

# GAZETTE. VINCENNES. SATURDAY, Oct. 11, 1837.

Monday is the day fixed upon for the adjournment of Congress. What have they done? Nothing. What will they do? We answer, nothing. When the whole country has been ruined by the experiment, we shall have relief—not before.

The papers furnish but little matter of interest at this time; all eyes seem to be turned to Congress, and to await its action. If Congress should adopt vigorous measures for the relief of the country, (of which there seems to be no hope) business of all kinds would instantly revive, and prosperity once more wait upon us. They have as yet done nothing, except pass one bill which at the latest accounts, was again under discussion upon a resolution to reconsider. The Van Buren party there are like bees swarming—each one buzzing and flying about like he was lost.—The people will raise a noise about their ears when the elections come on again, that will settle them forever.

The improvements now under contract in our Borough and its vicinity, are progressing rapidly, notwithstanding the scarcity of working hands. What work has been done, has been executed in a permanent and lasting manner. The principal streets begin to assume a city-like appearance, and when the rubbish and dirt shall have been removed, will fall but little short in semblance, of the highways of some of the most populous cities in the west.

Laborers are still very much wanted here, not only upon the various public works in the vicinity, but also in every kind of business. We would suggest to emigrants that they might find it to their advantage to call at the Old Post. They can obtain employment at once, and get good wages. The town and surrounding country are both improving rapidly, and possessed of advantages which renders a situation here very eligible.

David Barton, late a Senator from the State of Missouri, died recently at his residence in Booneville, Mo.

Provisions of every kind bear a high price in our market. Beef 5, pork 6, mutton 6, veal 6, bacon 10, lard 10, and butter 17 cents per lb. Chickens \$1.50 per doz, flour 3.50 per hundred, corn meal 20, potatoes 25, wheat 75, corn 25, and oats 20 cents per bushel.

Small Plasters.—There is some talk that the good people of our town and country are to be cured with the kind of plaster called Small Plasters. Will our farmers give these currency? I think not—and I am sure they ought not.

The above is from the Western Sun.—The editor says not a word about the plaster in his paper, but about to be issued by the administration. Pray neighbor, why make fish of one and flesh of another? Is not sauce for goose sauce for gander? Pray be consistent.

Another Cripple Plaster.

A correspondent informs us, that a very extraordinary boy has been found in the woods near the Catholic mission, Indiana, and is now in the family of Col. Clarke, of Bush Hill, near the prairie. The boy is about 12 years of age, has a remarkable large black eye. During the time he has been in the family of Col. Clarke, which is now more than three months, he has never uttered an articulate sound nor even to express his most urgent wants. He makes a noise something like the scream of a child, and has on some occasions shown an extraordinary fondness for one of the servant girls in the family. He sits and sleeps on the ground, and it is only through affection for this girl, whom he appears to love, that he will sometimes sit in a chair and sleep in a bed. He has nothing but a dove skin around his body, and on no account will he wear any other covering. The food he prefers is raw beef, potatoes, nuts and the like. Small birds he devours with greediness. He is also fond of corn bread but wheat is disagreeable to him. He appears when melancholy and seems as if nothing would console him for the loss of freedom, and his first mode of living. He is always anxious to run away, but when detected generally gives up without much trouble. What is most astonishing is that though he has spent all this time in a clever family, yet he has made one step towards civilization.—New York Era.

The above is going the rounds in the eastern newspapers. Catholicism prairie is just below Vincennes—there is not one word of truth in the story. The writer is indebted to his imagination for his facts.

Ep. Gaz.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editors of the Louisville Jour.

Washington, Oct. 3rd, 1837.

The deed is done! This day the amendment of Mr. Calhoun was adopted by a vote of 24 to 25. Rives bill, which he moved as a substitute to the sub-Treasury scheme, was lost by a vote of 26 to 22.—The question to engross for a third reading was then decided in the affirmative, 25 to 28.

Mr. Calhoun closed the debate by a long speech giving the history of Banking, and going to prove that the whole system was inimical to liberty, to national and individual industry, and intellectual and moral development. A wide ground you will say. It was, and as feebly occupied as I had ever conceived it possible to be. He betrayed an ignorance of the Dutch Banking system that surprised me.

Mr. Webster followed and was triumphant in his vindication of the Banking system from the charges Mr. Calhoun had brought against it. I was equally surprised to find him, too, ignorant of the Constitution of the Bank of Amsterdam. Mr. Calhoun had asserted it was a bank of deposit merely. Webster yielded that it

was, when the fact is notorious, that it became a bank of issue eight years after its establishment.

Morris of Ohio proposed to amend the bill so as to prevent the issue of any bank being received in the payment of public dues—that shall issue bills under five dollars. This came very near blowing up the bill. Morris was not present when the vote to engross was taken. I still think that when the final vote is taken this odious and democratic measure will be lost. It is to be hoped so for the honor and prosperity of the country.

In the House they are engaged on the Mississippi Election.

I wish I had the time to lay before you readers the real working of this sub-treasury scheme. The party in favor has carefully kept it in secret. You will however see its deformity developed in the lower House.

REVOLUTION IN SANTA FE, N. MEXICO.—Murder of the Governor and all his principal officers, and installation of the Rebel Chief as Governor of the State.

SANTA FE, Aug. 12, 1837.

Thursday last, the Governor Don Alvaro Peres, Political and Military Chief of the territory of N. Mexico, accompanied by Alben, and a small party of soldiers, marched to the Cavada (20 miles from Santa Fe) where a large number of insurgents had assembled, composed of the inhabitants from Rio Arriba to Taos, among whom were the Indians living in the neighborhood, who are partly civilized and subjects of the general Government.

Upon the meeting of the two armies which took place near St. Ildefonso, the Governor commanded his soldiers to fire; at which order all his men went over to the enemy, except 23—of whom one was killed on the spot and three or four wounded.

The Governor immediately fled with all who could follow him to Santa Fe, where they remained till night, under favor of which they started upon good horses in order to get as far as possible from their enemies, who knew how to take more adroit measures to interrupt them: for, so soon as they disappeared from the field of battle, they despatched the Indians to cut off their retreat by the Rio Abajo, with orders to spare none of them, which was literally accomplished. The next day the victors encamped at La Chapelle, which is near the town of Santa Fe—and there killed the Governor, Ramon and Marcelino Alben, Chico, Sari, a young Lieutenant named Gutierrez, and many others whose names are not known. The triumphant army, having declared their leader Jose Gonzales, an inhabitant of Taos, Governor made the entrance into the town where he assumed the Government—assisted by Rafael Garcia, who had commanded the troops with him.—All was now tranquil.

But one thing was wanting to complete their purpose—the head of Santuario Alben, judge of the district—the friend of the stranger and the poor—the talented and meritorious officer—and they received the news that he had been massacred by the Indians of Santo Domingo.

From the accounts, the killed are about fifteen, among whom was Miguel Sena, and five or six wounded, among whom are Francisco Suriano, former Governor and Commissary, Apontis, adjutant of the late deceased Governor, Jose Bustamante, and the sergeant Antonio Sena. All seems quiet enough at this time, though yesterday the report was that the victors, who had returned home the day after their entrance here, were about to visit us for the purpose of committing further outrages. The new Governor, with several others, immediately left here, and we have some assurance that we shall be spared their presence. The country is in a sad and ruinous condition.

The statements of this letter are confirmed by a gentleman who has arrived in town from Santa Fe. It is added, that the Priests were also very obnoxious to the Revolutionists, and many of them had suffered personal violence of a most outrageous character.

LYNCHING.

This incarnate demon of outrage, violence and blood still continues to disgrace our unhappy country. It is only a few weeks since humanity was shocked by a most atrocious and revolting outrage, inflicted by those sanguinary spirits of barbarism, the Lynchers, on the person of Mr. Saunders of Madison County in this State. These enemies of the piece of society, of order, law and civilization dragged this respectable planter from the bosom of his family and mutilated him in the most brutal manner—maiming him most inhumanly, besides cutting off his nose and ears, and scorching his body to the very ribs. We believe the subject of this foul outrage still drags out a miserable existence—an object of horror and of pity. Last week a club of Lynchers amounting to four or five individuals, as we have been credibly informed, broke into the house of Mr. Scott of Wilkinson County, a respectable member of the bar, forced him out and hung him dead on the next tree. We have heard of numerous minor outrages committed against the peace of society, and the welfare and happiness of the country, but we mention these as the most enormous that we have heard of some months.

It now becomes our painful duty, as conductors of a free press, to notice a most disgraceful outrage committed by the Lynchers of Vicksburg, on last Sunday, against the majesty of the laws, the honor of the country, the prosperity and happiness of the people. The victim of this cruel and ferocious spirit in this case was Mr. Grace, formerly of the neighbor-

hood of Warrington, Va. but for two years a resident of this city. He was detected in giving free passes to slaves and brought to trial before Judge Maxey. Unfortunately for the wretch, either through the want of law or evidence, he could not be punished, and he was set at liberty by the magistrate. The City Marshal seeing that a few in the crowd were disposed to lay violent hands on the prisoner in the event of his escaping punishment by law, resolved to accompany him to his house. The Lynch mob still followed and the Marshal finding the prisoner could only be protected by hurrying him to jail, endeavored to effect that object. The Lynchers however pursued the officer of the law, dragged him from his horse, bruised him and conveyed the prisoner to the most convenient point of the city for carrying their blood-thirsty designs into execution. We blush while we record the atrocious deed—in this city, containing nearly 5,000 souls, in the broad light of day, this aged wretch was stripped and flogged, we believe within hearing of the lamentations and the shrieks of his afflicted wife and children.

It is not for this wretch that we awaken public sympathy, or call down popular indignation against the infernal code by which he was illegally punished; no, no, we believe him to have been guilty of numerous crimes, for which the laws of the country, if they have not already, ought to provide solitary confinement, if not the punishment of death. We believe him to have been a bad member in society; and we would put others in the South on their guard if he should settle in their neighborhood. He is said to be quite grey, having light complexion, blue eyes, and is about 50 years of age.

In the name of heaven to what is our country coming? When is the spirit of turbulence, outrage and barbarism to have an end? Are we to dispense with all laws except those of the strongest arm? If the people do not organize and swear upon the altar of the living God to crush the atrocious spirit of Lynchism—to uphold the officers of Justice—to sustain at all hazards, the majesty of the laws—the rights and privileges of each and every citizen, no matter how debased, society must be reduced to the most loathsome barbarism and our free institutions will become a mockery, and a bye word of reproach among the civilized nations of the earth. Why should any man or set of men undertake to trample on the laws of the country? Upon what principle do these enemies to the peace and happiness of society arrogate to themselves the right of dispensing with the laws of the land at pleasure? Why do they outrage the feelings of the community by usurping those sacred functions which belong alone to the sovereignty of the people of Mississippi? If a Lynch club is permitted to make and execute laws, what has become of that glorious right of every free man, the trial by a jury of his peers, according to the laws of his country?

It is the interest of all who desire to exalt the character of the State—it is the duty of all who would promote the great cause of civilized and social life, to combine and prostrate this disorganizing, brutal and unholy spirit. In the name of the bleeding and outraged genius of liberty, justice and mercy, we call upon the grand jury of our country to bring to condign punishment the perpetrators of this foul outrage. Now is the time to exterminate this odious, depraved and brutal spirit. The legal guardians of the public peace are called upon by nine tenths of this community, by the spirit of humanity, by the solemn obligations of their oaths, by all the noble and patriotic impulses of virtuous and enlightened freemen, to make signal examples of all who have been engaged in this atrocious outrage. Then, their deeds will be hailed with acclamation throughout the civilized world, and generations yet unborn will be taught to list their names as benefactors of the human race.—Vicksburg Express.

Texas.—The Texas Telegraph of the 32d ult., states that a young man named Jackson M. Parker had been killed by the Indians near the Neuces; and that a large party of Camanches were laying waste the whole country, for many miles west of Rio Grande. Nearly all the wealthy Mexicans were with their families to Zacatecas, fearing the approach of the Texian army. Mr. Buchanan, of the firm of Hensley & Buchanan, had also been killed by the Indians, near the Sevilla. It appears that this gentleman and Mr. Hensley went out to catch their horses, and while thus occupied, were assailed by fifteen or twenty Indians. Mr. Buchanan was instantly shot down. Mr. Hensley fortunately made his escape, after revenging the death of his partner by shooting down at his side one of the foremost of the murderers.

Two men, supposed to be Messrs. Ross and Stevens, have been found murdered and scalped near Goliad. They had fallen probably under the hands of the Tipans, as a party of these Indians have long infested that neighborhood.

Governor Houston has issued a proclamation, calling together, on Monday the 25th ultimo, the senators and representatives, at Houston, for purposes connected with the boundary question.

N. Y. Courier and Eng.

Important Movement in the Pumpkin

Interest.

The Yankees are made men. Their great staple is about to compete with the cotton that can be grown in the whole south, and Texas to boot. A discovery has been made in France, by which it appears that sugar enough to sweeten all creation, including the Heidelberg vat of

vinegar in the office of the Evening Post may be made from—the pumpkin!—There's a discovery for the down easter! The good people of Connecticut and all along ashore, will "go death for their sugar," hereafter. To think of making molasses out of a "cruk neck," and loaf sugar from a pumpkin! Thanksgiving will be celebrated in future by our New England friends altogether within themselves, and nobody can imagine the pleasure we anticipate in mixing among our relations next year in the time honored festival. Pumpkin pies may be made by that time, upon the most economical principles: for instead of sending to town for sugar wherewith to make the matter more saccharine there will be nothing more to be done than to pluck a yellow pumpkin from the "corn house" make it into a good sized pie, and sweeten with a splash. Was there ever such a "march of improvement" heard of. It almost inspires a man with poetry, and prosaic as even we are, if we could get time we would most assuredly write an eulogy and get somebody to set it to music, adapted to the national instrument—the split pumpkin vine. There is very great pathos and most exquisite melody to be drawn from a pumpkin vine. We can infer the musical world. To be serious, however, this business of making pump-sugar, is a most important discovery, and if there is no mistake about it, there will be the deuce to pay among the cultivators of cane, as well as among those who have gone into the beet business. Maple will be of no more value hereafter than so much Witch hazel. If pumpkins will really make good sugar, the world is revolutionized. New England will be able to sweeten the Globe, and the East and West Indies may as well turn their attention to the cultivation of crab apples.

N. Y. Gazette.

The schemes and the schemers.

A friend has handed us the following list of "the Government" projects before Congress, and assigned to each its rumored paternity. I give it for what it is worth, not vouching for its correctness.

The Cabinet consists of seven—the President his four secretaries, the attorney, and the Postmaster General. These seven wise men of Washington have connected, and have now before Congress, seven bills for the relief of themselves, —the name of the supposed father of each being prefixed.

1. Mr. DICKINSON.—To abolish credits at the Custom House, till required for consumption.

2. Mr. FORSTER.—To extend the time for the payment of duty bonds for nine months.

3. Mr. POLK.—To issue twelve millions of Treasury notes, to bear interest as the Executive may direct.

4. Mr. WOODBURY.—To deprive the states of the 4th instalment of the surplus revenues.—(To rob each of \$3,000,000.)

5. Mr. BUTLER.—To coerce the Deposit Banks to settle with the Treasury, and pay over the specie in their vaults.

6. Mr. KENDALL.—Imposing certain additional duties on certain public offices.—(That is, to reduce the patronage of the President, by creating 1,000 sub-treasurers, requiring them to collect the public dues in gold and silver, to pay the office-holders in the same, and the old pensioner and other creditors in rags.)

7. Mr. VAN BUREN.—To recede the characters of the Deposit Banks in the District of Columbia (as a just punishment for suspending the payment of specie, when their specie was exhausted).

Is it not a good enough to serve under such a chief?—in such a cabinet.—Cm. Gazette.

The Golden Age

Not for the people, but for the scoundrels.—It has been an edifying thing during the present session of Congress—(when the sight of a piece of coin among the People is a positive cure for sore eyes)—to see the piles of gold brought from the Treasury by the officers of the House, to pay the Members of Congress their wages and mileage. Happy people, to live under so paternal a Government! under a Government which takes such good care (as Mr. Webster said on Thursday) of number one and number two—meaning we suppose, the Executive and Congress. Vice the Liberator—Vice F. Egalite!

VAN BUREN BANKING.

The up-to-the-bush Van Buren State of Michigan, last winter evaded a general banking law under which any twelve or more resident freeholders in a county, subscribing fifty thousand dollars, and paying in 20 per cent, may commence banking, and issue notes to receive and a half the sum paid in. Several of these patry shewing shops have lately gone into operation. The anti-monopolists are said to contemplate some such plan here.

Not Intd.

An Example for all the States

The Legislature of New York have passed an act to prevent, if possible, the frequent occurrence of steam boat disasters. Racing is expressly prohibited, and in case of death of passengers from explosions or otherwise, the captain and engineer of the boat are liable to be indicted for manslaughter. This is as it should be.—Sat. Cour.

D. D. Warner, of New York, has recovered \$500 and costs, in the U. States Circuit Court held at Hartford, Ct. against James Goodwin, Jr. of Hartford, as compensation for injuries sustained in being overturned, last winter, in a stage coach belonging to the defendant.

N. Y. Cour. and Eng.

SHOCKING MURDER.

A most foul murder was perpetrated at the village of Cross-plains, in Ripley county, on Thursday the 17th inst. by an inhuman and despicable wretch named James Persinger, upon Mr. Geo. Salvers, a respectable farmer of that county, the particulars of which, we learn are as follows:—Mr. Salvers happened in the village that day on business, and having partaken too freely of liquor, became somewhat intoxicated and remained till rather an unusual hour in the evening, over his accustomed stay. A dispute arose between the deceased and Persinger, sometime during the afternoon, in which the latter abused the deceased in a most shameful manner. The affair was afterwards settled, and the two were apparently satisfied and perfectly friendly, but when Salvers was about to start home, and in the act of getting on his horse, Persinger again attacked him, knocked him down with his fist, and kicked and bruised him most shockingly, before any person had time to interfere and separate them. Salvers expired in a few minutes, from the effect of the blows

and kicks, with scarcely a struggle. Persinger managed to make his escape, and elude all pursuit.

A reward of \$250 is offered, by the friends and relatives of the deceased, for the apprehension of the murderer. He is described as a large, well-boned man, about 40 or 45 years of age, dark complexion, about six feet high, at times wears large whiskers, several of his upper front teeth are out, has a large eye and dark hair.

It is to be hoped that active measures will be taken to ferret out and bring this heartless being to condign punishment.

Prospect of War on our Frontier.

We have conversed with a gentleman just arrived in this city, from Independence, Jackson county, Mo. We learn from him, that great excitement was prevailing among the citizens of that quarter, who were expecting an attack from the Osage Indians. They had sent several threatening messages to the frontier inhabitants and had already committed some depredations on their property; having stolen several horses and cattle, and reports say some negroes. Application had been made to the Governor for troops, and instructions had been issued by the Secretary of state, (the Governor being absent at the time the application was made) to General Leves, to raise instantly six hundred men from his divisions, which, we believe, consists of Jackson, Lafayette and Van Buren counties. The militia of the several counties were to meet on Saturday last, to raise the number of troops ordered by the commander of the division. We are also informed that General Atkinson had an interview with the Governor on this subject, and it is probable that the condition of affairs in that quarter will require the immediate personal attention of himself or General Gaines. The Osages say they can bring on, thousand warriors into the field, and that they have no fear of the consequences of the War.—Our informant has not learnt the particulars of a peace of which they complain. We shall wait with anxiety for further intelligence.

Missouri Republic.

The two houses of Congress will probably adjourn on the 11th inst. The Van Buren members wish to make their escape before the artillery of public opinion can be brought to bear upon them.—But can they fly beyond its range?

Lot. Jour.

The Government insists, that the People ought not to be permitted to issue a single bank note without an adequate metallic basis. The same Government, however, claims for itself the right to issue twelve millions of paper without a metallic basis to the amount of a single farthing.—Lot. Jour.

If Congress adjourn on the 16th of the present month to meet again in December, not one half of the members will visit their homes in the interval. Will not the greater part of them, however, make out their regular charges, for "mileage?" How many "constructive journeys" will Uncle Sam have to pay for out of his lean and scanty pockets?

Lot. Jour.

"The Bank is violating the law in a style magnificent, and, in these hard times, Congress will either look on with amazement or wink at the crime."—Advertiser.

Why do you think that Congress will "look on with amazement or wink at the crime?" Is it because you have a snug Van Buren majority in both branches of that body?—Lot. Jour.

MARRIED.—In this place, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Nelson Sparrow, to Miss Margaret J. Couper.

LAWRENCEVILLE RACES.

THE citizens of Lawrenceville, Ris and the adjacent country, having at a late meeting organized a Club, under the style and form of the "Lawrenceville Jockey Club," for the avowed purpose of improving the breed of Horses, notice is hereby given that the first races of said Club will take place on the 24, 25, and 26th days of November next.

First Day.—Free for any horse, mare, or gelding. Distance 2 miles and repeat.

Second Day.—Free only for 3 years old and under. Distance, one mile and repeat.

Third Day.—Free only for 2 years old. Distance, a single mile.

It is intended of the Club to make the purses as liberal as possible. The first day's purse will probably be \$400.

By order of the Club.

Wm. B. BAKER, Secretary.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having purchased the stock of goods of L. E. Watson would respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the Tailoring business at the house formerly occupied by him on Water Street, next door to Birch & Hardin's Store, under the firm of White & Gochenour, where they would be pleased to supply their old friends and all others with

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets.

Jeans, Vestings of all kinds,

AND READY MADE CLOTHING,

of which they have a general assortment, and which they are determined to sell low for cash.

SAML. GOCHENOUR.

ELY K. WHITE.

Vincennes, Oct. 12th, 1837.—20-4f.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those indebted to me by note or book account, that I am in pressing need of money, and take this method of reminding them of the fact, that unless they come forward and liquidate the same, without delay, coercive measures will be taken immediately.

S. GOCHENOUR.

Vincennes, Oct. 12th, 1837.—20-4f.

NEW THEORY OF TIDES.

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

HITT & SAWYER.

Oct. 25, 1837.—18-3f.

## SECOND SALE OF LOTS IN RYAN & COLWELL'S ADDITION To the Town of Russellville, LAURENCE COUNTY, ILLS.

THE public is respectfully informed that the Proprietors, with the view of giving such persons as were unable to attend the first sale, another opportunity of buying lots at auction, and also of complying with the wishes of different individuals, have determined upon making another sale on

Saturday, the 24th of October, inst.

The lots then to be offered comprise many of the choicest in the town, lying on, and contiguous to, the river. The avidity with which lots sold in July, and the prices paid for them, evince the public estimation of the importance of the town, and furnish additional evidence that a long Russellville will rank in comparison with her older and wealthier competitors. A large public Hotel, with a number of other houses, are now in progress of building on the addition, and the difficulty of obtaining workmen and materials at this time, only prevent the erection of many more.

To strangers and others unacquainted with this section of Illinois, it may be well to state that Russellville is beautifully situated on the Wabash river at the head of Allison Prairie; a body of ground unsurpassed in fertility—surrounded by excellent timber, and cultivated by an industrious, enterprising and rapidly increasing population. The high bluff, on which the town is situated, has been for many years the depot of immense quantities of produce destined for the southern and eastern markets. The river at this point affords at all times a first rate harbor for steam-boats, &c. Ferry boats are also about being established between this point and the opposite shore, thus connecting Allison on the Illinois, with Shaker Prairie on the Indiana side—a circumstance which of course must add much to the trade and importance of Russellville. The original town, lying further back from the river, was laid off in 1835, before the present town site came into market, and already contains a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, a number of stores, &c. In a word, its situation on the Wabash river, and the Chicago and Vincennes State Road—its commercial, agricultural and other local advantages, offer to the capitalist, the mechanic and tradesman, inducements for settlement and investment rarely to be met with in the western country.

A plot of the town may be seen, and further information had, by calling upon either of the subscribers in Lawrenceville.

Terms.—A liberal credit will be given if required, and particulars made known on day of sale.

E. Z. RYAN,  
J. B. COLWELL.

Lawrenceville, Ill. Sept. 23, 1837.—3f.

## CELEBRATED CURE FOR THE AGUE & FEVER.

CLEVELAND'S VEGETABLE AGUE

DROPS.

THIS medicine is warranted to cure any case of Ague and Fever, if the directions are closely adhered to and followed; this fact is attested by the certificates and statements of hundreds of respectable persons in different sections of the country who have been effectually cured of this disease, many of them, after having tried various other medicines without success, and without effecting the great end of cure, for the article from every quarter, is abundant proof of its value and efficacy. A few of the numerous certificates received by the Proprietor, are given below.

Being acquainted with the medical qualities, and operation of Cleveland's Vegetable Ague Drops, I do not hesitate to say, that it is a preparation of medicine superior to any with which I have ever been acquainted, and I have never known of its failing in a single instance, to effect an immediate and certain cure, although I have used it in many obstinate cases, and to those who must be afflicted with the Ague and Fever, I would recommend it as worthy of great confidence.

Signed, HARVEY LEWIS, M. D.

Covington, Ky., June 2d, 1836.

Mr. P. Cleveland—Dear Sir, in answer to your enquiries as to my opinion of your ague drops, I will say that when I came to this place from the lower country, I had had the ague and fever off and on for several months; and when I came to this place it returned again. Hearing of your Drops, I tried a bottle, and it cured me perfectly. My general health since has been better than it was for a long time; and I have such faith in the medicine that should I again be afflicted with this disease, I should immediately resort to it.

I am, yours, respectfully,

DANIEL B. MORSEY.

We, the undersigned do hereby certify that we have taken Cleveland's Vegetable Ague Drops for the ague and fever—have been permanently and effectually cured by it; and do recommend it to the public as a safe and certain remedy for this disease.

JOSEPH MORRIS, WM. JOYNER,

ALFRED BERRY, LEWIS KLEFF,

TERA STONE, JOHN ALCOCK,

ALFRED WATSON, DAVID WHITE,

WILLIAM WARREN, JOHN BROCKEN,

JOHN COOK, GEO. WILLIAMS,

Covington, Kentucky, December 27, 1835

Not a single instance of its failure has ever been heard of.

NO CURE NO PAY!

Sold wholesale and retail by

DECKER & MCKEE,

Marketst.

Vincennes, Oct. 14th—20-4f

WANTED.

50,000 Feet of hewn timber, de-

livered at the water's edge, opposite Vincennes, for which cash will be paid.

H. D. WHEELER.

Sept. 29, 1837.—19f