

Poetical Asylum.



THE LAW OF LOVE.

By N. P. Willis.

Oh, if there is one law above the rest
Written in wisdom—if there is a word
That I would trace as with a pen of fire.
Upon the unsund'ed temper of a child—
If there is any thing that keeps the mind
Open to angels' visits, and repels
The ministry of ill—'tis human love.
God has made nothing worthy of contempt,
The smallest pebble in the well of truth
Has its particular meaning, and will stand
When man's best monuments wear fast away.

The law of heaven is love, and tho' its name
Has been usurped by passion, and profaned
To its unholy uses through all time,
Still the eternal principle is pure;
And in these deep affections that we feel
Omnipotence within us, we but see
The lavish measure in which love is given
And in the yearning tenderness of a child
For every bird that sings above his head,
And every creature feeding on the hills,
And every tree and flower, and running
brook,

We see how every thing was made to love,
And how they err, who, in a world like this
Find any thing to hate but human pride.

Miscellaneous.

CAUSES OF DISEASE.

The causes of most of our diseases, or at least of that numerous class which is in our power entirely to prevent, may be enumerated thus:

1. *Insufficient Exercise.*—He who does not spend several hours every day in some active exercise—as walking, riding on horse-back, or in some amusement which calls nearly all the muscles into play, must inevitably suffer from a diminution of bodily strength, defect of appetite, and imperfect digestion, and become sooner or later the subject of disease.

2. *Late rising and late retiring.*—There are few things which contribute more to shorten life, than the habit of keeping late hours, and consequently of rising from bed late in the morning. The advances of weakness and disease from this cause are, it is true, by very gradual steps, but not the less certain to be ultimately fatal.

3. *Breathing impure air.*—A constant supply of fresh air is even more important than of food or drink. An individual may for a long time, control the sensation of hunger, or even the most imperious thirst; but life will most certainly be destroyed, if pure air be withheld from the lungs for a very short period.—The air is rendered impure by being loaded with animal and vegetable exhalations, by its free circulation being prevented by a number of persons breathing it when confined in a close chamber, and by the process of fermentation and combustion.

4. *Insufficient ablutions of the body.* It is not enough for the preservation of health that merely the hands, the feet, and the face, be washed frequently, but that the whole surface of the body be repeatedly purified by immersion, in a bath of appropriate temperature. To all the frequent use of the bath is an important means of preserving health, but to none more so than to the laborer and mechanic; to such the time and means for bathing should be afforded in every city, and in every extensive manufactory, wherever situated.

5. *Inattention to the cleanliness of clothing and dwellings.*—Independently of the injury which the health of individuals suffer from a neglect of strict personal and domestic cleanliness, the contamination of the air, from the decomposition of filth accumulated in and about a dwelling, has not unfrequently communicated disease to whole families and neighborhoods.—Repeatedly white washing the walls of a house, scrubbing the floors is not merely therefore, a source of testeful comfort, but a direct means of preserving health.

6. *Food rendered pernicious by modern cookery.*—Adulteration in food and drinks, and abuse of appetite.—While a moderate quantity of plain, wholesome food—in other words, the food in ordinary use, is essential to the maintenance of life—all excess in its use—all complicated processes of modern cookery, and every artificial means, whether by high seasoning, variety of dishes, or foreign flavors, of keeping up the appetite beyond the wants of the system, are decidedly injurious.—Every species of adulteration, also to which our food or drink is subjected, from whatever motive detracts from its wholesomeness. Let it be recollected, too, that the health and strength of the body are not supported by the quantity of food consumed, but only by so much as is capable of being converted, by the powers of the stomach, into pure chyle and blood.

7. *The use of intoxicating drink in any quantity.*—The only wholesome drink—the only one adapted to the wants of the system is pure water. Every drop of alcohol which is taken into the stomach, whether in the form of ardent spirits or fermented liquors, produces injury; and when its use is habitually indulged in, even though absolute drunkenness be not occasioned, the powers of life are gradually undermined, and the system laid open to invasions of serious and even fatal diseases.

8. *Defective and improper clothing.*—It is to health may be caused either by clothes being inadequate to defend from the cold, or from sudden changes in the weather, by their impeding motions of the limbs, or by pressing or binding too firmly the body.

9. *Excess of cold.*—In the more of society disease is probably produced by the unequal and sudden changes of warmth through an

apartment—by exposure to the night air or inclement weather, after being heated in crowded apartments, or by exercise, as dancing classes, cold during the winter is a continued and fruitful source of suffering and disease.

10. *Intense and protracted application of the mind.*—Alternate rest and activity as well of the body as of the mind, are essential to the support of health. Long continued mental application, whether in study or the cares of business, wears out the system, and exhausts the power of life even more rapidly than protracted manual labor.

11. *Giving way to the passions.*—Experience fully proves, that nothing contributes more effectually to guard the system from disease, and to prolong life, than a calm and contented state of mind. Individuals who give away on every occasion to the influence of passion not only injure materially their health but are often promptly destroyed. Violent anger and ambition, jealousy and fear, have produced the speedy death of thousands. In cultivating an amiable, peaceful and virtuous disposition, therefore a man not only insures his happiness but promotes his health also.

12. *The unnecessary or imprudent use of Medicine.*—Domestic quackery has ruined many constitutions. A dose of medicine taken with the view of preventing an attack of disease, not unfrequently invites one which otherwise would not have occurred. The absurd practice of losing blood, or taking purgatives and other remedies in the Spring and Autumn under the erroneous idea that by so doing the blood is rendered more pure, should be carefully avoided.—Porter's Health Almanac.

DIETETIC MAXIMS.

1. A healthy appetite is to be acquired by early rising—regular exercise in the open air—a cheerful mind, and abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

2. The food should be eaten slowly, so that it be well masticated and mixed with saliva.

3. Animal food is sooner digested in the stomach than vegetable; but it is more stimulating or heating to the system. Flesh that has been long salted, dried, ham, beef &c. are less easily digested and less nutritive than fresh meat.

4. Farinaceous and vegetable food, generally, is slower of digestion than animal, but less heating—many kinds of vegetable food, are very nutritive.

5. Solid food or food of a certain fibrous or pulpy consistence, is more fitted for digestion in the stomach than rich soups, jellies, and all highly concentrated sauces. The latter are rendered more digestible by the addition of bread.

6. Fish are not so nourishing as the flesh of land animals, and with many stomachs entirely disagree. The white fish when in season are generally lighter, and less apt to disagree with the stomach than the red.

7. In summer the food should consist principally of vegetables; in winter, a larger amount of animal matter may be taken, especially by the laborer.

8. Boiling renders food more tender and digestible, but it deprives it of a considerable portion of its nutritive principle.

9. Animal food should not be over boiled—vegetables should be boiled until perfectly tender.

10. Roasting dissipates less of the nutritives of the meat. Roasted meat is, therefore more nourishing than boiled, but much more stimulating.

11. Bread constitutes a wholesome addition to all meals. It should be perfectly raised, fully baked, and one day old.

12. Salt, and on occasions, a very moderate quantity of pepper are safe and grateful additions to our food. Beyond this, however, all seasoning becomes injurious.

13. Eating of a number of different dishes at one meal, oppresses the stomach and interferes with digestion. This is not to be understood, however, as condemning the proper admixture of animal and vegetable food at the same meal.

14. All excess in eating should be avoided, but the quantity of food proper to be taken at one time depends entirely on the constitution, age, habits, degree of health, season of the year, climate, &c.—The best guide is to be found in the calls of a healthy appetite.

15. Health and strength of body, depend upon the health of the stomach, and consequent perfection of the digestive powers, much more than upon the quantity or even quality of food taken.

16. Water is the most wholesome drink. Toast and water—sweetened water, or water with a slight addition of a vegetable acid are useful diluents during the summer.

17. Distilled and fermented liquors impede digestion; and when drunk to any extent, invariably destroy the tone of the stomach, and of the system generally.

18. The stomach ought not to be over distended with fluids immediately preceding, nor after a meal.

19. When the stomach is weak, very little fluid, should be taken, during or after eating. Dry solid food requires more dilution than that which is juicy or fluid.

20. Exercise should be used in the intervals between meals, but not immediately before or after them.—1b

Washington Loved His Mother.

Immediately after the organization of the present government, Gen. Washington repaired to Fredericksburg, to pay his humble duty to his mother, preparatory to his departure to New York. An affecting scene ensued. The son, feelingly remarked the ravages which a torturing disease had made upon the aged frame of his mother and thus addressed her:

"The people, madam, have been pleased, with the most flattering unanimity, to elect me to the chief magistracy of the United States, but before I can assume the functions of my office, I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the public business which must necessarily be encountered in arranging a new government, can be disposed of, I shall hasten to Virginia, and—"

Here the matron interrupted him. You will see me no more. My great age and the disease that is fast approaching my vitals, warn me that I shall not be long in this world. I trust in God, I am somewhat prepared for a better. But go George fulfill the high duties which Heaven appears to assign you; go, my son, and may that Heaven and your mother's blessings be with you always."

The President was deeply affected.—His head rested upon the shoulder of his parent, whose aged arm feebly, yet fondly encircled his neck. That brow on which fame had wreathed the purest laurel virtue ever gave to created man, relaxed from its lofty bearing. That look which would have awed a Roman Senate, in its Fabian day, was bent in filial tenderness upon the time-worn features of this venerable matron.

The great man wept. A thousand recollections crowded upon his mind, as memory, retracing scenes long past, carried him back to the paternal mansion, and the days of his youth; and there the centre of attraction was his mother, whose care, instruction, and discipline had prepared him to reach the top-most height of laudable ambition; yet how were his glories forgotten while he gazed upon her, from whom, wasted by time and malady he must part to meet no more.

The matron's predictions were true.—The disease which had so long preyed upon her frame, completed its triumph, and she expired at the age of eighty-five, confiding in promises of immortality to the humble believer.

THE HEIRESS.

A sprightly, rosy cheeked, flaxen haired little girl, used to sit in the pleasant evenings of June, on the marble steps opposite my lodgings when I lived in Philadelphia, and sing over a hundred little sonnets, and tell over as many tales, in a sweet voice and with an air of delightful simplicity, that charmed me many a time. She was then an orphan child, and commonly reported to be rich—often and often I sat after a day of toil and vexation and listened to her innocent voice, breathing forth the notes of peace and happiness which flowed cheerfully from a light heart and felt a portion of that tranquility steal over my own bosom—Such was Eliza Huntly when I first knew her.

Several years had elapsed, during which time I had been absent from the city when walking along one of the most fashionable squares, I saw an elegant female figure step into a carriage, followed by a gentleman, and two pretty children. I did not immediately recognize her face, but my friend who was by my side, pulled my elbow, do you not remember little Eliza who used to sing for us when we lived together in Walnut street? I did remember, it was herself.

She used to be fond, said he of treating her little circle of friends with romances—and at last she acted out a neat romance herself. She came out into the gay circles of life under the auspices of her guardians; it was said by some she was rich, very rich, but the amount of her wealth did not appear to be a matter of publicity; however, the current, and as was generally believed, well founded report was sufficient to draw around her many admirers, and among the number not a few serious courtiers.

She did not wait long before a young gentleman on whom she had looked with a somewhat partial eye, because he was the gayest and handsomest of her lovers, emboldened by her partiality, made her an offer. Probably she blushed and her heart fluttered a little, but they were sitting in a moon light parlor, and as her embarrassment was more than half concealed, she soon recovered, and as a waggerish humor happened to have the ascendant, she put on a serious face, told him she was honored by his preference, but that there was one matter which she wished well understood before, by giving a reply, she bound him to his promise. Perhaps you may have thought me wealthy; I would not for the world have you labor under a mistake on that point; I am worth eighteen hundred dollars.

She was proceeding but the gentleman started as if electrified; eighteen hundred dollars, he repeated in a manner that betrayed the utmost surprise; yes madam, said he, awkwardly, I did understand you was worth a great deal more—but—

No, sir, she replied; no excuses or apologies; think about what I have told you—you are embarrassed now; answer me another time; and rising she bid him good night.

She just escaped a trap; he went next day to her guardians, to enquire more particularly into her affairs, and receiving the same answer, he dropped his suit at once.

The next serious proposal followed soon after, and this too came from one who had succeeded to a large portion of her estate but applying the same crucible to the love he offered her, she found a like result.—He too left her, and she rejoiced in another fortunate escape.

She sometime after became acquainted with a young gentleman of slender fortune, in whose approaches she thought she discovered more of the timorous diffidence of love than she had witnessed before.—She did not check him in his hopes, and in process of time he too made her an offer. But when she spoke of her fortune he begged her to be silent; it is to virtue and beauty, said he, that I pay my court; not to fortune. In you I shall obtain what is more worth than gold. She was most agreeably disappointed. They were married; and after the union was solemnized she made him master of her fortune with herself. I am indeed worth eighteen hundred dollars, said she to him; but I have never said how much more; and I never hope to enjoy more pleasure than I feel this moment, when I tell you my fortune is one hundred and eighty thousand.

It was actually so; but still her husband often tells her that in her he possesses a far more noble fortune.

Inscribe injuries on sand, and benefits on marble.

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 attend to any calls, save when he may be absent on professional business.
Merom, July 1, 1834.—24-Gt

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that six weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the Land office at Vincennes, in the State of Indiana, for a certificate of FORFEITED LAND STOCK, for the amount paid on the north east quarter, of section 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-Gt

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-Gt

OF MILL & DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

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.

I. N. WHITTELEY.
Carlisle, June 28, 1834.—24-Gt

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-Gt

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 Gt
May 15th 1834.

NEW GOODS.

ROSS & EWING,
HAVE just received a handsome supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which added to their former stock, makes the assortment general and complete.—They will sell low for Cash, or for such articles of produce as are usually received in stores.

Vincennes, May 10, 1834.—16 3m

NEW GOODS.

S MITH & CARSON,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the east, their

SPRING & SUMMER ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

which will be found very select and complete, comprising mostly every article generally called for, and it is only necessary to say that THEY HAVE to be sold, and WILL BE sold, unusually low for CASH.

Vincennes, 3d May, 1834. —15-Gt

Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH or WORK, will be given for any quantity of clean Linen, or Cotton Rags, at the Western Sun 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 Lady'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.

EMBELLISHED 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 Guitar, 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 LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE,) on paper of the finest texture and white 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, chaste diction, and the absence of maudlin sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed; 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.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have just received from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh,

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons—consisting of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Saddlery, and

CUTLERY,

CHINA, GLASS, AND

QUEENSWARE

LEGHORN & STRAW

BONNETS.

SILK, FUR, PALM, & WOOL

HATS,

Castings, Nails, &c.

Eoff's Tonic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

A large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES.

This stock of Goods has been carefully selected for this market, and will be sold unusually low for Cash, or approved Barter.

S. & W. J. WISE.
Vincennes, April 25, 1834.—14-Gt

PRINTING PRESS.

I HAVE for sale a Super-royal Printing Press, Stansbury patent, of the first quality.

ELIHU STOUT.
June 28, 1834.

TO PRINTERS.

OWING to the ill health of the Editor of the New Castle Advertiser he is desirous of disposing of the subscription list, which is as respectable as any country paper in the state. He wishes likewise to dispose of the subscription list of a popular semi-monthly publication, which consists of about thirteen hundred subscribers; and published at the same office of the New Castle Advertiser, all of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

The publisher of the above named papers, will dispose of the printing establishment on favorable terms; or he would associate himself with a gentleman capable of conducting the editorial department. To any one desirous of embarking in the business, the opening is a desirable one.

The office of the publisher is very extensive for a country establishment; sufficiently so to admit of dividing into two offices. It consists in part, of Long Printer, Brevier, Nonpareil and a great variety of other Type, all new; a part of which has not been in use more than three months,—two Presses, (one new) and all the materials belonging to a printing office.

Letters addressed to the subscriber, New Castle, Ky. post paid, will receive immediate attention.

A. W. Mc GREGOR.
April 26, 1834.—16—

FRENCH BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public in general, that they are now Manufacturing

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

at this place. Persons wishing to purchase Mill Stones would do well to call and examine their Blocks, as they are of superior quality, selected in New York and Philadelphia, from large parcels, by one of the firm. They intend their prices shall be lower than the same article can be got here from any other source.

From the quality of the Blocks, and their long experience in the business they hope to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor them with their custom.—As to the temper of the Blocks the greatest care will be observed to have them of an equal quality in each Mill Stone, and in the manufacture, to have the joints on the back of the Burrs as close as the face.

All Burrs manufactured by them will be warranted.

BUZBY & HORTON.
Vincennes, June 28, 1834.—12-Gt

NOTICE!

ALL those indebted to the late firm of A Tomlinson & Ross are requested to call and settle their notes and accounts without delay, at the office of the Wabash Insurance Company, where they have been left for collection.

A. LeROY, Agent.
Vincennes, April 26, 1834.—14-Gt

THE STEAM BOAT SYLPH,

CAPT. RO. TARTLETON,
WILL ply during the season as a Regular Packet between Cincinnati and Lafayette, touching at the intermediate ports.

The SYLPH is very light draught, and to enable her to proceed at the low stages of water, a small keel boat will be kept ready at the mouth of the Wabash. Her cabins have been newly fitted up, and the boat being in excellent order, offers a superior conveyance for both goods and passengers.

W. D. JONES, Agent, Cincinnati
J. C. BUCKLES, " Louisville.
February 8, 1834.—3-Gt

The Western Sun

IS published at \$2 50 cents, for 52 numbers; which may be discharged by the payment of \$2 at the time of subscribing.

Payment in advance being the mutual interest of both parties, that mode is solicited.

A failure to notify a wish to discontinue at the expiration of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement; and no subscriber at liberty to discontinue, until all arrearages are paid.—Subscribers must pay the postage on their papers when sent by mail. Letters by mail to the Editor on business must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

Produce will be received at the cash market price, for subscriptions, if delivered within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each after insertion—longer ones in the same proportion. Persons sending advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued until ordered out, and must be paid for accordingly.

LIST OF AGENTS.

John Murphy, Washington, Ind.
John Vantrees, do do
John Arbuthnot, Princeton, Ind.
John I. Neely, do do
Thomas Cissell, Mount Pleasant, Ind.
Post-Master, Owl Prairie, Ind.
Post-Master, Bloomfield, Ind.
Post-Master, Sandersville, Ind.
Post-Master, Owensville, Ind.
Post-Master, Sinking Springs, Ind.
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