

TO THE VOTERS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Having become a candidate to represent the people of the State of Illinois in the capacity of Lieutenant Governor, it is due to you that I should declare my sentiments in relation to those subjects which are so intimately connected with your best interests, and upon which your future prosperity in a great measure depends. The narrow limits of a circular will not admit of detail or argument; but barely a simple statement of my views and principles in general terms. I have ever subscribed most heartily to the principles laid down by the venerable founders of American liberty; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that amongst these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. In a country like ours, where the will of the people is the law of the land, and public sentiment controls the action of the public servant, a free interchange of opinion between the representative and the people upon those subjects which are of general interest, and in reference to which he may be called to act is proper and necessary.

The subject of Education is one which involves the future happiness and prosperity of the people, and the permanency of our institutions. The men who are now on the stage of action and have the control of public affairs, must from the nature of things, soon retire and let their places be filled by the youth of Illinois. Would you have them prepared to receive the noble inheritance that their fathers are about to leave them? Would you have them qualified to discharge the duties that will devolve upon them, and to perform the operations of civil government? Persons to whose care the destinies of this mighty Republic can be safely committed? Then they must be in intelligent educated youth. We should have a well regulated system of education, established upon principles so free and liberal and upon a plan so extensive that it would diffuse its blessings throughout the whole community, and enable all, whatever may be their rank and circumstances in society to enjoy alike its benefits. To accomplish so desirable an object the general government has granted to the people of this state one section of land in every township in the state, together with two entire townships, and three per cent. on the net proceeds of the sales of all the public lands in this state, to be applied to the purposes of education. Some of these lands have become immensely valuable; and have been disposed of at enormous prices; others are unavailable, and would contribute very little to the great object for which they were donated. The unavailable lands, in my opinion, should be relinquished to the General Government with the privilege of selecting others in lieu thereof, that there may be no inequality in the advantages to be enjoyed by the people of the different portions of the State. The privations, and difficulties in establishing schools in a new country and the importance of education to every individual, and to the public, imperiously demand of the Legislature (what the fostering hand of the general government has placed within their power) that some measures be devised by which the benefits of a common school education may be extended to all classes of the community.

The subject of Internal Improvement is identified with the growth and prosperity of our country. Situated as we are—surrounded by large and noble rivers, with various fine navigable streams passing through the interior—possessing a soil unrivalled in fertility, with Salines and Minerals that are inexhaustible, it would seem that nature had unsparingly lavished her treasures upon us, and left nothing undone that is necessary to satisfy the wants, and promote the comfort and happiness of civilized man. But notwithstanding Illinois possesses natural advantages superior to her sister States, yet the interest of her citizens requires that her resources should be developed, and certain improvements made, that will afford greater facilities and easier transportation to the Farmer, Mechanic and Manufacturer for marketing the proceeds of their industry. A donation in land has been made by the General Government to this State for the purpose of constructing a Canal or Railway, connecting the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Illinois river. I regard this work as of the first importance to the interests and growth of this State. Surely sufficient time has elapsed since the agitation of this subject, for the people of this country, and more especially those who make politics the object of their attention, to have come to a decision in reference to the plan, the practicability, and the importance of a speedy completion of this great work. The improvement of the navigation of the Illinois and Wabash rivers cannot be regarded, in my humble opinion, in any other point of view, than of a National character, and the interest of the State requires that every possible nerve should be exerted to obtain an appropriation in land from the general government for the advancement of that object.

The manner in which the Public Lands shall hereafter be disposed of is a subject of absorbing interest, and one which involves the future prosperity of this state. The object for which these lands were ceded to the United States (the payment of the national debt) has already been accomplished, and it is but reasonable to suppose that future legislation on this subject will be directed to their immediate settlement, and the protection of actual settlers. The principles of national policy in respect to the public lands, should dispose of them to those who would diminish their means to they had obtained it, to be derived from such a speedy settlement of

our vacant lands, the increase in population and a proportional increase in the products of the soil, and exports, giving birth to commerce and navigation, and affording employment to those trades and professions connected with those great branches of national industry. Instead of valuing those lands at the price they may command as an article of merchandise, or in proportion to the revenue they may bring into the national coffers, I regard them as valuable only in proportion to their means of giving wealth and strength to the country, and to their capacity to sustain a free and intelligent but dense population, who would ever hold their persons and fortunes in readiness whenever the voice of their country should call for their aid.

Much excitement has prevailed throughout the country on the subject of the United States Bank, and as I am anxious that the people should be in possession of my views on all those subjects which appertain to their interests, I take this occasion to say that I stand opposed to the recharter of that institution, believing as I do that it has exercised powers not guaranteed to it by its charter, and repugnant to the spirit and permanency of our free institutions. When an institution that was chartered for the purpose of aiding the government in its financial operations, attempts to control the government itself and the people, and converts its power and funds into an engine of tyranny and corruption, convulsing the country from one end of the Union to the other, the people should rise in their strength, and fix the stamp of their disapprobation upon it. It is in vain that we place guards and sentinels around it, if those guards and sentinels are to be disregarded and contemned, and the public authority set at naught.

The policy of the present administration in reference to the Bank of the United States, Internal Improvements, the Public Lands, the removal of the Indians and nullification, &c., not only meets with my approbation, but should, in my opinion become the settled policy of the country.

I have now given my sentiments, sentiments honestly formed and candidly expressed, on the leading questions which agitate the public mind. If upon a close examination of my principles and sentiments as developed in this circular, together with my course as a member of the Senate from the county of Morgan, and as an elector for President and Vice President at the last Presidential election, I shall meet with the support of my fellow citizens for the office to which I aspire, I promise them, that every exertion shall be made on my part to harmonize and promote the interests of every portion of the State; believing as I do, that it is the duty of the representative to represent his constituents equally and without partiality; that his sole ambition should be to promote the interest and advance the prosperity of his whole country.

JAMES EVANS.
July 1, 1834.

From the Globe. EXPURGATION OF THE SENATE JOURNAL.

It will be recollected that Col. BENTON, at the time that the resolution was adopted in the Senate voting the President guilty of violating the laws and constitution of the country, pledged himself to move the expurgation of the journal from that resolution, and referred to the great case of the Westminster election in England, where a similar motion was annually made for fourteen years before it succeeded. Mr. B. pledged himself to commence a similar series of motions in the Senate with respect to the resolution condemning the President; and expressed his confident belief that others would be found to follow up the motion, after he was gone, until it was crowned with success. In pursuance of that pledge, Col. B. on the last day of the session of the Senate, laid upon the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution of the Senate, adopted on Friday, the 28th day of March last, declaring "That the President, in the late executive proceedings, in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," is a resolution impugning impeachable matter to the President and ought not to have been passed upon by the Senate, except in the regular forms of a constitutional impeachment, and that the said resolution ought to be expunged from the journal of the Senate, and is hereby directed to be expunged therefrom accordingly.

This resolution was twice read, and gave rise to some remarks, in which Messrs. Clay and Mangum took exception to the late period at which the resolution was offered, it being then in the session of the last day of the session. Colonel B. replied to these remarks, by saying that he had brought in the resolution, on purpose, on the last day of the session, when it could not be debated or decided,—that there was no use in further debating, or further voting, upon that subject at this session; and that his sole object was to give notice of what he intended to do at the next session. By the rules of the Senate the resolution would lie on the table one day before it was considered; consequently could not be considered this session. Being laid on the table now, and no decision made upon it, it operated as a notice for the next session when he meant to claim the attention of the Senate, to the consideration of some reasons for adopting it. At present he had nothing to say, his whole object being to lay the resolution on the table of the Senate, and let it lie there among the unfinished business of the session.

The resolution was laid on the table. The following resolutions, first adopted by an overwhelming majority, by the Legislature of New Hampshire, go to show that the resolution which Col. B. has offered, will find support from the democracy of the United States:

"And be it further resolved, That the late Protest of the President of the United States against the extraordinary and un-

precedented resolution of the Senate, pronouncing him guilty of a most flagrant offence without either hearing or trial, was a measure justified by his personal right to vindicate his own character from unmerited reproach, and by his imperative official duty to defend the Executive branch of the Government, while in his charge, from all intemperate assaults or unconstitutional encroachments; and that the Senate, in passing such a resolution, violated the first principles of ordinary justice, and deliberately unfitted themselves for the proper discharge of those judicial duties which, by the constitution, (if the charges in their resolution were true,) they were bound to believe the House of Representatives would soon invoke them to perform.

"And be it further resolved, That our Senators in Congress be and they hereby are, instructed to vote that the resolution passed by the Senate on the 28th day of March last, 'that the President, in the late Executive proceeding in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both,' be it expunged from the journal of the Senate."

Let it be well known, and carefully remembered, by the democracy of the United States, that the legislative resolves of the State of New Hampshire, from which the above resolutions are taken, were refused a place on the Journal of the Senate, and not even printed! Such is the manner in which a Republican State is treated in a body which is the peculiar representative of the STATES!

THE GOLD CURRENCY.

While every part of America rejoices, while every heart not enslaved to the scrub-aristocracy of the paper system—while every independent, and patriot citizen, exults in the recovery and restoration of the long lost gold currency; the WEST, and all western citizens, have the deepest and greatest cause for proud exultation, and manly rejoicing at this propitious event! For all America, the WEST is the part which needed most, and will profit most, from the circulation of gold. Happily, they have but few banks in the West, and therefore need gold to carry about, and to travel upon. Happily again the greatest supply of gold will go to the West. The emigrants, removing to that great region will all carry gold in preference to either silver or paper; for it is lighter than silver, and safer than paper; The land offices will become receptacles, and reservoirs of gold; whence it will be distributed to the country through the Government disbursements, through the Military, the Surveying, and the Indian Departments; and to the officers who, having received gold from the Government shall presume, or dare, to offer paper to the soldiers, or citizens. Then a great stream of gold will flow up the Mississippi from New Orleans, and diffuse itself all over the great West. Nearly all the gold coinage of the new world will come to the United States; for all the coinage of the new governments of Mexico and South America, being the coinage of rebel provinces cannot go to old Spain, or to any of her dependencies, and therefore come to the United States as its natural and its best market. This will fill the West with doubloons and half joes, and in eight or nine months from this time every substantial citizen will have a long silken purse, of fine open net-work, through the interstices of which the yellow gold will shine and glitter. Then travellers will be free from the pestilence of ragged, filthy, and counterfeit notes. Every substantial man, and every substantial man's wife and daughter, will travel upon gold. The satellites of the Bank alone, to show their servile subsjection to their liege monarch, will repine, at the loss of paper!

But to ensure the continuance of gold all small Bank notes must be abolished, and this the West can easily do, for it has but few banks. The restoration of gold being then the greatest and noblest measure for the whole country and especially for the great West, which ever emanated from Congress, the question is, how comes it that gold was not before restored to circulation. How comes it that the regular peace statesmen have never thought of this glorious boon to the country? How comes it that the Military Chieftain is the great restorer of gold? Let the country consider of that? and above all, let the great West ask what is the reason that Clay voted against the gold bill? Why did he offer that insult to the understanding—that outrage to the rights—that deep injury to the interests of the West? Why did he do this? How comes it that he, and he alone, of all the coalition leaders in the Senate, was the leader, and the only leader, of the lean and miserable minority of seven which voted against the bill? Was it servility to the Bank or was it hatred of Jackson and Benton, and Taney? Contemptuously as Clay treats the West, this vote against the gold bill is the most contemptuous, and the most injurious, of all his votes against it. This he knew himself; for he did not say a word to justify his recreant vote! He voted in dead silence the whose incontinent tongue can never be still when mischief can be done by wagging it! Why did he not speak on the gold bill? What were his reasons for voting against it? Let him answer these questions! Let the west pin him down to the answer! Let it call upon him till he answers! The true reason was, servility to the bank, and hatred to Jackson, Benton and Taney; but call him out and hear what he can say. The west, and all America, must remember that vote. It is the most wanton, wicked, causeless, reckless, unjustifiable, unfeeling, and injurious vote, that ever was given by an insurgent representative against the moral sense of a nation, and the immediate interests of his own constituents.—Globe.

The Natchez Courier, in a notice to its correspondents, says.—The lines written upon pink paper, by a young lady, only want orthography, measure, rhyme, syntax and imagery, to make tolerably decent poetry.

precedented resolution of the Senate, pronouncing him guilty of a most flagrant offence without either hearing or trial, was a measure justified by his personal right to vindicate his own character from unmerited reproach, and by his imperative official duty to defend the Executive branch of the Government, while in his charge, from all intemperate assaults or unconstitutional encroachments; and that the Senate, in passing such a resolution, violated the first principles of ordinary justice, and deliberately unfitted themselves for the proper discharge of those judicial duties which, by the constitution, (if the charges in their resolution were true,) they were bound to believe the House of Representatives would soon invoke them to perform.

D. S. BONNER HAS just received from New York Philadelphia and Baltimore, an extensive assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRESS GOODS, among which are:

Blue, Black, invisible Green, Brown, Mixed and Drab Cloths.
Blue and Black Cassimere,
French and British Merino black and colored Circassian, Bombazine, Bombazet, Brochelle, Lasting, Princetta, Tartan Plaids, Camlets Cassinets, Fannels, &c.
Black Italian Lustrings,
Black silk Cagler,
Fancy colored Poul de Leon and Gros de Naples, Silk and Velvet Vestings, Flag, Bandanna, and Pongee Hdkis.
Grass and Linen Cambric, do.
Thibet, Alpine, Merino, Prussian, Gauze, and silk, do.
Lustrings and Fancy Cravats,
Bombazine and Silk Stocks,
Plain and Figured Swiss Mull,
Bobbinet and Jaconet Muslins,
Russia & Cotton Diaper and Table cloths, Calicoes, Gingham, printed Muslins, French printed Cambrics,
Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Together with a large Stock of DOMESTICS,

SUCH AS BROWN AND BLEACHED
SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, PLAIDS, STRIPES,
CHECKS, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles which will be sold for CASH at very low prices.

Also, 18 chests, 1-2 chests & 1-4 chests, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder

TEA, For sale by the chest. Vincennes, July 17th, 1834.—4-26

STATE OF INDIANA,
Vanderburgh County,
Vanderburgh Circuit Court, in vacation, before Wm. Olmsted and J. M. Denham, associate Judges of said Circuit Court.
John Elsworth,

vs. PETITION FOR DIVORCE.
Decey Elsworth.

THIS day, being the 30th day of June in the year 1834, comes John Elsworth, the above petitioner, and it appearing to us that the petition of the said petitioner was duly filed on the 30th day of June 1834, and upon affidavit duly made it appearing to us that the said defendant Decey Elsworth is not a resident of the said State, but lives and resides in the State of Mississippi. It is ordered, that notice of the filing and pendency of the said petition be published three weeks successively, in the Western Sun, a newspaper printed and published at Vincennes, at least six days before the first day of the next term, notifying the said Decey Elsworth that, unless she be and appear before the Judges of the said Circuit court on the first day of the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in Evansville on the fourth Monday in September, and then there answer the allegation of the said petition; the same will be heard and determined in her absence: And which notice is hereby given. Given under our hands the day aforesaid.

WM. OLMSTED,
J. M. DENHAM,
Associate Judges.

A copy—Attest,
R. M. EVANS, Clerk,
By J. G. JONES, n.c.
July 19, 1834.—3-26

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel McHughes, (late of Spencer county, Indiana) deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them immediately, and those who are indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. The estate is supposed to be insolvent.

JONATHAN HARVEY, Admr.
July 1, 1834.—25-6w

LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of two several acts of the General Assembly of Indiana, entitled "acts to provide for the sale of certain lands therein named," approved Feb. 24, 1833 and Jan. 24th, 1834, I, Andrew Wilson, Commissioner appointed to effect the sale of such land, or so much thereof as lies within the county of Orange, and is known and described as the

"French Lick Reserve,"

will, on the 8th day of September next, at the Court house door in the town of Paoli, commence selling at Public vendue, in tracts of eighty acres, to be ascertained and governed by the survey of the United States Surveyor, (the State in no case resurveying) the land aforesaid, and will continue thereafter from day to day until all shall be offered; in the conduct of which sale, the following order shall be observed: beginning at Sec. No. 1, Town 1, North of said land, and so on in regular progression to Sec. 12, in said Township—and then commencing at Section No. 13, in Township 2, North, and so on progressively in the order of the numbers, to Section No. 33, of said Township.

TERMS OF SALE.

One fourth of the purchase money must be paid promptly, and upon the residue, a credit of ten years will be given at the option of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, drawing six per cent. interest per annum, payable each year in advance, counting from the day of sale. A failure to pay the interest of two successive years, for ninety days after the elapse of the second year, shall forfeit the land, the benefit of the purchase, and all previous payments made thereon.

ANDREW WILSON, Com'r.
Paoli, June 29, 1834.—24-3m

DOCTOR B. F. COOKE,
RESPECTFULLY informs
the citizens of Merom and
adjacent neighborhood, that he
has permanently established
himself at Merom, and will always be
found at his shop or in town, ready to at-
tend to any calls, save when he may be
absent on professional business.
Merom, July 1, 1834.—24-6t

Doctor Thacker V. Bush,

OF KENTUCKY.

HAVING obtained the right under the patent of Thomas Stagner, of Kentucky, for applying his Truss, exclusively in the State of Indiana, expects to be in Vincennes on or about the 15th of July next, at John C. Clark's tavern, when he will wait on all cases that may present. The superiority of Stagner's Truss over all others now in use, is acknowledged wherever it has been employed, and all other Trusses have gone into disrepute.—It will cure every species of rupture whether congenital or the result of accident, and it may be applied to all ages without any danger to patients. The principles on which it effects a cure is acknowledged to be the only true one by the Professors of Transylvania University, and all the scientific that have examined it, and many that have worn it are ready to certify to the efficiency of the truss. I have numbers of certificates at hand, going to establish the utility of the truss. I shall come prepared to apply the instrument, and all those who feel interested would do well to attend to the time, as I shall stay but a few days at a place while on my first tour through the state.

DOCTOR BUSH expects to reside in Indiana, for the sole purpose of attending to the application of the Truss.
July 5, 1834.—24-1f

DOCTOR DECKER

Still keeps his office at the old stand, and hopes his knowledge of the diseases of the country acquired by a practice of eighteen years, with his undivided attention to business, will entitle him to a share of public patronage.
June 28, 1834.—23-1f

NOTICE

Whereby 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 number eleven, in township number two south, of range number four east, then in the Vincennes district, entered on the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seven, and forfeited for non-payment agreeably to law, now claimed by me under the act of Congress, 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 twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

GABRIEL BERRY,
for myself and the other heirs of
Thomas Berry, deceased.
July 5, 1834.—24-6t

LAST NOTICE!

THOSE who have unsettled accounts on the Books of the late firm of Doctors Kuykendall & Decker, are now requested for the last time to call and settle the same with the surviving partner by the first of October next, or they may after that date expect to be put to the expense of adjusting the same with an officer.

As the undersigned is well acquainted with the business of the firm, and better able to adjust all accounts satisfactorily than an officer, it is hoped all will call, as I am determined to give no farther indulgence, and all must know I am compelled to close the books.

H. DECKER, Surviving
Partner late firm
KUYKENDALL & DECKER.
June 28, 1834.—23-1f

Summer Arrangement of

MAXLS.

To and from Vincennes, Ind.

EASTERN—From Louisville, Ky.

Arrives—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, m.

Departs—Every Monday at 9 o'clock, a. m. and Wednesday and Friday at 2 o'clock, p. m.

WESTERN—From St. Louis, Mo.

Arrives—Every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 12 o'clock, m.

Departs—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 o'clock, p. m.

NORTHERN—From Terre-Haute, Ind.

Arrives—Every Tuesday at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Friday at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Departs—Every Wednesday and Sunday at 4 o'clock, a. m.

SOUTHERN—From Evansville, Ind.

Arrives—Every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Departs—Every Wednesday and Sunday at 4 o'clock, a. m.

NORTHERN—From Danville, Ill.

Arrives—Every Monday at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Departs—Every Tuesday at 2 o'clock, p. m.

INDIANAPOLIS Mail, via Spencer, Ky.

Arrives—Every Friday at 12 o'clock, m.

Departs—Every Sunday at 4 o'clock, a. m.

All letters intended for pending mails, must be deposited in the office one hour before the time of departure, and when the mail departs at 4 o'clock a. m. must be deposited by 8 o'clock p. m. the preceding evening. To avoid all disputes, no accounts will be kept for postage.

JOHN SCOTT, P. M.
June 28, 1834.—23-6t

Blanks for Illinois

On hand and for sale at this Office

LOUIS A. GODEY having become sole proprietor of the LADY'S BOOK,

A Monthly Magazine, containing
TALES, original and selected; Moral and Scientific essays; Poetry, from the best authors; The Quarterly representation of
Lad's Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—coloured: Music of the newest style, &c. &c. Published regularly on the first day of every month, at No. 3 Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

EMBELISHED with a beautiful and extensive variety of engravings, from original and selected designs, both colored and plain, with two engraved title pages, and two distinct indexes, (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year,) also, a choice collection of Music, original and selected, arranged for the Piano or Guit-ar, with nearly 600 pages large octavo letter press, and only three dollars per annum.

EACH number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London LADY'S ASSISTANT,) on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid engravings on copper and steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and Portraits of Illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, drawn, engraved and colored expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose. The embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the embellishments just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of popular Music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.

The typographical execution of the LADY'S BOOK is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine whether European or American. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter press.

The literary department of the LADY'S BOOK comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, classic diction, and the absence of unwholesome sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound; expressed glowing thoughts are sensible and expressive; Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of Illustrious Women; Anecdotes, unadorned by indelicate innuendoes; lively Bon mots, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading of the work.

Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Wherever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Persons remitting ten dollars shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting fifteen dollars shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best engravings. Persons procuring new subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound. Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received at par value.

An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (post paid.) Subscriptions will be received at this office for the above work.

OX MILL & DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell on a credit of one and two years

200 ACRES

of first rate land, on which is erected an

OX MILL & STEAM DISTILLERY

inferior to none in the state, susceptible of running six barrels of Whiskey per day: all in complete repair, with vats, tubs and other necessary apparatus. Eligibly situated on the Wabash river, five miles above Vincennes. It is an establishment worth the attention of any one who wishes to embark in the Distilling business.

L. N. WHITTELEY.

Carlisle, June 28, 1834.—24-1f

A REQUEST.

THE undersigned wishing to purchase a stock of Goods, suitable for the fall and winter seasons. Therefore

REQUESTS

Those, whose notes and accounts are due to call and settle the same on or before the 30th July next, as it is our intention to go for the above named stock of goods about that time. Further indulgence cannot be given.

BURTON & HEBERD.

June 28, 1834.—23-1f

LAND AGENCY.

INDIVIDUALS residing in the vicinity of this place, wishing to sell real estate, will find it for their interest to call on the subscriber and have entered on a book kept for that purpose, the price and description of the land they wish to dispose of.

No charges will be made except in the event of effecting a sale.

ABNER T. ELLIS.

Market Street, Vincennes, 17-1f
May 15th 1834.