

which he sued for damages. They were called into court, and the defendant was asked by the magistrate if he killed the dog? "Pe sure I kilt him, (was the reply) put he can't brove it." This being quite satisfactory, the plaintiff was called on to answer a few questions:—he was asked by the magistrate, to what amount he estimated the damages? He did not understand the question; so to be a little plainer, the magistrate asked him what he thought the dog was worth? "Pe sure, (said he) the dog was vort nothing, put since he was so mean as to kilt him, he shall bay for him his full value."

The Washington correspondent of the Courier & Enquirer, writes as follows:

"I have just seen a letter dated 12th May, 1829, from the Rio de la Plata, stating that affairs on board the Hudson frigate, are in a terrible state; that armed sentinels, with bayonets fixed are parading the ward room before the state rooms of two lieutenants, who are compelled to be content with playing bo peep, thro' the small aperture at their state room doors. Sundry midshipmen are in confinement, and it is expected all will be tried by court martial, the moment that the Boston and Vandalia arrive from their cruise.—This is a novel state of things on board an American frigate."

**A TURKISH BACHELOR**—A few days since a brave and handsome Pacha having gained important victories over some rebel tribes, the Sultan conferred on him higher honors, and even gave him his daughter in marriage.—When the bride arrived, the first question she asked her intended was,—“How many ladies have you?” The Pacha replied that he had no wives; that he had reserved all his affection and regard for her, thinking her alone worthy of them.—“Oh,” said the princess, turning up her nose, “who ever heard of such a shabby fellow! A man with only one wife! I won't marry you unless you take the full number.” Incredible as the anecdote appears, Mr Buckingham states it as an absolute fact, and said that he was well acquainted with the Pacha.

**“The thing that's right.”**—The mechanics of Carlisle, Pa. feeling themselves oppressed in consequence of the merchants of that place importing articles that the mechanics manufactured, to the injury of this respectable class, and the great depression of business—have lately held a meeting at which they adopted a spirited preamble and resolutions, in which they expressed a wish to support the merchants on reciprocal grounds, and appointed a committee to wait upon the merchants and ascertain whether they were disposed to encourage or continue to oppose the mechanic interest. The merchants with great unanimity addressed a note to the mechanics pledging themselves to import no article that could be furnished by them as cheap as it could be obtained elsewhere.

In more places than Carlisle have the Merchants imported articles to the injury of the mechanic. Articles bought up at auction, inferior both in material and workmanship, brought on and sold here by the merchant some lower than the mechanics can manufacture, does not argue that it is advantageous to the community. Besides the retaining of the ‘precious metals’ among us, and the encouragement of our mechanics, it will be much cheaper in the issue for us to purchase of our home mechanics, at a living profit, articles good and substantial, than to purchase from the Merchant at a few cents less, articles inferior and worthless, manufactured for sale only. The fact is, the merchant is dependent entirely on the farmer and mechanic for support, and it is for them to say whether they will maintain their own interests or the interests of others.”

**Politics of Upper Canada**—The Quebec Gazette speaking of the late discussion of Canada affairs in the British House of Commons on the 13th of June, says that the adoption of the measures recommended in the report of the Canada Committee, published some time since, would satisfy the people of Upper Canada. That report recommended some important changes in the administration of the Colonies, and it is said that they may be nearly all effected by the ministry without recourse to Parliament. The following extract from the print mentioned above shows what views are entertained in the Canadas on one side of the question of remodelling the administration of public affairs.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

We regret exceedingly the state of affairs in Upper Canada. We repeat that the Province cannot be long governed under the present system. It is nearly in the state of Ireland before Catholic Emancipation, writhing under a system adverse to the opinions, feelings and interests of the majority of its inhabitants, and to the rights to which they consider themselves entitled as British subjects. A government of this character is essentially a Government of force, and can only exist while it is supported by force, a necessary instrument of government we admit, but of all others the one which for obvious reasons, ought to be least used. We also repeat that nothing will ever induce the inhabitants of Upper Canada to abandon one iota of the common rights which belong to, or have been enjoyed by British subjects in the Colonies: and it is not for the interest of England that they should. It is only those who have the spirit to maintain

these rights, that can maintain her dominion on this continent.

There is one important fact in relation to the state of Upper Canada, to which we wish to call the attention of the public:—There are in that Province, neither French laws, French language, nor French descendants to which it has been attempted falsely & mischievously to ascribe the difficulties in Lower Canada, with a manifest tendency to range the inhabitants under the banners of national prejudices conquerors and conquered. Every thing in Upper Canada is what the instruments of discord here, call English; yet the variance between the Representative Branch and the Executive is assuming a more determined character than in Lower Canada. It is to the natural opposition of the mass of the population to a bad system of administration rendered intolerable by the occasional extravagances of certain colonial administration, that is to be ascribed the difficulties in both Provinces, which have operated so much to the injury of their peace and welfare.

With the removal of the cause we shall soon see the cessation of the effect.

**Single Blessedness**—Celibacy, (says Dr Franklin) greatly lessens a man's value. An odd volume of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set. What think you of the odd half of a pair of scissors? It can't well cut any thing; it may possibly serve to scrape a trencher.

### Columbian Steam Mill, Vincennes.

THE subscribers having made arrangements with WILLIAM H. NELSON, are prepared to purchase WHEAT, CORN, and Produce generally, for CASH and in TRADE. And have on hand a good assortment of seasonable

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Castings,** And are daily expecting the arrival of further supplies, which we are determined to sell for CASH, and in barter, at the lowest prices.

SAMUEL N. MARRON & Co.  
Vincennes, July 11, 1829. 24-tf

### FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has just received by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of

Brown and Loaf SUGAR,  
COFFEE, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
QUEENS and GLASS WARE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF  
IRON, PLOW PLATES, CAST STEEL, &c.

All of which will be sold for CASH at the very lowest rates. Wm. MEURE.

ALL persons indebted to me (at my Store in Vincennes or Lawrenceville,) either by note or book account, are earnestly requested to call and make settlement on or before the first day of October next; persons neglecting this advertisement need not be surprised to find their accounts or notes in the hands of proper persons for quick collection. W. M.

Vincennes, August 17, 1829 —28-6t

**Hats Made & Sold, by**  
R. P. PRICE,  
(VINCENNES, INDIANA.)

In the house lately occupied by James & McArthur, as an Iron store, on Second street, one door above Market street. The prices of HATS in general, are for  
Beaver, - \$10 Fine Rorams, \$5  
Fine Castor, 8 Coarse do 3  
Coarse do - 6

Hats made in the shops here, are in general, much superior to those imported from the Eastern states, for the latter are made of the coarsest wool, and naped with rabbit fur—the farmers would find it to their interest, at least 25 per cent to purchase from the manufacturers—I pledge myself that my HATS shall be made in the best manner, of superior stuff, and in the most Fashionable style.

RICHARD P. PRICE.  
February, 1829 2-tf  
PORK, CORN & OATS, will be received in exchange for Hats R. P. P.

### Public Notice.

DOCTOR McNAMEE has received by several late arrivals, an additional assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,  
Paints and Dye Stuffs,  
Patent Medicine, generally,  
Swain's Panacea,  
Medical Furniture and Surgeon's Instruments.

Making his assortment more extensive and general than any heretofore offered for sale in this place—all of which will be sold as low for cash, as they can be had in Louisville, or any place in the west. To Physicians who wish to fill their bills with him, he pledges himself to give general satisfaction, both in prices & the quality of the articles furnished.

DOCTOR WOOLVERTON still continues to aid me in the above business, and to follow his profession as heretofore.

E. McNAMEE.  
Vincennes, July 1829. 22-tf

A few pounds of Wool wanted.

### Notice to Farmers.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers of the country generally, that he has his OX MILL, and WIND MILL, in complete operation.—He will give

### FLOUR FOR WHEAT.

On the most accommodating terms.—By his strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of their custom.

He will purchase

Wheat, Flax Seed, & Saw Logs,  
At the market price.—He is also determined to sell

### LUMBER

At the lowest prices by the quantity.

J. L. COLMAN.  
Vincennes, June 1829. 20-tf

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now in complete operation, in PRINCETON, Gibson county, Indiana, a

### 25 FULLING MILL,

and will attend to all orders in that line of business, punctually.—Persons residing in Knox county, who wish cloth Full'd, will please leave the same at the Stage Office in Vincennes, as arrangements have been made with the proprietors, to bring and return the same, FREE OF COST.—A similar arrangement has been made for the convenience of the citizens of VANDEBURGH & POSEY counties.—He pledges himself to DRESS and COLOUR if required, in a complete and workman like manner, all cloth forwarded to him.

JAMES EVANS.

March 18, 1829 6-tf

### By the President of the United States

IN pursuance of law, I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at VANDALIA, in the state of Illinois, on the first Monday in October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to wit:

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-five, of range one

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-five, of range two

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-five, of range three.

All North of the base line, and East of the third principal Meridian.

The townships are to be offered in the order above designated, beginning with the lowest number of section in each.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, and for other purposes, are to be excluded from sale.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this third day of July, A. D. 1829.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:  
GEORGE GRAHAM, Commissioner  
26-tds of the General Land Office

### By the President of the United States

IN pursuance of law, I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, in the state of Illinois, on the third Monday in October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, North of the base line, and West of the fourth principal Meridian, to wit:

Townships sixteen and seventeen, of range one.

Township sixteen, and fractional townships seventeen and eighteen, of range two.

Township sixteen, and fractional township seventeen, of range three

Township sixteen, and fractional township seventeen, of range four.

Townships fifteen and sixteen, and fractional township seventeen, of range five.

Fractional townships fifteen and sixteen, of range six.

The above lands are adjacent to the river Mississippi, and include the mouth of Rock river, and are the nearest surveyed public lands to the Lead mines at Galena

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale the undermentioned townships, and fractional townships, lying North of the base line, and West of the third principal Meridian, to wit:

Townships twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five, of ranges one, two, three & four

Township twenty-three, and fractional townships twenty-four and twenty-five, of range five.

Township twenty-three, and fractional township twenty-four, of range six.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven.

Fractional township twenty-three, of range eight.

The townships are to be offered in the order above designated, beginning with the lowest number of section in each.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, and for other purposes, are to be excluded from sale.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this third day of July, A. D. 1829.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President,  
GEORGE GRAHAM, Commissioner  
26-tds of the General Land Office

Magistrates BLANKS for Illinois for sale at this office.

### Wagon and Carriage Making.

A FIER acknowledging with gratitude his obligations to those who have favoured him with work and patronage since his establishment in Vincennes, the subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he has now in operation a machine of his own invention, by which he can make more than double the work than in the ordinary way of working, and of course will make CARRIAGES and WAGONS of every description, from a little Wagon to a Post Coach, as cheap, if not cheaper than any carriage shop in the United States. He has good workmen, and a good stock of seasoned timber on hand. Those wanting work done in his line, by calling on him will be satisfied no doubt.

Wagons repaired at the shortest notice.—Sign painting and Gilding will be attended to.

DANIEL WHITMORE.

Vincennes, July 1829 24-tf

### To the Printers of the U. States.

OF late, the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which from the first of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.—The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.—Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment, \$2, in type, or in the settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON.

PRICES.—At six months credit for approved paper, or at a discount of five per centum for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	\$1 40	English,	36
Nonpareil,	90	Great Primer,	34
Minion,	70	Double Pica,	32
Previer,	56	do great Primer,	32
Bourgeois,	46	plain Large Let	
Long Primer,	40	ter,	30
Small Pica,	38	Scabbards and	
Pica,	36	Quotations,	30

The prices of other descriptions of types are proportionably reduced.—Old types received in payment at 9 cents per lb.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1829.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a fieri facias in damages, to me directed, from the Clerk's office of the Knox Circuit court, I will expose to public sale at the court house door in Vincennes, on Thursday the seventeenth day of September next, between the hours of ten o'clock, a m., and five o'clock, p m., and agreeably to the third section of the law subjecting real and personal estate to execution, the following property heretofore taken upon attachment in this case, to wit: the following lots of land, number one hundred and four, and number two hundred and twenty-four, containing four hundred acres each, lying and being in the Donation, in Knox county, Indiana, and the appurtenances thereto belonging; taken as the property of David B. McComb, at the suit of John McDonald.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff K. C.  
August 21st, 1829. 28-4t-\$175

### 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 number six, in town No. two north, of range number six west, in the Vincennes District, entered on the 11th day of December, 1819, by Robert Agland, and LIABLE to forfeiture for non payment, agreeably to law; now claimed by the heirs of said Agland, under the act of Congress of 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 27th day of August, 1829. 29-JDH-6t

FELIX ST. VRAIN, Adminisrator of the estate of ROBERT AGLAND, decd.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward immediately and make payment, or satisfactory arrangements for the same; towards those who neglect this notice, other measures will be pursued.

He wishes to inform the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the

### Plough Making Business.

PLOUGH FRAMES made and warranted, at the shortest notice. By strict and close attention to the business, and by the quality of his work, he hopes to please his employers, and to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES BURNS.  
Vincennes, May 25, 1829. 16-tf