

GAZETTE.

WINEYVES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 2, 1837.

On Monday last the lettings of a drain or canal from Rail Road to the Grand Court took place.

From the known industry and perseverance of the contractors, we have the fullest assurance that the contracts will be faithfully and speedily executed. As a renewed evidence of the experience and ability of Mr. Von Smith, the engineer, we are informed that the lettings varied only about 1-4 of a cent per yard from the estimates. The gross amount of the contracts is about \$6,000. We congratulate the citizens of Vincennes and the vicinity upon the near accomplishment of this long contemplated and much desired improvement. In addition to the salutary effect in regard to health, it will bring much very valuable land, mostly belonging to the Borough, into market.

Most of the money raised from the people is paid out to the office-holders for a very small portion of it for their own use.—*Wink. Globe.*

So you admit that some of it goes into your pockets—that you get a very small portion of it for your own use. Pray what do you call a small portion, \$60,000 the amount of your receipts?

We hope to see the expenditures of the Government directed to a state of rigid economy, and all the consequences of extravagance made in each.

It is a strange fact found out that the expenditures of the Government are not economical, and that the collections and disbursements are not in cash. We have known it long ago, and have repeatedly called the attention of the people to it. How wise and sagacious in you to discover that the people begin to see after serving several years as public printer. Why have you concealed it so long, if you knew it? Are they less now than they have been, or are they really doubled? Have you had a share in squandering the public money, that closed your mouth and dried up the ink of your pen as you wrote it? Pray inform us what has become of the economical Government promised by Gen. Jackson? Does Martin Van Buren follow in the steps of the hero in this respect?

The Western Sun of week before last, indicates by the article on its editorial page, that the venerable editor thinks seriously of reformation, and we confess that reformation of any sort, would be beneficial. That page contains only one slander, which, however, Globe-like, is monstrous. It is the wholesale denunciation of our representation as being "federalists"—yet the Squire seems to have been alarmed at his own consciousness, and like the old band who goes from her victim and takes her prayer book, he turns to moralizing. We are favored with "Discussions for the Ladies," and an essay on "Happiness," and some remarks on "Success in life"—but it won't do—you cannot serve two masters friend Stuart. You cannot condense all the falsehoods and all the malice of the party into two little words, and then turn attention from your malignity by moralizing. You cannot secure the favor of the government by slanders, and the esteem of the good among your fellow-citizens at the same time.—"This would be a sort of 'success in life' beyond attainment; at all events it is not reasonable to suppose that 'federalism' gave to White and to Herod their thousands, or to Ewing, Graham and Dunn their hundreds. The people—the sovereign people have spoken. It would be better because it would be more wise, that he should console himself with the expectation of the post-office for a couple of years, and with the reflection that the first district has elected the collar dog, the hero of two barrels by a lean majority of 57 votes.

There is a certain paper called the New Albany Argus, published in this State, the editor of which has been seeking notoriety by abusing all others, with a hope that they would reply to the filthy stuff, and lying articles in its columns. He has succeeded so far, as to acquire the unenvied distinction of being the greatest knave and most contemptible puppy that has a human shape. He has been treated with that contempt which he deserves; and nothing that emanates from this polluted source, meets with any notice or the least consideration. We gave the other day to the hero of two barrels in speaking of him, a name named by himself, and claimed for himself, which gave great amusement to the same Argus. Without attending to the correctness of the application, which he knew could not be done, he seized the opportunity to let off the same and malignant feelings engendered by the slanders the party met with in the late elections, and sports upon us a tissue of falsehood, and pours out a tirade of abuse upon our heads such as can only be found in its columns. The hero not a dog! Why your impudence, after his public declaration to the contrary, is beyond all bounds; and if wrong in us, and vulgar in us, when speaking of the hero to designate him thus, how much more so is it for a member of congress, he "who has no equal from this state," the hero of two barrels, to assume it publicly, and to claim great glory for being entitled to it.—O, the sagacity of this many-eyed Argus! commanding no respect from any source, like the fox in the fable when he had his tail cut off by a steel trap, it would like to persuade all others to follow in his footsteps, that it might be on an equality with them—it will meet with about the

same encouragement the fox did. We are from henceforth done with this "little monster," and shall treat it with the silent contempt which it so richly merits, and has always received from us. Its abuse is an honor, for it is a certain and sure sign that he envies the character one bears and maintains.

Appointments by the Governor and Council of Massachusetts.

Randall Crawford, Esq. of New Albany, and Oliver T. Ellis, Esq. of Vincennes, have been appointed Commissioners for Indiana, under a law of the State of Massachusetts, for administering oaths authorizing various instruments, &c. to be used in said State.

Gen. Jackson's Notions.

We have not before noticed the extracts of letters from this individual to P. P. Blair, simply because their contents were of no value. The man never reasons, but roars. To-day his passions push him in this direction, to-morrow in that. Why clutter our columns with the folly of such men! Yet the reader may be curious to see what this statesman has to say, and we therefore give below the extracts as they may appear in the late organ:—*Washington Reformer.*

HERMITAGE, July 9, 1837.
"Now is the time to separate the Government from all banks—receive and disburse the revenue in nothing but gold and silver coin, and the circulation of our coin through all public disbursements will regulate the currency forever hereafter—keep the Government from all embarrassments, whilst it leaves the commercial community to trade upon its own capital, and the bank to accommodate it with such exchanges and credit as best suit their own interest—both being money-making concerns, devoid of patriotism, looking alone to their own interests, regardless of all others. It has been and ever will be a curse to the Government to have any enlargement of interest with either, or more than a general superintending care of all."

"But the commercial community hitherto has been fostered by the Government, to the great injury of the labor of the country, until the mercantile aristocracy, combined with the banks, have assumed the right to control and manage the Government, as their particular interest requires, regardless of the rights of the great democracy of numbers, who they believe ought to be, and they are determined they shall be, hewers of wood and drawers of water. I repeat, that I am proud to see the firm and noble stand taken by the Executive Government on this occasion. The people are with it, and will support it triumphantly."

"The history of the world never has recorded such base treachery and perfidy as has been committed by the deposit banks against the Government, and purely with the view of gratifying Bullion, and the Bank, and by the suspension of specie payments, degrade, embarrass, and ruin, if they could, their own country, for the selfish views of making large profits by throwing out millions of depreciated paper—upon the people—selling their specie at large premiums, and buying up their own paper at discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent, and now looking forward to be indulged in these speculations for years to come, before they resume specie payments."

HERMITAGE, July 23, 1837.

My Dear Sir: I have just received the Globe of the 13th, and am pleased to discover from it and other papers, that the democracy are united upon the plan of separating the Government from corporations of all kinds, and to collect the revenue, keep and disburse it, by their own agents. This alone can secure safety to our revenue, and control over-issues of paper by the State Banks. The revenue reduced to the real wants of the Government, payable in gold or silver coin, (no credits), to be disbursed by the Government in gold and silver, prevent hereafter overtrading, and give prosperity to all branches of business while the banks and the commercial community will be left to manage their exchanges, and all matters between them, in their own way. I hope and trust that the whole democracy of the whole Union will unite in a toping these measures, and the democracy of the numbers will never have another contest with the aristocracy of the few and their paper credit system, upon which they at present rely to rule the country.

I hope no Treasury notes will be issued. The Treasury drafts upon actual deposits are constitutional, and do not partake of paper credits as the Treasury notes, which are subject to depreciation by the merchants and banks, and shavers and brokers; and will be, if issued, and the Government cannot avoid it. Different must it be with the Treasury drafts, drawn upon actual deposits, and from the conduct of the banks and the merchants, they deserve no favors from the Government, which they have attempted to disgrace, and to destroy its credit both at home and abroad. It is the great working class that deserves protection from the hands of the banks.

This is the same individual who established the deposit bank system, and extolled it to the clouds! This is the constitutional Currency President, now denouncing the Treasury warrants sub-*moned*! It would be waste of time to talk of notions from such a source. Very recently, in the Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire, the following resolution was passed among others:

Resolved, That the PRESENT CONDITION of the CURRENCY evinces that the principles and policy of the late Chief Magistrate of the Nation in relation to that subject, WERE CORRECT

and SOUND, and requires that the same policy be pursued with unswerving steadiness by the Legislature of this State.

Upon this the Royalist editor of the Argus thus comments:—

"The present condition of the currency does, indeed, prove that the principles and policy of the late Chief Magistrate in relation to that subject were correct and sound." He believed that the banking system in this country was rotten and would ere long explode, and he attempted to avert the catastrophe by enlarging the basis on which it rested, by infusing more specie into circulation. Notwithstanding his efforts, the Whig paper system has blown up, and thus have all his fears and predictions become realized. "The present condition of the currency proves that his views were correct."

Here are strong assertions against fact. If he believed the banking system was rotten and would soon explode, why did he subject the banks to depositories of the public funds? If he desired to enlarge the specie basis, why did he pocket Rivers' Currency Bill? Will the Editor favor his readers with an explanation of these apparent paradoxes? What was Gen. Jackson's most cherished and applauded "policy in regard to the currency?" Was it not the policy of the State Bank system, as the fiscal agent of the Government and regulator of the currency? Was not this system held up by himself, in his messages, as worthy of our confidence and admiration? No man can deny it. And is not this the "policy" which the Democratic Convention referred to in its resolution? If not, what is the "policy" thus highly extolled?

It is vain for these individuals to attempt to seek shelter in deception. The records of the country have not all been "EXPUNGED," (no thanks to Mr. Benton,) and these records show what has been the "policy" of Gen. Jackson. True, he condemns that "policy" now as violently as he once praised it, but this does not prove that it was not his "policy." It only proves that his opinions were never worth anything, and that the country has been greatly injured by confiding in them.

A tremendous meeting of the friends of HARRISON and RITNER was held at York, Pa. on Tuesday, Aug. 5th. We shall publish the proceedings in our next. The New York Republican says: "The greatest harmony of sentiment, good feeling and enthusiastic approbation of sound principles and a just cause, accompanied with a determination to persevere, were exhibited in the meetings; and the more animated of the name of General HARRISON, as the man who is to restore our prosperity, was received with such loud acclamations and hearty demonstrations of concurrence of opinion as to prove the resolved purpose of the people to adhere to 'Old Tippecanoe.'"

Pennsylvania Intelligence.

"We have rarely met with a happier or better directed hit, than the following toast which was found hid under the place of a guest at an entertainment given to Mr. Wern at Black Rock:—*Thomas H. Benton*—The financier of Missouri—may he never be found in the United States' treasury 'solitary and alone.'"

Tennessee.—The following account of the elections in this state, is from the Nashville Banner, of Friday. In the HERMITAGE precinct, Gov. Cannon had 101 votes; and Armstrong, the Van Buren candidate received SEVENTEEN votes.

The general elections for Governor and for members of Congress, and the State Legislature terminated last evening. It will be seen that the entire opposition ticket has succeeded by a handsome majority.

The Van Buren party made a desperate struggle to carry THE HERMITAGE COUNTY, but we are proud to say without success.

In the neighboring county of Williamson, the Whig ticket succeeded by an overwhelming majority. The returns have not come in, but we learn from a gentleman who left Franklin this morning, that Gov. Cannon's majority is over fifteen hundred; and Mr. Murray's (Congress) 1200.

The blaze of glory.—The blaze of glory in the last administration was the killing of the monster "Nick." But according to the Globe, the monster never died; all the banks, and brought up about half the people in the country! The monster, we see, is now to be slain again! The hunters are sounding their horns for their hands on every side. "The Author of the Letter to Sherrod Williams" is sharpening his teeth for an encounter, where even Hercules lifted, tugged, warmed and sweat in vain.

[N. Y. Express.

From the Baltimore Chronicle Aug. 7.

The "Thirteen Dollar" Men.

The editor of the Charlestown (Va.) Free Press, it appears from the following extract of his paper of the 3d inst., was a passenger in the same cars which brought the "thirteen dollar" men from Washington. We had heard before of the indignity of these "chillings" towards a gentleman of this city, who was a passenger in the cars. The editor of the Free Press was present at the time, and speaks of it as it deserves.

From the Charlestown Free Press.

"That the Whigs comprise a majority of the legal votes of the City, no man at all acquainted with the true condition of affairs will pretend to dispute. To carry this election was an object all im-

portant to the Government, and that object was to be consummated no matter at what cost. WE OURSELVES SAW A SQUAD OF MEN WHO HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM THE TREASURY AT WASHINGTON, PAID FOR AT THIRTEEN DOLLARS A HEAD, AND TRANSPORTED TO BALTIMORE TO VOTE FOR HOWARD AND McKIM. They were under the escort of McKim's clerk, and one of them being unable to restrain his bullying and ferocious temper on the way, commenced a tirade of low and vulgar abuse upon a citizen of Baltimore, for the only sin (as we could see) of being genteel and respectable."

This testimony is conclusive of the fact that these men from the public buildings were brought on here to vote at our elections. The Van Burenites in vain attempted to clear themselves from the charge. It is pinned on their backs, and before the investigation, which is now going on in regard to the frauds of the late election, is closed, such evidences of corruption will be fixed upon them as to disgrace all the participants in it.

The citizens of Alton, Illinois, are unkindly enough to have among them somebody that styles himself the Reverend, Elijah P. Lovejoy, who it seems is also editor of an abolition newspaper called the Alton Observer, in which he promulgates the wonderful doctrines of that beautiful fanaticism. The citizens have determined that they will not suffer their pleasant and prosperous town to be kept in hot water by any such minister of mischief, and have appointed a committee of six to wait on the reverend brawler and tell him so. If he really loves joy and wishes not to sup a little of his counterpart, he will probably take the hint.—No other set of public disturbers—not even Daniel Shays and his regiment of ragged malcontents—has ever arisen in this country of one-half the evil qualities of these fierce desperadoes. The very principle that binds them together, the fundamental ground work of their association is of unmixt mischief—of unalloyed and unredeemed perniciousness.

N. Y. Gazette.

A Forger.—On the twenty-sixth day of June last, a person recently dressed and professing to be a Western Trader, called at the store of Messrs. Trotter, Mottet & Co., day good merchants, in North Fourth street, and purchased goods to the amount of \$2614. In part payment he presented a certificate of Deposit on the Lafayette Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, for \$1200,—as follows:—

Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, at Lafayette, Indiana, April 8th, 1837.

Wm. Stiles has deposited in this office thirteen hundred dollars to his own credit, payable to his order here in Lafayette, Indiana, Bank notes.

James White, Cashier.

This certificate was subsequently handed to us for collection. We immediately sent to our correspondent, James Spring, Cashier of the Bank at Madison, and by return mail we received a remittance for it. The certificate passed from office to office, and finally reached Lafayette and was presented as a receipt. Information to this effect was given to the committee, to us, when we called on Messrs. Trotter, Mottet & Co. and ascertained that the balance due on the goods had not been paid, and hence they retained them in their possession, notwithstanding we had paid over to them the proceeds of the certificate.

On being informed of the forgery, they promptly refunded the money and gave the name of their customer as James Grey Stewart. The gentleman has not been heard of since the forgery was detected. It is proper to add that the time Messrs. T. M. & Co. handed us the certificate they expressed a doubt as to its correctness. It was executed in the most admirable manner, as may be supposed, as it passed through the hands of three cashiers of different Branches of the Indiana Bank before it was detected. Merchants and others in the habit of receiving checks, drafts, &c., cannot be too careful in their dealings with strangers.

Richards' Reporter.

THE FOUR "EXPERIMENTS."

The New York Express has a good classification.

EXPERIMENT NUMBER ONE.—The veto of the U. S. Bank, to give the "better currency" of the State Bank in its stead.

EXPERIMENT NUMBER TWO.—The removal of the deposits to "better" the domestic exchanges of the country.

EXPERIMENT NUMBER THREE.—The specie currency make the "yellow boys" run up the Mississippi—so "spend out through" the interest of the long silver parties, so as to abolish bank notes before the end of nine months of the administration of the man of the letter to Sherrod Williams!

EXPERIMENT NUMBER FOUR.—The new Treasury Bank, to be called—the "displacement of Bank and Specie."

To these we will add the recent and last experiment, by the people: The Expulsion of Martin Van Buren from the Executive chair.

The accession of Queen Victoria to the throne is the first instance of a woman's reigning since the death of Queen Anne, and we believe she is the youngest person that ever ruled in that kingdom. It seems to us, on this side of the Atlantic, not a little laudable to think of a girl of eighteen as the head of a system, eminently complicated and philosophic, and which very few of their best intellects, even after a lifetime of devotion to that study, are able entirely to comprehend. It is amusing to think that the mind which has dwelt as yet on little except ribbons, laces, silks and jewelry, will be called on to adjudicate on a point of constitutional law between Brougham and Lyndhurst, or Melbourne and Peel. The truth is, her agency is but little more than nominal, and is so with any and every weak monarch on the British throne. Miss Victoria will perform about the same part in the grand drama of British politics, that the little boy does in state trials of a capital nature; she will draw the jury, and set the lawyers to talking, and then go out to play. One essential difference between them is, however, that if she does not like her men she can draw officers. What a fair chance

she stands to be a spoiled child. A Queen baby in the hands of her mamma, at the head of 200 millions of people, and they too, boasting of superior intelligence!—What a satire on Governments!—*N. Y. Watchman.*

Story of Extreme Suffering.—The following case of extreme suffering occurred to a boy of the name of Cope, belonging to H. M. S. Revenge, but who was drifted out of Malta harbor in a small boat, with an artilleryman, both of a state of drunkenness. The boy is now on board the Carysfort, Capt. Martin at Constantinople. Cope and the artilleryman having fallen asleep in a boat, were drifted out to sea before they were awakened, and for five days continued without seeing a sail or getting assistance in any shape. About the fifth day they held a consultation on their prospects, and determined to wait resignedly the approach of death. Soon after they seemed to have resolved to die together, and to this end took the plug out of the boat, and locked it each other's arms and tied together, laid down to drown. The boat swamped but did not sink.—Cope got up and said he had thus offered to die, but as it seemed God had willed otherwise, he put in the plug and bailed out the water with his hat. The artilleryman said he would live no longer; his legs were swollen to the size of his thighs, his belly drawn to nothing, his face inflamed, mouth foaming, speech nearly gone and eyesight dim; his conversation, when speaking of his friends, was incoherent, but he showed evident symptoms of insanity, and on the eighth day jumped overboard and was drowned. On the following day 25 hours after Chambers had drowned himself, a vessel hove in sight; he had scarce strength to hold a hat on a pole, he was seen and picked up by an Ionian bark bound to Constantinople, after having been from the night of the 15th of April to the 24th, without a morsel of food or a drop of liquid, save salt water and his own urine, neither of which he could resist drinking.—*Sat. Courier.*

Bequests.—The Boston Herald says:—We have been informed, by a legal gentleman, that Mr. Lenow, the Scotchman, who lately committed suicide in this city, gave the value of \$30,000 to the Divinity School of Harvard University, for the support of Liberal Christianity, \$10,000 to the Howard Benevolent Society, and a like sum to some other institution, whose name we have forgotten.—*Sat. Cour.*

THE CATHOLIC COLLEGE of Vincennes.

WHAT new institution, founded by the right Rev. Dr. Bruce, is to be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Vabret and some other clergymen of his friends, and it is hoped that it may obtain a due share in the esteem that the other Catholic Colleges have uniformly enjoyed throughout the United States. Dr. Bruce was formerly the President of St. Mary's College in Baltimore—afterwards the Superior of the Ecclesiastical Seminary attached to the College of St. Mary's, near Emmitsburg, so long under the care of Dr. Dubois the Bishop of New York. When he was appointed to the newly erected See of Vincennes, it was expected that some institution would be established under his direction in that town so favorably situated for education and the cultivation of literature and the sciences. The first attempt to meet the desire of his special friends, and of his fellow citizens, is now making. As usual, it is under many untoward difficulties. The Bishop, however, is confident that success may at least sufficiently justify the undertakings, and knowing the abilities, intentions, and devotedness to duty with which his friends begin their task, he recommends their enterprise with honest earnestness, and trusts Providence and parents for its greater future development.

The exercises of the College will commence on the 2nd of October next. Virtue, as well as knowledge being the object of a sound education, the discipline of the College will be mild and paternal, but all its rules properly maintained.—Boards will not be admitted more than 15 years old, or less than ten, nor from other institutions without proper testimony. As for the religious exercises of the house, the pupils will all attend (good order requiring it,) without interfering with their liberty of conscience. The course of instruction will embrace successfully all the branches of a classical education. Competent teachers are secured.

TERMS.

Boarding, tuition, mending an washing per annum. \$100 00
Bed and bedding if furnished by the institution. 8 00
Stationary can be furnished by the institution at the current rate.
Medical attendance, unless parents prefer to pay the expenses incurred by sickness. 3 00
Just six months to be paid in advance; the rest quarterly in advance.
Day scholars per quarter in advance 5 00
No deduction will be made in consequence of a student leaving the College before the expiration of the quarter, except in case of sickness or expulsion.
All letters are to be addressed to the subscriber.
J. A. VABRET.
Aug. 31st, 1837.—14-3t.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his store to his new brick building next door to Messrs. Brokaw & Taylor's, and immediately opposite the door of Mr. J. K. Kurtz's on Market street, where he will be glad to see his friends and all those wishing to buy cheap goods.

W. HAYES.
Vincennes Sept. 1st 1837.—11-6c

NOTICE.

HEREBY given that letters of administration have been given to the undersigned from the Probate Court of Knox County on the estate of Henry Edwards, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate will present them locally authenticated for settlement within one year. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

ABRAHAM M. EDWARDS, Adm'r.
August 28th, 1837.—14-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

HEREBY will be sold at public sale at the late residence of Henry Edwards, deceased in Harrison Township, Knox County, Indiana, on Wednesday the 20th of September next all the personal property of said deceased, consisting in part of,

HORSES, Cattle, SHEEP, HOGS,

ONE TWO HORSE WAGON, CORN IN THE FIELD, HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.

All sums of three dollars and under, cash, all sums over three dollars a credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ABRAHAM M. EDWARDS, Adm'r.
August 28th 1837.—10-3t.

AUCTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will offer for sale at public auction, on Monday the second day of October next at my residence, all the personal property of John Badollet, deceased, consisting in part of

TWO HORSES.

One Dearborn wagon and harness, one iron plate stove, and pipe, one Franklin stove, household furniture, some valuable carpenter's tools, one Theodolite, and one surveyor's chain. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of \$5 and upwards the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

A. BADOLLET, Executor.

Vincennes, August 31st 1837.—10-3t.

INVALID.

One disease hasten than only!

AN IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD!

WHICH by impeding the circulation of blood, on inflammation, and consequent derangement in the organs or parts where such impurity of the blood settles, and that it is the different appearances which this impurity or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, on which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less variation.

DR. BRANDETH'S VEGETABLE

UNIVERSAL PILLS.

have a reputation in this country, which they specially require, in order to restore and maintain health. They are recommended by thousands of persons who have been cured of Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scatarrhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fits, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Worms, Dysentery, Scrophula, Salt Rheum, White Swelling, Cancer, Erysipelas, Eczema, Female Complaints of every kind, &c., &c.

They cure by removing all bad humors, and restore the system and leave the BLOOD pure and HEALTHY, to give life and strength to the body, they require no care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box.

Thousands of testimonials in their favor have been received and would be published here were there space sufficient to say that all who use them INvariably RECOMMEND THEM.

Every authorized agent has a certificate of agency signed by

B. BRANDETH M. D.

and S. TOWNSEY.

Ask to see this certificate of agency, if a candidate for office, do not purchase.

Fourth door from Jefferson street, Louisville, Dr. Brandeth's general agent.

Sold by Thos. & Frey, Vincennes; W. & M. H. Snyder, Bloomfield; W. Cox, P. M. Harrisonville; J. H. Birch & Leonard, Mt. Vernon, Ia August 31, 1837.—14-3t

REMOVAL.

BROKAW & TAYLOR,

Merchant Tailors.

WE have removed our Store and Shop to their NEW BRICK BUILDING, nearly opposite John K. Kurtz's, on Market street. Their old friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine their stocks; and are assured they shall be accommodated in the speediest, most fashionable, and best style.

Vincennes Aug. 18 1837.—13-3t

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned administrators on the estate of Noah Ashley, dec'd, will expose to public sale by order of the Knox Probate Court to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 16th day of September next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P.M. at the late residence of said dec'd, all the right, title and interest, said dec'd had at the time of his death in and to the following described real estate to wit: 100 and sixteen acres, and fifty hundredths of an acre of land, to be taken off the east corner of Donation lot number 503, on which there is a first rate frame dwelling house, a good barn and a quantity of meadow land all in good repair; a first rate spring of water. The above tract of land will be sold subject to the will of the donor. Also—one hundred acres of land being the west fourth of Donation Lot Number 195, also 400 acres of land being Donation Lot No. 291 on a credit of six and twelve months. Bond with approved security will be required.

JOSEPH MCCLURE, Adm'r.
SAMUEL EMBISON, Adm'r.
Vincennes Aug. 28 1837.—13-3t.