

(Continued from first page.)
quires, I think I have heard it stated, something like 100,000 employees to have it executed. And, notwithstanding the modesty of the infant promises of this new project, I have no doubt that ultimately we shall have to employ a number of persons approximating to that which is retained in France. That will undoubtedly be the case whenever we shall revive the system of informal taxation. In France, what reconciled them to the system was, that Napoleon first, and the Bourbons afterwards, were pleased with the immense patronage which it gave them. They liked to have 100,000 dependents to add strength to the throne, which had been recently constructed or reascended. I thought, however, that the learned chairman of the Committee of Finance must have had some other besides the French model for his receivers general and, accordingly, upon looking into Smith's history of his own State, I found that, when it was yet a colony, some century and a half ago, and when its present noble capital still retained the name of New Amsterdam, the historian says, "Among the principal laws enacted at this session, we may mention that for establishing the revenue, which was drawn into precedent. The sums raised by it were made payable into the hands of receivers general, and issued by the Governor's warrant. By this means the Governor became, for a season independent of the people, and hence we find frequent instances of the Assemblies contending with him for the discharge of debts to private persons contracted on the faith of the Government." Then the Governor of the colony was a man of great violence of temper, and arbitrary in his conduct. How the sub-treasury system of that day operated the same historian informs us in a subsequent part of his work. "The revenue," says he, "established the last year, was at this session continued five years longer than was originally intended. This was rendering the Governor independent of the people. For, at that day, the Assembly had no treasure but the amount of all taxes went, of course, into the hands of the receiver general, who was appointed by the Crown. Out of this fund, moneys were only issuable by the Governor's warrant, so that every officer in the Government, from Mr. Blathwait, who drew annually five per cent. out of the revenue, as auditor general, down to the meanest servant of the public became dependent, solely, of the Governor. And hence we find the House, at the close of every session, humbly addressing his Excellency, for the trifling wages of their own clerk." And Mr. President, if this measure should untruly pass, the day may come when the Senate of the United States will have humbly to implore some future President of the United States to grant it money to pay the wages of its own sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper.

Who, Mr. President, are the most conspicuous of who perseveringly pressed this bill upon Congress and the American people? Its drawer is the distinguished gentleman in the white house not far off; its endorser is the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, here present. What the drawer thinks of the endorser, his cautious reserve, and stilled enmity prevents us from knowing. But the frankness of the endorser, has not let us in the same ignorance with respect to his opinion of the drawer. He has often expressed it upon the floor of the Senate. On an occasion not very distant, denying to him any of the nobler qualities of the royal beast of the forest, he attributed to him those which belong to most crafty, most skulking, and one of the meanest of the quadruped tribe. Mr. President, it is due to myself to say that I do not altogether share with the senator from South Carolina in this opinion of the President of the United States. I have always found him in his manners and deportment, civil, courteous, and gentlemanly; and he dispenses, in the noble mansion which he now occupies, one worthy the residence of Chief Magistrate of a great people, a generous and liberal hospitality. An acquaintance with him of more than twenty years duration has inspired me with a respect for the man, although I regret to be compelled to say, I detest the Magistrate.

The eloquent Senator from South Carolina has intimated that the course of my friends and myself, in opposing this bill was unpatriotic, and that we ought to have followed in his lead; and, in a late letter of his, he has spoken of his alliance with us, and of his motives for quitting it. I cannot admit the justice of his reproach. We united, if indeed, there were any alliance in the case, to restrain the enormous expansion of Executive power; to arrest the progress of corruption; to rebuke usurpation; to drive the Goths and Vandals from the capital; to expel Brennus and his horde from Rome, who, when he threw his sword into the scale, to augment the ransom demanded from the mistress of the world, showed his preference for gold; that he was a hard money chieftain. It was by the much more valuable metal of iron that he was driven from her gates. And how often have we witnessed the Senator from South Carolina, with woful countenance, and in doleful strains, pouring forth touching and mournful eloquence on the degeneracy of the times, and the downward tendency of the republic? Day after day, in the Senate, have we seen the displays of his lofty and impassioned eloquence. Although I shared largely with the Senator in his apprehension for the purity of our institutions, and the permanency of civil liberty, disposed always to look at the brighter side of human affairs, I was sometimes inclined to hope that the vivid imagination of the

Senator had depicted the dangers by which we were encompassed in somewhat stronger colors than they justified. The arduous contest in which we were so long engaged was about to terminate in a glorious victory. The very object for which the alliance was formed about to be accomplished. At this critical moment the Senator left us; he left us for the very purpose of preventing the success of the common cause. He took up his musket, knapsack and shot-pouch, and joined the other party. He went horse, foot, and dragon, and he himself composed the whole corps. He went, as his present most distinguished ally commenced with his expunging resolution, *solitary and alone*. The earliest instance recorded in history, within my recollection, of any ally drawing off his forces from the combined army, was that of Achilles at the siege of Troy. He withdrew his troops, and remained in the neighborhood, in sullen and dignified inactivity. But he did not join the Trojan forces, and when during the progress of the siege, his faithful friend fell in battle, he raised his avenging arm, drove the Trojans back to Troy, and satiated his vengeance, by slaying Priam's noblest and dearest son. But Achilles had been wronged, or imagined himself wronged, in the person of the fair and beautiful Briseis. We did no wrong to the distinguished Senator from South Carolina. On the contrary we respected, confided in his great and acknowledged ability, his uncommon genius, his extensive experience, his supposed patriotism; above all we confided in his stern and inflexible fidelity. Nevertheless, he left us, in his Edgemoor later, because the victory which our common arms were about to achieve, was not to ensure to him and his party, but exclude them.

CIRCULAR.

To the Voters of Knox, Martin and Daviess Counties.

Respected Fellow-Citizens,
It is a time and a true saying, that "no stone can lie above its fountain head." In nature this is literally true. In art, in science, in ethics, in morals, in politics and in government, it is equally true, but in a different sense. In government, the fountain head, the fountain of all authority is the crowned head of a single individual. His will is the law of his subjects. His subjects are his slaves. They live not for themselves, but for him. They owe him their lives, their fortunes, their honor and happiness. But for him, who sways the scepter over them, there is no Republic, of which our own happy government is one; the fountain is with the people. The people elect one man and put down another. It is their duty to elect, and from the Chief Magistrate down to the lowest officer of honor and trust, the honored—the trusted—must bow humbly and obey, implicitly, their sovereign voice. They must do it—it is their duty to do it, and if they fail it is their privilege, they are unworthy of being honored and trusted by the people. Hence all laws that are legitimately passed, whether in our National or State Legislatures, are but an expression of the people's will.

Entertaining and cherishing these views, in conformity with the practice of an honored predecessor, as one of your servants in the State Legislature, permit me to offer for your acceptance the following accounts of my acts, and the reasons which have guided me during our last session of usefulness and toil, which has now but just closed.

The first matter of general interest which occupied the attention of your Legislature was that of *Internal Improvements*. From the reports and exhibits made of the moneys already expended on the works begun; and from the estimates of future costs, it appeared manifest, I think, to the warmest advocates of the original system, that it could not be fully executed without immersing the State in debt far beyond her present means to pay. The question then came up, What shall we do? Shall we classify—dropping for the present some of the Public Works which the State has pledged her faith to construct? No. This we could not do—we could not sacrifice the interests of any section without its consent. As the golden mean, therefore between a strict adherence to the original system as adopted in 1830, and classification, a modification of the original system seemed my sole choice, while it changes the character of some of the works and lessens their expense to the State some millions of dollars, and thus guarantees their speedy completion; it takes not without giving something as an equivalent in return. For instance, in the original act of 1830, to provide for a general system of Internal Improvements, section 14 provides for a rail road from Madison through Columbus, Indianapolis, and Crawfordsville to Lafayette; also for a survey of the route from Jeffersonville to New Albany, Salem, Bedford, Bloomington, and Cincinnati to Crawfordsville; and it found practicable to construct a Rail Road on said route and also, a Madison-Temple Road from Mount Pleasant through Greensburg, Paris, Mount Pleasant, and Washington to Vincennes. From the report made it was found practicable to construct a Rail Road from Jeffersonville to Crawfordsville on the route reserved; and I trust have been practicable to have constructed the Rail Road from New Albany to Vincennes. Why, therefore, was not the latter as well as the former provided for? Why should Jeffersonville and Crawfordsville and Madison and Indianapolis, have Rail Roads and not New Albany and Vincennes? I voted for making all Madison-Temple Turnpikes from beginning to end, with the exception only of the distance between New Albany and Jeffersonville. Here I voted for the Rail Road. Is it asked why this exception? I answer, While the three great roads starting from Madison, Jeffersonville and New Albany and running into the interior, should compete more or less with one another, and therefore would be, in my judgment of the same character, and the road from Jeffersonville to New Albany, lying on the Ohio river, on the Indiana side, will compete with the Louisville and Portland Canal on the Kentucky side. It is important to Jeffersonville—it is important to New Albany—and I may say—it is important to our State that between these points there be a Rail Road. This work being complete, boats coming down from Pittsburgh may stop at Jeffersonville and unload, and boats coming up the river and landing at New Albany, may as well use the Rail Road to Jeffersonville to transport whatever is designed to go above the Falls, either to Madison or into the interior of our State, as to use the Portland Canal to Louisville—nay, they may better use this Rail Road. The modification of the Jeffersonville and Crawfordsville road, which I supported passed, and thereby five millions of dollars

were saved to the State; and you, fellow citizens were saved thereby a heavy load of taxes; which I know you had not the disposition nor the ability to pay. While I voted for a thorough change of the Madison and Lafayette Road, it may be known to many of you that in so doing I voted much against my own pecuniary interests, and that of many of my friends; but I considered it for your interests that it be thoroughly changed. The change however was effected only in part—from Madison to Indianapolis the rail road is changed from a double to a single track of a trail, and thence to Lafayette, it is to be a common Turnpike. Some two or three millions of dollars are probably saved to the State by this change, I supported also the bill for reducing the number of the board of Public Works from nine to five, believing that five competent persons might do all the duties of nine quacks as well as any of them. I voted also against the bill for appointing a committee to inquire into the expediency of the mode of conducting the business of the State, and I voted for the bill for the expenses of this board, and \$1,000, for a clerk in my judgment, is asking rather too much of the State's blood for one year—an amount something over the whole expense of sustaining our State Government. A comparison might here be instituted between the expenses of our board of Public Works and that of Pennsylvania or New York; but I forbear—the number is not lessened and we must bear the burden as well as we can.

The next engrossing subject which came before us, was "The Revision of the Laws." The last preceding revision was made in the year 1831, since which time the laws of seven Sessions had accumulated in annual pamphlets some acts, till it amounts upon amended laws, for the great body of the people (for whom the law was made), to tell what the law was. Besides, but a few copies of the revised code of 1831 now remain on hand. A new edition, if not a revision, was imperiously demanded to supply the wants for public use. Near the close of the session of 1837, a Joint Resolution—passed the Legislature, committing this work to the Judges of the Supreme Court. But that the said Judges failed to execute a revision and had they done so, the necessity of a strict examination of all and every part of the *revisions, alterations, amendments, abridgements, enlargements, modifications, and introductions* of a new matter, would not have been suppressed by the Legislature in order for them to become the law of the State—my vote, therefore was given for the General Assembly of the State of Indiana to take this work in hand itself, and to publish it as they saw fit. One way was prolonged but not done. It was at this revision and it is probably as well done by the Legislature, as if we had got six thousand dollars to the Supreme Judges to do it, it is to be done over again by ourselves.

The subject of "Fines and Fees" was the next great matter—and a very delicate matter too. On this subject I was in favor of an investigation, hoping that when tried it would come forth like gold. The sentiments of the majority of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, as expressed in their Report on this great Corporation, in the month were my own, and in conformity with the sentiments of all my years relating to this institution have been given.

Many and of no place to observe in passing, that while the laws were under revision, a bill was presented to the Senate by your humble servant, providing for the action of one of the officers of the post in any township, in case of the death or removal of the other, and in case of the occurrence of any vacancy of both officers, that it be filled immediately by the Board of county business in the proper county—also providing that the poor should ever have the best medical attendance in case of sickness that could be procured; and whenever they should express a preference for the physician above another, that they should be gratified. This bill after being twice read was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It will be seen that a section embodying the sense in part of said bill on physicians has been added, and become a law of the State.

Thus I have related the principal leading pieces, which came before us. I need not notice in this address some others, but it is already sufficiently extended. To weary your patience with too long a circuit, would be as unprofitable in me, as to weary the Legislature with too long a speech. It is said of President Jefferson that his longest speeches when in Congress never occupied more than fifteen minutes and the most he uttered in five minutes but when he spoke it was to the point.

In conclusion, permit me to add that while I am conscious of many deficiencies, and on account of ill health, I was not able every day to be in my seat, your interests have never been lost sight of me; for, in the extent of the abilities bestowed, they have been unwaveringly presented to you.

Your Obedient Servant,
THOMAS C. MOORE
SENATE CHAMBER,
FEB. 19th, 1838.

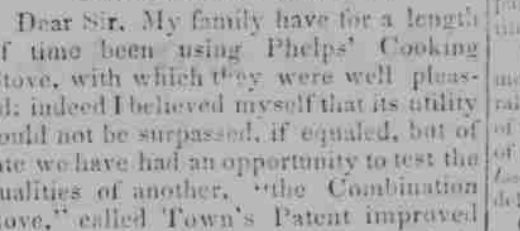
WHEAT! WHEAT!
THE subscribers will receive any quantity of good merchantable wheat, at the market price when delivered, in goods, or for notes and accounts due. Those who know themselves indebted, would do well to avail this opportunity to pay up, and save further trouble.
THORN & TRACY.
Vincennes, August 4, 1837. 10-1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
BUTTER EGGS, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, and all kinds of provisions for which the highest market price will be given.
THORN, WATSON & Co.
53-4

NEW COW BRAND.
THE subscribers 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—19-4.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.
SALT! SALT!
JUST RECEIVED, 1 hundred barrels, first quality, of Kenhawa Salt, and for sale by
THORN & TRACY.
Dec 24, 1837.

STOVES! STOVES!
Evanville Sept. 2, 1837.



Dear Sir, My family have for a length of time been using Phelps' Cooking Stove, with which they were well pleased; indeed I believed myself that its utility could not be surpassed, if equalled, but of late we have had an opportunity to test the qualities of another, "the Combination stove," called Town's Patent improved by M. French, and have found that it is far superior to the one first mentioned. In answer to my inquiries, my family say, that they can cook faster, better and with less fuel and trouble, than they could with the other stove, I can only account for the difference in this way, that the improved stove is so constructed, that you can control the temperature at pleasure without changing the furniture on the stove, therefore the articles cooked are not damaged by too great a heat, nor is the heat wasted by being misapplied.

I make this statement that the world may be benefited by it, as well as the vendors of the improved stove.
WM. TRAFFON.
Mr. Ira French.
We, the undersigners, are using the Combination Cooking Stove, called Town's Patent, improved by M. French. We have no hesitation in saying, that for convenience and expedition in cooking, and for the saving of fuel, it far surpasses any cooking stove now in use. We therefore cheerfully recommend it as a very valuable improvement.

WM. K. HAM,
A. P. HUTCHINSON,
A. H. LAMAN,
JOHN A. CURT,
A. YOUNG.
Mr. Carmel, October 4th, 1837.

Mr. French:
Sir.—The stove I bought of you (the Combination stove) is superior to any I have seen, and from inquiry, I believe superior to any now in use. My family are well pleased with it.
Yours, P. H. BAGWELL.
The subscriber having the exclusive right of making and vending the above stove, keeps it constantly on hand. The Combination Stove he also keeps—a very cheap and convenient cooking stove.

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF
SHOP PARLOR STOVES,
which he pledges himself to sell at the Louisville and Cincinnati prices. The public are particularly invited to call and examine the Patent Combination stove.
Sept. 28th, 1837.—23-4.

IRRA FRENCH

New Firm
Tin & Sheet Iron Manufactory
I would respectfully inform the public, that having purchased the entire interest of A. ABILL, will continue the business, in all its various branches, under the firm of ABILL & JONES, at the old stand on Water street, opposite the store of JAMES S. MAZES, where they would invite all who wish to purchase measure cheap, to call and examine previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at long, wholesale or retail, as they can be had at Louisville or Cincinnati.

N. B. The books and accounts of the late firm of I. & H. ABILL, are left in the hands of Abill & Jones, who are authorized to settle the same.
Vincennes, Oct. 20th, 1837.—22.

PLANES,
DONALDSON & HALL.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Vincennes and the country in general that they are largely engaged in the manufacture of PLANES in Cincinnati, Ohio, and have taken the third story building recently occupied by the Methodist Book Room, on Main street, three doors north of 6th street, where they shall be pleased to supply all that may favor them with a call, of the best quality of

PLANES,
and at reduced prices. A Bill of Prices may be seen at the office of the Vincennes Gazette. N. B. Wholesale purchasers will find our prices the largest and best assortment in the western country. A liberal discount made.
September 12, 1837.—17-6m

NOTICE
THE undersigned having closed his store at the mill, and wishing to close the accounts of the same, would request those who are indebted to call and settle their respective debts.
H. D. WHEELER.
Vincennes, Aug. 9th, 1836.—11-

SOUTH AMERICAN
Bed Bug Bane,
A certain destroyer of that great pestilential bug.
For sale wholesale or retail by
HITT & AWYER.
1 cent, April 1837.—6-1m5.

NEW GOODS
Direct from NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA.

THE Subscribers are receiving a general assortment of Merchandise next door to Messrs. Smith & Carson's, Market street Vincennes, consisting of
Foreign & domestic dry goods,
hose, boots and Bonnets,
1 lb and 2 lb Fats, Ribs,
Cannedware, Hardware,
Drugs and Stationery, together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
Which we offer for sale by Wholesale or Retail. As we are determined to sell on the lowest terms we respectfully invite the public to call and judge for themselves.
THOMPSON & WARDLAW.
Vincennes, July 3d, 1837.—6-12m.

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

This edifice contains, besides two large and commodious school rooms and a Library Room, several smaller apartments convenient for the recreation of the scholars, and for the study, many of experiments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, in which latter branches lectures will be delivered during the winter.

One of the best Miscellaneous Libraries in the State, comprising upwards of fifteen hundred volumes of standard works, is attached to the institution, to which the students will have access. The academic year is divided into four terms or Sessions of eleven weeks each. The first term commences the 1st Wednesday in October. The second, the last Wednesday in December. The third, the third Wednesday in March. The fourth, the second Wednesday in June.

TERMS OF TUITION PER QUARTER.
Reading, Writing, Spelling, and first lessons in Arithmetic, \$3 per session.
Reading, Orthography, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of maps and Globes, Natural History, Rhetoric, Literary Criticism, History, intellectual and moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, the various branches of Mathematics Computation and Algebra, \$5 per session.

The above with Latin, Greek, French or Hebrew Language \$6 per session. Use of Library 50 cents per session.

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

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

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

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

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

Board in private families from \$1.50 to \$2. per week.
Principal, E. WILKINSON, A. M.
Assistant, HUGH T. REED, A. M.
Board of Visitors,
REV. THOS. ALEXANDER, B. BLACKBURN,
REV. JOHN DANIEL, A. T. ELLIS,
JOS. JOHN LAW, H. D. WHEELER,
JESSE K. DENNIS, Esq. C. L. WICK,
ROBT. SMITH, Esq. GEO. W. EWING,
AM. HILL, Esq. M. ROBINSON,
W. W. HITT, M. D. ROBT. N. CARRAN.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
J. SOMES, Secretary.
Vincennes Sept. 21st, 1837.—18-6.

GREAT WE TERN AGENCY.
J. FORSESE, Esq., having been recently appointed General Agent by the Central Committee at Indianapolis, for the editorial corps of the State of Indiana, begs leave to offer his services as an agent for the editors of newspapers residing in other States, and all others who have demands on any person or persons residing in said State.

His office will be kept at Indianapolis where any business in his line, will be punctually attended to. Instructions received and all orders speedily and faithfully executed. Twelve per cent. commission will be exacted on all sums collected, and amount forwarded at the order of the creditor. The editors of newspapers who are members of the editorial association in this State, and such others as design to become hereafter members of the same as well as those who feel an interest in promoting the editorial corps in the United States, are respectfully requested to insert this notice three months in their papers, if consistent, free of charge—after which time the usual price will be paid for each insertion, to such as are and may become, members of the association—and until discontinuance is ordered.
August, 1837. 12-

DOCTOR M'GEE
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of the town and Knox county, that he has located himself in Vincennes for the practice of Physic in all its various branches. He will also devote a portion of his time to the diseases of the Teeth, Gums and Mouth. All operations of a Dental character warranted.

Office on 2d St., just opposite Dr. Somes' office where he may at all times be found.
N. B. Dr. M. will ride at all hours of the night when called on.
Vincennes, Nov. 30, 1837.—27-4.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Combination of Literary talent.
Mrs. HALE & Miss LESLIE.
LADY'S BOOK,
HAVING a larger circulation than any other monthly periodical in America, a colored plate of the latest fashions, in every number.

Important Announcement.—It was sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season the arrangement by which the Lady's Book and Ladies American Magazine were united and to be edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale—it is with equal pleasure that he informs the patrons of the work that he has made an arrangement with Miss Leslie, author of "Pencil Sketches," "Mrs. Washington Potts," &c. who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in lending interests to the pages of the Lady's Book. Her powerful aid will commence with the January number for 1838. In addition to the above, every number of the next year will contain

A plate of superbly colored fashions.
The subscriber endeavors by extraordinary exertions to show his gratitude for the very many favors he has received from his kind friends, the public. From among the many female writers of America, perhaps no two ladies could have been selected whose varied talents are so well calculated to adorn a work like the Lady's Book.

When it is also mentioned that Mrs. Seymour the Homans of America, and Genevieve Mollen, contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavoring to show what is apparent that the Lady's Book will stand unrivaled among the periodicals of the country.

Each number also contains two pages of FASHIONABLE MUSIC, in many cases original.

OME OF THE NEW CONTRIBUTORS.
Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor.
Mrs. L. H. Seymour, E. S. Mackenzie,
Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Joseph L. Chandler,
Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Robert T. Conrad,
Mrs. F. P. Klett, Morton McMichael,
Miss Leslie, Alex. H. Bartley, A. M.
Miss H. F. Gould, H. E. Hale,
Miss C. E. Cochrane, E. Burke Eisher,
Miss L. H. Medina, N. C. Crooks, A. M.
Miss Gayland Clark, Wm. E. Burton,
Joseph C. Neal, Mrs. Embury,
R. B. Thatcher, Mrs. Gilman,
R. Mann Smith, Mrs. Smith,
Mrs. Philip, Mrs. Wood Bull,
Mrs. Willard, Miss C. S. Cushman, A.
Mrs. Farrer, Rev. J. Clinch,
Mrs. Wells, Constant Guilford,
Genevieve Mollen, Mrs. Sedgwick.

TERMS.
The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, or two copies for five dollars, payable in advance.
All orders must be addressed to
I. A. CODEY,
Literary Rooms, Chestnut street, one door below records, Philadelphia.

THE NOVELS OF THE CELEBRATED D. D. S. RAELI—Ladies Edition.
Victoria Gray, Wonderful Tale of
Constant Fleming, Aloy,
Rise of Ishak, Heroine Temple,
The Young Duke, Venetia.

Price of the whole work three dollars. The Lady's Book and D. D. S. Novels will be sent entire for \$5 dollars in advance, postage paid. As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with the other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the purpose of convenience, that the subscribers to the Lady's Book should also subscribe to the other periodicals.

CLUBBING.
Lady's Book and D. D. S. Novels - \$5
Lady's Book and D. D. S. Novels - \$5
D. D. S. Novels and Mary Ann's Novels - \$5
Lady's Book and Mary Ann's Novels - \$5
Lady's Book and Celebrated D. D. S. Novels - \$5
D. D. S. Novels and Mary Ann's Novels - \$5
Celebrated Titles
D. D. S. Novels and D. D. S. Novels - \$5
Mary Ann's and D. D. S. Novels - \$5
October 28, 1837. 12-3

VINCENNES
Practical Institute,
Open to pupils of either sex, at any age
BOARDING
PROVIDED & DESIRED.
Pupils taught as their circumstances require. Tuition: \$15 per year of four quarters, \$5 per quarter, or twelve weeks extra charge for board, &c. Tuition due on entrance.

Mr. & Mrs. CROBY,
Spect. 27—15-4

"I never met did know philosopher,
Who could bear the truth so patiently."
SUCH AND ABOUT NOTHING

MONTAGUE'S BALM.
A sovereign and infallible remedy for Tooth Ach and an efficient preservative for the teeth.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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Vincennes, April 29, 1837.—18-4.

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