

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

Saturday, October 15, 1836.

PROPOSED CANDIDATE
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1836

SEN. WILLIAM 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 "
ESHER DECKER,	of Knox "
ESHER DECKER,	of Franklin "
MILTON SCOTT,	of Jefferson "
A. W. WILLIAMS,	of Wayne "
A. W. MORRIS,	of Marion "
A. S. WHITE,	of Tippecanoe "
A. P. ANDREWS,	of Laporte "

Van Buren.—It seems by a correspondence published in our neighbor's Sun, that James Whitecomb, tendered memoranda by a sincere Jackson man, Major Ketchum of Monroe county, Samuel Milroy, (equally memoranda for his course when Register of the Land Office at Crawfordsville,) with two other members of the spoils party, were a committee to introduce in Congress, and his nominal vice, R. M. Johnson, to visit Indianapolis the present year, and that he had in other quarters, both have declined the visit. What a pity! The committee of course, expressed unqualified approbation of Van Buren's principles and conduct, and he in reply, regrets that he cannot witness our "great and rapidly increasing improvements," professing at the same time "indefinite personal service" in the course of conduct so warmly approved. All this may sound well—but examine its component parts, and its fallacious sound can impose upon no freeman. What has been the line of conduct in which Martin says he will persevere, and upon which this committee bestowed "unqualified approbation?" Only let the people glance for a moment, at his approval of the veto of the Wabash appropriation; his opposition to a division of the surplus revenue for the purpose of improving the State; his gold currency humbug; his rendering office-holders all but slaves to the views of "the party," his recent land speculation, with the order for specie payment hereafter; and, without touching other schemes, and impositions well established, these will show the eleven foot and ginsay the whole proceeding.

The people will, we trust, place the reins of government in better hands—the patriot Gen. Wm. H. Harrison is before them, and their voice cannot be resisted. We have long since been thoroughly convinced, that the General is every way worthy; whilst, if it were not for the spoils of office, no rational citizen acquainted with facts, could be brought to the polls for Van Buren, known as he is, to be destitute of the head and the heart, private worth and the public principle, to merit the station.

The *Globe*, Indianapolis Democrat, Paul's Louisville Advertiser, and our neighbor's Western Sun, might all be passed without exposure, when the patriot Harrison is in competition with the designing schemer Van Buren, and each of them is properly known. But in Indiana, we have recently acquired a great accession of population—the spoils party are busy to delude—and it is not only proper but necessary, that our virtuous old citizens should be on the alert to prevent imposition. As far as our limits will admit, truth shall be given to our readers; and the interests of the country now call for watchfulness and circumspection on the part of every freeman. Experience has shown that every artifice will be resorted to by the office holders; and the mails are so uncertain, that truth should be carried by safe depositories, to the door of every voter. The prospects of our worthy favorite, Harrison, are becoming more and more satisfactory; and cautious direction will be defeated, and the Union safe, if the friends of truth and freedom march up independently to the polls in November. The desperate course of electing Van Buren upon the shattered reputation of Jackson, is now generally understood; and with due attention it must fail of its object. Our readers will remember that we copied a paragraph from the *Globe* two weeks ago, and in connection with some remarks upon it, we asked a few questions of our neighbor of the Sun. In his paper last week, he referred us for answer to a publication signed John Myers. We have no disposition to press our neighbor in relation to General Harrison, inasmuch as every old citizen remembers his former laudatory course, and can (by circumstances) readily appreciate the change; but we think character should be preserved, and truth should not be utterly cast aside.

We now refer neighbor Stout to the following letter touching the subject matter of his evasion; and we also refer him to a letter from Gen. Harrison in our columns to-day, exposing the false charges made in a base article inserted in the Sun of last week, charging criminals into civil debtors. We all know that in Indiana, a criminal confined for payment of a fine, cannot take the insolvent oath; he must pay, die in confinement, or be absolved by the Governor. Why is this? Let our neighbor answer; and let every honest man condemn the glaring attempt to slander and injure Gen. Harrison.

Vincennes, Oct. 12th, 1836.
MR. CADDINGTON—Having mentioned

certain pledges publicly made to me by John Myers previous to the August election, and read his publication in the Western Sun of last week, wherein he has not redeemed his pledges, but has gained them, I deem it due to truth and to public good, (that the people may not be misled by false assertions) to say, that John Myers did pledge himself that if he should be elected, and the Van Buren newspapers should claim his success as a party victory, that he would promptly deny the right so to do, as he acknowledged the Harrison party to be the majority in Knox—and further, that if he were elected, and at the November election there be a majority for Harrison in Knox county, he would feel bound to vote for a Harrison Senator to the U. S. Senate.

As I am well assured that there were many who voted for him on account of the promises above mentioned, it is right they should be made known.

Yours,

WM. LINDSAY, Jr.

Gen. Harrison in the Den of the Office-holders, at Martin Van Buren's house.

An extract from a letter written by a gentleman in New York, to his friend in this place, dated

New York, Sept. 30, 1836.

"Gen. Harrison arrived in this City yesterday afternoon. As the steamboat approached the wharf with the Gen. on board, it was noticed by every one that the clouds which had looked dark and threatening all the day preceding, suddenly broke away, and the sun burst forth as if to give an omen of the glorious career which is about to dawn on our country, by electing the People's Candidate to the Presidency! He was received by thousands of our citizens with loud acclamations. His triumphant passage through Broadway to his Hotel, was a brilliant and intensely animating scene. Every porch, window and balcony was crowded, and exhibited ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and welcoming to this great City the next President of the United States. On his arrival at the Hotel, in reply to an address, he delivered a short but eloquent speech. He alluded beautifully to the manner in which he was received here, after the campaign which closed with the victory of the Thimble. After this, the General proceeded as follows:—With regard to my exertions in behalf of my country to which you have done me the honor to allude, I know and feel it does not belong to me to estimate them. I can only say, that in every situation in which I have been placed, military or civil, I have never shrunk from performing my duty; that I have never abused the powers confided to me, to oppress or wrong any individual, and that in the most delicate and trying circumstances, I have ever endeavored to do my duty to my country, with the respect due to the rights of the humblest citizen."

Thousands have been to the City Hall to give the old General a shake by the hand. "The People's guest" is in every one's mouth, and even Van Buren's friends say today, as does Pennsylvania, so does New York. The fact is there are thousands on the fence awaiting the result of the Pennsylvania elections."

Building Lots.—The sale of building lots on Market street, advertised by Mr. Ewing, to have taken place on Saturday last, was necessarily postponed to this day. We are requested to say, that a plat now ready for inspection at Mr. Ewing's office, and the lots will be offered to the highest bidder on the premises. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, A. M.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION, No. 9.

In my last article, I made some remarks on the subject of books. This subject is extensive and important. I had thought of offering some criticisms on the principal school books in use, and some notices that might be advantageously introduced. But I will at present omit such particular detail, and describe classes of books both appropriate and unsuitable for the use made of them.

Books for first lessons in reading ought to be prepared with special reference to two objects: first, an easy and accurate knowledge of all the letters; second, a deep and vivid impression that words and sentences signify something. To secure the first object, the type should be large and fair, and of different sorts. The paper, I remark by the way, should be strong and the fastening of the leaves firm. Many books prepared for children, are made of poor paper, with small indistinct letters, and leaves very slightly fastened together. These things retard the progress of any children, especially if they have weak eyes, or are careless and rather dull. To secure the second object, fixing a permanent and lively impression that the words and sentences of the book signify things and events of common occurrence in common life; the first words should be accompanied with cuts or pictures of the things signified. And when other words are introduced, they should be formed into such sentences as will express an action, or event, or circumstance belonging to a prominent thing pictured before the child. For example, let there be the picture of a dog and the word D-O-G by the picture. After this word is learned by a child, such sentences may be formed as the following: The dog barks—A dog can run fast—A dog bit a pig—Feed the dog—Dogs sleep on the ground. But when a sentence has been read by children in their way of reading, it must not be left to make the impression on the mind of itself. The words in their way of reading them, will suggest the ideas signified by the sentence,

Take a child who would perfectly understand you, if you were to say in the common tone and manner—The dog bit the pig—and let him have been taught only the letters and to spell and pronounce a few words; if now such a child should spell and pronounce the same sentence in a book, and there be nothing said to him, I think probably he would not think of the meaning of the sentence, he would not realize what he read. And why should he? As the sentence is spoken, the *the* is slightly sounded and joined to the following word, making to the ear of the child but three words, and unnumbered with spelling the letters. But, as he reads the sentence, there are five separate words involved too in the spelling of the letters. Our young pupil spells and pronounces with equal emphasis and entire distinctness each word in succession, his mind being engrossed too with the care of making out the letters, and pronouncing them as syllables. He knows the meaning of the common expression—The dog bit the pig—(The dog bit the pig.) Why then should he think a combination of sounds so different as he pronounces should mean the same? Indeed, if children took such latitude in their notions of the signification of sets of combined sounds or sentences, they never would learn any language as spoken by a people on earth. Compare the two sets of sounds, as spoken in ordinary talk with which children are familiar, it is—the dog bit the pig. As read by the child, it is—the dog-bit-the-pig-and, besides, these five separate equally emphasized words, there is the saying over the letters either loud or in whisper before pronouncing each word. Again I ask, why should a child suppose the two sets of sounds signify the same? Children are not thus illogical; but in order to lead them to realize the ideas, they must be made to repeat the sentence over and pronounce the words without spelling, and then again to repeat it in the proper tone and emphasis, as if spoken without a book, and then be questioned and prompted on the subject till they realize that the sentence in the book means what they have seen the dog do to the pig. Every succeeding lesson, if the work be done aright, renders the labor easier both to teacher and pupil, and soon the progress in understanding and realizing is rapid and spontaneous if the sentences be proper for the pupil. I hardly need say, we have but few books of the right kind for first reading.

Though this illustration will probably seem long and needless to many, yet I fear that few have been properly aware of the facts and principles developed in it. I hope the importance of the matter as relating to the first years, and the first habits of our children in using books with utterance, be deemed a justification of the full remarks on what at first might seem a minor point. A right beginning is of great value, and a wrong outset is full of evil consequences. We ought not to grudge some considerable expense to make the difficulties as few, and the advantages as many as possible, at the child's commencement of learning to read.

LOCKE.

WINTER SLAVERY AID.

The subscription correspondence relates to this subject, and speaks for itself.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1836.

Dear Sir:—Your political opponents in the State of Maryland have, for some time, been active by urging against you a new charge, that of selling white men, which probably had no considerable effect in the recent elections of that State, and which is evidently much relied upon to influence the approaching elections throughout the United States. I enclose your paper (the Baltimore Republican) containing the charge in full, and I beg you, as an act of justice to yourself and your friends, to enable me to refute a charge against the uniform tenor of your life, which I am well aware, has been repeated with instances of distinguished private liberality and public services.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be your fellow-citizen.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

Gen. Wm. H. HARRISON.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1836.

Dear Sir:—I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date. I have before heard of the accusation to which it refers. On my way hither, I met yesterday with a young gentleman of Maryland, who informed me that a vote of mine in the Senate of Ohio had been published, in favor of a law to sell persons imprisoned under a judgment for debt for a term of years, if unable otherwise to discharge the execution. I did not for a moment hesitate to declare that I had never given any such vote; and that, if a vote of that description had been published and ascribed to me, it was an infamous forgery. Such an act would have been repugnant to my feelings, and in direct conflict with my opinions, public and private, through the whole course of my life. No such proposition was ever submitted to the Legislature of Ohio—none such would, for a moment, have been entertained—nor would any son of hers have dared to propose it.

So far from being willing to sell men for debt, which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been, opposed to all imprisonment for debt. Fortunately, I have it in my power to show that such has been my established opinion; and that in a public capacity, I avowed and acted upon it. Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation refer to the journals of the Senate of the United States, 24 session, 19th Congress page 325? It will there be seen that I was one of the committee which re-

ported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the Senate, I advocated its adoption, and, on its passage, voted in its favor. See Senate Journal, 1st Session, 20th Congress, pages 101 and 102.

It is not a little remarkable that, if the effort I am accused of having made, to subject men to sale for the non-payment of their debts, had been successful, I might, from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, the charge is a vile calumny. At no period of my life would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate to such a degradation; nor have I omitted to exert myself in their behalf against such an attempt to oppress them.

It is sought to support the charge by means of a "cut-off" from the journals of the Senate of Ohio. The section of the bill which is employed for that purpose, had no manner of reference to the relation of the creditor and debtor, and could not possibly subject the debtor to the control of his creditor. None knew better than the authors of the calumny, that the alleged section is utterly at variance with the charge which it is attempted to found upon it, and that, so far from a proposition to invest a creditor with power over the liberty of his debtor, it had respect only to the mode of disposing of public officers, who had been found guilty by a jury of their fellow citizens, of some crime against the laws of their State. That was exclusively the import and design of the section of the bill upon the notion to strike out which I voted the negative. So you perceive, that in place of voting to enlarge the power of creditors, the vote which I gave, concerned alone the treatment of malefactors, convicted of crimes against the State.

It would extend this letter to an unfavorable length to go fully into the reasons which led me at the time to an opinion in favor of the proposed treatment of that class of offenders who would have fallen within its operations, nor is such an exposure called for. The measure was by no means a novelty in other parts of the country. In the State of Delaware, there is an act now in force, in similar words with the section of the bill before the Ohio Senate, which has been made of late, the subject of such ill-humored discussion. Laws with somewhat similar provisions, may probably be found in many other of the States. In practice, the measure would have annihilated the condition of those who were under condemnation. As the law stood, they were liable under the sentence to confinement in the common jail, where offenders of various degrees of profligacy—of different ages, sex and color, were crowded together. Under such circumstances, it is obvious, that the bad must become worse, while reformation could hardly be expected, in respect to any. The youthful offender, it might be hoped, would be reclaimed under the operation of the proposed system, but there was great reason to fear his still greater corruption, and the contagion of a common receptacle of vice. Besides, the proposed amendment of the law presupposed that the delinquent was in confinement for the non-payment of a fine and costs of prosecution—(the payment of which was a part of the sentence.) It seemed, therefore, humane as respect to the offender, to relieve him from confinement which deprived him of the means of discharging the penalty, and to place him in a situation in which he might work out his deliverance, even at the loss for a time of his personal liberty.

But I forbear to farther into the reasons which I have, sixteen years ago, as a member of the Ohio Senate, to entertain a favorable opinion of an alteration which was proposed in the criminal law of the State. It is certain, that neither in respect to myself, or those who concurred with me, was the opinion at the time considered as the result of an ill-humored passion, the passion or malice, nay, the last objection which I could have anticipated, even from the eager and reckless desire to assail me, was a charge of unfairness to the humble and poor of the community. I am, my dear sir, with great respect,

Your humble servant,

WM. H. HARRISON.

J. H. PLEASANTS, Esq.

The editor of the Mobile Mercantile

Advertiser says:—

"The way the People will defeat the election of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, is as follows: They will cast against him."

Massachusetts14	votes.
Vermont7	"
Pennsylvania20	"
Delaware3	"
Maryland10	"
North Carolina15	"
South Carolina11	"
Alabama7	"
Louisiana5	"
Tennessee15	"
Kentucky15	"
Ohio21	"
Indiana9	"

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Being 14 more than are necessary to a choice, and leaving Mississippi, Georgia, and Virginia, which are almost certain to give their 38 votes against Van Buren, entirely out of the question.

COMPANY IN A STEAMBOAT.

Near me sat a Kentuckian on three chairs. He had been to the metropolis, evidently for the first time and had looked around sharp. In a list of no delicate proportions was crushed a pair of French kid gloves, which if they fulfilled to him a glove's duty would flatter the rich man that the "cane" might not yet give him the required precedent. His hair had sullied the traces of having been astonished with curling tongs, and across his Atlantic breast loomed in a complicated zigzag, a chain that must have cost him a willer's mass of racoon skins. His coat was evidently the production of a Mississippi tailor, though of the finest English materials, his shirt bosom was ruffled like a swan with her feathers full spread; and black silk cravat, tied in a kind of enroulement of sort-of-a-knot, hung out its ends like the arms of an Italian improvisatore. With all this he was a man to look upon with respect. His under-jaw was set up to its fellow with an habitual determination that would throw a hickory tree into a shiver; but the frank good nature, and most absolute freedom from suspension, lay at large on his Ajacian features, mixed with earnestness that commended itself at once to your liking.

In a retired corner under the wheel, stood a group of Indians, as motionless, by the hour together, as figures carved in *russo valico*. They had been on their melancholy annual visit, to the now cultivated shores of Connecticut, the burial place, but forgotten and once wild home of their fathers. With the money given to them, by the romantic persons whose sympathies are yearly moved by those silent and poetical pilgrims, they had taken passage in the "fire canoe," which would set them two hundred miles on their weary journey back to the prairies. Their Apollos-like forms loosely dressed in blankets; their gaudy wampum belts and feathers; their muscular arm and close clutch upon the rifle the total absence of surprise at the unaccustomed wonders about them, and the lowering and settled scorn and dislike expressed in their copper faces would have powerfully impressed a European. The only person on whom they deigned to cast a glance, was the Kentuckian; at him they occasionally stole a look, as if through all his metropolitan finery they recognized metal with whose ring they were familiar.

There were three foreigners on board, two of them companions, and one apparently alone. With their coats too small for them, their thick-soled boots and sturdy fingers, collarless cravats and assumed unconsciousness of the presence of another human living soul, they were recognizable at once as Englishmen. To most of the people on board they probably appeared equally well dressed, and of equal pretensions to the character of gentlemen, but any one who had made observations between Temple Bar and the steps of Crawford's would resolve them into Birmingham bagmen sinking the shop, and a quiet gentleman on a tour of information.

Willis' Lookings.

An Important Fact.—It is stated in the New York Express, on what is deemed good authority, that all the Presidential Electors of Ohio, now living, who in 1832 gave their vote for General Jackson are now, with a single exception, friends of General Harrison, and will vote for him at the next Presidential election. The exception is also well worthy of note, as itself an eloquent sign. The only one of the Jackson Electors of Ohio now living, who supports Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, is declared to be the holder of a fat office—a Commissioner of the Land Office.

Funeral of Col. Burr.—On Friday morning last, the body of the late Col. Aaron Burr was put on board a steamboat at Staten Island, and conveyed with a number of his relatives and friends from New York to Albany. Here it, with the followers, was received by the rail road men and taken to Binghamton, nine miles from Princeton. A horse and carriages having been previously prepared, the remains, with the friends of the departed, proceeded immediately to Princeton College, where the body was deposited until the hour of interment should arrive—half past 3 o'clock.

Good sentiments from General Harrison.—"In all ages, and in all countries, it has been observed, that the cultivators of the soil are those who are least willing to part with their rights, and submit themselves to the will of a master. "As long as the leaders of the Roman Armies were taken from the plough, to the plough they were willing to return, never in the character of the General, forgetting the duties of the citizen, and over ready to exchange the sword and the triumphal purple, for the homely vestments of the husbandman."

DIED.—On Saturday the 8th inst. Mr. Wm. Lindsay, Sen. in the 67th year of his age, after a brief illness of only a few days. Mr. Lindsay was a soldier in the Pennsylvania line during the patriotic struggle of our fathers for constitutional freedom, and enjoyed the happy consciousness, admitted, of having performed his duty faithfully, in every situation through life. He was one of our oldest American citizens, deservedly respected, and left an extended progeny to mourn his death. All possible honor was manifested for his memory at the time of his interment. His remains were taken into the Methodist Church, accompanied by a throng of citizens such as rarely attend upon such occasions, where an able and impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Daniel; from thence carried to the grave yard, where military honors were bestowed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Notice.
CLOAK FOUND.
WAS found on the state road, on Flat Creek Bridge, about the 20th of August last, a lady's cloak, which the owner can have, by calling on the subscriber seven miles east of Vincennes, on the road leading from Vincennes to Louisville. JACOB WARNER.
October 12th, 1836—20-12.

TAILORING.
THE subscriber has just commenced the above business in this place, in the second story of the building of M. Jones, adjacent to D. S. Bonaparte, Store on Market street. He has already acquired a liberal share of public patronage, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He has for three years past, been a citizen of this place, and known as the friendman of J. B. Martin, from his first entrance in the place, up to the present time. He caters himself, that from his long experience in business, both in Cutting and Making, that his work will not be inferior to any in the western country, being determined to keep the best of Louisville. S. GOCHENGUR.
Vincennes, Oct. 12th, 1836—20-12.

BANK CHECKS.
Newly patented on iron type
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROCLAMATION.
To the Electors of the County of Knox and State of Indiana.

Zachariah Pulliam, Sheriff of said county, do hereby proclaim and make known, that on the first Monday, being the 7th day of November next, an election will be held at the places appointed for holding elections in the several townships in the county of Knox, for the purpose of electing nine persons legally qualified to serve as Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the State of Indiana. Given under my hand and seal at Vincennes, on the 13th day of October, 1836. ZACHARIAH PULLIAM, Sheriff, &c.

WM. THURSTON, & Co.
RECEIVING, FORWARDING,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Evansville, Ind.

THE undersigned, successors to F. E. Goodsell, Esq., in the RECEIVING, FORWARDING, and Commission business in this place, solicit Goods on consignment for sale, and orders for the purchase of produce. Having taken the large Warehouse on Main street, recently occupied by Mr. Goodsell, they are prepared to receive and store such merchandise as may be entrusted to them for forwarding or for sale.

WM. THURSTON, & Co.
Evansville Ind., October 1st, 1836.
REFER TO
Messrs. C. B. Marshall & Co. } Louisville, Ky.
" E. B. Tilly & Co. }
" B. G. Cutler & Co. }
" Lyon & Wilcox, } Evansville, Ind.
" F. E. Goodsell, Esq. }
Messrs. Norton & Harris, } Pittsburgh, Pa.

The undersigned having relinquished the receiving, forwarding and commission business recently done by him in this place, takes pleasure in recommending to his friends and the public generally, Messrs. William Thurston & Co., who are prepared to pay prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.

F. E. GOODSSELL.
Evansville, October 1st, 1836—20-12.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that I will expose to sale at public auction on Saturday the 22d of October next, all the personal property of Wm. D. Bruce dec'd, at the late dwelling of said dec'd in Evansville, Washington Township, Knox County Indiana, consisting of

HORSES, Cattle,

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

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

Oct. 12th, 1836—20-12.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE GREAT LAND SALE.

IN POSEY COUNTY, IND.

NOTICE will be sold at Public Auction, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of November next, valuable

TOWNLOTS & TRACTS OF LAND situated chiefly in and near the Towns of Mt. Vernon, Van Wert and New Harmony, each containing about 900 inhabitants, and each surrounded by some of the most fertile lands in the State, which are equally improving in population. Namely, On the 21st of November will be offered on the premises, from 50 to 100 lots in the Town of "New Harmony," situated chiefly in the Eastern Enlargement of said Town. Also valuable farmland, situated nearly in the center of said town, and consisting of a large lot in a story frame, with stable, outbuildings, garden, &c. all in good repair. Also about 1000 Acres of excellent land situated in part within two miles of the Town.

On the 22d of November will be offered for sale on the premises, Lots on the Wabash situated at about nine miles below New Harmony called Champaign.

Champaign is slightly situated at the foot of the Grand Chain, the first rapid of the Wabash. A survey for a canal from thence to Mt. Vernon is now in progress. The distance between the two towns by the canal route is about nine miles; while by water at present it is over 50 miles.

On the 23d of November will be sold on the premises, upwards of One Hundred Lots in the

TOWN OF MT. VERNON. Situated chiefly in the Eastern Enlargement of said town. Mount Vernon is most advantageously situated on the Ohio in the County Seat of Posey, and bids fair to become one of the large cities of the West.

There will also be offered for sale, on one of the above days, unless previously disposed of by private sale, the well known

"CUT-OFF MILLS," and 500 acres of land adjoining thereto partly cleared. The principal building is a four story frame, sixty feet by forty-five. The Cut-off stream on which it stands is from 250 to 400 feet wide, and proportionally deep, and the fall at the mill within the distance of five hundred feet, is five feet and a half, so that the water power may be considered almost unlimited. An excellent and substantial Dam has just been completed, at great expense. There is, among others, a pair of French Mills in the mill of the very first quality. Upset price \$7,500.

A survey for a turnpike through Posey County was made this spring by the Government. The enterprise of the citizens has instituted another Canal Survey this fall, so that there is every prospect that Posey will keep pace with the most improving Counties of our State.

The title to the above property are direct and indisputable.

Terms made known on the days of sale. Ten per cent will be allowed to each purchaser of a vacant Town Lot, who will erect on the same, within one year after the purchase, a building worth five hundred dollars or upwards.

ALEXANDER MACLURE,
ROBERT DALE OWEN,
GEORGE W. L. WHITE,
And others.

Proprietors,
New Harmony, Sept. 10th, 1836—20-12.

BANK CHECKS.
Newly patented on iron type
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.