

1770, and which has been taken up and removed to his own farm, by his brother-in-law, Major Andrew Purcell, is still sound, and answers the purpose for which it was originally intended.

The catalpa is much esteemed as an ornamental tree, but I do not know that it has been used as a timber anywhere but in the vicinity of Vincennes. It is now growing very luxuriantly on Mr. Short's and my own farm, raised from the seed."

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The following paragraph is copied from the National Intelligencer:

"It is not without reason, we think, that exception is taken to the course of the government of Harvard University in conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on General Jackson. We can well imagine the motive of kindness and hospitality by which this act was prompted, to those at a distance, however, it looks too much like refinement of adulation; a gratuitous dispensation of literary honors not called for, and hardly to be justified, even on the ground of courtesy. General Jackson's forte has certainly not been a construction of the laws, so accurate and so just as to introduce him to the palm of pre-eminence for skill therein. This act of the university seems to us, on that account, to have been an error of judgment, in which the heart has led the head astray. In this view of it, however, the President and his friends may well have considered the compliment acceptable, though not literally earned."

After the conclusive evidence given by President Jackson in his Proclamation and subsequent Message to Congress, that his construction of the supreme law of the land is accurate and just—we felt surprised and disappointed to see such a paragraph as editorial in the Intelligencer.

We are well aware that the doctrines taught and the principles maintained in those documents, with so much ability, are not approved of by those who would willingly sacrifice the safety of the Union for the preservation of what they deem to be State Rights—and we would not expect that the editor of the Charleston Mercury, or the Richmond Whig, would admit these doctrines and principles to be correct—yet even from these editors we would expect the admission, that the information and ability displayed in these documents, in the discussion of legal questions of the most important character, fully justifies the government of Harvard University in the course, which the editors of the Intelligencer say is, "not without reason, excepted to."

For our part we have strong doubts whether the degree of Doctor of Laws, from the time it gave title to the celebrated Doctor Johnson to the present day, has been, once in ten times, conferred for such sufficient cause, or with so little just reason for exception, as when it was added to the more distinguished titles, which it must be acknowledged, rightfully belong to him from whom the Proclamation emanated.

From the Pennsylvania.

Curious specimen of Union and Harmony.—The Vermont National Republicans have formally in a state convention given in their adhesion to the principles and measures of General Jackson's administration, and agreed to support the Jackson democratic candidate for governor, and four of the Councils—the democrats agreeing to take their Lieutenant Governor and the rest of the councils.

By this union, Vermont will immediately give a firm support to the present general administration, and unite with her sisters, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut and Rhode Island, in going into a general democratic convention with her votes in her hand. Massachusetts is the only state now in New England in possession of the high tariff party or nationalists.

Honorary Degrees.—The opposition continue to be troubled about the degree of L. L. D. having been conferred upon the President by Harvard University.—The people conferred upon him a degree that has troubled them still more.

Bals. Rep.

The Legislature of New Hampshire have passed resolutions against the project of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states.—We are glad to see the republican granite state taking the lead in opposition to this wholesale system of bribery.

Louisville Adv.

From the Boston Transcript, July 12.

Another Extensive Robbery.—The Eastern Mail Stage was robbed yesterday, of a package containing \$14,500 in bank bills, belonging to the Piscataqua Bank, redeemed in this city, by the Globe Bank. The circumstances were as follows: The stage was driven by Mr. Robinson. It left town at 1 o'clock, the usual hour, with three passengers, two from the Eastern Stage Office, and one from the Commercial Coffee House, Mr. Robinson having previously received at the Globe Bank the package of bills.—He crossed the Winemisset Ferry, and while on board the steam boat, a person entered the stage as a fourth passenger. At Lyon, he paid his passage as far as that town, and left the stage, pretending sickness. Mr. Robinson drove

on to Salem, and whilst stopping there to change horses, his box was found to have been broken open, and the money stolen. Mr. Rand, the agent of one of the lines of Salem stages, being made acquainted with all the circumstances, took the road to Boston, in company with another person, in search of the thief.

On the turnpike they overtook a man, whose appearance corresponded to the description of the person who got into the stage whilst on board the Chelsea steamer. They followed him to the hotel at Chelsea, entered into conversation with him, and invited him to drink with them. He accepted their invitation, but as they were approaching the bar, their backs being turned he gave them the slip. Mr. Rand and his companion went immediately in search of him, and, being directed by two females, who said they saw a man passing in a certain direction with a bundle under his arm—found the man in a wood, pretending to be asleep. They apprehended him and accused him of the robbery. The money was not found in his possession and he strongly denied all knowledge of the theft. He calls himself George Mason, and is an Englishman.

R. D. Owen and Frances Wright.—Several of our country subscribers have expressed a desire to hear something of ROBERT DALE OWEN & FRANCES WRIGHT. The former as our readers have been informed by our list of passengers, has arrived in this city, accompanied by his lady, a brother, two or three sisters, and Mr. D'ARUSMONT (Frances Wright's husband.)

Frances Wright, we learn, had made preparations to accompany her husband to this country, but the sickness of her infant prevented it. It is her intention to visit the United States as soon as convenient, probably next fall. While affairs in Europe continue in a state so interesting and unsettled as at present, they will not fix on any place for a permanent residence.

Mr. Owen, and Mr. D'Arusmont will leave in a few days for New Harmony, at which place the former gentleman intends to locate his family residence.

New York Sentinel.

At Quebec, on the 7th June, there occurred an almost instantaneous squall from the northwest, with some thunder, rain and hail. The wind unroofed and upset a number of barns, tore up or broke down trees, and levelled fences, &c. The next morning the ground was frozen, and ice of an eighth of an inch thick.—Louisiana Adv.

The amount of the coinage effected at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, within the last year, was \$3,401,035; gold, 798,455; silver, 2,579,000 cents; \$28,620; of the gold coined, about \$30,000 were derived from Mexico. South America, and the West Indies, \$23,900 from Africa, and \$678,000 from the gold region in the Southern States.

The gold mines in North Carolina supplied the Mint the last year with \$458,000. The total amount for the last ten years from that state is \$1,913,000. Georgia, for the last year, supplied \$140,000; Virginia, \$34,000; South Carolina, \$45,000; Tennessee, \$1,000.

The production of only one half of the mines in the Southern States is supposed to find its way to the mint—the other half being exported uncoined, or employed in the arts. According to this estimate, the product of the gold found in the United States during the last year, was not less than a million and a quarter of dollars.

The gold mines of N. Carolina produced, then, during the last year, about 916,000 dollars. In 1829 the product was only 268,000 dollars. In 1830, 408,000 dollars; and in 1831, 588,000 dollars; showing an increase the last year of \$28,000 dollars.

Black Hawk at Detroit.—The citizens of Detroit, it seems know much better how to estimate the true character of Black Hawk than our eastern brethren. Instead of cheering and welcoming by the males, and smiles and kisses from the females on his landing at Detroit, the Cleveland Herald says he was burned in effigy.

The marriage of Col. Aaron Burr to Mrs. Eliza Jumel is announced in the New York papers of the 3d inst.—Col. Burr is nearly 80 years of age.

"How you going to spend the fourth of July, Ben?" said one apprentice to another. "Why I reckon I'll bring water for my mistress to wash all morning;—break some coal all after noon, and spend the rest of the evening in bed!"

TAKEN UP

BY Ashbury Alexander, living in Veal township, Daviess county, Indiana, ONE HORSE, a light bay, with a black main and tail, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands and one inch high, has the appearance of a brand on his right shoulder, also marked with the saddle on the back, has a lump on each hind leg between the pastern joint and hock—appraised to thirty dollars by Jacob D. Crabbs and Jesse Crabbs, before me.

J. W. HORRALL, J. P. July 22, 1833—26—34

To the heirs of Christian Gracter, (late of Knox county) deceased, and all others whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE!

THAT application will be made at the next term of the Knox Circuit Court, on the second day thereof, or as soon thereafter as may be, to appoint commissioners to assign and set over my Dower, pursuant to the act regulating Descents, Distribution and Dower, in the following tracts of land belonging to the estate of said Gracter, situated in the county aforesaid, viz. 136 acres adjoining Michael Thorns', on river Dechee: 40 acres in the Lower Prairie. Also Nos. 189, 256, 285, 436, 165, 196, 135, 456, 179, 187, 453, 177, and part of 98 and 160, of the Town Lots in the Borough of Vincennes. Also an undivided half of 100 acres, donation, No. 75—100 acres, donation, No. 108—100 acres, donation, No. 192—136 acres, location, No. 141—136 acres, location, No. 115—204 acres, location, No. 85—75 acres, location, No. 143; also 160 acres situated in the county of Vanderburgh, the S. E. qr. of Sec. 5, Town 5 S. of Range 10 W.

ROSYAN GRAETER, Widow of Christian Gracter, decd. Vincennes, July 25, 1833—26—34

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Tavern Stand, now occupied by Col. Alexis LeRoy, situated on Market street, in the borough of Vincennes;—also the

Brick House And Two Lots

formerly owned by D. C. Johnson; situated at the east end of Market street, in the borough aforesaid.

The Tavern Stand is in a healthy and pleasant part of the borough; and the other house is well calculated for a private family, and likewise in a pleasant and healthy situation.

For further particulars, inquire of A. T. Ellis, Esqr. and Zachariah Pulliam, both living in Vincennes. H. JOHNSON.

Vincennes, Ind. March 15, 1833—7 1/2

PROSPECTUS

Of a Novel and Interesting Weekly Publication, to be entitled

The Spy in Philadelphia, AND SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

It is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other, or, in other words, from being individually serviceable to society. This can be best effected by a proper application of our intelligences, meeting them out according to the necessities of the community, and less lamenting the decline of public virtue than checking the progress of public vice for vice retarded is virtue advanced. As the direction and discussion of measures of national and state policy are the business of the daily press, the full application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected, and the consequence is, that vice, shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are abroad among the people, not only unsuspected, but courted and required; and that a publication is necessary which will not only detect, but exhibit these wolves in sheep's clothing to public scorn—a mark by which others will be warned from their intent and a service be rendered to society.—In effecting this object we shall pursue a yet untrodden path; one where the necessary thorns shall be mingled (not concealed) with contrasting flowers. The manner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be perfectly delicate, and uncontaminated by cant or vulgarity; its censure shall be judicious, its satire chaste. Literature, and the arts shall find in it an untiring and zealous friend; Dramatic and Literary criticisms shall meet with most attentive and impartial study, and sketches of the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia shall occasionally appear from the pen of competent judges, uninfluenced by personal acquaintance or professional attachment. To these recommendations, our Political column will add another, coming from an already popular source, viz. we trust, be equal to that of more pretending publications. It is unnecessary to be more explicit, as we presume the want of the proposed journal is not only admitted, but generally felt. We therefore place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await their decision respectfully but confidently.

CONDITIONS.

The first number of THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA will be issued on the first Saturday in July. It will be printed on fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages and with good type. As it is intended to render the contents worthy of preservation, for amusing or instructive reference, the advantage of the proposed and more portable size will be evident. The terms are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months.—Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment in advance, or becoming responsible for the same, and a gratuitous copy of the paper.

"THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will contain humorous engravings after the manner of the celebrated Cruikshank. They will be executed by skillful artists and be accompanied with comic illustrations in prose or verse from the pens of original and competent writers.

All orders must be addressed, post paid, to WILLIAM HILL, & Co. No. 1, Athenian Buildings, Phila. Care will be taken to have the work carefully packed when sent out of the city.

Subscriptions received at this office

Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH, or WORK, will be given for any quantity of clean Linnen or Cotton

Rags at the WESTERN SUN office.

NEW GOODS.

BURTCH & HEBERD

HAVE just received their Stock of

SUMMER GOODS;

Which added to their former Stock, makes their assortment complete, which they will sell unusually low for cash.

June 25—22—3m.

NEW GOODS.

S. & W. J. WISE,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue business on Market Street, in the house formerly occupied by Tomlinson & Ross, and have just received from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, a well selected and general assortment of

10 DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, SADDLERY,

Hardware & Cutlery,

CHINA GLASS & QUEENSWARE,

Leghorn and Straw, Bebees and Dunstable

BONNETS,

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S & CHILDREN'S'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

This stock of goods has been purchased unusually low, and will be sold on the best terms for cash or approved barter.

May 25, 1833—18—4f.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers inform their friends

and the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh,

A NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching

seasons—comprising

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

2 Dry Goods,

Hardware, Saddlery,

QUEENSWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FUR & WOOL HATS,

Iron, Glass, Castings, &c. &c.

Which were selected at a favorable time; and will be found on examination, worthy the attention of purchasers, and will be sold unusually low for cash.

SMITH & CARSON.

Vincennes, 1st June, 1833.—19 1/2

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I have appointed John Law, Esqr. my attorney in fact to receive, adjust and settle all claims due or owing to me in the county of Knox, and to lease and dispose of my property in the borough of Vincennes. Any arrangement made with him, will be binding on me.

H. LASSELLE.

Vincennes, April 15, 1833—12—4f.

I shall leave here about the 25th of this month; persons having business with me after that time, will please call on Mr. Law, who is authorized to arrange it.

H. L.

INSURANCE.

THE WABASH INSURANCE COMPANY, Vincennes, is now prepared to issue policies. Houses and Furniture, Stores and Goods, Boats and Cargoes will be insured upon fair and reasonable terms; and thus an opportunity is afforded to every prudent person to secure at a trifling expense, his property from accident.

Office on Market-street, adjoining the store of Tomlinson & Ross.

Samuel Judah, President.

John Ross, Secretary.

Samuel Tomlinson, Nicholas Smith,

David S. Bonner, J. B. Martin,

Wm. J. Heberd, Thomas C. Bailey,

Thomas Bishop, M. Murphy.

Directors.

The company will loan money for short periods, upon real or personal security, and will exchange uncurrent bank notes for foreign gold, &c.

Persons who may occasionally need money, and do not wish to involve their friends, may fill a bond and mortgage as a collateral security, and thus be accommodated upon their own liability, with this advantage also, that those who may thus borrow, will be allowed to repay the whole, or any part, at any time, and have an abatement of all the interest agreed upon, for the time unexpired, but two per cent.

The company will receive money on deposit, and will allow interest at the rate of six per cent per year for deposits.

HOUSES IN THE COUNTRY will be insured at a very low rate.

Vincennes, Aug. 1st, 1832. 28 1/2

22 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.

The highest price given for all kinds of FURS.

H. M. GILHAM

Vincennes, Ia. March 17, 1832. 6—d

Bacon wanted at this Office.

NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION!

THE undersigned, a resident of Vincennes, Indiana, has invented and perfected a new and valuable improvement in the application of wind, for the purpose propelling machinery; for which he has received letters patent from the President of the United States, designated J. L. COLMAN'S SELF-REGULATING HORIZONTAL WINDMILL.

Occular demonstration is always the most satisfactory—and two mills are now erected in the borough of Vincennes upon the plan of the undersigned, one of which has been in operation near two years.—The perfect safety and entire simplicity of these mills, may be conceived from a brief outline.

A horizontal wheel is placed on a vertical shaft above the house, with four or more wings or sails standing in an inclined position from the way the windwheel is calculated to run, which throws a gradual weight of the wings on a given scope of the wind, and the wings bearing on the wind, propel the wheel: it illustrates a combinational power of weight and wind, with the principle of gravity acting on wind. Each wing performs one revolution on its pivot, to one of the main wind wheel. Each wing has a tearing of seven-eighths of its circumference upon the wind, and the one-eighth occasions little or no resistance. The power is in proportion to the weight given, and a very light weight is sufficient to drive the simple machinery of a run of millstones.

More or less power, if desired, can be given while the mill is in operation, by the lower pivot of each wing being placed on a sliding block, to which a rope is attached extending to main shaft passing under a collar on shaft at the roof of building, to a windlass on shaft inside the house. There is nothing conjectural or complicated in the improvement mentioned; it is founded on a principle of nature, and amply tested by practical experience.—The use and benefit to accrue, cannot long remain limited; it will be found to recommend itself for utility, cheapness, certainty, safety and convenience, to the citizens of every quarter of the United States.

To those who reside on the western and southern plains, and to those near the Atlantic or northern shores, it will afford durable benefit and great accommodation.—No person acquainted with mills, who has seen the mill of the undersigned in operation, has withheld an expression of entire approval; and a strong recommendation, after actual examination of the mill at work, could now be procured, signed by hundreds of intelligent citizens. The expense of running gearing of a grist mill, whether the main shaft be vertical or horizontal, is well known to all millwrights; and the chief difference arises from the driving power. The expense of a windwheel depends upon the size; one to carry one hundred yards of sail, will not cost one hundred dollars; and one carrying six hundred yards, may not exceed five hundred dollars. The first mentioned size will drive a run of four feet millstones with a very moderate wind; and the last mentioned size will, with the same wind, drive six run of the same size stones with equal safety at all times.

The undersigned, as a matter of choice at the present time, would prefer to recommend a windwheel to carry about three hundred yards, say sixty feet in diameter, and to remove any possible doubt, the following assurances are here made. That with the least possible wind it will drive four feet millstones; with a moderate breeze it will drive two or three, and with a strong wind five run of the same size, each doing good business. That it will make flour equal to any other mill, and requires much less attention to keep it in repair. That a boy of ten years of age may have entire and perfect command of it at all times without difficulty. That with garners to hold sufficient grain, and lead a supply to the hoppers, it may be left in perfect safety for twenty-four hours at a time. The wind may blow from a moderate breeze to a storm, (both inclusive) and change its direction as often and as quick as may be, and little if any difference will be perceived in the movement of the mill. That in proportion to cost, it will do a better business than any steam engine, (expense of fuel and engineer saved.) And that for sawing and grist mills, it will be found equally effective, and less expensive.

Persons desirous of further information in relation to this important discovery, will please visit the mill of the undersigned, or address him by mail, post paid, to Vincennes, Ind., which will receive due attention.

Any person or persons, who will build a good and substantial mill on the above principle, such as the undersigned will designate to him or them in writing, in the most prominent place in any of the states, and attend to the same personally, shall be entitled to half the proceeds arising from a patent in the state he or they may select.

J. L. COLMAN.

Vincennes, March 20, 1833—22—3m.

Since the above was handed to the Editor, a respectable and intelligent citizen of this place, Willis Fellows, Esqr. well acquainted with machinery, and with the different principles of windmills, gave it as his opinion, that the above principle is at least five hundred per cent. preferable to any heretofore used.—[Ed. Sus.