

GAZETTE.



VINCENNES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1840.

Our reason for issuing our paper on Thursday this week, is merely to give our compositors New Year's day to themselves.

The Hon. Joel Holleman has resigned his seat as the representative in Congress of the First District of Virginia. Mr. Holleman was a zealous supporter of the present administration—and assigns as his reason for surrendering his trust now, that he can no longer represent the feelings and wishes of a majority of his constituents.

Nat. Intell.

The above is worthy of a passing notice, to exhibit in contrast the course pursued by John W. Davis, our nominal representative, who was elected under the influence of fabricated statements, false pretences, and groundless charges, always the resort of Locofoco aspirants. Does he even imagine now that he represents the feelings and wishes of a majority of his constituents? No—every man knows that in addition to his having forfeited his promise to resign in a certain contingency, he now remains merely to give party votes in contempt of the feelings and wishes of the people. We have no doubt if there be a called election provided for, as is anticipated—and if the whigs be induced (by means now have) to divide, Davis will resign to pass off with the first caucus overflow that separates from the true Harrisonian principles of free voting; and by such caucus division and resignation, secure a re-election if possible.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This institution has been in successful operation for four years. It has been a town as well as a Church, and many have been the truly just encomiums passed upon it by transient individuals. But oh! how changed. Instead of being as heretofore, an ornament, we are sorry to say, it is almost anything else. Why is this lethargy—this apathy? The Choir ought to be creditably kept up, and in order to do it, nothing should be suffered to interfere with its regular meetings. The existence of the Choir is or ought to be, of paramount importance, and we do hope that nothing hereafter will be suffered to intervene, to destroy forever so valuable an institution. To sing well on Sundays, we should regularly attend on Saturday evenings and learn how. We will see what can be done on Saturday next.

Ignorance and Locofocoism go hand in hand.—In the county of Rockingham, in Virginia, where, at the late Presidential election, Van Buren had nearly an unanimous vote, the late census shows that there are 1,254 white persons above the age of 20, who can neither read nor write!

We would like to know, and to publish for general information, how many of the voters of Sullivan county, Ia., or what proportion of them can "neither read nor write." This alone might account for the prevailing Van Buren imposition.

Presbyterian Church a Free Church.—At a meeting of the congregation, held on last Sabbath morning, a resolution was adopted directing the Pastor to cause notice to be given in the newspapers of this place, that the seats in the Church shall hereafter be free for the use of all persons who may think proper to occupy them. With much pleasure I announce the fact to the public, and hope the liberal policy adopted on that occasion, will have a salutary influence on the congregation.

T. ALEXANDER, Pastor.

Vincennes, Dec. 24, 1840.

From the Indiana Journal.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, much time was occupied in the discussion of a resolution, offered by Mr. Cravens, to know of the Board of Directors of the State Bank, whether they had appointed a committee to attend the present Legislature, and advise with the members relative to their legislation on the subject of the State Bank. The discussion took a wide range, and embraced the banking and internal improvement policies of the State. Messrs. Cravens, Elliott, Parker, Eggleston, Carnan, and Chamberlain, advocated the adoption of the resolution; and Messrs. Arion, Ewing, Test, Williams, Nave, and Moffatt opposed it. The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 26 to 19. In the afternoon, considerable debate took place on a resolution declaring, as the sense of the Senate, that it is expedient to divorce the State Bank entirely from the system of internal improvement, and an amendment offered by Mr. Eggleston. The Senate

adjourned without coming to any question.

On yesterday, Mr. Collins, from the judiciary committee, reported that it was inexpedient to disturb or change the present Probate system, which was concurred in by the Senate. Mr. Test, from the same committee, reported against the Legislature granting divorces. The report expressed the belief that like all other contracts, the Legislature had no constitutional right to interfere with the marriage contract, but that such should be referred to our courts, whose power in that matter, were ample. The report met with considerable opposition, but was concurred in by the Senate. Mr. Test's resolution came up in the forenoon, and the discussion was continued by Messrs. Elliott, Arion, Ewing and others.

In the House, business thus far has been much more advanced and a greater amount finally acted upon, than at any session for years past. This is more attributable to the inflexible adherence, of the Speaker, to the rules of the House, by which every thing is done in order, and each respective portion of business has a regular share of time allotted for its consideration.

On Wednesday considerable discussion arose upon a motion of Mr. Smith of F., to amend a bill extending the time of payment to borrowers of the college, saline and surplus revenue funds, so that loans now secured by personal security, shall be secured by real estate, before borrowers shall be entitled to the benefits of said act. The necessity for such provision was urged, in consideration of the large amounts already lost by the insolvency of borrowers and their securities, and the great insecurity of those funds from the fluctuations in personal responsibility. It was opposed on the ground that it would operate very oppressively on present borrowers, and place the funds entirely in the hands of land holders, to the exclusion of the honest but poorer classes of borrowers. The amendment was, however, adopted.

Mr. Chamber from the committee on Federal Relations reported a Joint Resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for a repeal of the sub-treasury law passed at the last session.

On yesterday, Mr. Jenkins, from the committee on Ways and means reported a bill authorizing the State Bank to issue one million of dollars in notes of the different denominations of \$1's, \$2's and \$3's, which are to be kept in circulation for three years from the first of January next. The perplexing question of apportioning the Senators and Representatives in this state, agreeably to a constitutional provision, came before the House on yesterday on a motion to instruct the select committee appointed upon that subject. The several motions to fix the number of Senators at forty, forty-two and fifty, and representatives at eighty, eighty-four and one hundred, were rejected by the House. The conflicting interests of the different counties in case of reduction, renders the question a very difficult one to decide. The great expense attendant upon so large a representation as the present, the embarrassed situation of the state, together with the examples of adjoining states, possessing more than twice the population and but little more than one half the representation, are powerful arguments in favor of a reduction. On the other hand, the difficulty of apportioning the Senators without legislating some of the present members of that body out of office, and the necessity of depriving some of the smaller counties of the full representation in the House, which they now enjoy, are arguments of a local and personal nature not easily to be satisfied by logical demonstration. It is very uncertain, as the matter now stands, what will be the ultimate action of the House upon it.

Mr. Swearer, from the Judiciary committee, made a report upon the charges preferred by H. Chase against John W. Wright, President Judge of the Sixth circuit, and concluded with expressing the opinion that articles of impeachment ought not to be preferred against said Wright, which report was concurred in by the House.

CONGRESS, Dec. 17th.

On motion of Mr. PROFFIT, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House, at as early a day as possible, copies of all correspondence between the Department and Superintendents of the Cumberland Road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois during the year 1840. Also, copies of all correspondence during the same time between the Department and the Superintendent of public works on the lake border of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Also, copies of correspondence and orders to suspend operations on the public works and sell the public property and machinery if any such order has been given.

Mr. RARDEN moved the following: Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of setting apart three hundred thousand dollars per annum of the proceeds of the public lands for the continuation of the Cumberland Road in Ohio to its western termination, to be constructed in a continuous line from East to West, and of distributing the residue of the said proceeds among the several States upon the principle of what is called Mr. Clay's land bill, taking the senses of 1841 as the basis of the distribution.

Debate on the President's Message.

From intimations thrown out in the Senate yesterday, the public may expect that a highly interesting and important discussion will be commenced in that body to-

morrow. The gross misstatements and perversions of facts contained in the President's Message—especially the portion which relates to the finances—cannot have escaped the notice of the most cursory reader; and as the motion for referring that part has been postponed to Wednesday with a direct view to discussion on that day, we doubt not it will be ably reviewed, and its numerous errors, and its miserable sophistry thoroughly exposed.

(The Madisonian from which we copy, adds) "The President's Message is a mean and unmanly document. Although it does not excite the severity of criticism it deserves, yet it is justly and generally condemned. On the subject of finance it is throughout, contemptuous of the popular will. It requires no ordinary degree of assurance, for a man who has professed to regard the popular will as the supreme law, to urge a measure which has been pointedly and expressly condemned by the voice of a million and a half of American freemen, and the will of a majority of one hundred and fifty thousand citizens of the United States. But brazen faced and contemptuous of the people as this indicates, Mr. Van Buren to-day requires still greater hardihood to insinuate that because they have condemned the policy and the man, they are influenced by the interest that foreigners have in the stocks of the States—in other words, that the American people have been purchased by British gold! Never, in the history of the Union, has so foul and insulting a charge been made, even by insinuation, by so high a magistrate. And no man, in any position, can make such a charge with impunity. For this the people will add to the rebuke they have already administered, their withering and undying scorn."

Congressional.

Correspondence of the Ball American.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 17TH.

A CRASH IN THE HOUSE.

Falling of the Chandelier. Instead of sending you a report of proceedings in the House of Representatives, I am called upon to send an account of a narrow escape of life and limb, occasioned by the falling of the new chandelier in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The accident occurred at ten o'clock or thereabouts, and the fall was the weight of seven thousand five hundred pounds of brass and lead, and glass, at the distance of some 15 feet. The fall was a tremendous one, and the crash like the noise of a falling house—the echo of the hall giving an increased noise to the fallen mass. Had the House been in session and the members in their seats, some dozen members must have been maimed or killed.

The weight of the chandelier fell in the centre of the hall, a part of it forcing a breach in the aperture intended for the furnace. The desks in the vicinity were broken to pieces—fortunately the only damage done, beyond the destruction of the chandelier. The chandelier was lighted last night for the first time since Congress was in session. It was a beautiful piece of work; too gorgeous, perhaps, and certainly too expensive, the cost being about five thousand dollars. There were seventy-eight lamps in it, holding a quart of oil each, and emitting a soft and beautiful light. But the light is out, and it seems in good time, for an escape so marvelous in such a wreck is wonderful.

Pennsylvania.—We at length have the proclamation of the Governor of this State, announcing the election of all the individuals on the HARRISON ticket to the Electoral College. We give it at length, to remove all doubts as to the election of the Whig Ticket.—N. F. Cour. and Eng'r. PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BY DAVID R. PORTER.

Governor of said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is provided in and by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act relating to the elections in the Commonwealth," passed on the second day of July, A. D. 1839, that the Secretary of the Commonwealth, having received the returns of the votes given for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall lay the same before the Governor, who shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each person voted for, and shall thereupon declare by proclamation, the names of the persons duly elected. And whereas, it appears by the returns laid before me, of the election of electors, held on Friday, the 30th day of October, 1840, that John Andrew Shulze, Joseph Ritner, John Passmore, John Price Wetherill, Thomas P. Cope, Jonathan Gillingham, Amos Ellmaker, Abraham R. Melvain, John K. Zeilin, Robert Stinson, William S. Hendrie, J. Jenkins Ross, Peter Filbert, William Adams, John Harper, William Melvain, John Dickson, John McKeehan, John Reed, Ashbel B. Wilson, Ner Middlesworth, George Walker, Bernard Connelly, junr., Joseph Markle, Justus G. Fordyce, Thomas M. T. McKennan, Harmer Denny, Joseph Buffington, Henry Black, and John Dick, are the persons for whom the greatest number of votes were given at said election. Now, therefore, I have issued this proclamation, hereby declaring that the said John Andrew Shulze, Joseph Ritner, Lewis Passmore, John Price Wetherill, Thomas P. Cope, Jonathan Gillingham, Amos Ellmaker, Abraham R. Melvain, John K. Zeilin, Robert Stinson, William S. Hendrie, J. Jenkins Ross, Peter Filbert, William Adams, John Harper, William Melvain, John Dickson, John McKeehan, John Reed, Ashbel B. Wilson, Ner Middlesworth, George Walker, Bernard Connelly, junr., Joseph Mar-

kle, Justus G. Fordyce, Thomas M. T. McKennan, Harmer Denny, Joseph Buffington, Henry Black, and John Dick, are the persons duly elected Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, to serve at the election in that behalf, to be held at the Seat of Government of this State, (being the borough of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin,) on the first Wednesday of December next, agreeably to the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and the Constitution and Laws of the United States in such case made provided.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, the sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of Commonwealth the sixty-fifth.

By the Governor:

FRS. R. SHUNK.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEN. HARRISON'S CARRIAGE. We see it stated in the papers that several gentlemen in Baltimore intend to present an elegant carriage to Gen. Harrison; also, that one is to be presented to him by some citizens of Philadelphia. We hope they will do no such thing. We hope a log cabin President will not aspire to the style of riding in the most splendid carriage ever made in this country, as it is said the Philadelphia one is to be. We have heard enough about Mr. Van Buren's royalequipage, which has received more or less condemnation from one end of the country to the other.

A Republican President should be Republican in his mode of life. If these splendid carriages are offered to Gen. Harrison, he cannot, of course, well refuse to accept of them; but we think some less objectionable mode of testifying respect to the President elect can be adopted than trying to make him ape the style of foreign noblemen. These are all very well in their places, but as we have no nobility in this country, other than the nobility of talent and patriotism, we hope the well-intended token of respect will be expressed in some other manner.—Boston Trans.

Gen. Harrison, we understand, is expected to leave home for Virginia the latter part of this month. He will spend the month of January with his friends in the Old Dominion, and repair to Washington in February, to be ready on the 4th of March to enter upon the duties of the important office to which the People have elevated him.—Maysville Eagle.

It is singular what changes a few years will produce. Only four years ago, South Carolina gave her electoral vote for Willie P. Mangum for President. Now Mr. Mangum is found in the Senate of the United States by the side of Mr. Clay, entertaining the same opinions of the powers and nature of the Government that he did in 1836, while South Carolina was divided occupying a new position, supporting an administration which nearly every other State condemns.

Mr. Sergeant.—At a recent jubilee of the whigs of Luzerne county, the following just and manly tribute of respect to one of the most distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in John Sergeant, the oldest member of the House from Pennsylvania, we recognize one of the purest and ablest statesmen this Commonwealth has ever produced. His enlightened Report on the Internal Improvements of this state made in 1806-7, and of the corner stones of the great system now nearly accomplished, should be remembered to his praise. His constant and enlightened efforts in Congress, for near twenty years past, in defence of sound whig principles and resistance to Executive usurpations, give him the strongest claims on our confidence. His very judicious selection by the great Whig party, in 1832, to run as Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Clay, shows the just estimation in which he was held by the Whigs of the Union. As a veteran in the ranks, admiring his virtues, we take leave especially to present him the homage of our best respects, coupled with the hope, for our country's sake, that he may be transferred to some more elevated station, such as virtuous zeal, talents, long and faithful services, and sacrifices in every well-regulated and just Government uniformly command.

In General Jackson's time the people were taught to believe that to have plenty of money in the treasury was an advantage to the nation. Then the treasury was full. Now, that it is empty, Mr. Van Buren says, "An overflowing treasury, however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the permanent welfare of any people; and experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the United States." A comfortable piece of consolation, truly, when the treasury is in such a condition that not only have many of the public works been abandoned for want of money, but even the tools—spades, ploughs, pickaxes and crowbars—have been sold, in some instances at a third of their cost, to raise the wind! This is very like telling the starving man "that occasional abstinence is good for the digestion."

We cut from the North American. (Philadelphia paper,) the following hard hit at the Washington Globe.

"It ascribes the success of the Whigs throughout the country, to bribery, or, in other words—so many of its own party have sold themselves to the whigs, that they have been able to carry the election by overpowering majorities in almost every state. When a party has become so cor-

rupt that it can, as the Globe asserts, be bought over in such immense masses, it is evidently no longer fit to be entrusted with the administration of the government."

ENGLAND.

An American writing from Liverpool says: The principal things which struck me in England in the way of improvement since my last visit, were the Railroads, the Galvanic Telegraph, the Bude Light, (truly a new one) and the glass and silk manufacture for curtains and drapery. Of the first, the Railroads—they may be said, I think, to approach perfection as nearly as possible. They are built for ages, remarkable for their massiveness and magnificence architecturally, for taste, comfort and solidity of the cars and locomotive. I travelled on all that are yet opened; the Liverpool and Birmingham, the Birmingham and London, and Southampton, and, as far as finished, the Great Western, which is much superior, in every point of view, to any yet constructed. I travelled at the rate of forty miles an hour upon it, breakfasted at Reading, Berkshire, at half past eight, and walked the streets of London before ten! It was not without interest to me that, on a branch road from Birmingham to Cheltenham, just opened, I was whirled along by a locomotive made by Norris, in Philadelphia.

The Galvanic Telegraph is in use on the London and Blackwell railway—the cars on which are worked with a rope—and when full, a galvanic wire is touched, and successively rapid as two ticks on a watch is the signal and motion of the cars. The distance is four miles, and were it a thousand, I am assured the signal would be as instantaneous and faithful. They are laying one down to Windsor for state purposes, and it is expected they will be in use all over England. Do we not live in the age of acromanomy, and are not the men of science the only pure and lawful aristocracy of human nature?

The Bude Light is a beautiful thing in its way. It produces an atmosphere of light, concealing the means by which it is done. Passing by the Horse Guards I exclaimed—"how brightly the moon shines! You can read the clock by it!" "Oh!" replied my friend, as cool as moon shine, "that's the Bude Light." I begged an explanation, and apparently astonished at my ignorance, he gave it.

Light and gas are brought into some peculiar contact, and the effect, as it struck me, was that of intensely bright moonlight. The houses of Lords and Commons are lit in this manner, and it is to be introduced into the theatres. It is very beautiful—and do not think me moon-struck when I tell you that the stillness and repose of moonshine reminded me sensibly while regarding it, that Juliet's apostrophe, "Come thou day in night," is now realized. Alas! for the imaginative race, if matter-of-fact people upset every thing in this manner.

The new manufacture for curtains and other draperies is a very gorgeous affair. The rich damask pattern is woven in glass and silk, producing a dazzling effect beyond silver or gold in richness of display.

A capital invention is used for the foundation of houses, an invention, too, the more valuable on account of its simplicity. The clay that is dug out of the foundation is mixed with a preparation of lime on the very ground of the building, and thus hardened or "calcinated" into a strong substance, makes the best, and certainly the cheapest material for foundations yet discovered. It is now universally used in England.

The Cheated and the Cheats.

We are pleased to observe the moderation which characterizes the great opposition party under the recent victory. It would be unwise and ungenerous to taunt the "rank and file" of our opponents with the views of the selfish demagogues by whom they have been deluded. To those demagogues, however, let no quarter be given. It is the duty of an honest press to paint them in their true colors, and to keep their pictures before the public, as a warning to the credulous and an example to the ambitious and unprincipled. Already their dupes begin to excrete them, and complain of having been cheated and betrayed; and the time will come when the names of MARTIN VAN BUREN, and the pampered minions through whose instrumentality he thought to sustain himself in power, will be a by-word and a mockery. History will do them justice.

With the elevation of General Harrison to the presidential office will commence a different order of policy. The people will no longer be looked upon by the government as the puppets of its ambition. There will be no attempt on the part of the executive to play upon their passions and their prejudices, to array the merchant against the farmer, the manufacturer against the planter, the poor against the rich; for even supposing the next president were as jesuitical and unscrupulous as the *Machiavel* now in power, he would have no motive for such a course. Pledged to a single term, no selfish object of personal ambition can connect him with the intrigues of any faction; and he will therefore be inclined to act honestly and independently, no less from the circumstances of his position than from the bent of his inclination. The people will be let alone, free to pursue their own plans of prosperity and happiness in their own way, without the interference of the government, and this, with a conservative course of legislation and the impartial administration of the laws, is all that they desire.—N. Y. Star.

Death by suicide of an eminent barrister.—Wall street was thrown into quite a sensation this morning from a report spread that Nathaniel Prime, Esq., had committed suicide this morning at his residence near Hell Gate. This extraordinary act will overwhelm a very numerous and highly respectable family in the deepest affliction. Mr. Prime retired from the house of Prime, Ward & King, a few years since with a fine fortune.—He has since resided at his large mansion in the city, and at his country seat at Hell Gate. Possessed of a splendid fortune, with a family numerous, and among our first citizens, at the advanced age of about 74, and with all the comforts of life around him—loved by his family and respected by the public—there can be no accounting for the act but by a temporary aberration of mind.

N. Y. Express, Nov. 27.

NEW-YEAR'S FAIR.

The Ladies associated as the Sewing Society of Vincennes, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their FAIR which will be held at the

TOWN HALL.

On the evening of the 1st of January, 1841. A large number of articles, Splendid, Useful and Ornamental will be offered for sale.
Dec. 27, 1840.

DR. WM. REEDS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has located himself in Russellville, Lawrence county, Ill., where he will be at all times ready to attend to the calls of the afflicted. He flatters himself that ten years' experience in his profession in the Wabash country, has rendered him capable of giving general satisfaction to his applicants. He also flatters himself that he is able to cure all scrofulous diseases, such as Cancers, King's evil, Scald head, &c. Also, Dropsies, Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, &c. &c.

WM. REEDS.

Reference, WM. P. JOHNSON.

Russellville, Dec. 12th, 1840—30-31.

NEW ARRANGEMENT For 1841.

J. M. CLARKE, Agent.

For D. S. GREGORY & Co.

MARYLAND LOTTERY.

Class 2, draws January 13th 1841.— Capitals, \$20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 20 of 1,000, &c. Tickets \$5, shares in proportion.

MONONGALIA LOTTERY.

Class 4, draws 16th January 1841.— **SPLENDID SCHEME.** Capitals, \$55,500, 10,513, 5,000, 50 of 1,000, &c. Tickets \$10, shares in proportion.

MARYLAND LOTTERY.

Class 3, draws 20th January, 1841.— Capitals, \$20,000, 5,000, 20 of 1,500, &c. Tickets \$5, shares in proportion.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class 1, draws 27th January, 1841.— **BRIGHT SCHEME.** Capitals, \$20,000, 5,000 and 50 prizes of 1,000, &c. Tickets only \$5, shares in proportion.

ONE PRIZE OF \$30,000 and 100 of 1300 LEESBURG LOTTERY.

Class A, draws January 30th, 1841.— Capitals, \$20,000, 10,000, 5,000 and 100 of 1,000, &c. Tickets \$10, shares in proportion.

Address your orders to

J. M. CLARKE, 127 Main street, Wheeling, Va.

NOTICE.

GREENHOW & BOYLE have now in store and offer for sale on a very small advance on Louisville prices, 25 Bags Rio Coffee, 5 Bbls Loaf Sugar, 25 " N. O. do, 30 Boxes 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 18 window Glass, 20 Reams Wrapping Paper, 30 Kegs assorted Nails, 1 Ceroon Spanish Float Indigo, 10 Kegs White Lead, 12 Chests Y. H. Tea, Lined Oil, Lamp Black, &c., &c. Oct. 11, 1839—20-1f.

DR. JOHN B. I. BATY,

A MEMBER of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, intending permanently to settle in Vincennes, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry, and all other branches of the healing art. Office at St. Gabriel College. Oct. 2, 1840—n17f.

75 BRASS Kettles just received and for sale by N. SMITH Aug. 28, 1839—14-1f

NEW FIRM.

WILLIAM BURTON has associated himself with John Heberd and A. W. Hull, and will do business under the name of W. Burton & Co., in the corner store lately occupied by Messrs. Burton and Hannah, where they have a fine stock of goods, well assorted, and where they will be pleased to accommodate the former customers of the house, and the public generally.

W. BURTON.

JOHN C. HEBERD.

A. W. HULL.

Vincennes, August 22, 1840—n14-1f.

TOBACCO.

RECEIVED 20 Boxes, No. 1, Kentucky Tobacco, and for sale by

MAIDOX & GASS.

Nov 15th, 1840.