

GAZETTE. VINCENTS. SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1837.

The Engineer employed to make the necessary survey, preparatory to the draining of the morass on the East and South East of town, is now here engaged in the work. We ought to have noticed this improvement, which reflects so much credit upon the spirit and enterprise of the Borough officers, before. The Gentleman (Mr. Van Smith) whose services have been engaged, is one in whom we place all confidence, and who is well qualified for the duties. We understand that a canal will be cut into the Wabash river from the upper end of the prairie, through the Swamp, of sufficient dimensions to drain the whole, terminating about five miles below town. It is a work of some magnitude, but the corporation have the necessary means to accomplish it, and the whole will be completed the present season. It is an improvement which will not only reclaim a large tract of fertile and productive land (about thousands of acres) now useless, and bring into cultivation the principal part of the morasses, but it will also destroy any existing prejudices against the health of the town, from this cause which may be unjustly and erroneously entertained by visitors and emigrants.

In addition to the above, the Borough Trustees are carrying out gradually the projected works, which will give an entire new appearance to the town, and many other improvements are in a state of forwardness calculated to render it one of the most flourishing in the country.

The emigration to this country is unprecedented. Population is rapidly on the increase—valuable land is every day being cleared, and the spirit of enterprise and improvement so long dormant, has been awakened, and kindled afresh, giving a new impulse to every branch of business. Strangers who are looking for a situation, healthily and thriving, should not pass this by—there will find a constant advantage that but few towns in the West possess.

We have received the first number of the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, a periodical work published monthly, in Philadelphia, at \$2 per annum. Edited by WILLIAM B. EMMISON. The contents of this number furnish a large body of original matter than is contained in any similar monthly publication in the United States, and the articles are not only well written, but are interesting. It is really worth its name to be so generally agreeable both, and as such we recommend it to the favorable notice of the public.

JOHN DUMONT, Esq. Candidate for Governor, addressed the people of this place on Thursday last. As far as we could judge, his remarks made a favorable impression on his hearers.

A number of individuals anxious to collect the many interesting events in the history of the State of Vincennes and its vicinity—desires that they should be preserved in some authentic shape, and suitable for the history of the city and colonization of Vincennes for a great length of time, and to be permanently connected with the history of the whole Western country, and to be a useful and interesting instruction and amusement—presented at the office of Samuel Hill, Esq., on the 15th day of July, 1837, to organize a "Society to be called the Vincennes Historical and Antiquarian Society." To accomplish these objects.

On motion of Samuel Hill, James P. Drake was unanimously called to the chair, and Geo. R. Gibson appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, the chairman made the election of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing year.

On motion of Samuel Hill, the Society proceeded to the election of officers—whereupon John Badollet was unanimously elected President, Samuel Hill Vice President, Geo. R. Gibson Secretary and Amner T. Ellis Corresponding Secretary.

On motion of Samuel Hill, it was Resolved that a Committee of three be elected to draft and report a Constitution for the Society, and that they report the same on the 25th day of this month—which resolution having passed in the affirmative, Henry M. Shaw, Samuel Hill and Thos. P. O'Brien were elected to prepare and report the same.

On motion of H. M. Shaw, it was Resolved that a Committee of two be elected to visit upon the Editors of the public Journals in Vincennes, and request them to publish the proceedings of this meeting, which having been adopted, Nicholas Harper and P. Vega McKee, were elected said committee.

On motion of Samuel Hill, it was unanimously Resolved that the thanks of this meeting be presented to Gen. Drake for his services as chairman on the present occasion.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet again on Saturday the 29th inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. C. G. R. GIBSON, Secretary.
J. P. DRAKE, Chairman.

How, John Law.—The Vincennes Gazette speaks of this gentleman as the Van Buren candidate for congress. The Gazette must have been mistaken. John Law cannot be a Van Burenite—and we will prove it.

At the time the election of United States Senator was pending, which resulted in the election of Gen. Tipton, John Law was a candidate in opposition to the General. It was whispered about among the white members of the legislature that John Law's political integrity was little doubtful—and that in case Mr. Van Buren should ever be a candidate for the presidency, John Law would probably support him. A personal and political friend of Mr. Law went to him and candidly told him what was said, and that the report was operating much to his prejudice. Mr. Law, extremely requested his friend, a gentleman whose veracity and honor are above all doubt—to contradict the report, and say to his white friends that, *under no circumstances could he ever support Mr. Van Buren for his presidency*, speaking of him, at the same time, in the most degrading terms. We pay you of the Gazette to do Mr. Law justice, and no more call him the Van Buren candidate for congress.—*Bourville Journal*.

Ave, ave, friend Town, this may be true. The times are changing and some such change will come. Rest assured, John Law is now hailed, received and acknowledged by the Vincennes as their true legitimate candidate for Congress in this district, and as one of the faithful, will be supported by the party. Pray what does the "Collins Dog" think of this political snare?

The Vincennes Antiquarian and Historical Society, met this evening at 8 o'clock at the office of Samuel Hill, Esq.

One of the Whig candidates for Congress in the Vincennes District, is, we understand, John Law. The only candidate now before the people are the Hon. John Ewing, a Whig, and John Law, Esq., a Van Buren man.

There is, we are told, no doubt of Mr. Ewing's success. His majority can hardly be less than 1000; it may greatly exceed that number. His fellow-citizens appreciate his eminent merit. He has had some experience in Congress, and we know that he is regarded at Washington city as one of the most efficient members that have ever been sent from the State of Indiana.

Ind. Journal.

The Washington Globe, finding that the administration notion of an exclusive metallic currency has been blown sky-high, looks out after the following fashion:

"Neither President Jackson, President Van Buren, Colonel Benton, nor any other, holding a position to give weight to his views, as representing those of the Democracy, ever proposed a currency exclusively metallic."

Now the Globe knows this declaration to be false. It knows perfectly well, that Col. Benton and his party have proposed a currency exclusively metallic."

It knows that they have proposed such a currency a thousand times. It knows, that, they have insisted upon such a currency, not only earnestly but ferociously. The following is an extract from Mr. Benton's last letter, published only a few weeks ago:

"We owe a debt of gratitude to Gen. Jackson for particularly teaching the country the great lesson that we can do infinitely better without paper-money than with them."

Will the Globe now dare to repeat the calumnious assertion that neither Mr. Benton nor any other prominent member of the Van Buren party has ever proposed a metallic currency to the exclusion of all bank paper?—*Louisville Jour.*

Deadly Torpedo!
SOUTH HANOVER, INDIANA, IN 1835.

We have been permitted to make the following extract, from a letter received yesterday, from Jas. Kemper to his father, P. H. Kemper of Cottage Farm, dated SOUTH HANOVER, July 8, 1837.

"I sit down in haste to give you some account of a scene the most terrific and appalling I have ever witnessed! Our village that yesterday was peaceful and cheerful is now in ruins. Yesterday evening about 6 o'clock the heavens were the appearance of a coming storm, and in our hour a most fearful tempest burst upon us, sweeping over our village in devastation."

"I praised her a merciful God, not in death. The scene was terrific, beyond my powers of description. The boarding house here has the whole of one end and torn out. Mr. Young's store, a substantial brick building, is a heap of ruins—Dr. Mathew's house is taken off at the ends—the house in which Mr. Bishop lived, on the hill, is torn to fragments—one end of Col. Morrow's house is torn to pieces—the college roof is riddled, and the wing level almost with the ground, and about one fourth of the eastern wall of the main building lying scattered over the earth—Professor Niles' house is torn up from its very foundation, the very floors and sills are carried away—all the furniture and the professor's library are totally lost. Mr. Butler occupied the house, fortunately there were none of them at home. The steam saw mill is destroyed. These are but some of the principal losses some ten or fifteen other buildings, dwellings, out-houses, shops, &c. are destroyed. Trees of all sizes and kinds are torn up and dashed to atoms. There are but few buildings in the place, especially in the northern and central parts, of it, where all the most important buildings are; that are not raked and seriously injured. The streets are covered with fragments. This was the work of certainly less than five minutes."

Yet wonderful as it appears, amidst the crash of falling buildings, the fury of the bursting tempest, the peals of thunder, and the vivid glare of lightning, not a soul in Hanover or its vicinity was either killed or seriously injured."

Cincinnati Gazette.

Flying Artillery.
AS EXHIBITION.—A Frenchman in the Texian army, a scheming, inventive half crazy soul, lately made an experiment of what he called flying artillery, which in the sequel well nigh cost him his life.

In the first place the Frenchman purchases a mule, on his back he places a six pound cannon, heavily loaded. The muzzle of the cannon, was pointed in an opposite direction from the head of the mule. Whether the mule would preserve his head, refractory, and unwilling to advance head first towards the enemy, or whether the Gal thought he could do better by backing up, towards some "deadly innocent branch," we know not. It might have been intended as a kind of stern charger for aught we know.

Having fully equipped himself, our hero started for a place where he understood some hostile Comanches were lying in ambush. Planning his force, consisting of himself, cannon and mule on the summit of a hill which commanded a thickly wooded Indians were supposed to be lurking, he assumed a hostile position by turning the tail of his mule in that direction from whence he expected and was anxiously waiting an assault.

There he kept his ground for a long time without any manifestations of an attack. At length his small stock of patience was entirely exhausted and finding that no attack was to be made upon him by animate, he determined upon giving his inanimate creation a small sample of his flying artillery, just by way of flyer. He pointed his six pounder in the direction of the thicket, took his bearings, made his calculations, and blazed away.

Balls, slugs, &c. went down one side of the hill with the greatest velocity—Frenchman, mule and six pounder just as fast down the other—the recoil of the cannon being so great that it sent the mule down the hill with the swiftness of lightning, whether he would or no. On finally bringing up, after having run entirely down the first hill and half way up another, the Frenchman began to collect his scattered senses—finding himself alive, he broke out with "sacre! I wonder how many dom Iogen I kill. By gar, de next time I try my grand experiment, I will get me one mule vat vont run away as though the diable was after him. His artillery he fly to quick." We have not heard whether he has made any further experiments with his "flying artillery."—*N. O. Picayune.*

Death of Nathaniel Bacon.
The venerable and virtuous NATHANIEL BACON, of North Carolina, is no more. The Warrenton Reporter of Saturday last contains the following announcement of his decease:

"It is with feelings of deep regret we have to announce the death of the Hon. NATHANIEL BACON; he departed this life at his residence in this county, on Thursday morning, last, the 20th of June, in the 84th year of his age."

Mr. BACON was a member of one of the other branch of Congress without intermission, almost from the formation of the present government down to the year 1829, when he voluntarily retired to private life, only to emerge from it subsequently, for a short period, to assist in the convention of his native State in revising the constitution. During the long term, and through all the exciting periods, of his public life, though always a conspicuous and influential party man, no one, of any party, ever questioned his integrity or the purity of his motives, and he has descended to the tomb full of years and with universal respect.

National Intelligencer.

Look out for Horse-Thieves.
Several horses have been recently stolen from this vicinity by one or more of a gang of thieves which infest the country at this time. That an organized band of desperadoes exist for that purpose, we have no doubt, and they are now paying a visit to the Wabash Valley. It would be well to keep a sharp look-out to stable doors and enclosures, especially about these horse-stealing times. Every County should have a well-organized force to hunt down the marauders—to recover stolen animals, and apply the law to offenders. By a notice in this week's paper, it will be seen that such an association is about to be formed here.

Wabash Courier.

The Way is Open to All.
Miss Martineau, in her recent work on this country, says that the only unhappy young gentlemen in our Northern States, are those who are born to a fortune. Well, there is "more truth than poetry" in this. Let those who have no other fortune than their hands, think of it. There is a free road open to them. Almost every great name that has adorned the world, has been won by personal effort—unaided by the fortune's power of wealth, or the mushroom force of birth. Young men of our country, go up this road. Go up it, by your own exertions, for you will never succeed by any other. Rely upon nothing else, for all else may fail you.

To our contemplation, there is no spectacle more worthy of admiration than a virtuous young man, advancing himself in the esteem of the good and worthy, by his own exertions. His industry is unceasing—his deportment modest and unassuming. His principles are fixed—his integrity unflinching. He practices these cardinal virtues for the love of them—and others love him for their practice. He sits and meditates on his very hand. Man-kind are interested in his successes, for he may become the depository of the power which our fathers exercise. He may sit in the high places—giving laws to the country and wisdom to the age.

We would not destroy the hey-day of youth. There is a natural buoyancy to youth that should be indulged. But it should be cherished only in useful, manly, refined amusements. Amid the intelligent society of virtuous females, young men should seek relaxation from the cares of the counting house, and the toils of the workshop. Here will their affections be purified, their manners refined. If the mistress of the mansion approve it let the young join the merry dance to wit, an avigorous race to their physical powers."

Young men, shun se, you would the plague, those who deride the society of virtuous females. There is a moral pestilence in the very atmosphere they breathe. If they loved virtue, they would love virtuous society. It is a sure proof that they knew themselves too well to enter where virtue and refinement alone diffuse their refulgent light. Seek society above yourself, but enter not that which is beneath you, either intelligence, refinement or virtue.

More young men are ruined in our times, by bad associations, than from all other causes combined. When the novice enters a *saloon*, he soon catches the prevailing spirit. If drinking and carousing prevail he drinks and carouses. He will not be laughed at because he cannot swallow as much wine as his fellows, and if they partake of "the strong drink that maketh mad," he shows his strength of head in swallowing the same potations. If others gamble, he gambles. As they descend to the lowest vices, in a spirit of bravado he sinks down with them—even to the very depths of pollution—until he hangs upon society, a pest and a nuisance.

instead of an honor and an ornament, as he might have been, had he not met ruin in the bewildering, contaminating, blighting influences of *pernicious associations*.

When we behold a young man capable of resisting all such temptations, we watch his steps in profound admiration. We look upon him as a bright promise to human liberty. Morality shall hail him her champion. Religion will exult in his defence. He shall sit in the high places of the Republic—and his name shall endure.

*When a monumental marble
Hath crumbled with its scroll.*

Ladies' Celebration on the Fourth.
The ladies of Barre, a flourishing town in Massachusetts, spent a part of the 4th of July in a national tea-drinking. "The ladies of the town" says the Barre Gazette, "to the number of about 120—old and young, married and single, without distinction of party, celebrated Independence on Tuesday afternoon last, under a hospitable roof the Common. An appropriate entertainment was provided by Mr. Wheelock, suited to the fastidious tastes of the fair creatures, and we are right glad to learn, that they conducted with great propriety and had a very social happy time; notwithstanding the smallest part of their polity resulted from the self-satisfaction of having sarcastically toasted the old Bachelors, without fear, favor or friendship, until those of their present had become fairly brown." We submit a few sentiments given on the joyous occasion:

"Old Bachelors—May they be on a bed of nettles, sit alone on a wooden stool, eat alone on a wooden trestle, and be their own *Kierke* snails."

"Industry of the Young Ladies of Barre—always want to be engaged."

"Matrimony—The truth and essence of life: love at home, unity abroad, and consistency at all times and in all conditions."

"The Old Bachelor like the Thorn Hedge—neither blossoms nor fruit render it useful or ornamental, but it is a scourge to all creatures."

We sent our Devil with a toast but the little Satan didn't get a hearing at the table—so here we lay ladies—

"The Fair Sex—Like the slaveholders of the South, they boast their love of liberty, while they are constantly holding thousands in chains."—*N. Y. Express.*

Singular Case of Poisoning.
Some time since a young woman in Mobile, aged only 12 was married to an Italian named Andrea, aged 50. The strangeness of so dissimilar a union was accounted for by some, who said the mother originally came to Mobile with a circus, under the name of the Italian, who carried out to throw her into prison, but gave her an antidote, if receiving the daughter for his wife. As it may, they lived very unhappily, he became jealous of a young man living in the house, and beat his wife, and it is said he beat her mother also. The young man was taken sick, and one evening some gruel was prepared for Andrea, of which he ate heartily, and so did the young man, they both died soon after in great agony; and a young woman living in the house was also taken sick. The gruel was analyzed, and found to contain arsenic. It was proved that Andrea's young wife, who only 13, purchased some arsenic. She was sent to prison, and confessed that she bought the arsenic for the purpose of killing rats, and the supposition that some arsenic was put into the gruel by mistake, instead of salt. So stands the case at present.

A new species of water-craft was launched from the bank of the river, opposite Fort Schuyler, between this city and Troy, on Saturday afternoon. It was built under the superintendence of Mr. Burden, who is the inventor and owner, we believe, and is designed for the navigation of the river, and especially the shallow parts of it below and above Albany. The hull measures some 200 feet in length, and is of the ordinary width of modern built steamboats of the large class, and quite sharp at either end. Its peculiarity consists in its being entirely flat at the bottom—having a flat sole, formed with light, timber, fastened together crosswise, forming a sort of a substantial frame work for the outer covering, and a support for the machinery and the upper deck. It was built in a short time, we understand, and a regular experience completed with the cost of ordinary boats, water is the room below generally sacrificed to symmetry of construction, or to the notion (whether founded or not remains to be seen) that round and oblique surfaces present least resistance. The novelty of the construction of this boat was in keeping with the manner in which it was launched, which was sideways—its broadside taking the full force of its passage into the water.

Albany Argus.

Ship Eastern Postponed.—The Governor of the State of Maine has issued the following general order:

STATE OF MAINE.
Bank Quarters,
August, June 27, 1837.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 57.

Yellow Soldiers.—The soil of our State has been invaded. One of our citizens, while in the performance of duty required by law, was arrested within the territory of Maine, and carried to an adjacent foreign province, where he now remains incarcerated within the walls of a prison. Thence, but a repetition of former acts of injustice—compelled under the authority of the British government to New Brunswick.

The integrity of the State must be preserved. Maine looks to the General Government for redress.

Our citizens must be secure within our limits, and it may be found necessary to bring forth military power to give that protection, which they are entitled.

The commander-in-chief, therefore, calls upon the militia to hold themselves ready to obey such orders as the security of our citizens and the honor of the State may require.

By the Commander-in-Chief.
A. B. THOMSON, Adjutant general.

The circumstances, which will be recollected, have given rise to this order, were the arrest by Capt. McLaughlin, the agent for the British Government, of an American citizen of the name of E. J. Gandy at Malakassy, where he was acting under an authority given him by the State of Maine.

It is a great pity that the President of the United States did not settle this long vexed question during his week's residence at Windsor Castle.

Lofty Language and Lovely Ears.—A general of the militia, who received his commission, as many more do, from any ability to command, thus addressed his men in buckram, holding Scott's Tactics in one hand, and Blair's Rhetoric in the other: "The commissioned officers will simultaneously advance four paces in front—forward march!" Upon this, a ragged plebeian, far on the left, unseen the while, broke out with—"General Simon Tingly told me to tell you as how he could not come till he had caught his horse!"

The Indiana Herald.

Anti-Cattle Chooser.—Is the term applied to a tarred rope, to remove obstructions in the throat of animals, apples, potatoes, &c. The public are indebted to Paine Wingate, a highly respectable farmer of Maine, for the suggestion. He takes a tarred rope an inch in diameter, and six feet long untwists three or four inches at the end, and leaves a tuft of it loose, in order to make a kind of ball or swab-like end; and this he covers with a piece of linen or canvas, and winds it tightly and smoothly with yarn. When the obstruction may be forced into the stomach without injury to the beast, it is better than a cart-whip, or an elastic cane with a docket of tow, which we see recommended in the English books.

Western Plough Boy.

The cut direct.—Mr. Van Buren's people are giving the go-by to the ex-President's delusions. The Georgetown Metropolitan speaks of that great State paper in the following terms, which contrasted with "other enough," the *Rock of Ages*, "our almost sainted," the greatest & best, &c. are almost direct disparagement.

A couple of gentlemen at Springfield, Mass., advertise they are "the most distinguished paper manufacturers in the United States. Ought they not to except the administration."

Louisville Jour.

Small Change.—A Mrs. Cent, in Wisconsin, has presented her husband with four little Cents, two male and two female.—*N. Y. Express.*

He that marries a widow will often have a dead man's head thrown in his dish.

Ind. Herald.

Brick should always be wet before they are laid.—A wall twelve inches thick built with good mortar, with bricks well soaked is stronger than one sixteen inches thick with dry bricks. The bricks are saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture necessary to the crystallization, but will unite chemically with the mortar, and become almost as solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are laid dry, they absorb all the moisture from the mortar, and leave it too dry to harden.

Philadelphia Mirror.

A friend requested us to publish the following:

Gettin' cure for the Diarrhea.
Parch a half pint of Rice until it is perfectly brown—boil it down, as rice is usually done—eat it slowly, and it will stop the worst Diarrhea in a few hours.

Ind. Journal.

Navigation of the Wisconsin.—The Free Press, printed at Mineral Point, states, that two steamboats the *Science* and *Envy*, had ascended as high as Helena, and that one of them had gone as far up as the Portage, without meeting the ordinary difficulties to be encountered in the navigation of new streams of even larger dimensions.

Missouri Republican.

The established seat of Government. for the Wisconsin Territory is said to be improving rapidly. About six persons arrived in one week, and are now engaged in putting up temporary accommodations for the workmen to be employed in the erection of the public buildings.

Missouri Republican.

From the New York Com. Ad.
Steamboat Wrecked.—A ship from the office of the Albany Evening Journal states that the passengers which arrived in the rail road cars yesterday afternoon, report that the steam boat Monroe, which sailed from Buffalo on the 19th June, had been wrecked near the Upper Lakes.

She had on board, at the time between four and five hundred persons, the greater part of whom are said to have been lost. The Monroe was a beautiful new boat of 400 tons.

Ind. Journal.

Eric Negro Literature.—John Gardner, a colored oysterman of Philadelphia, has published a treatise on the *Habits and Character of the Oyster*, with engravings.

CIRCULAR.
Indianapolis, July 4th, 1837.

The Central Committee of the Indiana Association of editors, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Convention recently held at Indianapolis, on the subject of the best method of collecting debts, and the appointment of a general agent, have concluded to appoint an agent to test the experiment—James Forsee, Esq., who has considerable experience in the collection of printers' accounts has accepted the agency and will enter immediately on the duties of his office. To give confidence to those editors who are unacquainted with Mr. Forsee, he has given the necessary security to guarantee a faithful performance of his trust. He agrees to make collections for twelve and a half per centum, and has

been engaged by the editors and publishers at Indianapolis. It is not expected that editors will give him the collection of debts within the counties in which papers are published, unless it may be desirable; but it will certainly be very convenient to avail of the services of a general agent, to make collections from distant subscribers. This appointment, we believe, will prevent that dangerous delay to publishers, on the part of their patrons which so frequently subjects them to sacrifices in order to sustain their business. Many of the wealthiest men in the country forget the printer, on account of the smallness of his demand, and we can see no better remedy than agent to keep such in remembrance of the nature of our business. It can always be known in what portion of the state the agent is traveling and subscribers can be apprised beforehand of his coming. The operations of the present season, it is expected, will be confined to the Western, Southern, and Eastern portions of the State. The residence of Mr. Forsee is at Indianapolis, and early information will always be given, from this point, of the particular quarter of the state he intends to visit. The agent is expected to use no undue influence either in favor or against any particular paper but to act for the common benefit of all. His first tour will be in the western part of the state, and such of our brethren, who feel disposed, can avail themselves of his services. Mr. Forsee is prepared to enter our service, with a view of making it a permanent business, should sufficient encouragement be given.

NATHANIEL BOLTON,
R. C. GREEN,
S. V. B. NOEL,
JOHN DOUGLASS,
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Central Committee.

AUGUST ELECTION.
Congress.—John Ewing, & John Law, Representatives.—Samuel Emison, Samuel Judah, Archibald McKee, William Murren and Jonathan P. Cox.

Clerk.—A. D. Scott.
Recorder.—Henry Ruble.

Associate Judges.—R. N. Carnan, John Barrekanan, Chas. Polke and John Moore.

County Commissioner, Upper District, Horace B. Shepard and William Denny.

Va. WHEELING LOTTERY.
Class No. 5, draws at Alexandria August 12, 1837.

\$25,000 10,000 6,500 5,000 4,000 2,500 2,000, 25 each of 1200, and 25 each of 500, &c. Tickets \$10

A certificate of 25 whole tickets will cost 130 dollars, shares in proportion.

Va. RICHMOND ACADEMY.
Class A, draws at Alexandria August 10, 1837.

\$25,000 9,000 6,000 5,000 4,000 3,000 2,500 2,000 10 of 1,500 10 of 1000 20 of 500 and 20 of 100.

Tickets 10 dollars.

A certificate of 25 whole tickets will cost 130 dollars, shares in proportion.

Va. LEESBURG ACADEMY.
Class No. 5, draws at Alexandria August 28, 1837.

100 prizes of \$1,000 is \$100,000 1 of 50,000 \$5000 4000 3000 and 100 each of 1000, &c. Tickets \$10

A certificate of 25 whole tickets will cost 125 dollars, shares in proportion.

MAMMOTH ALEX. LOTTERY.
Class E, will positively draw on the 23d of September, 1837.

\$75,000 25,000 20,000 10,000 9,000 8,000 7,500, &c.

Tickets \$20 Halves 10 Quarters 5

A certificate of 25 whole tickets will cost \$180, shares in proportion.

Address your orders to
JOHN M. CLARKE,
Wheeling Va.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber wishes to sell in 10 acre tracts or the whole together, the following LAND, which is well timbered with oak, ash, black walnut, hickory and sugar-tree. The South East quarter of Section 11, in township No. 2, North of range No. 11 West, containing one hundred and sixty acres, the same being 4 miles below Vincennes, on the road leading to Mount Carmel. Title indisputable.

JAMES THERIAC.
Vincennes, July 20, 1837.

ELECTION NOTICE.
THERE will be an Election held at the usual places of holding elections in each township in Knox county, on the first Monday in August, and the 7th day, to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, one Representative to Congress, two Representatives to the State Legislature, one county Commissioner, Two Associate Judges, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder.

ZACH. PILLIAM, S. & C.
Vincennes, July 21, 1837.

NOTICE.
TO John W. Berry, guardian of Emily Berry, a minor heir of Thomas D. Berry and Emily his wife, formerly Emily Barnett, late of Knox county, and state of Indiana, Albert Badollet and Rachel his wife, formerly Rachel Barnett, you will please notice that the undersigned will make application to the Knox Circuit Court on the second day of next month, the same being the 5th day of September, 1837, for the appointment of Commissioners to receive, to the state, in such cases made and provided, to divide between the said Emily Berry, Albert Badollet and Rachel his wife, and the undersigned, the only heirs of Mark Barnett, deceased, late of said Knox county, the following Town Lots situated in the Borough of Vincennes, Knox county, and state of Indiana, the same being part of the real estate of the said Mark Barnett, and designated on Johnson's and Emison's plat, as follows, to wit: Numbers 5, 73, 112, 113, 126, 162, 163, 165, 181, 220, 231, 232, 237, 250, 251, 256, 259, 264, 266, 324, 330, 345, 349, 352, 356, 366, 367, 372, 373, 388, 401, 430, 437, 469, 471, 473, 478 and 481.

WILLIAM BARNETT.
Vincennes, July 21, 1837.

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