GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 30, 1837.

Great Natural Phenomena in Indiana. A gentleman in this town, has a cur dog which, immediately upon having his collar taken off, becomes extremely restless, howling and whining incessantly until it is replaced. The owner has named him Ratliff; such a dog is a great lion in a dog collar making district.

It is also asserted upon good authority, that at a particular district in this State, (since the Congressional election) the *Mercury* has stood considerably below zero.

The Indiana Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, will commence its session in the Methodist Church on Thursday the 19th day of October next. Numerous ministers will be present, and public [illegible] are expected daily, during the session.

The Washington papers contain a report on a letter from a gentleman in this town, dated 2 30 for harboring a dog that barked furiously night and day. There is now reason to hope, that the administration will be fined for harboring the Globe. *Iowa Journal.*

May they not also be fined for harboring R. Boon, Mr. Prentice?—*Gaz.*

Seats in the Presbyterian Church have lately been finished by Mr. Bishop, and for the present, are free for the accommodation of any who wish to occupy them.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thursday, September 19, 1837.

House of Representatives.

Mr. TALIAFERRO offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the quantity of wheat which had been imported into the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, within the last and present fiscal years.

Various modifications of the resolution were proposed by Messrs. HAMER, HAYNES, FILMORE, McKAY, CAMBRELING, UNDERWOOD, MERCER, and LOOMIS; all or most of which were readily assented to by the mover, who desired the information for the use of an agricultural society in Virginia.

Mr. EWING, of Indiana, moved to carry back the inquiry to the last ten years, and also add a clause calling on the Secretary, to state the cause, so far as known to the Department, of the great increase of importations within the last two years.—He assigned, as a reason for his amendment, that in his part of the country the importation was attributed to a want of labor on the part of the people, and hence it was inferred that the distress of the country proceeded, and therefore we must have a Treasury bank, &c. Now, in his opinion, there was already a great deal too much ploughing. The course of the argument, and the data on which it was founded, seemed to him like the prescription of Shakespeare's fopling, who said:

"The sovereignest thing on earth
"Was parmaceti for an inward bruise."

There was no use in calling for insulted data; let the inquiry be sufficiently extensive to warrant some result; let the call go back to the year 1827, when the currency was sound, and the People prosperous and satisfied—though there was less ploughing than at present. The blame of the present condition of things did not rest with the People but with the People's servants.

Mr. TALIAFERRO said he had no objection to the inquiry's being made as extensive as any gentleman desired, but he had confined the call to the years '36 and '37 simply because, if there was any considerable importation of foreign grain previous to that time, it was unknown to him. He believed it would be but a light labour to report the amount previous to those years. He remembered when, in tariff times, the duty of twenty-five cents a bushel, on imported wheat, was proposed, it was treated with derision, as such importations were out of the horizon of all probability; up to that time none had been brought into the country, save as mere specimens for curiosity or agricultural improvement.

The amendment of Mr. Ewing was rejected.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. HAYNES, amended by inserting twelve years in the place of ten, and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to by the House.

The resolution as modified, was then agreed to.

Mr. EWING, of Indiana, made *two* distinct motions to extend the resolution offered by Mr. Taliaferro, one of which was adopted, although the substance of both is blended in *one*, and set forth as "rejected" in the Intelligencer of yesterday morning. Mr. Ewing's first motion to extend the inquiry back to 1827, was accompanied with a few remarks, to remind the House of the use to which the information called for might be erroneously applied; and stating the cause of increased importations for two years past, not to be in the People, but in the seasons, and failure of crops—that motion was accepted by the mover. The second, calling for *causes* known to the Department, glanced backwards to the removal of the deposites in 1833. And this alone was rejected.

At a late celebration in Georgia our friend "Bob Short" gave a first-rate toast:

Thomas H. Benton—the distinguished graduate of Chapel Hill.

Music. "I saw him softly *stealing*."

Indiana.—There is no state in the Union which has manifested more independence than Indiana. Notwithstanding the tremendous federal influence, the land office machinery, the national road and the weight of the whole Congressional delegation, except Gen. McCarty, she has refused to recognize in any shape the nominee of the hero of 40 fights and 1000 brawls. She has nobly spurned the dictation of Jackson and his Rockner convention, and the hoosier state stands forth in the majesty of her strength, and the fascinations of her youth, "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled." We are much gratified at the election of the talented, fearless and independent Evans. His talents and honesty shew down on him the whole power of the federal executive, and every means was resorted by the hireling supporters of Jackson to crush him and drive him forever from public life. But he has triumphed over corruption and executive dictation. We regret that Gen. McCarty has been left out, for he was the Ajax of the Jackson party when it was weak; but, when it became strong he had the manliness to think for himself and to kick the lion in his lair. He deserved better at the hands of the whigs.

New Harmony Statesman.

From the Indiana Palladium.

Gen. Harrison—Gov. Wallace.

In looking curiously over the biography of Gen. Harrison, by James Hall, we were struck by the following paragraph, reminded of a fact, which we have never seen in print, but are thoroughly convinced of its correctness.

"It is well known, that it has not been uncommon for gentlemen holding high offices, to avail themselves of their influence to provide for their relatives. A large number of the members of Congress, and other high functionaries, have procured appointments for their sons in the Military Academy at West Point, or in the navy, by means of which those young gentlemen are educated and provided for, at an early age, at the expense of the Government. Many of these who thus relieve themselves of the expense of educating their own sons, are wealthy men. Gen. Harrison has had a numerous family mostly sons, and has never been wealthy. He has always, since his sons have been old enough to be educated, until very lately, held offices of high grade and influence, and could at any time have procured such a favor by asking for it. He had higher claims to such patronage than most men—he himself had fought through two wars—one of his sons was married to the daughter of the lamented Gen. Pike, who fell in battle during the last war; and the children of this marriage became, by the early death of their father, dependent on Gen Harrison. But he educated his family at his own expense. It is true, that more than once, while in Congress, he formed the intention of placing one of his sons at West Point, or in the navy; but finding the applications from his own State more numerous than could be complied with, he disinterestedly waived his own claims in favor of his constituents, and procured appointments for their sons, in preference to his own. On one occasion, when his straightened circumstances, and his desire to place one of his sons in the military profession, had induced him to resolve to ask an appointment for him at West Point, a poor neighbor brought to him a *fine boy* whom he was wholly unable to educate, and begged him to place him at West Point: the General took the son of his humble constituent under his patronage, procured him a place in the Military Academy, and has had the satisfaction of seeing him become a valuable citizen, high in office in one of the western states."

"This *fine boy*" was no other than our present Lieut. Gov. Wallace, and he whom nearly 50,000 of his fellow-citizens has called to preside over Indiana as her Governor. We know not which most to commend—the philanthrophic and disinterested conduct of Gen. Harrison or, the steady application of Gov. Wallace. He has proved himself worthy of the benevolence of his benefactors, and has received the confidence of the friends of Gen. Harrison, by his great and honorable exertions to elevate his valued patron to the Presidency of the United States. We have heard Gov. Wallace censured for the active part he took in the late national canvass; but he would deserve the contempt of all honest men and the reproach of his own conscience had he been less energetic. He believed the Presidential chair had been filled by the appointment of one man, instead of the free, unbought suffrage of the American people—that corruption's foul and blasting breath pervaded the atmosphere of the capitol, and that instead of the "*greatest and best*," our country was to be degraded by the elevation of the "*least and the worst*"—and that instead of the patriotism tho' (misdirected) of Andrew Jackson, the "*magic smiles of Kinderhook*" were to reign over us. And on the other hand the long tried services of his early patron told him that no partisan feelings would sway him from duty to his country, and the administration of its laws "with equal and exact justice to all men." With these alternatives, he could not, and should not have done otherwise than he has.—And the Whigs of this "Whig State" will support him in his course, and should the Hero of Tippecanoe be nominated to the Presidency by the National Convention, Indiana will be from "60 to one hundred thousand" strong for him.

D. P. H.

☞ What reason can be given, why Tipton of Indiana, Grundy of Tenessee, Wall of New Jersey, Morris and Allen of Ohio, Brown and Strange of North Carolina, and the two Senators from Georgia, should not resign their seats in the United States Senate? What reason or even semblance of a reason can the Tory presses give, why these eight Van Buren Senators all representing Whig States should not be called on, aye compelled, by the loud voice of public opinion either to change their political course or to vacate their places forthwith for better men? Is there any political subject whatever, upon which the thunders of the Tory presses two or three years ago, were so loud or frequent as upon alledged obligation of members of the United States Senate either to represent faithfully the wishes of their respective States or go at once into voluntary retirement?

Louisville Jour.

The Secretary of War made a requisition upon Kentucky for Florida troops, and countermanded the orders. He made a requisition upon Tennessee, and countermanded the orders. He has since made a requisition upon S. Carolina. How long before he will countermand the orders? Would it not be well if the country had a Secretary that knew his own mind?—*Ib.*

Tory Impartiality.

The following letter has been published and its authenticity not having been denied it is to be assumed as authentic.

Treasury Department,
August 16, 1837.

Sir: The near approach of the session of Congress makes it proper for me to apprise you, in order that the information may be used for the benefit and accommodation of the Members of the House of Representatives, that this department will be prepared to furnish funds for their payment in notes of the city banks or specie, *or to give drafts upon several of the Collectors of the Customs and Receivers of the Public Money*, or the former depositie banks, in suitable sums, as may be most convenient to them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

W. S. FRANKLIN, Esq.,
Clerk of the House Rep'tvs. of the U. S.

But a short time ago, the *Government laborers*, the mere common folks, were paid off with pet bank notes, at Washington and elsewhere. Why should specie be reserved for *Members of Congress?*—Is it not *most base*, nay a *most impudent* measure, for a Secretary of the Treasury to make this distinction between Members of Congress, and other men in public employ? What is it but a direct, open offer of price? It reads thus: "*You, Members of Congress, have to pass upon the conduct of us, Executive Officers. We would keep you in favor. Here is gold for you.*"—While the other reading is, "*You were common laborers, we care not for you. Take your pay in rags or drafts, and make the best of them.*"—What baseness of feeling constitutes public character, where a public man durst make such distinction!

Cin. Gazette.

The two Houses of Congress are busily engaged on the special business which formed the subject of the Message of the President at the opening of the Session, and to which it seems to be decided that the action of Congress at the present Session shall be limited.

The SENATE, having passed the bills supposed to be most pressing, make slow progress with the residue of its business; but will get through it before the other House overtakes them.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, a general debate has begun on the financial crisis, its causes, nature, and remedy; which, increasing in interest, will probably occupy some days; but then, in all probability, it will be the only debate of any length on the same topic during this Session.

How long exactly the Session is to last, is of course a matter of conjecture. Some say ten days, some two weeks, some a few days more.—Our own impression is that Congress will adjourn somewhere about the 10th of next month; or, if not, that the present Session will run on to the constitutional day, making but one Session of it.

[Nat. Intel.]

☞ The re-election of Mr. Polk as speaker indicates the direction which things are to take in the House of Representatives. The power of this officer in the appointment of committees is great and no doubt exists that this power will be exercised to promote the views of the Bentonian division and to the final overthrow of the rising fortunes of Mr. Rives. This latter gentleman is unfit to be a leader. He has no firmness to meet the crisis, no perseverance to secure the advantage of his position. It is thought that he has himself fixed his destiny beyond recovery or redemption.—Had he maintained his position as a manly would probably have done—as it is, he is overwhelmed by the Message, and his own indiscretion.

The Reformer.

From the Peoria Register.

Old Massachusetts for over.

An emigrant from Massachusetts, of middle age, and very respectable appearance stepped into our office accompanied by his son, about 9 years old, on Monday. We learned from him that he had arrived in our country about a month ago, after one of the most adventurous overland journeys perhaps ever undertaken. We hope to obtain from him a full relation of his tour, and in the mean time present the readers with the following brief outline.

His name is Isaac H. Pratt, of Middleborough, Plymouth country, Mass, and a ship carpenter by occupation. Having a family of six or eight children, dependent solely upon his daily labor, and being, with hundreds of others, thrown out of employ by the prostration of business in New England, he formed the design of taking his two eldest boys and setting off for this country on foot. With him to design was to execute. Placing his wife and young children with a relation, he started on the 18th of May with his sons; one aged nine years, the other six, without a cent of money in his pocket, and with no other *availables* than a knapsack of clothes and provisions, and a carpenters steel square. The first day he entered Rhode Island, where he sold his square for "a quarter-dollar and four pence ha'penny," (31 cents) which procured them something to eat and lodging. The next day, after reaching 25 miles by the middle of the afternoon, they stopped at a farm house, where Mr. P. inquired if they didn't want some odd jobs of Carpentering done,—shelves put up—windows tightened or loosened—doors hung or repaired—hen coops made—rooff mended, any thing in his line to pay for stay-over night! Certainly was the reply; come in, and we'll set you to work. So well satisfied was the farmer with his services, that on parting early next morning, he filled his knapsack with provisions to last through the day. That afternoon he stopped in like manner, and met the same reception; thus he continued all the way to Buffalo, on lake Erie. Sometimes, in rainy weather he would remain a day with his host, and on two or three occasions received a few shillings for his work; but the whole amount, added together of money that came into his hands up to the time of his arrival at Chicago, did not amount to five dollars. On reaching the Erie canal, he endeavored to work a passage for his boys by driving the horses himself; but finding this would not keep him in food he left the canal, and resumed the pedestrian journey. On arriving at Buffalo, his offer to work his passage to Detroit was readily accepted; and upon landing at the latter place, each resumed the tramp with great cheerfulness. In passing over the praries of Michigan, they one day attracted the notice of a company of stage pasengers, who insisted upon giving the boys a lift, and accordingly took them ten miles to the dining house where they also gave them their dinner, and made up for them a contribution of 62 1-2 cents. Finding laborers in great demand in this state, our accomodating pedestrian worked one day in prairies at mowing, for which he got $1,50, and on another day, though anxious to "get on," he stopped to lay a barn floor. Yet all his receipts up to his entering Chicago, as before stated, did not amount to five dollars. At Chicago he worked a week, by which his purse was so far replenished as to enable him to reach here much richer than he left Massachusetts.

He arrived at Peoria, on the 15th of July, having walked with his boys upwards of one thousand miles, without once appealing to the sympathies of the benevolent for a shilling, and accepting, nothing save his acquiescence in the stage contribution to his boys, without rendering what was deemed a fair equivalent. Like a genuine son of the pilgrims, he has too much thrift to sponge, and to much independence to ask or accept a favor. On the day of their arrival he was surprised to see in our streets an old Middleborough townsman, Mr Brooks, of the firm of Brooks & Cogswell, merchants. The latter on hearing his adventures, said that boys who traveled so well as they had done, deserved something, and taking them into his store, presented them with a suit of clothes each,

Soon after his arrival, Mr. P. said he he must go and look at the country and take up a claim. So he started off, taking his boys with him, for the Kickapoo tract. Here he acknowledges himself under many obligations to Clark D. Powell, Esq., for his kindness in showing him the country, and his advice as to his future operations. He thinks in pursuance of his advice, of buying a claim near Charleston, 16 miles west of here, and another for his brother in the same neighborhood. He is offered a quarter section of prairie with a quarter of timber, half a mile from it, for $100. He has seven brothers, all of whom are inclined to come here, and only wait for his report of the country to make up their minds on the subject.—This is altogether favorable. Mr. P. says the land is the best he ever saw—is delighted with his prospects—hasn't seen the day since he started that he was sorry he set out—only sorry he had'nt started long ago. He says hundreds are anxious to leave old Massachusetts for this country—compelled to desert her. In the ship yard at New Bedford, last year, workmen got $2 a day, this year not fifty cents; and where a hundred men were then employed, there are not ten now. In some of the New England towns one thousand men could be counted who are working for 25 cents a day, and others for their board only, while 5 and 10 dollars a month are considered liberal wages.

We know not when we have been more interested in a relation of personal toil and adventure, than in this which we have hastily yet faintly attempted to commit to paper. We rejoice at seeing such men come among us. They are *real grit* who will soon assimilate Illinois to New England, in her intelligence, thrift, enterprise and good morals. Let them come by scores and hundreds, they will meet a cordial welcome.

VINCENNES FALL RACES

WILL commence on Thursday the 16th day of November next at 12 o'clock, and continue for three days. The following purses will be given each day, viz:

1st day, 2 miles and repeat, purse	$100
2d day, 1 mile, 3 best in 5, purse	75
3d day, colt race, 1 mile and repeat,	50

Same day at 4 o'clock, sweepstake for the third day's entrance money, 1 mile.

The above races will be conducted according to the rules and regulations of the Jocky Clubb.

JAMES THERIAC, *Sec'y.*

Vincennes, Sept. 28th, 1837.

NEW THEORY OF TIDES.

THE subscribers have on hand and for sale, a small work in natural science, in pamphlet form, being a new theory of Tides, controverting Sir Isaac Newton's theory of the moon's influence in the production of Tides.

HITT & SAWYER.

Sept. 28, 1837.—18-3t

VINCENNES ACADEMY.

THE Subscribers of this institution having procured, and at considerable expense fitted up the spacious building known as the Knox county Seminary, and having secured the services of able, experienced and respectable Teachers, will open the School the 1st Wednesday in October next, with the addition of a Primary Department, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, Spelling and first lessons in Arithmetic.

This edifice contains, besides two large and commodious school rooms and a Library Room, several other apartments convenient for the recitation of classes in the higher branches of study, and for experiments in *Chemistry and Natural Philosophy*, in which latter branches lectures will be delivered the ensuing winter.

One of the best Miscellaneous Libraries in the State, comprising upwards of fifteen hundred volumes, of standard works, is attached to the Institution, to which the students will have access.

The academical year is divided into four terms or Sessions of eleven weeks each. The *first* commences the 1st Wednesday in October. The *second*, the last Wednesday in December. The *third*, the third Wednesday in March. The *fourth*, the second Wednesday in June.

STUDIES & TERMS OF TUITION PER QUARTER.

Reading, Writing, Spelling, and first lessons in Arithmetic, $3 per session.

Reading, Orthography, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of maps and Globes, Natural History, Rhetoric, Literary Criticism, History, intellectual and moral Philosophy, Astronomy, the various branches of Mathematics Composition and Elocution, $5 per session.

Appropriate instructions will at all times be given without additional charge, to a class wishing to qualify themselves for teaching,—and a vigilant, parental guardianship will constantly be exercised over the manners and morals of all the pupils. All the studies and internal economy of the Institution will be subject to the daily supervision of the Principal, and to a stated monthly visitation of the Trustees and Board of Visitors.

The Institution will be open at all times to visits of parents and guardians, who are invited to call and satisfy themselves as to the instruction and discipline of the school and the progress of the pupils. Besides this, there will be two public examinations a year.

To the citizens of Vincennes and its vicinity, the Trustees would respectfully suggest, that an Institution of permanency and of the high character which it is their intention to give this academy, is not only demanded by the wants of this community, but is adapted in many respects to improve the character, increase the respectability and promote the prosperity of this growing Borough—and if so has it not special claims on their patronage?

To those at a distance, who cannot be supposed to have any peculiar sympathy with the local interests of the place, they beg leave to say, that it is the settled purpose of the Board, so far as a liberal and enlarged policy—so far as appropriate and efficient means can go, to make Vincennes Academy, as a Seminary of sound and useful learning, ultimately and as speedily as possible, second to none in the United States.

The advantages of a *public* and permanent Institution must be obvious to all; there is greater power of motive to give it character, better opportunity to remedy inconveniences and to supply conveniences—there will be less change of books and consequently less expense to patrons; a uniform system of study can be maintained from the beginning to the end of a course of accomplished education; and what is surely a consideration of greater importance, Globes, Maps, Chemical and philosophical apparatus &c. can be furnished to a much greater extent than can be expected in private and temporary Schools.

Board in private families is from $1,50 to $2. per week.

Principal,	R. WILKINSON, A. M.
Assistant,	D. M. ELLIOTT, A. B.
Board of Visiters.	*Board of Trustees.*
REV. THOS. ALEXANDER,	H. DECKER,
REV. JOHN DANIEL,	A. T. ELLIS,
HON. JOHN LAW,	H. D. WHEELER,
JESSEY K. DUBOIS, ESQ.	SAML. WISE,
ROBT. SMITH, ESQ.	GEO. W. EWING,
SAML. HILL, ESQ.	M. ROBINSON,
W. W. HITT, M. D.	ROBT. N. CARNAN.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

H. DECKER, *President.*

J. SOMES, *Secretary.*

Vincennes, Sept. 21st, 1837.—18-6t.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale

IN VINCENNES.

O'Byrne and wife, vs. Conway and wife. } Application for partition.

IN pursuance of an order of the Knox Circuit Court in the above case, will be offered at public sale at John C. Clark's Hotel, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 28th day of October next, between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4, P. M. of said day, all the right, title and interest of Michael O'Byrne and Eleanor his wife, and Michael Conway and Mary his wife, in and to part of lot No. 19, in the Borough of Vincennes, it being 33 feet on Water or First street, and extending back to the river.

A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given, on the purchaser entering into personal and mortgaged security to the acceptance of the Commissioners, with interest from date.

JOHN B. MARTIN,
SAMUEL HILL,
JACOB HARPER,
Commissioners.

Vincennes, Sept. 28, 1837.—18-5t

WORK STEERS FOR SALE.

I have for sale, a yoke of good and young OXEN, which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

E. M. JONES.

Sept. 29, 1837.—18-3t

TAXES! TAXES!

THOSE interested, are hereby notified to come forward without delay, and settle their Borough Taxes, as further indulgence cannot be given. In the absence of the subscriber, a receipt from Martin Robinson, Esq. will be good.

J. DONOVAN, *Bor. Col.*

Sept. 28, 1837—18-3t

CARDS NEATLY

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

MURPHY & EVANS are now in receipt of a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods—consisting in part of 6-4 and 3-4 English merinoes, plain and damask; red, white and green flannels; blankets of every description; a superior lot of cloths, cassimeres and satinetts; a handsome assortment of cassimeres and silk shawls and handkerchiefs; and men's and women's cloaks; 20 cases blue and fancy prints; 10 bales tickings; 40 do. brown sheetings; and a general variety of goods needed for the Fall and Winter sales.

To cash and punctual dealers inducements will be offered. They are invited to call and examine.

In store; castings, powder, teas, indigo, madder, pepper, allspice, tobacco, wool hats, and writing and wrapping paper.

Louisville, Sep. 23—18-3t.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS

IN VINCENNES.

Wm. P. Barnett, vs. Heirs of Mark Barnett, deceased. } Application for Partition.

IN pursuance of an order of the Knox Circuit Court, in the above case, at the last September Term, will be offered at public sale at the door of John C. Clark's Hotel in Vincennes, on Saturday the 28th day of October next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, all the right, title and interest of said heirs of Mark Barnett, deceased, in and to the following lots in the Borough of Vincennes, known and designated in said Borough as lots number 5, 13, 112, 113, 136, 162, 163, 165, 181, 223, 231, 232, 337, 250, 251, 299, 304, 306, 334, 340, 345, 349, 352, 356, 366, 367, 372, 373, 388, 401, 430, 437, 469, 471, 473, 478 and 481, according to Johnson and Emison's Survey.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of one and two years will be given, on the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from date if not paid at maturity.

SAMUEL HILL,
SAMUEL WISE,
JOHN C. HOLLAND,
Commissioners.

N. B.—In relation to titles, reference may be had to Abner T. Ellis or Samuel Hill, Esqrs.

Vincennes, Sept. 28, 1837.—18-5t

STATE OF INDIANA, *Knox County.*

KNOX PROBATE COURT,
AUGUST TERM, 1837.

John Ramsey, Adm'r. of Nehemiah Plew, deceased, vs. The creditors of said deceased. } On complaint of Insolvency.

AND now at this time came the said administrator, and filed his memorial, shewing the condition of said estate, and complaining that the personal property (there being no real estate) is insufficient to pay the debts and demands outstanding against said estate; it is therefore ordered, that the filing and pendency of said complaint be made known to the creditors of the said Nehemiah Plew, deceased, by a publication of this order for six weeks successively in the Vincennes Gazette, a weekly newspaper printed in Vincennes, in th county of Knox and State of Indiana, and that they be informed that unless they notify the said Administrator of the existence and extent of their respective claims by filing the same, or a statement of the nature, date and description of the contract or assumpsit upon which the same may be founded in the office of the clerk of this Court previous to the final distribution of the assets of the estate of said decedent, such claims will be postponed in favor of the claims of more diligent creditors.

Test. A. D. SCOTT, *Clerk.*
By W. R. M'CORD, *D. C.*

18-6w

WANTED,

50,000 Feet of hewn timber, delivered at the water's edge, opposite Vincennes, for which cash will be paid.

H. D. WHEELER.

Sept. 29, 1837.—18tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THERE will be sold at public sale at the residence of David Ruble living in Palmyra Township, Knox County, Ind. on the 28th Sept. all the personal property of James Mowdy, deceased consisting in part of one watch, one clock, books and clothing too tedious to mention. Also, my own property, consisting in part of cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture. Terms of sale—all sums of three dollars and under, cash in hand, and all sums over three dollars a credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

DAVID RUBLE, *Adm'r.*

September, 15 1837-153 3—

STORE HOUSE FOR SALE.

I WILL sell on good terms a new frame building, finished for a store or grocery, and give the purchaser a lease on the ground on which it stands for upwards of nine years, at a low rate. The building stands on a corner, and in the business part of the town.

Also a two horse wagon nearly new, with boxes and gears or separate.

L. L. WATSON.

Vincennes, Aug. 23d 1837—13-tf.

VINCENNES *Practical Institute,*

SIXTH YEAR.

Open to pupils of either sex or any age.

BOARDING

PROVIDED IF DESIRED.

Pupils taught as their circumstances require.

Tuition: $15 per year of four quarters; $5 per quarter, of twelve weeks; extra charge for wood, &c. Tuition due on entrance.

Mr. & Mrs. CROSBY, *Conductors.*

Sept. 2 1837—15-tf.