

GAZETTE. VINCENNES. SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1837.

We are compelled this week to issue the Gazette on a sheet some smaller than usual and on a most wretched quality of paper, owing to a failure in getting a supply of paper which we have been in daily expectation of receiving for some time past. We may have to use the same kind of paper next week, if our winter supply of the proper size does not arrive before that time.

What does our neighbor of the Sun think of the whig victories in Rhode Island and Maine? Has not the news of the triumph of the whigs in those states yet reached him? We at least hope he will give us a few remarks under his editorial hand, touching the political summer of Senator Tipton, as the river at this time does not require his particular attention, and is "perfectly docile." We hope our hints will not pass unnoticed.

The Presidents, Directors and Cashiers of several branches of the State Bank of Indiana, have recently become very obnoxious to those pure, unwarped patriots the editors of the Indianapolis Democrat. Our Branch is especially noted, as will be seen below. Gentlemen, take care of yourselves! You have been criticised by these imported Tories, who huddle at nothing but the truth. A majority of you (good old democrats) are branded with the appellation of "Federalists"—you will please take notice therefore, that you have been indicted, tried, and condemned by these hopeful editors, all and each of you, for the high crime of patriotically and manfully putting your veto to the moonshine doctrines of Tom Benton, promulgated by, of Andrew the first—and may Amos Kendall have mercy on your miserable pockets.

BRANCH AT VINCENNES.
President—D. S. Houser. Federal.
Cashier—J. Ross. do
Directors—J. Wise. do
R. Smith. do
N. Smith. do
W. Butch. do
J. K. Kuntz. do
H. Becker. do
J. Holland. do
S. Emison. do
G. W. Ewing. do
W. Raper. Democrat
J. Law. do

The Indianapolis Democrat asks—"To which party does the State Bank of Indiana belong?" We respond, to men of honesty and integrity; men, who could be left "solitary and alone" in its vaults, without the fear of eliciting a *cravat* full of promises to pay.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the ladies who had the management and superintendence of the Fancy Fair on the 28th September, in Mr. Mienre's spacious room, which was brilliantly illuminated, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the Methodist Church, which we are happy to state were very large—bright eyes, so abundant and queens so swayed without measure, causing a general removal of the deposits from the pockets of all the visitors into the hands of the fair sellers.

The presence of an amateur band of music contributed to the pleasures of the youth and beauty.
"On whom the eye of strangers turned,
With wonder and delight combined,"
who were assembled upon the occasion, and the ladies tender them their acknowledgments for this complimentary visit, rendering the occasion sweetly melodious and delightfully interesting. It however, was not equal to the melodious strains behind the various counters, which
"Shed o'er the hall such enchantment."

We have not space to give a minute account of the various articles offered for sale. Let it suffice to say that they had rich viands and tempting fruits, ornamental and fancy articles of every kind, articles of dress, &c. and wines, which were the zest of joy, and bane of every care. Those of a domestic manufacture displayed taste in workmanship and execution, but seldom equalled. Many of the fancy articles were elegant, novel and ingenious, displaying a taste in construction in the highest degree commendable and creditable to our town. The liberal patronage bestowed, we hope will encourage them hereafter annually to hold a similar one; and the ladies tender their sincerest thanks for the generous and liberal feeling manifested on that occasion.

To the Editor of the Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1837.
What think you? Mr. King of Georgia has declared himself hostile to the reparation of Bank and State and the Sub-Treasury Scheme. He went over our financial history for the last eight years and charged upon the administration of General Jackson the whole evils under which the country is now suffering. The war against the United States Bank, he said, was the exciting cause of the mingling of the Banks in the politics of the country. He exposed the shallow arguments of Mr. Van Buren upon the course of the revolution, by bringing positive proof before the Senate in the shape of official statements. He declared that the State Bank system had failed and ever would fail without a national Bank. This was the only means, he stated, by which the action of the State Banks could be kept within control. He moved a postponement of the subject to the regular session.

Mr. Tipton said he would not vote for the odious scheme of separating Bank and State. His speech was brief, but plain to the point. He stood up in his place, he said, as Mr. Calhoun had recommended; and, as a Senator of Indiana, he never would support a measure that would destroy one third of the whole property of the Union and plunge us into civil war.

Mr. Rives charged home upon Benton—told him that if he would look in front of him, he would see the gentleman (Calhoun) who had pushed him out of the way, and put on the mantle of metal which Mr. Benton had first prided himself in wearing. He upbraided Mr. B. that he was willing now to play a second part to the new and zealous convert in the cause of overturning all our institutions.

Mr. Calhoun retorted, and told Mr. Rives that his conduct was unworthy of him and the state that he represented. Mr. Clay speaks on Monday.

In the House, Wise called Gholson a down-right liar for saying that his conduct in the investigating Committee had been disgraceful. Gholson replied in the most abusive terms and told Mr. W. he might take his remarks as personal if he chose. If Gholson challenges there will be a fight. The debate is still going on upon the Deposit Postponement Bill.

Nothing has yet taken place in Congress decisive of the fate of any one of the questions before them. The bill for an issue of Treasury Notes, and the bill for extending the credit upon the duty bonds of the Merchants, measures not merely expedient, but indispensable, will no doubt pass. But every thing else is yet in the wind.

A question was yesterday taken by *yeas and nays* in the House of Representatives, which at first glance, would seem to indicate a strong sentiment in the House of Representatives against a National Bank. It would not be safe, however, for those who are interested in the question, to regard it in that light. The greater part of those members who are friendly to such an institution certainly voted in favor of laying the negative proposition on the table, as one which it would be, at best, a mere waste of time, and a trifling with the actual crying exigencies of the Government, now to agitate. But among the nays on that question are to be found the names of some who voted against laying it on the table for different reasons; among which a readiness to vote directly and at once upon the main question probably influenced several.

We do not mean to say that at this time a majority of the House of Representatives is favorable to a National Bank. We incline, indeed, to the contrary opinion. All that we wish to impress upon the mind of the reader is, that the vote to which we refer cannot properly be considered a *test* vote upon the question.

National Intel.
From the New York Daily Express.

VAN BUREN ECONOMY.
From the late debate in Congress, we learn the following facts. We want our readers to observe that these charges were openly made by members of Congress on the floor of the House and were not contradicted.

Mr. Garland of Louisiana, stated the fact, that the Government had paid \$7000 for 40 cords of wood—what will all honest farmers say to this? He also said, for a single trip of a steamer on the River Apalachicola, the owner had received a sum equal to the whole cost of the boat—and what will Mr. Grundy say to that?

He further said, from what he had heard he was satisfied that the public money had, in many cases, been worse than thrown away. Mr. Bond also said that he was informed that in a certain instance \$20,000 had been drawn by a private individual, professing to be a Captain of Volunteers, who had presented all the necessary papers, when in fact he had only 4 or 5 men.

Mr. Bond also said \$50,000 had been granted on the mere request of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—and soon after the same Committee asked for one million, and since received one and a half millions more! No wonder this Florida war costs so much, when we pay one hundred and seventy-five dollars for a cord of wood, and three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars a piece, for a captain and five men in Buckram.

THE "WOULD-HAVE-BEEN" TORY AND THE PATRIOT HARRISON.

A correspondent informs us, that at the Loco Peco meeting held on Monday afternoon, Chas. J. Ingersoll sneered at the patriot Harrison, and said he would much rather sink with Van Buren, than rise with a petulant hero. A pretty remark this, for an individual who would have been a Tory in our revolutionary contest; while the patriot Harrison was leading our armies to victory at Fort Mifflin and the Thames, was exposing on a bed of down in the city of Philadelphia. The people, however, will make the proper distinction between the gallant defender of his country, and his bold calumniator.—*Phil. Inq.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Distribution.
According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, about twelve millions of dollars, due the Government of the United States, now remain in the Deposit Banks. This sum is considered as unavailable. A bill has been reported requiring the Deposit Banks to pay it, in specie, in two, four, six or eight months. Also requiring them to give bond and security to do so immediately, or to be forthwith subject to suits upon their bond already given for the receipt of the deposits. If this bill passes, the Deposit Banks must exact instant payment from their debtors, by suits or otherwise. In Ohio there were nine Deposit Banks:

- Clinton Bank of Columbus.
- Franklin Bank of Columbus.
- Bank of Chillicothe.
- Franklin Bank of Cincinnati.
- Bank of Zanesville.
- Bank of Wooster.
- Commercial Bank of Lake Erie.
- Bank of Cleveland.

The proposed bill requires these banks to pay up the Deposits in their hands in eight months. This they can only do, by pressing their debtors. Let their debtors think of this.

But mark another thing. The twelve millions due from the Deposit Banks is made unavailable by this mode of collection. Under the distribution law, nine millions of this unavailable fund could be made instantly available. The States would receive from the Banks, and employ it in the business of the country. Why is it retained from the States to be hung up in suits, or employed by the Secretary of the Treasury in compelling the deposit banks to press their debtors? Why should not the Government of the United States rid itself of its claims upon the deposit banks, and look to the States? In the present state of things, the October distribution would be a general good. We ask all honest and intelligent men, for what useful purpose it is withheld!

N. B. The withholding bill has not yet passed the House. Possibly it may stick there. It will assuredly meet with most determined opposition. *Cin. Gazette.*

Mail Robbery.—The Cincinnati Whig of Thursday says: "The great eastern mail, on its way to Wheeling, was broken open on Tuesday night last, between Springfield and Columbus, and the Louisville letter bag rifled of its contents." We understand that the Cincinnati mail escaped. This is a fortunate occurrence, as it is known at the post office in this city, that at least fifteen thousand dollars were remitted by the mail of Tuesday. We have no particulars as to the robbery."

Calumny on Chief Justice Marshall.—The Richmond Whig, of Wednesday last contains an interesting communication from the Hon. B. Watkins Leigh, late a distinguished member of the U. S. Senate, from Virginia, in reference to a calumnious attack on the late Chief Justice Marshall. It appears that the Hon. Wm. Smith, recently of South Carolina—and the Virginia Van Buren candidate for the Vice Presidency—during the canvass previous to the August elections in Alabama—publicly stated on more than one occasion, that Chief Justice Marshall was the owner of seventeen shares of stock in the U. S. Bank in the year 1819, when he decided, in the case of McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland, that the character of that Bank was constitutional.

This statement is said to have been made on the authority of an U. S. Senator now representing the State of Virginia.

Dr. Watkins of Huntsville, Alabama, immediately wrote to Mr. Leigh, stating the alleged facts, and desiring information in regard to them. To this Mr. Leigh replied in a letter of considerable length, with documentary evidence annexed, proving conclusively that Mr. Marshall held no United States Bank stock, when he decided the case of McCulloch against Maryland.

Political hostility spurs neither the living nor the dead of the foul imputation on Judge Marshall's character originated with either of the Senators from Virginia, or have in any wise received the sanction or endorsement of either of them, we hope that the name of calumniator will be held up to the indignity rebuke of the country. The fame of Chief Justice Marshall—peculiarly dear to Virginia—is yet the common property of the republic; and all her children are equally interested in its preservation. The race of great men in the Old Dominion has so dwindled and dwarfed of late, that she must watch over the memory of her illustrious dead with increased vigilance.

It is worthy of remark that this same Judge Smith—the calumniator of Marshall—is the individual who received the offer from General Jackson of a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. If there were ever a man who from nature and habit is sympathetic with every thing that is base in humanity, that man was Andrew Jackson—and from this trait in his character, and this only, can we account for his attempt at elevating to a post of so much importance, an individual like Judge Smith.

N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

The Belfast, Me. Journal, a Van Buren paper gives all the returns from the State and winds up with this strong encouragement to its disconsolate party:

"We have met the enemy and WE ARE THEIRS," horse, foot and dragoon!—used up to a dead certainty.—The Democratic party of Maine are looking up for the reason that they are at the foot of the ladder, and can look no where else. If the whigs do not glorify at the result of this election, they know not how to appreciate victory. They have an undoubted right to rejoice."

The N. Y. Star thinks, that some of the Whigs are premature in their censures of Mr. Calhoun. Can the Star tell why it is, that Mr. Calhoun's two papers, the "Reformer" and the "Merchant," have all at once ceased to denounce the administration?

Lou. Jour.

Letter from Texas.

Dear Cook—Here I am situated as General Clerk and discharging officer in the Custom-house at this place. *Doin fat office.* The living here is great—below you have a schedule.

FISH.

Mullet, of the largest kind, some 14 inches long.
Redfish, do do 3 and 4 ft
Trout, do do very fine do 12 inches broad long thick
Flounders, do and flat 12 8 2
Buffaloes, do big ast kind.
Cat Fish, do do
Shrimps—no joke—larger than crabs in New Orleans.
Crabs—ought to be called lobsters.

GAME.

Deer or Venison, very fine, and good sauce.
Partridges—large, fat and excellent.
Snipe do do.
Turkey—beats the big best.
Beef is good and fat and tender, and Pork, fine. There now you have a regular list of Texas living.
Women—bad—none at all.
One good thing more we miss here, viz. *Likker*—we have none.

N. O. Picayune.

Black Hawk, Keokuk, and a party of about forty, consisting of interpreters, agents, physicians, warriors and squaws, left here on Saturday, under the charge of Gen. Street, on board the Mountaineer, for Washington where they have been invited by the President. The Indians are in a bad humor about their annuities, and if Blair don't keep a sharp look out, some of Keokuk's squaws may cleanse the Kitchen Cabinet before they return. We would advise the President to call out a few thousand of the Philadelphia minute men to protect a certain Mr. Harris.

Missouri Repub.
Domestic Intelligence.

THE EPIDEMIC.—This week, as may be seen by the daily report of internments, shows a considerable increase of sickness in your city—the average number of deaths for the last five days has been sixty-four; which may be attributed to a change in the weather during the week which was as severe on the sick, as it was sudden and unexpected. From what we have an opportunity of observing, it appears that among those who have been attacked during the last ten days, rather the greater number have died; it is at any rate certain, that during this period the disease has assumed a more marked and violent character, and the number of its victims has been greater, than any other period of similar duration since the first of August last. From this time forth, we have every reason to hope, that a very sensible diminution of sickness will be observed. The praiseworthy efforts made by the different Municipalities, joined to the charitable exertions of a numerous portion of our private citizens, must be productive of the best consequences, and tend especially to alleviate the sufferings of the poorer part of the population, which up to this time, have been very severe. Physicians and apothecaries have been appointed in each of the three sections of our city, for the purpose of giving advice, and distributing the necessary medicines, among the indigent sick of their respective quarters.

Feat of Horsemanship.—The feat of riding, of which we spoke some days ago, was performed on Friday and Saturday, by John Grant, in handsome style, and with great ease, to wit, 288 miles in 24 hours. By the following, statement taken from the record of one of the judges of the race, it will be seen that the feat was done in 23 hours 28 1-2 minutes. Mr. Grant won the bet within 21 1-2 minutes of the time given. The average speed with which he rode was one mile in three minutes 47 1-2 seconds. The shortest time in which a mile was done was 2 minutes 18 seconds, and the longest 5 minutes and 56 seconds. Statement of time:

	Hours.	Min.	Sec.
Riding time,	18	11	51
Mounting and dismounting			
sixty four times,	1	59	61
Resting and refreshments,	3	17	00
Time to spare,			31 30
Hours,	24	00	03

Philadelphia Herald and Sentinel.

The four "Experiments."

Experiment number one—The veto of the U. S. Bank, to give the "better currency" of the State Banks in the stead.

Experiment number two—The removal of the deposits "to letter" the domestic exchanges of the country.

Experiment number three—The specie circuit to make the "yellow boys" run up the Mississippi—to "peep out" the interstices of the long slithering snakes, and to "set three branch mint at work" so as to abolish bank rage before the first nine months of the administration of the author of the letter to Sherrod Williams!

Experiment number four—The new Treasury Bank, to be called "the divorcement of Bank and State."

To these we will add the fifth and last experiment, by the people: The expulsion of Martin Van Buren from the executive chair.

In order that the people may understand how it is, that the Treasury is now literally bankrupt, and that money is to be borrowed to carry on the ordinary operations of the government, it is necessary to state, that there have been already expended this year, the enormous sum of TWENTY FOUR MILLIONS of dollars—and that appropriation for TWENTY FOUR MILLIONS MORE remain to be expended! Thus making an expenditure in ONE YEAR of an economical administration, in a season of peace and general repose of FORTY EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!! And this is exclusive, too, of the expenses of the Post Office Department. We take these startling facts from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, just submitted to Congress. It has been the policy of the administration, and its avowed intention to use up the whole surplus revenue in this way. They did not mean to let one dollar reach the states, or the people; and they have succeeded in arresting nine millions, the last instalment of the Surplus, from reaching the people! Let these things be remembered at the ballot box, where reform must commence.

Fredonian.

Poetical.—Some person expresses his love as follows upon the back of one of our Le Roy "Shin Plasters."

Small note—I love you; do you ask me why? Because you do the work of change supply—Silver would do it—Gold could do no more, So we must use you "till the pressure's over."

Inscription on a Tomb Stone.

Where sorrow begins,
And grief we apprehend
That we begin to live, our life is done;
Then count thy days, and if they flow too fast
For thy dull thoughts to count,
Count every day the last.

"Tom, my son," said a father to his wild and wayward son, "What do you intend to do for a living you scamp?" "I don't know, father, I rather think I shall enlist in the last war."

Something for the curious.—The following combination of letters, from the Massillon Gazette, contains an important moral precept, which will well repay the curious in such matters the labor of discovery, if they practice the lesson it teaches.

"RETNRP EHT YAP."

MARRIED.—On Wednesday Evening the 4th Inst., by Elder David Ward, Mr. Isaac Watson, to Miss Hannah Ainley, both of Vincennes.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS

DIED.—On Sabbath Evening, the first day of October, MRS. AMANDA B., consort of the Rev. F. VIGO MCKEE of this place. Those to whom she was known, will need no eulogy to remind them of her virtues. She lived the life and died the death of a christian.

She has gone to a land of rest,
She has left a world of care,
She now dwells among the blest,
May her friends all meet her there.

DEPARTED this life in the town of Benton, county of Yazoo, and state of Mississippi, on the 30th of August last, the Hon. James M. Buntin, formerly a citizen of this place. It has been said, "those whom the Gods love, die young." And surely if incorruptible integrity, amiableness of manners, the most ardent affection for kindred, charity to the poor, devoted attachment to friends, and punctilious attention to the duties of the station he filled in society, have any influence in recommending a creature to the favor of his Creator, he was not numbered among the rejected of Heaven. He left Vincennes while yet a mere youth—before age had given stability to his judgement or maturity to his reason, and without friends, boldly threw himself on his own resources in a distant land. Possessed of a good education—fortified by the principles of honor, and with a heart filled to overflowing with the tender and generous sympathies which adorn and dignify our nature, he rapidly rose to distinction and honor. At the period of his decease, he held the highly responsible office of Probate Judge, and was a candidate (with the most certain indications of success) for one still more exalted. But in the midst of brilliant prospects, and while the pulse of expectation beat the highest, death came, and pointing to the tomb which contains the ashes of a younger brother, bade him follow his departed spirit to that far-off land "from whence no traveller returns." He was a sound lawyer, an able judge, and an honest man. In the society in which he moved, no one was more generally and sincerely beloved. To his venerable parents, and every member of his afflicted family, it must be consolatory to know that although he died far from his native plains, where no soothing voice of relative could reach his ear, the tender offerings of the most devoted friendship were extended to him upon his couch of languishment and pain—that the friends whom he loved, ministered as far as in their power, to his wants in that solemn hour when the curtain of life's drama was falling upon him, and he was about to make his exit forever.

The writer of this knew him well, and deems this feeble tribute of respect due to one who was once an inhabitant of this place, and who from his adopted home, ever looked back upon it as the scene of his happiest days.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Yazoo County, Miss. held at the town of Benton, on the 6th inst; Thomas B. Woodward, Esq. being called to the Chair and John Battaile, Esq. appointed Secretary, the following resolutions on motion of R. M. Corwin, Esq. were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That it is with melancholy regret we view the recent death of our esteemed friend and late Judge of Probate Hon. JAMES M. BUNTIN.

2. Resolved, That, as members of the Bar we wear the usual badge of Mourning for thirty days in token of our respect for the deceased.

3. Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Manchester Whig; and a copy of the same be forwarded to the relatives and friends of the deceased, and that the Vincennes, Indiana, Papers be requested to publish these proceedings.

THOS B. WOODWARD, Chairman.
JOHN BATAILLE, Sec'y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of alias Fi. Fa. to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Vigo Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale before the Court House door in Vincennes, on Thursday the 26th day of October, 1837, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on said day, agreeably to the third section of the law respecting real and personal estate to execution, all that certain tract of land lying and being in the County of Knox, containing 260 acres more or less, bounded by lands of Samuel Emison on the east, on the west by lands of Pierre Brouillet, on the north by lands of William Kelso and Samuel Judah, on the south by lands of Antoine Marshall, commonly called the Belle View farm. Also one house and lot in the Borough of Vincennes, containing 24 feet in front, on Water St. running back to the river Wabash and bounded as follows: north-east side by Market street, on the south-west by buildings of John Wise, and on the north-west by the river Wabash, known and designated by lot number 21, taken as the property of William Patterson to satisfy said execution in favor of Samuel Judah.

ZACHARIAH PULLIAM, Sheriff.
K. C.

October 3th 1837—19-31.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of Groceries of Messrs. Thorn & Tracy, will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand under the Firm of Thorn & Watson, where they will be pleased to accommodate the former customers of the house and all others who may be pleased to give them a call.

THOMAS THORN.
LEWIS L. WATSON.

Vincennes, Oct. 8, 1837—19-31.

New Firm.

THE Subscribers having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Clark and Brown, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend carrying on the mercantile business at the old stand under the firm of E. & O. Brown, where they would be pleased to supply the old customers of the House, and all others who may favor them with a call, with every article suitable for the present and approaching seasons. They have just received a quantity of

DRY GOODS.
Coffee, Sugar, &c.

which, added to their former stock, makes their assortment complete; all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

E. & O. BROWN.

N. B. The Books of the late firm of Clark & Brown, are left in the hands of Eli Brown, who will attend to the settling of the same at any time required by those interested.

Vincennes, Sept 20th, 1837.

GROCERIES.

JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF
FLOUR, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, FISH, And the best Foreign and Domestic liquors, which we will dispose of at the lowest cash prices.

THORN & WATSON.
Vincennes, Oct. 8, 1837—19-31.

WANTED.

CORN Meal, Bacon, Lard, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit, Beans, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, and almost every article of country produce for which the highest prices will be given.

THORN & WATSON.
Vincennes, Oct. 3d, 1837—19-31.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the public in general, that he has removed his chair shop to the building formerly occupied by John Ewing, Esq. where he is prepared to furnish and will keep constantly on hand, or make to order, Windsor Chairs and Settees in the greatest variety of Patterns and colors, in the shortest notice, and in the very best style of workmanship.

ROCKING CHAIRS

of all sizes and Patterns, made to order.

Old chairs repaired and painted.

JONATHAN SMILEY.

Vincennes, Oct. 4, 1837—19-31.

Bank Notice.

State Bank of Indiana.

Branch at Vincennes, Oct. 4, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in this Branch will be held at the Court House on Monday the 6th day of November next, between the hours of 10 and 6, for the purpose of electing ten directors for the ensuing year.

JOHN ROSS.

Cashier.

Vincennes, Oct. 4, 1837—19-31.

SCHOOL WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN of good character, and competent to teach, wishes to get a School in the country or elsewhere. For further information enquire at this office.

Vincennes, Oct 4th, 1837—19-31.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Henry Henderson, late of Knox county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be insolvent.

A. B. MCKEE, Admr.

Vincennes, Oct. 5th, 1836—19-31.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will expose to sale at auction on Tuesday the 14 of October, 1837, at the late residence of Henry Henderson, deceased, 2 miles East of Vincennes, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cows, and Farming utensils—14 acres of corn in the field, Oats in the stack, Household furniture &c. together with the balance of a loan of 20 acres of ground (on the land of Samuel Emison) for 2 years from March next. A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums of 3 dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving his note with approved freehold security.

A. B. MCKEE, Admr.

Vincennes, Oct. 5th, 1836—19-31.

150 PRIZES OF \$1,000,

V. A. NORFOLK LOTTERY.

Class No. 8—draws at Alexandria, October 21st, 1837.

\$40,000 10,000 4,000 3,000 1,940 5 of 1,500 2 of 1,200 and 150 prizes each of 1,000 making 150,000.

Tickets 10 dollars—A certificate of 25 whole tickets will cost 140 dollars, shares in proportion.

Grand Consolidated Lottery.

Class No. 36—draws at Wilmington, October 23, 1837.

\$20,000 5,000 3,000 10 of 1,000 10 of 500 &c.—Tickets 5 dollars.

A certificate of 25 whole tickets will cost 65 dollars, shares in proportion.

V. A. WHEELING LOTTERY.

Class No. 7—draws at Alexandria, October 28th, 1837.

\$30,000 10,000 7,000 5,000 4,000 3,000 2,100 25 of 1,000 50 of 500 50 of 200 88 of 150—Tickets \$10

A certificate 25 whole tickets will cost 120 dollars, shares in proportion.