

GAZETTE.

PLACEMEN.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1837.

Congressmen.—The return home on Thursday last, of Mr. Ewing, our much esteemed and highly gifted representative in Congress, brings to him a new occasion for performing the duty which he longs to his character, as one who thinks more of his country than of party rulers, to address his constituents in relation to the presidential measures recommended, and the action thereon of the body to which he belongs, during the late call session. It is by the communications of such men that the people are enabled to examine and decide whether all their national public servants deserve approbation, or truly express and pursue the sense and opinions of those whom they represent; indeed, it is such men as John Ewing, who can by precept and example, instill the reflection and inquiry necessary for a right discharge of public duty, that our government can be rendered perfect in practice as it is beautiful in theory, and the people be induced to bestow that care and attention at elections, essential to secure faithful representatives and national freedom. We received on yesterday a portion of Mr. Ewing's address, and had hoped he would send us the remainder in time for this week's paper—but not so. Even now it would give us pleasure (if other work in the office, as well as the usual amount of publication, did not require that we should be put to press) to await his leisure to give the matter; but other calls upon his time have delayed his action, and therefore, we postpone the publication until next week.

The hand of music acknowledge the receipt of two splendid Clarinets, accompanied with several books of military music, from the Hon. John Ewing. They testify their sincere thanks for this liberal donation, and the interest he has taken in their prosperity.

In connection with this, we would here further remark, that the Vincennes Blues after the encouragement which they have had, cannot longer be remiss in their duties. We hope the parades will hereafter be well attended. No person should be above the duties imposed on the members of a volunteer company. They in troublesome times are the saviors of the government, and we know not how long it may be until their services are wanted.

The Pews in the Presbyterian Church will be offered for rent for one year, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 13th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Church; the rent to be appropriated towards the salary of the preacher.

Nov. 1st, 1837.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The following graphic sketch of a debate we copy from the letter of the correspondent of the Boston Atlas:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1837.

My last letter left the House engaged, at about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, upon the third amendment proposed by *Wise* to the Treasury Note Bill. The whole procedure was highly dramatic. It ran somewhat as follows:

Wise.—I object to the latter clause of that amendment, because it mentions five millions of dollars as the sum to be kept on hand in the treasury for a contingent fund. The idea is preposterous, that any such surplus fund is necessary for the convenience of the Government; (and here he read an act of 1816, which provided that at the end of every year, the surplus in the treasury beyond two millions should be paid over to the commissioners of the sinking fund, to be employed in the extinction of the public debt.) Under this act, so long as the debt remained unpaid, the treasury never had on hand any larger surplus than two millions; and now it is proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to create a new public debt, for the purpose of accumulating in the Treasury an unemployed surplus of five millions! Then, as to the additional million demanded for the mint, the demand is equally unreasonable. The mint is a part of the treasury; and such surplus as is kept in the treasury may as well be kept in the mint as elsewhere; it may as well be kept in the shape of bullion as in the shape of coin. In times past the mint had been supplied in this way, and it might still continue to be so supplied. The proposition to borrow money, in order to create one surplus in the treasury—a surplus in the treasury—a surplus to the extraordinary amount of five millions, and another surplus in the mint—is of a very novel character, and I am sorry that the proposed amendment seems to concede the propriety of such a proceeding.

Wise modified the phraseology of his amendments so as to avoid this objection; and to simplify matters, he divided the amendment into two parts, and moved the first clause by itself. That clause ran as follows: *It shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, or any other officer of the government, to pay out or circulate any treasury notes, so long as there remains in the hands of such officers any specie or other available funds.*

Cambreleng.—I hope the amendment will not pass. I hope the house will throw it out. It is totally impracticable. Would you have a disbursing officer who has a thousand dollars in specie on hand, and who is called upon to pay a demand of ten thousand dollars, to a rich contractor perhaps, exhausted all his specie, and

leaves himself without any coin to pay the poor workmen with?

Wise (with strong emphasis).—I hope the amendment will pass. I hope the House will not throw it out. The amendment intends no such thing as the gentleman represents. However, to get rid of this objection, I will modify it. Let the last clause read—*so long as there remains in the hands of such officers, any specie or other available funds, to the amount of the claim presented for payment.*

Cambreleng.—The best way is to strike out the amendments altogether.

Wise.—Yes, I thought so. That is the very point to which I wish to bring you! I thought this cry of an empty treasury was all a pretence; I did not believe these notes were needed for the legitimate wants of the government; and now I know it! I move an amendment to restrain the issue of these notes to the actual necessities of the government, and you want to strike it out altogether! Then there is some political, some secret purpose in the issue of these—

Cambreleng interrupts **Wise** with cries of "Question!" "Question!"

Wise.—What, Sir, (turning round to **Cambreleng** who sits directly behind him.) What, Sir, are you sick? Do you want to go home? Does the phlegm of truth work too strongly for your weak stomach?

The Speaker.—It is out of order to address any one but the Chair.

Wise.—That gentleman addressed me! He broke in upon me and I did not answer. Well, Sir, (addressing the Speaker,) I bid you, I bid the House, I bid the country observe how this case stands. I propose an amendment, certainly most reasonable, which allows the government all they actually need, but restrain them from creating an unnecessary debt. The chairman of the ways and Means first makes an objection, a valid objection, to the phraseology of the amendment. That objection is removed; and I now call upon the gentleman, if there is any other objectionable phraseology, to point it out, that I may make the amendment as perfect as I can!

Cambreleng.—Fix your amendment as you please, I am opposed to it any how!

Wise (addressing **Cambreleng**).—Yes, any how! That, Sir, is what I thought and knew!

The Speaker.—The rules of the House require all remarks to be addressed exclusively to the Chair. The gentleman from New York is out of order in holding this conversation with the member speaking.

Wise.—I don't complain of him—I am much obliged to him.—Pray let him go on!

The Speaker.—The rules of the House are imperative. Order must be preserved. The gentleman is not permitted to address himself to members on the floor.

Wise.—That is a rule, Sir, which is often violated. Sir, when I addressed myself to the gentleman from New York, I did not regard him in his individual character.—I spoke to him as a personification of the government; he is the government.—at least the little government of this House!

We saw just now with what an authoritative tone he issued his orders to vote down my amendment, an order which the vessels of power will inevitably obey. But that, Sir, is the point to which I wish to bring both them and him. Let them tell the country distinctly, by their votes, that these bills of credit are not issued to supply an empty Treasury, but for some other and ulterior purpose. It was to make this point plain beyond contradiction, that I moved this amendment. Let gentlemen obey these orders, and vote it down.

After some further discussion of this proposed amendment, **Reid** of South Carolina obtained the floor, and stated that it was pretty evident that as things now stood, the bill must be lost. Some of its supporters would not vote for it without **Wise's** amendment and others would not vote against the entire bill, if that amendment prevailed. A compromise was necessary; and with a view to bring one forward, he moved to reconsider the vote of last evening, by which the amendment of **Cambreleng** was rejected.

The Speaker said, that although a motion to reconsider had precedence of every thing else, he thought it was not in order while the amendment was actually pending and under discussion.

Wise.—I withdraw my amendment for the present.

The Speaker.—The motion to reconsider is now in order.

Cambreleng.—This is an important motion, which takes an entirely by surprise. I move a call of the House.

An adjournment was moved. The yeas and nays upon it were ordered. The motion was withdrawn. It was renewed.—An attempt to obtain the yeas and nays failed. But the motion was lost on a division—a great number of the opposition voting against it. **Cambreleng's** motion for a call of the House was also lost.

The yeas and nays were then taken on **Reid's** motion to reconsider. Lost—Yeas 110. Nays 113. Absent 19.

After some further debate, the yeas and nays were taken on the first clause of **Wise's** amendment. Lost—Yeas 90 Nays 120. **Wise** then withdrew the other clause.

By the Eastern Express Del. Office of the United States Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24—1 A. M. MOST DARING & ATROCIOUS PIRACY.

Our citizens were yesterday thrown into a state of the most painful excitement, by the subjoined account of a supposed piracy on board the packet ship *Susquehanna*, which left Philadelphia, Thursday

last, and proceeded to breakwater, with a fine breeze from the N. E., bound to Liverpool. The ship was owned by the Messrs. Copes, and is considered one of the finest vessels and best sailors out of our port. The number of passengers, among whom were several of our most esteemed fellow citizens, and for whose fate an anxiety painful in the extreme is felt, the boldness of the outrage committed, within sight of our shore, and under circumstances of so daring a nature, all tend to render this occurrence one of the most extraordinary that has ever taken place on our coast.

It is supposed that this pirate has been laying in wait for the *Chandler Price*, bound to Canton, from which they would have obtained a prize; but in taking the *Susquehanna*, if money was their object, they have succeeded, but poorly, as it is supposed she had only about \$8 or \$10,000 on board.

Captain Dumphy, who resides at Port Penn Peers says that on Tuesday evening a suspicious looking vessel anchored about two miles below his house and remained there until Thursday afternoon. During the time, they sent a boat ashore on the Delaware side. He having no glass, could not ascertain correctly what she was, but from the indistinct view she appeared to be a clipper built vessel, painted black, heavy fore yard and raking masts.

Audacious piracy.
PACKET SHIP *SUSQUEHANNA*.

From Philadelphia, Captured by Pirates off the Cape of the Delaware.

LEWES, Oct. 22, 1837.

Sunday evening, eight o'clock. J. Mr. J. Coffee.—We have just received information by the pilot boat Mary, per Mr. Jas. M. West and Mr. Edward Maud two good pilots, that the packet ship *Susquehanna*, which went to sea yesterday, was captured by a private sloop of the Five Fathoms Bank.

The wind being at the north, she bore off to the southward, and at dark was off Indian River. The ship was by the wind at the time of capture. The wind has been from the southward today, and I have employed an express to go to Milford and New Castle, to send the news to Norfolk, so as to enable an armed vessel to cut her off.

It might be as well to New York at once, as with the S. W. wind the pirates may shift their quarters.

The wind is high, at S. W. and I would send up a pilot boat as it is. I have become responsible for an express by land, and send a communication to the P. M. at Norfolk. In great haste, yours &c.

H. F. RODNEY.

P. S. The pirate vessel was a long clipper fore-topmast schooner, painted black—full of men.

The Express Mail.—The *Wabash Courier*, Terre Haute, Ind., of a late date says: "what the Express Mail has been running to that place since the first of October, and there stops." This is another evidence of the attentive and able manner in which Postmaster Kendall regulates his mails. The original design was to carry the mail by express from Dayton Ohio, through Terre Haute and Vandalia, to this city. The contractors from Dayton to Terre Haute, and from Terre Haute to St. Louis, were let at the same time, but the contractors for the latter part found they had a bad bargain of it, and surrendered their contract since which, it has been let to other contractors, who have not, and so far as we can ascertain, are not likely to commence. This is a large amount of money expended without the shadow of a benefit to the public! The *Courier* says that the only thing received for that place, by the Express, during the time it had been running, was one ship. Our ships and letters are frequently sent by this route, and it requires more time for them to travel from Terre Haute here, than from Cincinnati to this place. Except for the business of St. Louis, the balance of the route will not pay a tithe of the expense. The Postmaster should see it, and either cause contractors on this end of the route to commence immediately, or a consummation devoutly wished for, or suspend the other until this can be put into operation.

Missouri Repub.

Another Charge.—The Michigan newspaper called the *White Pigeon* has hailed down the Van Buren and hoisted the Whig flag. For this change the editor assigns the following very sufficient reasons:

"Believing that a change in the policy of the Administration is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of our country; that the present measures are ruinous to the interests of the community at large, and especially to the agricultural and laboring classes, we shall advocate thorough reform and a restoration of the policy under which our country was so prosperous and happy."

Georgia.—From this State we have at length received returns from all the counties. As reported to the Georgia papers, they give Governor Gilmer a majority of 900 votes over the Van Buren candidate, Governor Senter.

Pennsylvania.—Out of the nine Senators chosen this year, the Whigs have elected seven. The state of parties in the Legislature will accordingly be the following, stand thus: In the Assembly—Whigs 101, Van Buren 56. In the Senate—Whigs 10, Van Buren 14. This year's gain since last year was 40 additional votes in the Assembly, and 4 additional votes in the Senate. The Whigs have a majority of 10 in the Legislature on joint ballot.

New Jersey. As already stated, the Whig victory has been complete. On joint ballot the Whigs stand just two to one in the Legislature, whereas the Van Buren party had last year a majority of six.

Ohio.—The House of representatives elect will stand 40 Whigs 32 Van Buren. The Senate 20 Whigs, 16 Van Buren. Whig majority on joint ballot 12, against a Van Buren majority of 6 last year.—*Nat. Intell.*

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.

Attended Insurrection.—We learn from the Bulletin board of the Merchants Exchange, that an intended insurrection among the negroes in a portion of the parish of Rapides near Alexandria, was to have taken place on Saturday, 20th inst. but was fortunately prevented by one of the negroes interested having sufficient intemperance to divulge the circumstance to his master. The consequence was an arrest by the inhabitants of about fifty negroes, and on making the requisite inquiries, nine were tried, convicted and executed at Alexandria, on the 11th and 12th instants; three of whom were free blacks. About forty of the culprits yet remain in confinement, against whom there exist not sufficient proofs for condemnation.

This has this attempt on the part of those deluded beings been completely prevented, and all is again quiet. The inhabitants are every way prepared to put down any insurrection, any attempt being, therefore, only the discomfiture of those that make or promote it.—*L. N. Adv.*

Count Van Buren.—We have it at last. It appears the young Prince of Orange did not forget his brother's visit to Mr. Van Buren, at Kinderhook. Think of the honor our Dutch President has received from a royal heir of the house of Lancaster. Let our royal highnesses read and weep!

Prince William, the eldest son of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, is now travelling in Germany, under the name of Count Van Buren. (Oh! oh!)

Solving a puzzle.—In two thousand five hundred and thirty six, a girl at St. Mary, France, famous for swimming. There she dived at Brighton, on the English coast, opposite. This last is considered an incredible feat, and came over to try. The French aquatic became accepted the challenge and won the prize, a rich dress from the Rue Vivienne at Paris. We are not told of the whereabouts of this interesting creature, which no doubt gathered immense crowds of spectators.

A most extensive robbery was committed in N. Orleans on Sunday night, the 18th inst. in the store of Messrs. John A. Merle & Co. The store is a large American one. The store was entered, apparently by some child, through a back window, the iron bars of which had been partially forced, and also opened a door for the admission of his employees. Two iron chests were broken open, and the main entrance it was done, leaves little doubt that the robbery was committed by some one well acquainted with the contents of the premises. The contents took every thing of value, that they could lay their hands upon. Two portfolios, containing notes and drafts, amounting to near two hundred thousand dollars; and about seven hundred dollars in notes on Banks in Illinois, Mississippi, and Tennessee. A reward of two thousand dollars is offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

DIG ON OLYMPUS.

The *Clarendon Eagle* says:—The *Clarendon OX*, Olympus, raised by Isaac Hubbard, Esq. of this place, we understand, has been purchased of that gentleman, and in the course of the next or following week will go to New York city, where agriculturists and others will have an opportunity of examining him, and perhaps gratifying their palates with a taste of his quality. The *Olympus* is unquestionably the largest and noblest animal of the kind ever raised in this country. He was five years old last January, and now weighs three thousand five hundred pounds. He is well proportioned, and weighs some more than the great OX, Columbus, though nearly three years younger than the latter, which last weighed and exhibited in Boston. He is in fact a mountain of beef, as his name would seem to indicate, and is well described by the poet:—

Fair in his limbs, and like Olympus high And vast from side to side—

He will be shipped down the river next week, and the Hartford people a call between the 15th and 20th, and take the earliest conveyance to the city of epicures. Easy—easy! good King Olympos! "This side up with care."—*Eastern Register.*

From the Speech of Mr. Thompson of S. C.

The cant and slang of the present day is against banks and corporations; in other words, Sir, a war upon civilization. How many of your manufacturing establishments, your railroads, and canals, would have existed without banks and charters of corporations? To how many men of talent and enterprise has the banking system furnished the means of raising them from poverty and obscurity to rank and power? It is Sir, the great instrument of the distribution of wealth. It is the only just agrarian principle, and in my heart I believe that it is especially beneficial to the poorer classes, to those whose ignorance and passions have operated upon to array them against it. What has enabled England to sustain both herself and the cause of human liberty for the last hundred years? Her banking system, mainly. Contemplate her grand and glorious career in letters, art, and arms, and if you would think it will be enough them for the blessings of a hard currency as exhibited in Spain, or even in France! No, Sir, abolish your banking system whenever you wish; you may drag along with a period of peace, but let a period of war come, and you will have, as you always have had, to resort to it. It is this time to talk of returning to a metallic currency, when the supply of the precious metals has diminished one half and the demand is daily increasing when were and able men are of opinion that there is not enough of them in the world even as a base of currency!

The Van Buren Editors, all at once, are expressing the very highest admiration of Mr. Calhoun. Perhaps they would like to know what Mr. C. thinks of their master. Here is his opinion, expressed pretty plainly in the Senate little more than a year ago:—"Sir the *Nominee* of the President might come in, but his reign would be short.—The South would to a man oppose the base principles and false pretensions upon which it would be founded. I tell, (said with great emphasis,) I tell the friends of the coming administration to beware—I see a storm ahead—the whole United South will

be against their measures and policy.—The South admired General Jackson, for his bold, manly character. With all his faults he was open, frank, soldier like, manly, audacious if you please. Not so with his *Nominee*! He Sir, is not as the gentleman from North Carolina said, of the lion or tiger species—no Sir, he is none of that variety—but the fox and the weasel."—*Lat. Jour.*

A conspiracy of the Slaves in and around Alexandria La., was recently discovered. The *Natchez Courier* says, that eleven of the ring leaders have been executed, and that fourteen more are to share the same fate.

Low Journal.

On the 15th inst., the store of Messrs. John A. Merle & Co. at New Orleans, was forcibly entered, and two iron chests broken open, from which the thieves took two portfolios containing notes and drafts amounting to two hundred thousand dollars, besides about \$2,500 in notes on the banks of Illinois, Mississippi and Tennessee.—*Id.*

Our Cincinnati friends had a considerable fall of snow on Thursday.—*Id.*

Government Patronage.—The fees of the District Attorney of New York, for a single week, it is stated amounted \$47,000. Mr. Sanford, the former District Attorney according to the *Star*, received at one swoop \$70,000 from the Government, for fees on bonds.

Baltimore Pat.

From the Genessee Farmer.

The fattening of hogs on apples may be considered as one of the successful innovations of the age, it being certain that this fruit possesses a value for that purpose but years since was wholly unknown. The success of this experiment has given a new value to orchards, and will possibly check that destruction, which in some sections of the country has already commenced to a considerable extent. The various reports from gentlemen of intelligence, of the practical results of apple feeding, are most gratifying and we have no doubt the system will be fully approved, whenever fairly tested. Where convenient, let the hogs be in the orchard from the time the fruit begins to fall till it is time to gather apples for winter or cider and they will in most cases be found respectable pork. When it is necessary to put them in a pen, boiled apples mixed with a small quantity of corn and oats, or buckwheat meal, will fill them up rapidly, make them lard well, and fill the farmer's barrels with sound sweet pork of the first quality. If any however are doubtful, they can easily finish off their apple fed pork, as is generally done with potato feed, with corn or peas, and with similar results.

Don't be a Talker.

One half the mischief in the world is done by talking. And one half the difficulty we get into as we go along through life is the result of our saying what we might just as well not said. "There's much wisdom in the old maxim, 'keep your mouth shut and your ears open.'—There is, rely upon it.

I do not know any body in any situation or profession in life, to whom this advice is not applicable. It is sometimes said that the lawyers live by talking; that talking is their trade, and so on; but the fact is the lawyers are as apt to talk too much as any body, and to suffer as much by it; to spin out a long argument, they necessarily fall into a habit of dealing more in fancy than in facts, saying things about parties and witnesses that do much harm and no good, and their reputation for candor will generally diminish in the same proportion as that for loquacity increases. To hear some men at the bar you would suppose that if they were held up by the feet the words would run out of their mouth by mere force of gravity, for a week at a time, without troubling their brains at all.

A preacher may talk too much. One of the best sermons in the world, was the sermon on the Mount. You may read it as reported in fifteen minutes. And though its style and powers are unapproachable, its brevity might well be often imitated.

Our legislators talk too much. About nine tenths of all the speech making in Congress, and the legislature, is the mere sounding brass and tinkling symbol of vanity and egotism. Your really sensible men, such as Benjamin Franklin and Roger Sherman—never get up unless they had something to say, and always sit down as soon as they had said it.

Our politicians talk too much. It is refreshing, and as uncommon as it is refreshing, to hear a sensible man talk sensibly on this topic for fifteen minutes. But if one listens to the great part of the day, the whole science of politics seems to have become reduced into a Chinese puzzle, that no body can find the beginning or the end of it.

When I find a neighbor caught in the meshes of a slander suit, I feel more sympathy than indignation. He has probably said in a moment of excitement what his cooler judgment would have restrained, what he does deliberately approve himself and probably is sorry for. But the thing is said, his pride is up, and he has in the end to open his pocket for having opened his mouth. If he will listen to my short lesson he will not be caught in such a scrape again.—Don't TALK TOO MUCH!

When I hear that a man and his wife do not live happily together; read of an application for divorce—am told of agreements for separations or anything of that kind, I am always suspicious that I know

the cause, that I perfectly understand the true secret of the difficulty. Mister is occasionally petulant and huffy, and Madam lectures him instead of humoring him. Each party stands upon martial bill of rights, until it ends in a legal bill of divorce. There is no interfering in such matters. But I wish I could whisper in the ear of every husband and every wife too. Don't TALK TOO MUCH.

Some young people have a notion that they can talk each other into matrimony. It is a mistake; in such a delicate matter as this, the tongue had better be contented with playing a subordinate part. The eye can tell a story—the language of actions will make a better impression—the love that grows up in silent sunshine, which congenial hearts reflect upon each other, is the healthiest and most enduring. The manner will always sink deeper than the language of affection. But this is a matter which people are so bent upon managing in their way, that I doubt whether my advice will be worth the ink and paper.

It may be singular conceit, but I'll tell you what I like. I like to look at the quiet, contemplative, thoughtful old man, who sits in his arm chair, his chin resting between his thumb and finger, reading Seneca through a pair of spectacles. He looks old fashioned ways, old friends, old books. That old man makes no noise in the world, because he's a regular thinker. You give him your opinion about men and things, and he hears it, tell him facts and he examines and satisfies himself about them. Ask his opinion, and if you get it, it will come as slow and as cautiously as if he believed it to be worth something.—And so it is. He goes upon the principle that a man is not bound to speak,—but if he does speak, he is bound to say what is right; and until he is sure of saying that, he says nothing. What a world would this world be, if we were all quiet old men in spectacles, and thought a great deal more than we talked!

Trouten Tree American.

Money Market.

Thursday, Oct. 24th, 6 P. M.

Wall street was thrown into a high state of excitement this morning, by an account from Philadelphia, stating that the packet ship *Susquehanna* had been captured by a pirate off the Cape of the Delaware. At first it was seriously doubted, but on the arrival of the mails every essential particular was fully confirmed.

It is probable that the pirates mistook the *Susquehanna* for the *Chandler Price*, the latter having a large amount of specie on board, and the former very little.—The *Chandler Price* was fitted out at Philadelphia for a Canton voyage during the last three or four years, under the regime of the United States Bank, such voyages were fitted out by purchasing bills on Canton and London, instead of taking specie. Since the revolution of last spring, and the total dissipation of the foreign exchange, the trade to the East Indies has been compelled to go back to the old hard money system. Accordingly, it would appear that pirates and outlaws are prepared for every emergency to avail themselves of the shin of the times.

Indeed, it is a wonder that no such thing has been attempted earlier. Pirates are excellent financiers, and like to do business on a large specie basis. They are hard money men, entirely. On every packet day, for six months, our public prints have poured the vast sums going to England in gold and silver. How could these sea loafers withstand temptation? We question not but the bark which captured the *Susquehanna* was fitted out at Baltimore, Norfolk or New York. The anxiety to hear further from the *Susquehanna* is intense.—*N. Y. Morning Herald.*

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Rufus Norman, deceased, having been taken out by the subscriber from the Probate Court of Knox county, all persons indebted to the same are requested to settle their accounts immediately; and all those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. The estate is solvent.

PRESTON NORMAN, Adm'r.
November 2, 1837. 23-31

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ALL be sold, on the 2d day of December, 1837, at the residence of the subscriber, in Brierley township, Knox county, all the personal property of Rufus Norman, deceased, consisting of fifty acres of Corn, four head of Horses, and sundry other articles.

Terms of sale twelve months' credit, the purchaser giving note with approved security.

PRESTON NORMAN, Adm'r.
November 2, 1837. 23-31

POSITIVELY THE LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of ROSE & HARPERS, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment, or they will find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. & G. W. HARPER,
Succ. part. of Rose & Harpers.
Oct. 30, 1837.

ALSO—Those indebted to Jacob Harper, of one year's standing, are requested to observe the same Notice.

JACOB HARPER.
October 30, 1837. 23-31

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.