

mand for our own, caused money to fly to other nations, deprived thousands of our citizens of their former employment, and as laborers became plenty and property and products low, wages shared the same fate. Yet the Polkites attempt to impose upon foreigners and laborers in poor circumstances, touching the effect of their variable policy and measures, and some men blinded & credulous, pretend to believe their pretences—even at this moment, when they are seeking to destroy the tariff, which would turn near two millions of souls out of employment, and seeking to annex Texas, which would destroy our Southern market by depopulating the Southern planting states, and if it should not dissolve the Union, it would bring white free labor to the European and slave standard, they hypocritically assume friendship for "the poor man," and dare to charge the effect of their own party wrongs upon the Whigs. "His rank—it merits punishment"—still it rests with a free people to disclaim or to adopt the "make believe professions" of the destructives, and if they have not suffered long enough, the stopping place will soon come!

The spoilsman acquired power promising "economy and reform," after defaming every patriot in opposition to them. Their whole zig zag course since has been contradictory.

Have I now said enough to expose the cheat palmed upon the public in the W. Sun? I shall think so when the very "democratic principles" of Polk and Dallas be eyed in juxtaposition.

If any thing said by me can add one new hope to the friends of freedom, or one new thought to correct error, I shall be amply rewarded. Let every lover of freedom do his duty, and we shall all have cause to rejoice. Now with my respects, I say, Huzza for Clay and Fremington—the Union and freedom.

VARDEY & DILL,
mark

For the Vincennes Gazette.

Locofoco Principles.

The Locofoco claim to have principles which alone can secure prosperity to this country, and hand down to posterity, untarnished, our free and glorious institutions. They claim to be the friends of the poor, in aristocratic British W. what are their principles? us examine them for a moment, and to ascertain whether they are who they are represented to be—whether they tend to our prosperity and happiness as a people, or whether they will have the contrary effect if fully carried out.

Where are we to look for their principles? To James K. Polk? He tells us he is in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas, regardless of the consequences to the nation—though it should involve us in dishonor and in war—tho' it bring with it an addition to our public debt of some 20,000,000 of dollars! We find none of the saving qualities of which the Locofocos boast, in the principles of this offspring of a faction—this plant tool of the Southern Nullifiers. Shall we look to Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Benton? They tell us they are decidedly opposed to the annexation of Texas—that it would be attended with ruinous consequences to this country. (Wonderful consistency, this!) Mr. Van Buren would keep among us a standing army of 200,000 men in time of peace, to eat out our substance—he is in favor of the famous sub-(leg)treasury scheme. Those our modern "progressive Democrats," dare not acknowledge before the American people to be their principles. Shall we go to Mr. Buchanan for an explanation? He tells us that 10 cents per day is enough for a laboring man to receive! This they do not acknowledge as a party, though they are striving to reduce us to a level with the paupers of Europe. Shall Mr. McDuffie interpret them for us? His language is, "Let the South be united upon the subject of annexation, and the Free States will come upon their knees and beg the privilege to remain in the Union." But his brethren in the North do not join him in these sentiments. Where then, Mr. Editor, shall we go for the saving principles of this Democracy? The mouth piece of the party in this State, the "Indiana State Sentinel," has made out a list of nineteen different paragraphs, more for the purpose of furnishing standing matter to fill up a space at the head of the paper than any thing else I suppose—nine of these are NEGATIVES, and the rest contain nothing of a national character that the Whig party do not most earnestly contend for. Among the rest we see "A Revenue Tariff." On the subject of a Tariff, James K. Polk has a different face for every section of the Union. In Pennsylvania he is in favor of a "Judicious Tariff," and in South Carolina he is opposed to all Tariff laws!—and so he goes. He is opposed to a United States Bank—he is opposed to a Protective Tariff—he is opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—he is opposed to all Internal Improvements, and of course is opposed to the improvement of the Wabash—(Whigs and Democrats of the Wabash Valley, bear this in mind)—in short, he is opposed to every thing the Whigs are in favor of.

These are the only principles I have been able to glean from the leading men and journals of that party; and where, in the name of common sense, is there a party more destitute of principles? To use the language of one of their own great men, they are held together only by the cohesive power of public plunder.

Are the institutions for which our fathers spent so much blood and treasure, to be sustained by OPPOSITIONS? Can we preserve the peace and honor of the Union by forming "entangling alliances," contrary to the admonition of Washington in his farewell address to his countrymen? No, fellow-citizens, these desperadoes would sever this blood-cemented Union, the only guarantee we have of the preservation of our liberties, to accomplish their selfish ends—they would drag us down from a condition of prosperity and happiness, to a vassalage more intolerable than that of our fathers before the Revolution!—they would destroy the manufacturing and mechanical interests of our country, and make us dependent upon Great Britain for many of the necessities of life, of which she could deprive us at her own option—they would involve us in a disgraceful war, for the sake of gratifying a few clamorous disunionists of the South! We see them parading beneath a foreign flag, huzzing for a foreign country—cheering a man who is guilty of treason against his own State, and vilifying the greatest and best man that ever honored our country or mankind, whose bodies repose beneath the silent sods of the grave!

Freemen of Indiana, are you prepared to support such men and such measures? I trust you will ask yourselves the question, and be in readiness to act in your country's defence on the first Monday in November next.

FRANKLIN.

We copy the following from the Cincinnati Commercial. The discovery, if real, is certainly most important and most wonderful:

The Great Discovery—Light without Combustion.

When Mr. Cist, of our city, made mention of a discovery by one or more of our citizens, on the 4th of September last, in his paper, a friend of ours, who had read the statement, made known to us, without stating the source of his information, the facts respecting it. We immediately inserted a brief notice of the same in our paper, which has travelled the rounds of the press, and has been commented upon by various editors, some declaring it a truly "wonderful invention," others showing evident signs of unbelief, while others among whom was the Baltimore Patriot, pronounced it a "humbug." The following from Cist's Advertiser, of this week gives the discovery a notice that will show it in its proper light:

"**AS AN 'OBSCURE IDEA.'**"—In the Advertiser, of the 4th September, under the head of "Important Discovery," I announced the fact that a new species of light, far surpassing the Drummond in intensity, had made its appearance in our city, and would be submitted to the public inspection as soon as the necessary letters patent were obtained for the discovery. It was stated that a half light, of ordinary size for table use, had enabled print to be read at the distance of three hundred feet, the glass in this instance, being rendered semi-opaque by grinding. This had become necessary to reduce the intensity of light for practical purposes, the full brilliancy being equal to that of the sun at noon-day. It was stated also, that a tower 200 feet high or even less, would suffice to light the whole city, and that the tower when built could be lighted at an expense of three hundred dollars. Finally, it was alleged that this discovery had been tested for the last five months. When I stated all this, I was perfectly aware that the account would stir up a vast amount of incredulity. As my friend Wesley Smead, the banker, says, and the remark evinces profound knowledge of temporal matters: "In the affairs of this world, men are saved not by faith, but by the want of it." Hence I was prepared to expect and even to justify the sceptical air with which many received the announcement, and the knowing look with which others quizzed me for being "sucked in," as they phrased it, to usher it forth to the community.

I have now the pleasure to say that all this is true, and that, as in the case of the Queen of Sheba, the half has not been told. At that time I was not at liberty to say more, but now state—

1. That this light is *magneto electric*.

2. That it is produced by permanent magnets which may be increased to an indefinite extent. The apparatus now finishing by the inventors or discoverers, in this case, will possess twenty magnets.

3. That it supplies a light whose brilliancy is insupportable to the naked eye.

4. That a tower of adequate height will enable a light to be diffused all over Cincinnati, equal for all practical purposes to that of day.

5. That this light when once set in operation will continue to illuminate without one cent of additional expense.

And lastly, that the inventors in this process have nearly solved the long sought problem, perpetual motion. They suppose they have accomplished this, which I doubt, although there is as much evidence for it as I conceive can be furnished to the existence of *mesmerism* or *animal magnetism*—sufficient to convince others if not myself.

I suppose this light will prove the great discovery of modern times. It is needless to add how much it gratifies me that Cincinnati is the place, and two of its native sons, J. Milton Sanders and John Starr, the authors of the discovery. Mr. D. A. Sanders has gone to Washington for letters of patent, and on his return, public exhibitions will be made of its astonishing capabilities.

The whale, the great sea lubber has been elbowed out of the community by the hog, the great land lubber. Gas for public use has superseded both—also for

them all when doomed to be reckoned among the things that were!

I have not time to specify the many uses to which light, without combustion, may be applied, and will merely suggest as one, its perfect adaptiveness to mining, in which respect it is far superior in efficiency as well as security to Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp. Its aid to the Daguerreotype art is invaluable.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Alexander, Mr. BENJAMIN F. THORN to Miss ELLEN EMERY.

STATE OF INDIANA,
Knox County.

KNOX PROBATE COURT,
August Term, 1844.

Andrew Purcell, Administrator of the Estate of Evans Brown, deceased.

vs.
The unknown heirs of Evans Brown, deceased.

THE said unknown heirs of said Evans Brown, deceased, are hereby notified that on the 4th day of August, in the year 1844, the said Andrew Purcell, as administrator of said Evans Brown, deceased, filed his memorial in said Knox Probate Court for the settlement of said deceased's estate as insolvent against the said unknown heirs of said deceased—that the same is still pending therein, and unless they appear on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of the Knox Probate Court and show cause why said deceased's estate shall not be settled, as insolvent, the same will be taken as confessed and true against them, and a decree entered accordingly. By order of said Court, August Term.

Attest, Wm. R. McCORD, Clk.

October 23d, 1844.—21-3w.

Insolvency.

October 23d, 1844.—21-3w.

For Sale.

A QUANTITY OF CLOVER SEED in the

Chaff, by the subscriber,

H. D. WHEELER.

October 23d, 1844.—21-5w.

PRICE REDUCED TO

\$1.50

PER BOTTLE.

REMEMBER that the most certain remedy now in use for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, spitting of blood, catarrh, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, &c., is the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Licorice, prepared at the original office, 375 Bowery. This medicine always gives permanent relief where there is the least hope. We only ask you to give it a trial, in order to prove its good effects.

Read the following certificate:

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 15, 1844.

Dear Sir:—Having experienced great advantage from the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Licorice, and being satisfied as well from my own experience, as from the concurrent testimony of others (of my acquaintances) that it is a most valuable medicine, in affections of the liver and pulmonary diseases, I feel it incumbent on me as a well-wisher of my fellow, to commend its use to all such as are unfortunately laboring under diseases of that class. For more than 15 years I have been afflicted with an affection of the Liver which at times has caused me much suffering and distress, particularly while under the influence of what is usually termed cold, has the pain in my breast (mostly on my right side) been particularly distressing—attacked with difficulty of breathing, general debility, pain in the head, and a diffusion of the bile throughout the whole system. Last winter and spring I became alarmed at the symptoms in my case. The distress in my breast was great, and seemed to be permanently seated. For a considerable time, although I resorted to my usual remedies, I experienced no relief, but felt my self growing worse. Having some knowledge of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Licorice, I purchased a bottle and commenced using it. Before I had used it three days I felt sensibly relieved, and by the time the contents of the first bottle were used, the pain in my breast had entirely disappeared, and there has been no return of it since.

Yours, &c.,

JNO. B. SEMANS.

(Signed) Ed. of the Tippecanoe Journal.

For a common Cold or Cough this is also one of the very best remedies ever discovered. For sale at the only original office, 375 Bowery and by J. SOMES, agent.

Vincennes, October 2d, 1844.—21-6m.

STATE OF INDIANA,
Pike County.

PROBATE COURT OF PIKE COUNTY,
August Term, 1844.

Nathan W. Foster, Adm'r.

vs.
Turner Wyatt's heirs.

NOW at this time comes the petitioner by his attorney, and files his petition herein, showing the condition of said estate, and praying that a summons may issue herein against Samuel W. Kinman and Amanda his wife, Abraham S. Decker and Sarah his wife, Emanuel Wyatt, George Wyatt, Willoughby Wyatt, Robert Wyatt and Algan Wyatt, and an order of publication as to Thomas J. Wyatt, William H. Wyatt, who it appears are non-residents of the state of Indiana; it is therefore ordered that a summons do issue to the sheriff of Pike County, commanding him to summon the said Samuel W. Kinman and Amanda his wife, Abraham S. Decker and Sarah his wife, Emanuel Wyatt, George Wyatt, Willoughby Wyatt and Algan Wyatt, to be and appear before the Judge of this court on or before the first day of the next term of this court and shew cause, if any they can, why said estate shall not be settled as insolvent, and that publication be made in the Vincennes Gazette, as to the said Thomas J. Wyatt, and Wm. H. Wyatt, requiring them to appear on or before the first day of the next term of this court, and shew cause, if any they can, why said estate shall not be settled as insolvent.

A copy attest,

JOHN MCINTIRE, Clerk.

Allen, Carr & Anthony, Sol.

Oct. 1844.—19—3t.—\$3 00.

WANTED.

Beeswax, Feathers, Gingseng, Flaxseed, Rugs, and Black Mustard seed.

FOR which the highest price will be given in Drugs, Paints, Oils, and Groceries, or in payment of debts due

J. SOMES.

October 1st, 1844.—18-4f.

TAR.

10 BARRELS Tar, in store and for sale by

MADDOX & HAY.

June 5, '44.—1-4f

Night-School.

THE subscriber having been solicited to open

a

NIGHT-SCHOOL,

would inform all those desirous of attending such an institution, that he is ready to receive subscribers, at his Day-school room on Second street, near Mr. Doren's store.

He will teach

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, (the last by lectures)

Book-keeping by single, or Double entry &c.

Each pupil is required to find his own lights.

TERMS.

One dollar, cash in advance, for 13 nights.—Time to commence, so soon as 15 scholars, at least are obtained.

T. H. CAVANAUGH.

Vincennes, October 14th, 1844.—20-3ts.

NEW

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM BURTON

Is now receiving his stock of

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

PURCHASED in New York and Philadelphia

viz:

Pilot and Beaver over coat cloths, assorted.

Blue and Black-blue fine cloths,

Fancy colored do.

Black, blue-black and fancy Cassimeres,

6-4 and 3-4 tweed cloths

Plaid cloaking do.

Plaid, stripes and fancy Sattinets,

Do. do. Kentucky Jeans,

Plaid and fancy Dress Silks,

Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,

Laces and Edgings, a complete assortment,

Paris De Laine,

Cashmere De Cosse,

Crape De Laine,

Mouslin De Laine,

Chusans,

Black, blue-bl changesable and Plaid Lustres,

Painted Cashmere Shawls,

Damasked do.

Black and fancy colored do.

Blanket Mouslin De Laine,

Honey-combed and cotton Shawls in great variety.

Complete assortment of dress goods—

Prints, GINGHAMS, and

MUSLINS.

White and yellow Flannels,

Blue, green and Whitney Blankets,

Queensware, Glassware, &

Hardware,

Calf, Kip and coarse Boots,

do do do Shoes,

Ladies fine Kid Slippers,

Bootees,

Children's Shoes and Boots,

Boy's Boots,

Umbrellas, Parasols and Whips,

Iron, Nails and Castings,

A large assortment of Saddlery and Saddlery,

Sperm, Stearine and Tallow candles by the box or retail.

Flax seed Oil and White lead,

with a good assortment of

Tobacco, Snuff, Segars

and Groceries,

which, added to his former stock, makes his assortment complete, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest for ready pay in cash or produce.

He invites his old customers and purchasers generally to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Charge nothing for showing goods.

Vincennes, September 21st, 1844.—17-4f.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT

Private Sale.

THE undersigned is desirous to sell his farm known as Nos. 33 and 34

in the Lower Prairie containing 136 arpents more or less being 4 arpents in front on the Wabash river.

The premises all under good fence. There are on it

TWO GOOD HOUSES, a

Cellar, Stable, Wells,

&c., &c.,

with a first rate

ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT,

all of which will be sold on reasonable terms, if application be made within a month. If not sold during that time, it will be offered at public auction.

PETER PONCIN.

October 1st, 1844.—18-4w.

Knox County

TAXES

for the year 1844.

Notice is hereby given that the duplicate for the present year is now in my hands, and that the amount of tax levied on each one hundred dollars valuation of property is as follows to-wit:

For State purposes 20 cents

County do 20 do

Road do 5 do

Erecting Lunatic Asylum 1 do

Asylum for deaf and dumb 2 mills.

Each poll for State purposes 50 cents.

County do 50 do

And for the purpose of receiving taxes I will attend at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships, on the following days to-wit:

In Decker Township on Tuesday 15 Oct

Johnson do Wednesday 16 do

Harrison do Thursday 17 do

Paimyra do Saturday 19 do

Vigo do Tuesday 22 do

Wilmer do Wednesday 23 do

Busseron do Thursday 24 do

Washington do Friday 25 do

Vincennes do Saturday 26 do

That my office will be kept open from the first day of October until the first day of January for the purpose of receiving taxes, except on the days appointed to meet in each township.

JAMES JOHNSON, T. K. C.

Vincennes, August 21st, 1844.—12-6

FRESH GOONS,

Cheap for

CASH.

THE undersigned thankful for the Patronage

they have received from their friends and the public in general, would respectfully inform them that they have just returned from the east with a general assortment of

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

which they will dispose of at

REDUCED PRICES

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE

suitable for a foreign market; also

Jeans, Linsey, Flax and

Tone Linens.

C. GRAETER & CO.

Vincennes, September 18th, 1844.—16-6w.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the business

of

Book Binding

on Vigo Street, one door from the corner, where he would be pleased to receive any work in his line of business. His work he will warrant to be good and firm, and trusts that he may receive a liberal share of custom.

BERNARD SOLBACH.

Vincennes, October 3d, 1844.—18-3w.

WHOLESALE CASH

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

T. & E. SLEVIN.

WE have received, and continue receiving

large supplies of foreign and domestic

DRY GOODS,

direct from importers and manufacturers, and which we offer to dealers at a very trifling advance, for cash. Our stock consists of—

Cloths; Casings; Satinets;

Backs; P. orines; Lustres;

Silks; Ribbons; silk and cotton Velvets

Prints, T. Checks,

De L. Inseys,

Suspenders. do.

Needles, Ivory. do.

Shawls, do. of best brands,

Black, a variety of Prints,

Cotton yarns, Blackings, &c.

To all which we respectfully call the attention of western and southern merchants, confident that they will find our assortment as general as in any house in the west. Our prices unexceptionably low.

E. SLEVIN.

Louisville, Ky., October 2d, 1844.—