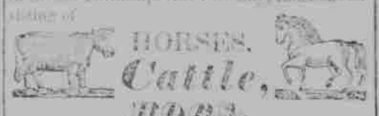
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken letters of Administration, on the Estate of George Fields, late of Knox County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent. JOHN RAMSEY,

Administrator.

Oct. 3d, 1836—19-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that I will expose to sale at public auction on Friday the 28th day October, all the personal property of George Fields, deceased, at the late dwelling house of said deceased in Decker Township Knox County, Indiana, consisting of



HORSES,

Cattle,

HOGS,

FARMING UTENSILS,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of three dollars and upwards, under six cash in hand, the purchaser giving his note with approved security. JOHN RAMSEY,

Administrator.

Oct. 3d, 1836—19-3t.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Barren County, Ky. on the 20th of July, a negro man name Claiborne, which name he will perhaps change. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high of a yellow color, squat built, and stoop made with high cheek bones, keen sharp eyes particularly when spoken to; has a small natural mark of a dark color on 1 of his cheeks not recollected which, between the hand & elbow. He took with him a blue broad cloth coat about half worn, blue cassinett pantaloons, and other clothing. I will pay the above reward if he is secured in any Jail in Ky., so that I get him again and all reasonable charges if brought home to me, if he should be taken. Those apprehending him must secure him well as he has been taken three times and got away, he has been seen in the State of Indiana, about the 20th of September. JAMES JONES.

Oct. 5th, 1836—19-3t.

NOTICE.

MY wife Harriet having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forwarn any person from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I intend to pay no debts of her contracting, from and after this date.

ALFRED VAN CAMP.

Vincennes, sept. 28th, 1836—18-3t.

TEN MILLS REWARD.

RANAWAY on Monday morning last, the 26th inst., an indented apprentice to the Coach and Carriage business, named **W. C. BROOKIE.** *All persons are hereby forwarned from harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts so contracted.*

DANIEL WHITMORE.

Sept. 30th, 1836—18-3t.

BULWER NOVELS.

The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.—Complete sets now ready for delivery.

ENCOURAGED by the extraordinary sale of his unrivalled set of Marryatt's Novels, the Publisher of these works did, on the 1st day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated Bulwer Novels, comprising—*Pelham,—Paul Clifford,—Last Days of Pompeii—Devereux,—Rienzi—Eugene Aram,—Leonard,—Pilgrims of the Rhine,—& Falkland,* making a uniform edition of nearly 1,500 pages—100 more than Marryatt. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains a complete work, with title page and cover. The whole series will be completed in 8 No., and will be furnished to subscribers at the extraordinary low price of $3 50, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the U. S. or Canada. Three complete sets may be had for $10, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid—*Office of Republication of Popular Novelists.*"

NOTICE. The publication of the above was commenced in July. In January next, another republication of some celebrated modern Novelist will take place, either James, Cooper, Irving, or some other of equal repute. It is determined by the present Publisher, that the American public shall be furnished with the most beautiful, and at same time cheap edition of modern Novelists extant. ☞ A few copies of Marryatt are yet for sale at $3. L. A. GODEY, *Publisher, Phila.*

The Sketch Book of Character;

Or Curious and Authentic Narratives and Anecdotes respecting Extraordinary Individuals.

In preparing the following work from ample materials, care has been taken to avoid, in the main, the beaten track of former compilers; to present the reader rather what was inaccessible, than to copy well known biographies and events.

The principal object of the present collection, is to supply a pleasing variety of that kind of incident, which, by exhibiting the marvellous in circumstance, and the extraordinary in character, displays the occasional waywardness of event, and its frequent curious operation upon the human mind. It would be easy to prove that, independently of mere entertainment, a knowledge of remarkable facts is necessary to correct the judgement, even upon every day transactions, and in the science of life, as well as in every other, it is necessary to become acquainted with the exceptions to the general rule. To estimate properly what is, we must possess some knowledge of what may be; and the information is only to be acquired by an attention to the memorable and peculiar, which have been.

The publication was commenced in July. It will be issued in semi-monthly No's., containing 80 pages each, and will be completed in 5 months or sooner, at the option of the publisher, and will contain, in all, over 400 pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed. Terms. $1 for the complete work or 6 copies for $5.—Address,

L. A. GODEY, 100 *Walnut-st. Phil'a*

CELEBRATED TRIALS,

And Cases of Criminal Jurisprudence of all Ages and Countries, from the earliest record.

Selected by a member of the Phil'a. Bar.

Treason—Murder—Witchcraft—Robbery—Mutiny—Heresy—Libel—Murder—Piracy—Forgery, &c. &c.

SECOND remarkable and deeply interesting Trials have been collected from all the best sources which the public and private Libraries of this country afford. The numbers will embrace many recent cases furnished exclusively by the London Annual Register, and recourse has been had occasionally to manuscripts where printed documents could not be procured. It is believed that the collection supplies a striking deficiency in the libraries of the lawyer, the man, and general reader. To members of the Bar the publisher most kindly recommends it, as they must know its value, but to the general reader, who may be misled as to its character, the publisher assures them that it will be found, when completed, a volume of the most curious and exciting interests. One singular and alarming fact presents itself in the murder cases, and it is that so many should die protesting their innocence. Is it to be believed that upon the verge of eternity they could so loudly proclaim that which they knew to be false, when not a hope of escape is held out to them; the 'Circumstantial Evidence' cases, of which there are five, would make us think otherwise. It is a subject which may well make one ponder upon the law which demands life for life. The publication was commenced in July, and the numbers are issued semi-monthly containing 120 pages each, printed on fine white paper of the size of the Marryatt Novels, and will be completed in October—making a volume of 600 closely printed octavo pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed.—Terms—$2 for the complete work, or three copies for $5.

It is worthy of remark, that a similar work is published in London at about 75 cents a number, and contains only 70 small 12mo pages. This edition will cost but 40 cents a number, and contains 120 large octavo pages. Address,

L. A. GODEY, 100 *Walnut-st. Phil'a.*

CLUBBING.

Bulwer's Novels, and Saturday News, for $5

" " " *Celebrated Trials for* $5

The Trials, Sketch Book, and Lady's Book, for $5

Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for $5

Saturday News, Sketch Book, & Celebrated Trials, for $5

Marryatt's Novels, and Lady's Book, for $5

On a remittance of $5 will pay for Bulwer's Novels in full, and $2 on account of subscription to the Lady's Book.

Brick, Brick,

NOT FROM DRY CLAY.

THE subscriber now offers for sale Flagg's Patent Brick Machine, for making stack brick, Tile &c. together with the right to use them within the States of Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio.—The superiority of these machines over any others, can be shown by the subscriber, who has had them in successful operation for the present summer. The brick are much better & manufactured at much less expense than by the ordinary way.—Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call on me at the Louisville Hotel, where they will be shown the Machine and brick made by it, which will at one show them the advantage of this valuable improvement.

JONATHAN BOWEN.

sept. 14th, 1836—17-12t.

SALT for WHEAT-

Bushel for Bushel

will be given by

DANIEL & TIMMS.

sept. 21st, 1836—17-8.