

election is conducted. If the highest officers in our government—men of great experience acknowledged talents, and of the strictest integrity, whose measures, after being subjected to the strictest scrutiny, and found to be wise, prudent, and promotive of the honor and best interests of our country, are to be vilified—their characters traduced—their motives questioned, and their acts misrepresented—the time cannot be distant, when the wise, the prudent, and the friends of peace and order, will retire from the contest; and our offices will be filled with the ambitious, the unprincipled, and the designing. Our form of government, is yet but an experiment. For the purposes of defence against foreign aggression, it has been tried, and found competent. But whether it is also competent to withstand the corrupting and insidious inroads of prosperity, remains to be determined. There is virtue and intelligence in our country sufficient, if put in activity, to correct these alarming evils. And it is believed, that when ever the people are convinced that their liberties are in danger, they will awake from their apathy, and vindicate the cause of morality, of good order, and the honor of their country."

The immense powers of the microscope, as lately exhibited in New York, and other cities, are thus amusingly noticed in the New York Courier:

Rand's Solar Microscope—We shall never eat another fig. The Microscope has shown us that the fig is nothing but a combination of snapping turtles, belligerent, pug-nacious, and fraught with old Adam. Reader, perchance you are in the act of pouring vinegar on your oysters. Do you know what you are doing? You are about to swallow snakes five feet long, armed and equipped as the law of nature directs, with all sorts of offensive weapons. Peradventure you are fond of peaches; pause ere you apply to your lips the delectable fruit, with its covering of down—you are about to masticate some thousands of many legged monsters, one of which ought to furnish a breakfast for a file of Kentucky militia men.

"Fleas are not lobsters! d—n their souls!"—exclaimed sir Joseph Banks, (authoritative Pinder) in mingled wrath and mortification. "Sir Joseph never saw Rand's Solar Microscope, or he would not have been so angry on the occasion. A lobster is a mere pigmy compared to the colossal flea. All that the latter wants is a nose, and he would present a head equal to that of a lofty man. We examined one yesterday *phrenologically*, & found to our satisfaction the organs of combativeness, and destructiveness, most fully developed. We have been bitten my many a musquito this fall, but had no idea of our suffering; at each individual bite, we have had a small sword three feet in length, run into our body corporate. Ever now there is one of these pestilent warriors making a passado at our nose. Yesterday morning we should only have thought it necessary to blow him a way; but our eyes have since been opened, & we shall set about a serious defence!"

Who ever expected to see the blood flowing through the veins of a fly? Yesterday we saw a fly, apparently juvenile, the "crimson tide" coursing through his frame, and his heart beating like a mountain in commotion. He was evidently suffering from love, or dis-appointed ambition; and to judge from the passionate expression of his face, he was a fly of high wrought feelings, dissatisfied with the order of things, and, like Hamlet, determined upon questioning with destiny.

"*Natura est maxima in minimis*." (Nature is greatest in her smallest works.") said Pliny; and we are prepared to agree with him, when this microscope shows us fleas as big as elephants and mites, possessed of the size and activity of race horses, with the simple substitution of claws for legs. If Mr. Rand goes on in this way, he will soon make invisibility visible.

We yesterday witnessed the dying agonies of a bed bug, about the size of a whale, with the satisfactory reflection that there was one bed bug less in the world. He struggled long and madly before he gave up the ghost; his heart beat most violently, and the blood which he had extracted the previous night from some unconscious sleeper, boiled fiercely in his veins. How a man can sleep, with such a monster clinging to his cheek, passes our comprehension. One of his very claws has the size and consistency of a pick axe.

Mr. Rand exhibited, amongst a variety of things, an atom of fine cambric linnen, every in crevice of which was wide enough for the devil in Der Freischutz to drive through, car-horses and all. The eye of a fine cambric needle was next exhibited, through which an a'derman might jump without scratching his sides on the rough and sharp projections of the steel. We also saw what we must call a *nit's papa*, what the French call a *pau* and the latins called a *pediculus*. It is a horrible animal, by no means of a sensitive nature, as it manifested a most contemptuous indifference to the execrations of a large assembly, before which it had the honor to appear.

Francis B. Desha—This individual, who acquired such general notoriety by the murder of Francis Baker, and the judicial proceedings which followed, after being pardoned by his father, the late governor, went, it appears to Texas, where he has been taken up and confined under the charge of murder and robbery committed there. John Parker, as

Desha called himself, and Thomas or John Early, of Ohio, started together for San Felipe de Austin, to go to San Antonio; Early having a considerable amount of money—Desha, little or none. Desha arrived without his companion, at San Antonio, and there spent money freely. Upon this, Mr. Thos. M. Duke, formerly of Mason county, now of Texas, suspecting Parker to be Desha, from the family likeness, and tube in his throat, caused him to be arrested, and sent out to have search made for the body of Early. The man Parker, had acknowledged himself to be Desha. So far the statement, being in a letter from Mr. Duke, is authentic. Other accounts, which want confirmation, state that the body of Early had been found, half consumed by fire; that Desha had confessed he murder, and the murder of Baker, and says that these are minor offences compared with come committed by him.

Frankfort Commentator.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES & SAM'L SMITH.

HAVE just received from New York & PHILADELPHIA, an extensive and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Suitable for FALL & WINTER use. ALSO—LEGHORN BONNETS & BOLIVARS, Ladies and Childrens, Leather and Morocco SHOES, Gentlemen's BOOTS, & fine & coarse SHOES.

Hardware & Cutlery.

COTTON YARN, FRESH TEAS, &c. And a general assortment of articles at almost every description usually kept in stores, which they will sell low for CASH or exchange for *Flax, and Tow linen, Linsey, Jeans, Feathers, Bees-Wax & Whiskey*. 36-41 Vincennes, October 7, 1828.

Anxious to close all unsettled accounts due us, and collect notes in our hands, we will receive in payment, *Corn Fed Pork* at the market price—and request those interested to avail themselves of this way of paying, if cash is scarce. J & S.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following routes will be received at the General Post Office, until the 25th day of November next, inclusive, viz:

IN INDIANA

133 From Fort Wayne, to Cary Missionary Establishment, once in two weeks.

Leave Fort Wayne every other Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Cary Missionary Establishment —

Leave same every — and arrive at Fort Wayne on Monday by 6 p m

134 From Green Castle, by Blakesburgh to Crawfordsville, once a week, 30 miles.

Leave Green Castle every Monday at 6 a m and arrive at Crawfordsville by 3 p m

Leave same every Monday at 4 p m and arrive at Green Castle on Tuesday by noon

135 From Fredonia to Princeton, once a week, seventy five miles.

Leave Fredonia every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Princeton on Thursday by 6 p m.

Leave same every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Fredonia on Saturday by 6 p m

136 From Rushville, by Shelbyville, to Edinburgh, once a week, forty-four miles.

Leave Rushville every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Edinburgh by 7 p m.

Leave same every Sunday at 6 a m and arrive at Rushville by 8 p m

137 From Noblesville to Crawfordsville, once a week, fifty-two miles.

Leave Noblesville every Sunday at 6 a m & arrive at Crawfordsville on Monday 11 a m

Leave same every Monday at 1 p m and arrive at Noblesville on Tuesday by 7 p m

138 From Vincennes by Petersburg, to Boonville once a week, sixty-two miles.

Leave Vincennes every Wednesday at 5 a m and arrive at Boonville on Thursday by 11 a m.

Leave same every Thursday at 1 p m and arrive at Vincennes on Friday by 7 p m.

IN ILLINOIS

139 From M'Leansboro, by Carmi, to New Harmony, Ia once a week, forty-three miles.

Leave M'Leansboro every Tuesday at 5 a m and arrive at New Harmony by 7 p m

Leave same every Wednesday at 5 a m and arrive at M'Leansboro by 7 p m.

140 From Paris to Vandalia once a week, one hundred and five miles.

Leave Paris every Thursday at 10 a m and arrive at Vandalia on Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave same every Sunday at 6 a m and arrive at Paris on Tuesday by 3 p m.

NOTES.

1. The postmaster general may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, he paying an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every fifteen minutes delay, in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars; and

if the delay continue until the departure of a by pending mail, whereby a trip is lost, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip, shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for a trip will be forfeited. These forfeitures, it will be observed, are unconditional; except for the failure of a trip, by unavoidable accident, the penalty may be reduced to the pay for one trip. That on no condition is this sum, or the other penalties stated, to be remitted.

4. Persons making proposals are requested to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals; and the stage must be of sufficient size, unless otherwise expressed, to accommodate seven passengers.

7. Every proposer may offer in his bid to make any improvement in the transportation of the mail, from the terms invited, either as to the mode of transporting it, the speed required, or the frequency of the trips per week—which shall receive due consideration.

The number of the post route shall be stated in every bid, and the proposal must be sealed and directed to the general post office, and endorsed "Proposals." Strict attention must be given to the endorsement, as it is not intended to break the seal of any proposal until the time for receiving bids shall have expired.

8. The postmaster general reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end, whenever one failure happens which amounts to the loss of a trip.

9. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them may be incorrect: on this subject the contractor must inform himself—the department will not be answerable for any mistake.

10. In every case where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be underbid, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall be required to purchase from the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole or any part of the stage property, including horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment therefor, by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, or as may be otherwise arranged.

This will be made a condition in the acceptance of any bid, under the bid of the present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the present contractor; but should he decline making the contract at that rate, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

It is distinctly understood that the mail will continue to be carried in stages on every route where it is now so conveyed.

11. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving bids shall have expired, and should any person refuse to take the contract at his bid, he shall be held responsible to the department, for the difference between his bid and that at which the contract shall be made. The assignment of any contract, without the consent of the postmaster general, shall forfeit it—and in all cases where application is made to the department to sanction a transfer, the terms must be fully stated.

Should a contractor or his agent engage in the transmission of commercial information by express on his route, more rapidly than the mail, he shall forfeit his contract.

12. If a route should be discontinued by congress, or become useless, in whole or in part, in the opinion of the postmaster general, he may limit or discontinue the service of the contractor on making him an allowance of one month's extra pay.

13. The contracts will all begin January 1st, 1829, and the contracts for routes in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, will continue for one year only. Contracts for routes in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida territory, will continue two years, and the contracts for the other routes will continue three years.

14. Postmasters who receive an advertisement should give every person who applies, an opportunity to read it.

JOHN M'LEAN, Postmaster-General, POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 23, 1828.

*FORM OF PROPOSAL.

JOHN M'LEAN, ——— 1828.

Postmaster General.

SIR—I will convey the Mail on Post Route No — viz: from ——— to ———, for the yearly compensation of ——— dollars.

The bidder will state such improvements as present themselves to him. If in a stage, it will be proper for him to say so. He should distinctly state the number of the route, and not only the number, but the beginning and end of it. He should also clearly state his residence, as to the state and town in which he lives; if he be not a contractor, he must accompany his bids by suitable recommendations.

September 5.

24-9t

COLUMBIAN STEAM MILL,

(VINCENNES)

THE subscriber wishes to purchase wheat and Corn in quantity—and will take in Whiskey, Beeswax, Tow linen, Flax-linen, Feathers and all articles of country produce delivered at his

Dry Good & Grocery Store,

At the Steam Mill—Application to be made to Alexis LeRoy, who is authorized to conduct the business.

WILLIAM H. NEILSON,

Vincennes, June 23, 1828.

21-

Public Notice to the Land owners in the Lower Prairie.

A GREEABLY to an act to establish a LEVEE, to preserve the Road leading from Vincennes through the Lower Prairie, approved, January 3th, 1828—we, the undersigned, Commissioners under said act, shall proceed to make a sufficient Levee, on all such land as is not completed by the fifteenth day of December next.

PIERRE ANDREW, } Commis-
PIERRE BROUILLETT, } sioners.

October 7, 1828.

36-10t

Lost Land Certificate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that six weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, in the state of Indiana, for a Certificate of Forfeited Land Stock, for the amount paid on the south west quarter of section No. 3, in township No. 8 north, of range No. 16 west, in the Vincennes District, entered on the 27th May, 1819, and liable to forfeiture agreeably to law; now claimed by the heirs of James Carrothers, deceased, under the act of Congress of May 23d, 1828, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of Public Lands, that have reverted for non payment of the purchase money," the original certificate of the purchase of which has been lost or destroyed—Given under my hand, this 8th day of October, A D, 1828.

JOHN McMICKLE, for himself, and the other heirs.

Lost Land Certificate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that six weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, in the state of Indiana, for a Certificate of Forfeited Land Stock, for the amount paid on the north east quarter of section No. 12, in township No. 7 south, of range No. 14 west, in the Vincennes District, entered on the 26th day of June, 1807, and forfeited for non payment agreeably to law; now claimed by me under the act of congress of the 23d of May last, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of public lands, that have reverted for non payment of the purchase money," the original certificate of the purchase of which, has been lost or destroyed—Given under my hand, this 28th of October, 1828.

40-6t JPD

JOHN B. WEIR, for himself and the other heirs.

Lost Land Certificate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that six weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, in the state of Indiana, for a Certificate of Forfeited Land Stock, for the amount paid on fractional section No. 29, in township No. 7, south, of range No. 11, west, in the Vincennes District, entered on the 31st day of January, 1811, and forfeited for non payment, agreeably to law; now claimed by me, under the act of congress of 23d May last, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of public lands that have reverted for non payment of the purchase money," the original certificate of the purchase of which has been lost or destroyed—Given under my hand, this 17th day of October, 1828.

39-3-JPD

WM GREATHOUSE.

Lost Land Certificate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that six weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, in the state of Indiana, for a Certificate of Forfeited Land Stock, for the amount paid on the south east quarter of section No. 11, in township No. 7, south, of range No. 12, west in the Vincennes District, entered on the 27th day of June, 1811, and forfeited for non-payment agreeably to law; now claimed by me under the act of congress, of the 23d May, 1828, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of public lands that have reverted for non payment of the purchase money," the original certificate of the purchase of which has been lost or destroyed—Given under my hand this 17th day of October 1828.

39-6-JLD

FL BERRY ARMSTRONG

Administrator's Notice

ALL persons are hereby notified that I have taken out letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN GUSHWA (late of Gibson county) deceased, and hereby request all persons who have claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement within one year from this date, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—the estate is believed to be solvent.

ABRAHAM DECKER, Adm.

Sept. 13, 1828.

40-3t.