

# GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

Saturday, November 5, 1836.

## PROPOSERS' CANDIDATE

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN WILLIAM M. HARRISON,  
of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS GRANGER,  
of New York.

FOR ELECTORS.

J. G. CLEVERLEY, of Orange County.  
M. G. CLARK, of Washington "  
HERMAN DECKER, of Knox "  
EDWARD McCARTY, of Franklin "  
MILTON STAFF, of Jefferson "  
A. W. WILLIAMS, of Wayne "  
A. W. MORRIS, of Marion "  
A. S. WHITE, of Tippecanoe "  
A. P. ANDREWS, of Laporte "

Mechanics, Farmers and Working men  
of Knox county.

On Monday next you will be called upon to elect the Electoral College of the State of Indiana. The voters of this county will sink their votes into the possession of the office of elector. Read and reflect well before casting your vote for Martin Van Buren, who in opposition to the *Free White Man's* cause, on this day twenty-five years since, led you to victory. You are asked to support Martin Van Buren, who has always been opposed to your interests. See his votes in the New York Convention in favor of negro suffrage, and against universal white suffrage. This is established by undeniable authority.

1st. *As to Negro Suffrage.*—In page 134 of the volume of the proceedings of the New York Convention, we find that Mr. Sanford introduced a motion to permit "Every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-one to have a vote." In page 202, we find Mr. Van Buren voting with Mr. Jay against this motion. The motion did not carry.

For proof of the same fact, see page 187 of Holland's Life of Van Buren.

Afterwards, a proposition was made to permit blacks and mulattoes to vote, who held real estate to the amount of \$250—and Mr. Van Buren voted and spoke in favor of this proposition. This fact may be found in page 176 of the Proceedings in the New York Convention, and also the same fact is stated in Mr. Van Buren's *Reasons*, in page 187 of Holland's Life of Van Buren.

2d. *As to preventing the People electing Sheriffs.*

On the 17th Sept. 1821, Mr. Van Buren introduced the following, to be adopted as a part of the new Constitution of New York, to wit:

"That the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the attorney general, Sheriffs, and all judicial officers." See the Proceedings in the N. Y. Convention, page 160.

3d. *As to preventing the People from electing their own Justices of the Peace.*

In page 322, of the Proceedings in Convention we find Mr. Van Buren introduced a section, providing that the Governor should appoint and commission Justices of the Peace on the recommendation of the supervisors of the counties and the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas. Examine the page, and see for yourself.

In page 321, just before introducing this section Mr. Van Buren said—

"Some have thought these magistrates ought to be elected; but he had at all times been opposed to their election."

The above are his identical words. See the book. You will also find the very same words in Holland's Life of Van Buren, in page 190, near the top of the page.

4th. *As to preventing a poor white man from voting who had only paid a road tax, and no other tax.*

In page 202, of the proceedings of the Convention, Gen. Root introduced a section, which, among other things, provided that if a man who had paid a tax, "on the highways" and no other tax, should have a right to vote. Mr. Talmadge moved to strike out these words, "on the highways" so that "Gen. Root's motion should not prevail." Mr. Van Buren supported the motion for striking out, and said—"the people were not prepared for universal suffrage."

Gen. Root replied, that if that clause was stricken out it would disfranchise a numerous class of persons, who ought to vote." [See page 275 of the volume of Proceedings.]—In page 282, the question was taken on striking out the words, "on the highways," and we find Mr. Van Buren's name recorded in favor of striking out, which went to prevent a poor white man from voting, if he had paid no other tax than a road tax. Here you have the book and the page where the above facts can be found.

5th. *As to preventing a poor man from voting who worked on highways, and was not a householder.*

In page 181, of Holland's Life of Van Buren, we find the fact distinctly admitted that Mr. Van Buren wished to add to the highway qualification "the further restriction" that the voter should also be a "householder."

But further—In pages 182, 183-184, and 185 of Holland's book, we find a long and warm speech of Van Buren in favor of this household qualification and this speech is taken from pages 365 and 368 of the proceedings in the N. Y. Convention

Farmers and Mechanics of Indiana! You now have these important facts before you and you can judge for yourselves, whether a man who is so much opposed to *Universal Suffrage*—so much opposed to the rights of the poor—and so favorable to negro suffrage—shall receive your votes for the highest office in your gift.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of Gen. Harrison, takes place this evening at the Hotel of G. W. Gould.

Our neighbor of the Western Sun has evidently applauded the treason of the *eighteen Van Buren electors* who refused to perform the duty for which they were chosen, with the avowed intention of producing a revolution because "the party" failed at the late election. That the people may see what an honest Grand Jury of Maryland, composed of a majority of Van Buren men, felt themselves bound to say on their oaths, we refer to the following Presentation:

### PRESENTMENT

Of the Eighteen Recalcitrant Electors,  
By the Grand Jury of Allegany county, Md.

The Grand Inquest for the body of Allegany county being about to return to their homes, deem it their duty, before they separate, to take some notice of the causes which have led to the present momentous and alarming crisis in the public affairs of our State. Certain individuals, entrusted by the people with the duty of appointing a Senate for the State, have refused to execute their trust, and have left the State without a Senate. The conduct of those men is without excuse or palliation—they intended to secure the triumph of a party, and failing in that, to subvert the Government, and endanger the public tranquility. The Grand Jurors do, therefore, present

Charles Macgill, Robert Wason, Casper Quinn, John Fisher, George Ellison, Ephraim Bell, Joshua Vassant, John Evans, Geo. A. Thomas, Saml. Sutton, Wash. Duval, Robert T. Keene, M. Fountain, Enoch George, John B. Thomas, Sprigg Harwood, Thos. Pope, Wesley Landrum, as *unfaithful public agents, and disturbers of the public peace.*

George McCulloch, Foreman, Alexander King, Mat's. Duckworth, Henry N. Shaw, Joseph Dilley, J. L. Browning, John Poland, John Watts, Robt. Lashley, Singleton Townshend, Hen. Brown, Peter Kriehbaum, George Stamp, Andrew Rice, Wm. Robinson, James McCarty, Joshua Knight, Thos. Beall, Hen. White, and Godfrey Fazenbaker.

Cumberland, Oct. 18, 1836.

[\*Those marked with a star (\*) are Van Buren men—being 11 of the 20 Jurors.]

The editors of the Indiana Journal propose to publish their paper twice a week during the ensuing session, which will be furnished to subscribers, during that time, at one dollar.

Can the honest Jackson men of Indiana, acquainted with *lucifer Whiteomb*, late of Bloomington, Monroe Co. read the following announcement without wonder? What will major Ketchum now say, and the party think? Will such a selection transfer one Jackson voter to Martin Van Buren? We could make some pointed comments on the "reward" of Mr. Whiteomb; but when some others, who have put in their equally well founded claims, in contempt of public opinion, meet their doom, it will then be time enough.

*Appointment by the President.*  
JAMES S. WHITEOMB of Indiana, is Commissioner of the General Land Office, from and after the 31st inst. in the place of Ethan A. Brown, who has resigned.

"THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES—May they never forget that to preserve their liberties, they must do their own voting and their own fighting."—Wm. Henry Harrison.

### Fellow-citizens of Knox County:

On Monday next you are called upon to exercise a right and perform a duty, which involves your character, rights, and interests as republican freemen. An old friend devoted to your welfare, now begs leave to say a few words to inspire vigilance and care.

It is conceived to be unnecessary, if it were not too late, to say much—with some knowledge of the candidates, and of all that concerns you dependent upon the result, (possibly the continuance of our republican government,) you should in the spirit of the noble sentiment expressed by Gen. Harrison's toast above adopted for my text, freely exercise your right of suffrage in the choice of a chief Magistrate, which you cannot again do until the year 1840.

The patriot and soldier W. H. Harrison, your Governor thirty-five years ago, and the commander-in-chief of the N. W. Territory at the glorious battle of Tippecanoe, (of which Monday will be the anniversary,) and *Martin Van Buren*, a lawyer of New York, who never met his country's enemies on the battle field, or performed even one solitary action to endanger his name to the American people, are two candidates to be voted for. General Harrison has been brought before you by his acknowledged merit in the dispassionate and unthought judgments of freemen—Van Buren has been brought before you by a caucus of office-holders, and mere party aspirants. If you have bestowed the reflection and inquiry proper to a right discharge of duty by yourselves as citizens of Indiana, and to the Union as independent freemen, your government will enjoy happiness, peace and prosperity—your government will again become in practice what it is in theory—Your free institutions will be perpetuated, and your President, disdaining to be the head of a sinister faction of caucus intriguers, will be the enlightened head, and true representation of the U. S. States; but if on the contrary, heedless of consequences you abandon your rights and interests to the delusive promptings of party feeling, it can in the end only prostrate our happy Union, by encouraging the destruction of liberty protected by fixed laws, and character founded upon just principles, which all of us in time would deplore. It is not conceived to be necessary to revive pictures so recently presented, of the meritorious services of Gen. Harrison, and the many blemishes in the character, and zig-zag principles of Van Buren; and the policy that each of them would pursue in the exalted station as bearing upon you, is distinctly evidenced by the liberal, tolerant, and friendly aid the old Hero has always offered us, in direct contrast with the contracted and partisan schism of Van Buren, who has already, the condemnation too of Gen. Jackson who signed the bill for distributing the surplus money in the Treasury, intimated, that if he succeeds he will retain the money, and defeat the object of that beneficial law.

We must be wide awake. We must slumber no longer. Now is the time to drive off the intriguers—a tide of sentiment is with us, equal to the current of the Wabash river. Not a State of importance during the whole summer, that has not more than met our expectations, Pennsylvania excepted—but now the People are aroused and aroused. The Ohio news will make every Whig heart in the Keystone beat with gladness. Joyous music will be the as the peal of victory meets peal on the cliffs of the Alleghenies. The whole, the mighty West is coming—Western Pennsylvania has done her duty. Ohio has gloriously sustained her illustrious Harrison. Kentucky has not left even a foothold for Van Buren upon her patriotic soil. Tennessee is coming. The first to bring forward the "Hero of New Orleans" will be the first to shake off his dictation. Even Missouri and Illinois must follow the great Western current. A tide is setting there, and it is flowing onward, leaving our Southern shores, and spending itself in the North.

Fellow Citizens of Knox—your feelings and your pride, should be roused in this contest. Although it is almost certain your state will do her duty, you stand peculiarly responsible. Remember the boast of Van Buremen and the sneers of their hiring editors at the unexpected result in August, as well as the attempted injury of your favorite, and yourselves, protracted thereon. The Van Buren central committee have recently published a bombast address, and tell the world, that "At Vincennes where he (Harrison) resided, while Governor of this territory, at the last August election, his candidature for elector was defeated by a respectable majority. Even the sold settlers" would not rally to his support. Such facts as these are sufficient to prove his unpopularity and unfitness for office."

But if on the contrary, heedless of consequences you abandon your rights and interests to the delusive promptings of party feeling, it can in the end only prostrate our happy Union, by encouraging the destruction of liberty protected by fixed laws, and character founded upon just principles, which all of us in time would deplore. It is not conceived to be necessary to revive pictures so recently presented, of the meritorious services of Gen. Harrison, and the many blemishes in the character, and zig-zag principles of Van Buren; and the policy that each of them would pursue in the exalted station as bearing upon you, is distinctly evidenced by the liberal, tolerant, and friendly aid the old Hero has always offered us, in direct contrast with the contracted and partisan schism of Van Buren, who has already, the condemnation too of Gen. Jackson who signed the bill for distributing the surplus money in the Treasury, intimated, that if he succeeds he will retain the money, and defeat the object of that beneficial law.

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The *Indiana "Globe"* paper re-echoes the same story to the people of the Union; and your votes alone can now show the opposition attempted, and rebuke a just character, to which, I trust, you are fairly entitled.

Monday is the day! let no man prove himself a delinquent—let every voter do his duty and attend the polls, for one vote may determine the result. Let us all vote as fellow-citizens and freemen, eager to promote our country's good. Let all past differences be laid aside; neither the men, nor the measures, which caused such differences are now before us. We all know Harrison to be faithful and enlightened; we know him as a soldier in the field, a statesman in the senate chamber, a patriot everywhere. Now what do we know of *Martin Van Buren*?—Just enough to place no confidence in him!—his opposition to Madison—his vote and party creed—his opposition to our wants, cannot be denied. He has no one quality worthy to bring him into competition with Gen. Harrison; and if he were a candidate to represent us, opposed to giving means to improve our national highway, and opposed to giving us our share of the surplus money, would any freeman of the county support him? Why then attempt to make such a politician President?

Fellow citizens I must close; victory will perch upon your cause if you try to deserve it. Let all awaken to the important consequences—let all stand forth, vote, respond to the shouts of Harrison's friends, and the result will be glorious beyond expression.

Ever yours,

OLD KNOX.

### THE CONTRAST.

In contrast with the infamous transaction charged upon Martin Van Buren, and which we published last week, we copy the following interesting circumstance from the Independent Democrat.

*The Contrast.*—A few years ago an aged but intelligent citizen of the West, because, by law, the owner of a very large and valuable plantation. The person who resided on the property, supposed it to be his own, but there was a flaw in his title, which threw the ownership upon the aged citizen first mentioned. We said that he was aged—he was also poor. He had been in many elevated, responsible stations in which he might have made a princely fortune, but he was too honest, and after a long series of public services, he retired to private life, like Aristotle, with no fortune but an unspiced name. This sudden lucky windfall made him wealthy, and secured him an old age of ease; but at the same time it stripped the former possessor of his all, and turned him and his family out upon the world. What did the old man do under these circumstances? He sought the former owner, and this conversation ensued:

"The Court has decided that your title is defective, and that I am the legal owner of the property on which you reside."

"I already know this, and am preparing to remove."

"Not stay where you are. You shall retain the property. I will not take advantage of a legal quibble to rob your family of their fortune."

"What will you give up the property? But you are yourself old and poor."

"Yes, but after having thus far sustained a reputation untarnished by a single act of injustice, I will not now make myself wealthy at the expense of a troubled conscience. An honest poverty is no disgrace, and ill-gotten wealth is no honor. Keep your estate. I will have nothing to do with it."

*Reader, who was this man of more than Roman probity? IT WAS WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.*

*From the Washington Mirror.*

*Highly Important.*—There can be no doubt as to the following valuable information. We extract it from the Independent Democrat, and sincerely hope that it has had a good effect on the election.

HUZZA!—JACKSON IS OUT FOR HARRISON.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman at Washington to a citizen of Philadelphia.

"It appears that we are to have Harrison for the next President. Virginia and Maryland are safe; the whole South is going against Van Buren."

I must make you acquainted with an important fact which has recently transpired. PRESIDENT JACKSON was lately asked his opinion on a political subject relating to the present Presidential controversy, and distinctly declared that he took no part in the game. He said that some editors and corrupt men, principally office-holders, had attempted to make it appear that he was perverting his high functions to electioneer for Van Buren; it was false, and he defied any one to prove it. He said he was friendly to Van Buren, but that Van Buren had been well rewarded, and he (Jackson) would not urge his claims against those of a brave and an honest defender of his country's rights. HARRISON'S services, said he, are immense, and THEY MERIT REWARD."

[We do believe it.—Ed.]

"Martin Van Buren is rich. Gen. Harrison is poor. Martin Van Buren sued a revolutionary soldier for his land in Oswego, N. Y., at Sheriff's sale, which (Martin Van Buren) bought in at a trifling price and sold not long since for several hundred thousand dollars! Gen. Harrison devoted his youth and manhood, his intellect and strength, for the welfare of America; he has discharged the duties of soldier, general and civilian, and assisted the needy out of his own poor purse. If Martin Van Buren is the democrat, we want no such democracy. If Harrison is the federalist, may heaven send a hail storm of such federalists!"

*Corydon Investigator.*

*Minority Offices.*—The treasury presses approving with one accord the outrageous revolutionary measure of the Jackson Van Buren electors of Maryland, affect to do so upon the ground that the Whig electors, constituting the majority, were chosen by a minority of the votes of the people. Now, it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. Suppose, then, that we apply it to Mr. Van Buren. In the autumn of 1828, he was elected Governor of this state by a minority of the people of several thousands. Yet he did not decline the station, but at once assumed the cares, the responsibilities, and the salary of office. So, also, as Vice President. He was chosen by a minority of the popular vote to the extent of nearly two hundred thousand. And yet we have never heard a whisper from any of his patriotic friends, of the impropriety of his taking upon himself the duties of the office.

The Vincennes Sun, of Saturday last, states that the Georgia election for Congressmen has resulted in favor of the Van Buren party. How does our worthy brother know that? At the latest accounts thirty-eight counties had not been heard from, but in fifty-three counties the Whig majority was about 2,500. Does that look like a Van Buren triumph? Like friend Livingston's "cheering intelligence" from Ohio, published in the Extra Democrat, it is designed to keep up the spirits of the party in Indiana. It will make a good enough Morgan till after the election."

*Wabash Courier.*

Bicknell's Reporter has the following paragraph. No other Philadelphia paper makes mention of the report:

"We understand from good authority, that the Directors of the Bank of the U. States have in contemplation to propose to our State Legislature, at their next session, to abandon their charter, providing the bonus which has been paid to the State, be returned to the Bank."

The Whigs can defeat Mr. Van Buren in this State if they try. The western counties will give us larger majorities than ever. The River counties will be nearly divided, and the Locs force candidates will receive about 10,000 votes. Nothing can prevent our success, if we only take the advantage of the glorious opportunity now offered us.—*Ab. Ab.*

*Miss Stepped for debt.*—The Natchez Courier of the 24th of Sept. states that the horses and carriages serving for the north-

ern mail of that place, have been seized for the debts of the contractor, and that it is uncertain when it will be recommended.

The New York Times says that Georgia has gone the "right way." There is no doubt of that fact. Van Buren has been tossed in a blanket, and Don Quixote, alias the times, cannot, though he may thunder over the wall, save poor little Kinderhook Sancho.

*Grain in the United States.*—The following is taken from a late number of the Fredricksburg Arena—

Much curiosity has been exhibited to know the average annual amount of grain produced in the United States. There is no data which enables us to arrive at an accurate result, but the following table is said presents as close an approximation as the circumstances of the case will permit—

Indian Corn	100,000,000
Wheat	50,000,000
Rye	20,000,000
Oats	20,000,000
Barley	1,000,000

*Stuttering is declared curable* by the use of the Demagogue. We believe it. If any person, with an impediment in his speech, can pronounce the above word three times in succession, and keep his tongue again. At all times is no remedy equal to this. It will cure, and will speak more plainly than any other.

*Gen. Goristiza.*—The National Gazette of last evening says, that the Mexican minister, before the return of the President from Tennessee, considered his mission as terminated, in consequence of the persistence of the Government in the order under which General Gaines entered the Mexican territory. His departure, however, was postponed at the request of the Secretary, until the return of the President, when negotiations were renewed without success. Senor Goristiza, being unable to obtain the recall of Gen. Gaines, merely awaits his passports in order to return home. We cannot but express our surprise, in common with an intelligent contemporary, that the public should have no official information on this subject.

*Cure for Cholera.*—A foreign newspaper describes two cases of cholera in a very advanced stage, cured by immersion for half an hour in a very warm saturated solution of common salt. The body, which was approaching to black, gradually resumed its natural color, supposed to be produced by the absorption of the salt through the pores of the skin, opened by the heat and stimulus of the salt.

*Not.*—In 1832, a man in the last stage of cholera at the Salt Works, Syracuse, ordered himself covered over with hot salt in one of the pans and got well.

*N. F. Star.*

*Punctuality of Washington.*—The following anecdote of Washington is related in the Baltimore "Chronicle."

"I have heard it stated as an anecdote of Gen. Washington, who resided on his estate near Alexandria, that his hour for voting was 12 o'clock—this punctuality was proverbial. On one election day it rained tremendously, and several persons about the inn remarked, 'We fear that the general will not come in to-day.' However, as the clock struck 12, the general's carriage appeared in sight, covered with mud, and the horses like drowned rats. He immediately alighted, handed in his vote, and then went into the inn, where he took a snack and a glass of wine with his friends, one of whom remarked, 'we were afraid this boisterous day would have prevented you from coming to town as usual.' The general's facetious reply was, 'Did you ever know George Washington to neglect his duty.'"

*Real estate in Buffalo.*—Three years ago a gentleman sold a piece of ground for six dollars a foot, and made an hundred per cent. in the trade. Since then the purchaser has been offered one hundred and fifty dollars a foot for the same land, and refused it. It would bring that under the hammer even in the present hard times. A piece of land on the Terrace, sold two years ago for 1,200 dollars. It was lately resold for 12,000 dollars. A short time since a lot on the flat was sold at a considerable advance on the spring prices; the cash payment down being 10,000 dollars. During the past six weeks we have heard of a good number sales, and uniformly at an advance.

*Wabash Courier.*

MARRIED.—On the 11th ult. at the Catholic Cathedral at St. Louis, Mo. by the Rev. Mr. Lutz, Mr. FRANKLIN BREWER Merchant of Vicksburg, Miss., to Mrs. ROSA GRAMETER, of St. Louis, both formerly of this place.

## ESTRAYS.

TAKEN up by W. C. Fullerton, living in Decker township Knox County, on the 25th of October, 1836, one red Stag with some white in his face, belly and tale, supposed to be four years old or past. Appraised to fourteen dollars.

Also, one brown Steer with some white in his face and belly, supposed to be three years old or past, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised to thirteen dollars, by Ezra Chapman and Daniel J. Putnam, before us this 25th day of October 1836. JAS. S. EDWARDS, J. P. R. C. 23-36.

## NOTICE.

ALL debts, whether by bond and mortgage, note or account due the Wabash Insurance Co., must be paid on or before the 1st day of January next, or suit will be brought immediately after. By order of the Directors. S. P. STRIKER, Sec'y. Oct. 29th, 1836—13-47.

## LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE R. JUDAH will in future reside in Vincennes, and practice law in partnership with Sam'l Judah.

Nov. 1st, 1836—13-35.

## NOTICE.

WING to a sheep-dominant in getting up my Cattle, out of the range, the sale will be postponed.

JOHN MYERS.

Nov. 24, 1836—23-21.

## New Goods.

JUST received an additional supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, together with our former stock, makes it complete, and renders it equal to any in the place, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers. Those wishing to get out before the season, might better give us a call. R. SMITH & Co. Vincennes, Nov. 1836—23-47.

## SADDLE TREES.

18 Doz. Saddle Trees, (assorted) just received and for sale R. SMITH & Co. Vincennes, Nov. 1836—23-47.

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Smith & Carson, are again requested to call and settle their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given. We will take in exchange for debts, of goods, Corn or Pork at the market price. R. SMITH & Co. Vincennes, Nov. 2d, 1836—23-47.

## CHICKASAW.

NOTICE! NOTICE! AM requested to inform the Trading Community, that the Steam Boat Chickasaw, will run the ensuing season, as a regular Wabash Trader to New Orleans, commencing as soon as the Wabash is sufficiently high. Polite patronage is respectfully solicited. W. L. MILMAN. Graysville, Ill's, Oct. 24th, 1836—23-41.

## Great Bargains!!

SALE OF LOIS In the Town of DICKSBURG

On Friday the 9th day of December, 1836.

THIS Town is beautifully situated on White River, in Knox County, Ia., about one mile below the "Old Station," on that great thoroughfare leading from Vincennes to Evansville, and midway between Vincennes and Princeton. It is indeed the only eligible site for a town from the mouth of White River to the Falls. Steam boats can reach this point whenever they can the Grand Rapids of the Wabash, consequently when convenient store-houses are erected there is no doubt but that the place will become a depot for the merchandise consigned to Vincennes and other points above that is now so often detained at the Grand Rapids. The proprietors however think it unnecessary to enumerate other advantages; all they ask of those desiring to purchase town property, is that they should examine and judge for themselves, and they will have no fear of the result.

The terms will be 10 per cent down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest from date, if not paid at maturity.

THOS. DICK, AND W. PURCELL, sen. Proprietors.

The Evansville Journal will please insert this till the time of sale, and forward its account to this office for settlement. Vincennes, Oct. 20th, 1836—23-51.

## IRON & PLOUGH PLATES.

JUST received 6 tons assorted bar iron, and 225 plough plates, for sale by BURTCH & HEBERD. Vincennes, Nov. 1st, 1836—23-47.

## CORN SHELLERS AND BUCKETS.

JUST received 4 corn shellers, and 8 doz. Pittsburgh buckets, for sale by BURTCH & HEBERD. Vincennes, Nov. 1st, 1836—23-47.

## CHEESE AND CANDLES.

JUST received 1,000 lbs. western reserve cheese 40 boxes candles, 100 pieces paper, langues, for sale by BURTCH & HEBERD. Vincennes, Nov. 1st, 1836—23-47.

## GUNNEY BAGS.

EXPECTED in a few days 7,000 gunney bags, which will be sold low by BURTCH & HEBERD. Vincennes, Nov. 1st, 1836—23-47.

## NEW GOODS.

BURTCH & HEBERD. HAVE just received their fall goods purchased in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, with care, and will exchange them for cash, good credit, wheat, rye, corn, pork, flaxseed, beans, horses, and all other line goods, jeans and linseys, &c., cotton and linens 3 cents per lb. Vincennes, Nov. 1st, 1836—23-47.

## EDWARDS-PORT Steam-Mill.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Steam Mill is now in successful operation, having started two saws on the 18th inst. CHAMBERS, ROBERTSON & Co. Oct. 27th, 1836—23-47.