

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.
FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
Jackson Electoral Ticket.

GEORGE BOON, of Sullivan county,
JAMES BLAKE, of Marion county,
ARTHUR PATTERSON, Parke co.
NATHAN B. PALMER, Jefferson, do.
MARK CRUME, of Fayette county,
THOMAS GIVENS, of Posey county,
A. S. BURNETT, of Floyd county,
W. ARMSTRONG, of Dearborn, do.
JOHN KETCHAM, of Monroe county.

NAT. REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.
FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT.
Clay Electoral Ticket.

J. KUYKENDALL,
S. HENDERSON,
WALTER WILSON,
ABEL LOMAX,
JOHN I. NEELY,
JOHN HAWKINS,
D. PENNINGTON,
STEPHEN LUDLOW,
SYLVANUS EVERIS.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, previously given, a large number of the citizens of Evansville and its vicinity, convened at the Court House, in Evansville, on Friday the 21st day of September, 1832, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the next Legislature of Indiana, to incorporate a company to construct a Rail Road from Evansville to Terre-Haute, via Princeton, Vincennes and such intermediate points as may be thought proper and expedient for the public good. The meeting was organized by calling General ROBERT M. EVANS, to the Chair, and appointing JOHN MITCHELL, Secretary. Whereupon, the object of the meeting being first explained by the chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The citizens of Evansville and its vicinity conceive that the construction of a Rail Road from Evansville to Terre Haute, via Princeton, Vincennes and such other intermediate points as may be deemed expedient and proper, would be conducive of great and almost incalculable advantage, not only to the citizens of Evansville and vicinity, but also to the inhabitants of all that beautiful and fertile tract of country watered by the Wabash river and its tributary streams. And, Whereas, we have satisfactory reasons to believe that should the Legislature, at their next session, grant an act of incorporation for the purposes aforesaid, funds fully adequate to the object, can be procured, so as to enable the company to proceed to an early commencement, and persevere to its final completion in a reasonable time. Therefore,

Resolved, That we invite the citizens, generally, of this State, and that portion of the citizens of the State of Illinois, who feel an interest in the success of the aforesaid undertaking, to co-operate with us for the attainment of the object in view.

Resolved, That a standing committee of five persons be appointed to draft a petition to the next legislature of Indiana, in furtherance of our object, and also to correspond with similar committees which may be appointed for the purposes aforesaid, and that James Lewis, John Shanklin, John W. Lilliston, Robert M. Evans, and Alanson Warner compose said committee, and that they have power to fill any vacancies in their own body which may occur by death, resignation or otherwise.

The attention of the meeting was then called to the propriety of petitioning the next legislature to memorialize Congress for the passage of a law to establish a Hospital at Evansville, for the benefit of sick watermen who ascend and descend the Ohio river and its tributaries. The chairman briefly explained to the meeting that a number of towns on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, had petitioned Congress for the same object, claiming their points as suitable sites. That none had so great a claim as the one now proposed. That he believed the day not far distant when Hospitals would be established from New Orleans to Louisville, at a distance not to exceed 200 miles, and at such points, as the General Government in their wisdom might deem most useful. That he was authorized in the assertion that more passengers landed at Evansville than any other point. That the number ascertained to have landed for the last five or six years, have averaged from three to five thousand annually, nearly all of whom were destined for the Wabash and White river countries, and on their return from the southern market. That many, very many, of those passengers arrive at Evansville in extreme ill health, destitute of friends, and often destitute of money. That many are left in a low condition wholly dependent upon the charity of the citizens. That although he felt proud and justified in saying that that charity had never been withheld; yet, it operated as a severe tax upon humanity as well as the purse of our citizens. But aside from these considerations it is impossible for a small village, just emerging from the wilderness, to furnish such accommodations, medical aid, and other necessary attentions, as the necessity of those numerous cases require. It was therefore

Resolved, That the committee aforesaid draw up and put in circulation petitions to the legislature of Indiana, praying the members thereof to memorialize Congress on the subject, in order to the more speedy establishment of an Hospital at Evansville, to be erected at the expense of the General Government.

Resolved, That the citizens generally be requested to co-operate with the citizens composing this meeting in effecting the foregoing object.

Resolved, That the Editors of the "Western Sun," "Vincennes Gazette," and "Terre-Haute Register" be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings in their respective papers.

(Signed) R. M. EVANS, Chm.
JOHN MITCHELL, Sec'y.

New-York and Pennsylvania.—The vaunting of the Clay Editors in relation to the strength of their party in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, is truly laughable. The downfall—utter prostration—of what they term Jacksonism, in those states, is said and sung, in every possible shape, and all sorts of tones—and what do their labors amount to? Who believes their assertions? Who can give them credit for sincerity? Not a tithe of the fools of their own party.—The simple fact, that the Clay party have not ventured to nominate an electoral ticket in New York or Pennsylvania, is, of itself, an *extinguisher*. How can Mr. Clay succeed in those states, when the people of them have not deigned to nominate electoral candidates in his favor?

In Pennsylvania and New-York, there is no such thing as a *Clay party* to be found. The factious there, (heretofore clamorous for Mr. Clay,) have been literally absorbed by Anti Masonry—as a Kentuckian would say: "taken up by absorption."

In plain terms, the leading office hunting friends of Mr. Clay, in New-York and Pennsylvania, have enlisted in the service of Anti-Masons, and made an abortive attempt to carry those who heretofore constituted their "rank and file" with them. The political aspect thus given to Anti-Masonry, has caused thousands to abandon it—and the assertion, that the Anti Masonic electors will vote for Royal Arch Clay, has driven the honest portion of the *Anties* into the Republican ranks—while the reputable Masons feel called on to take a stand against a party which has ranked them with assassins and proclaimed them unworthy of trust or office. Such are the effects really produced by the effort made, to form a coalition between Clay and Anti-Masons!

Without an electoral ticket—quarrelling with each other—each half of a half-cumbed faction claiming the votes to be given by electors that will never be chosen—the Clayites insisting that Wirt has no strength—and the Anti-Masons boldly denying that their electoral candidates will vote for Clay in any event. Under these circumstances, the opposition editors in the west, are gravely assuring their readers that Mr. Clay will certainly receive the votes of New York and Pennsylvania!—*Lon. Pub. Adv.*

As "the Clay party" have no electoral ticket in Tennessee, Mississippi, or Alabama, they ought to calculate with *care* on the votes of those states. If they can succeed in Pennsylvania and New-York, without the aid or intervention of electors, why can they not be equally successful in Alabama, Mississippi or Tennessee?—*Id.*

The pecuniary embarrassments of England appear to be bringing her at last to a crisis at last, which will be hastened doubtless by the reform parliament. How can a government exist whose expenses are \$200,000,000 per annum, drawn from a starving population?—*Pennsylvania.*

A little before twelve o'clock on Sunday night, an alarm of fire aroused us from our first slumbers. It proved to be the Union Hotel, in Georgetown, which extensive range of buildings was entirely destroyed in spite of all the exertions of the citizens with the fire engines.—The fire was first seen issuing from the roof by the watchmen in the street—and the building is so lofty that the engines, though well supplied from the canal, could not throw the water on the roof so as to act effectively against the spread of the fire. The property thus destroyed has been valued we believe, as high as a hundred thousand dollars, and the buildings are believed to have cost sixty or seventy thousand, though not of that value at the time of their destruction. Still it was too valuable not to be a heavy loss to its owners, with whom we all sincerely sympathize. There was, we understand, no insurance upon the property.
N. Int. Aug. 23.

A New York paper remarks that "the harvest throughout France is superb"—"It so, Mr. writer, the labor of gathering this superb harvest must be beautiful, the operation of grinding it, elegant, that of bolting it, delightful, that of making it into bread, magnificent, the appearance of the loaves must be interesting, and the pleasure of eating them splendid—Yes, certainly—and the napkins at the table must, of course, ye know, be a superior style of goods."
Providence Paper.

The New Orleans Argus of the 20th

alt says:—"The United States schooner *Granopus*, Commandant Tamm, is lying at the Bar, from a six months cruise, with \$300,000 specie on board. She captured on the 10th inst. the brig *Montezuma*, belonging to St. Anna, for an aggression on the American schooner, *William A. Turner*, from New York, bound to Matanzas; the officers and crew of the *Montezuma* to the number of 80, are on board the *Granopus*."

NOVEL CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.
Professor Oertel, of Germany, has published a pamphlet dedicated to the king of Prussia, in which he announces the most successful remedy for the cholera to be cold water, plentifully applied both inwardly and outwardly.

SAMUEL JORDON, Esq. Cashier of the Branch Bank at New-Orleans, has been elected Cashier of the Bank of the United States, in the place of Mr. Melville resigned.

STING OF THE BEE.
It may not be generally known that common whitening proves an effectual remedy against the effect of the sting of a bee or wasp. The whitening is to be moistened with cold water, and immediately applied. It may be washed off in a few minutes, when neither pain nor swelling will ensue.—*French paper.*

PROPOSALS
FOR carrying the Mails of the United States, for one year, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1833, on the following post routes in Indiana, will be received at this office until the 2d day of November next inclusive, to be decided on the 9th day of November.

IN INDIANA.

92. From Spencer by Fairplay and Bruceville to Vincennes, 64 miles, and back, once a week. Leave Spencer every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Vincennes the next day by 12 noon, leave Vincennes every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Spencer the next day by 6 p m.
93. From Clinton to Paris, Illinois, 28 miles and back once a week. Leave Clinton every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Paris the same day by 4 p m, leave Paris every Saturday after the arrival of the Springfield mail, arrive at Clinton the same day by 7 p m.
94. From Logansport to Niles Village, Michigan Territory, 86 miles and back once a week. Leave Logansport every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Niles the next Sunday by noon. Leave Niles every Sunday at 2 p m, arrive at Logansport the next Tuesday by 6 p m.
95. From Oxford by Billingsville, Dunlapville, Connersville, and Phillips Mill to Raystown, and back once a week. Leave Oxford every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Raystown the next day by 10 a m, leave Raystown every Thursday at 2 p m, arrive at Oxford the next day by 6 p m.
96. From Somerset by Christlers mills to Connersville, 12 miles and back, once a week. Leave Somerset every Tuesday at 9 a m, arrive at Connersville the same day by 12 noon, leave Connersville every Tuesday at 2 p m, arrive at Somerset the same day by 5 p m.
97. From Andersonville by Richland, Little Flat Rock, and Moscow, to Shelbyville, 30 miles and back once a week. Leave Andersonville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Shelbyville the same day by 4 p m; leave Shelbyville every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Andersonville the same day by 4 p m.
98. From Richmond, by Greenfork, to Muncietown, and Grant Court-House to Miamisport, 109 miles and back once a week. Leave Richmond every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Miamisport the next Wednesday by 3 p m; leave Miamisport every Thursday at 6 a m; arrive at Richmond the next Saturday by 3 p m.
99. From Lawrenceburg by Cambridge, Yorkridge, Hughes's store, German Village, Summons mill, and George's on Salt Creek to Rushville, 52 miles and back once a week. Leave Lawrenceburg every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Rushville the next day by 10 a m; leave Rushville every Thursday at 2 p m, arrive at Lawrenceburg the next day by 6 p m.
100. From Indianapolis, by New Pennsylvania, Thorntown, Lafayette, Dayton, Huntersville, Jefferson, Frankfort, and La Porte Court-house, to Michigan City, once a week and back. Leave Indianapolis every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Michigan City the next Friday by 11 a m; leave Michigan City every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Indianapolis the next Monday by 6 p m.
101. From Milton to New-Castle, 23 miles and back once a week. Leave Milton every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at New-Castle the same day by 3 p m; leave New-Castle every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Milton the same day by 3 p m.
102. From Richmond to Greenville in Ohio, 30 miles and back once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Greenville the same day by 4 p m; leave Greenville every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Richmond the same day by 4 p m.
103. From Milton to Jacksonburg, 12 miles and back once a week. Leave Milton every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonburg the same day by 9 a m; leave Jacksonburg every Wednesday at 11 a m, arrive at Milton the same day by 2 p m.

day at 11 a m, arrive at Milton same day by 2 p m.

104. From Connersville by Danville and Perkins to Greensburg, 50 miles and back once a week. Leave Connersville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensburg the next day by 10 a m; leave Greensburg every Thursday at 2 p m, arrive at Connersville the next day by 6 p m.

105. From Fort Wayne, by Secley's, and Monaquinnong, to White Pigeon Prairie, Michigan Territory, 67 miles and back once a week. Leave Fort Wayne every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at White Pigeon Prairie the next day by 6 p m; leave White Pigeon Prairie every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Fort Wayne the next day by 6 p m.

106. From Bloomington, by Tabor and Gosport, to Greencastle, 50 miles and back once a week. Leave Bloomington every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Greencastle the same day by 7 p m; leave Greencastle every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Bloomington the same day by 7 p m.

107. From Madison by Paris to Brownstown, 42 miles and back once a week. Leave Madison every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Brownstown the same day by 7 p m; leave Brownstown every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Madison the same day by 7 p m.

108. From Lafayette by La Grange, Gregory's settlement, Williamsport and Baltimore, to Perryville, 48 miles and back once a week. Leave Lafayette every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Perryville the next day at 10 a m; leave Perryville every Tuesday at 3 p m, arrive at Lafayette the next day by 6 p m.

109. From Elmburg to Martinsville, 30 miles and back once a week. Leave Elmburg every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Martinsville the same day by 6 p m; leave Martinsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Elmburg the same day by 4 p m.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a *pro rata* allowance for any extra expense which such alteration may require.
2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.
3. For every ten minutes of delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.
4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly, in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.
5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.
6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 2 horse stage, or otherwise.
7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers, out of the mail, he must state it in his bid, otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.
8. Proposals for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, increase of expedition, extension of routes, frequency of trips, or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.
9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, Office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "Proposals." The following is a proper form for a proposal:
"I will convey the Mail, agreeably to advertisement, on route No. from to for the yearly compensation of dollars."
He must state the place of his residence, and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.
10. The distances, as stated, are estimated, and may not be entirely correct; but if any errors have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.
11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.
12. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a con-

tract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

13. No contract or bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General, and an assignment of a contract or bid, without his consent first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

14. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post Office law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases, when a contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle, more rapidly, or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, (unless the Postmaster General shall otherwise direct,) without increase or compensation.

15. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.

16. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue one year.

Decision on bids will be made known on the 9th day of November next.
WILLIAM T. BARRY,
Post Master General.
General Post Office Department,
July 24th, 1832.

**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 public land sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of Indiana, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office in FORT WAYNE, on the second Monday in October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, viz:

Townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range ten.
Fractional township thirty-one, and township thirty-two, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range eleven.

Fractional township thirty-one, and townships thirty-two, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range twelve.

Townships thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range thirteen.

Townships thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range fourteen.

Townships thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range fifteen.

There will also be offered at the same public sale, a quantity of land in township number twenty-four of range number eleven, equal to two sections, heretofore reserved to Francis Godfrey and relinquished by him to the United States. All of which lands situate North of the base line and East of the meridian.

At the Land Office at CRAWFORDSVILLE, on the fourth Monday in October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

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

Township twenty-six, and fractional township twenty-seven, of range five.

Townships twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, of range six.

Townships twenty-four and twenty-five, of range seven.

Township twenty-four, and fractional township twenty-five, of range eight.

Fractional townships twenty-four and twenty-five, of range nine.

All of which lands are situate North of the base line and West of the meridian.

The sale will kept open for a period not exceeding two weeks.

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

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the nineteenth day of July, A. D. 1832. ANDREW JACKSON.
By the President:
ELIJAH HAYWARD,
Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office,
Aug. 11, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having commenced THE HATTING BUSINESS on Water street, Vincennes, in the house formerly owned by Wilson Lagow, takes this method of informing the citizens, and the country at large, that he expects to keep on hand, and for sale, a general assortment of FUR HATS, which work he intends to have made in a neat, substantial and fashionable manner.

(77) The highest price given for all kinds of FURS.
H. M. GILHAM.
Vincennes, Ia. March 17, 1832. 6-11

Rags! Rags! Rags!
CASII, or HORA, will be given for any quantity of clean Linnen or Cotton Rags at the Western Sun office.

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