

new expenditures arising from these measures. This consideration, together with circumstances to which I shall advert presently, has caused a postponement of all efficient action on the subject of the public lands. In the bill which I prepared, to have been acted upon, had the subject been taken up, you will no doubt have discovered that I amalgamated the distributive principle of Mr. Clay's bill of the Senate, with that of graduating the prices of the public lands by the House; and its distinctive feature is founded upon the right of the state, to the net proceeds of all sales within our boundaries. This right, although injudiciously compromised by the compact entered into, while we were yet a territory, can still be maintained under the constitution, and must be enjoyed before we can boast of the equal rights guaranteed to the several states by that instrument. The doctrine I insist upon is clearly set forth in the celebrated report and resolutions of Virginia, drawn up and prepared by that pure republican, Mr. Madison, universally recognized to be the most orthodox expositor of the constitution.

For the equal rights and immunities secured by the constitution of the United States, our fathers shed their blood, and the full enjoyment of these by every state, cannot be denied after their sovereignty is acknowledged by membership in the Union. If the old states could aggrandize themselves at the expense of the new, where is that equality of rights and immunities? Full power is conferred on Congress to dispose of the territory and other property of the United States, and the several States as joint owners of the territorial domain, are obviously entitled to a proportionate division of the proceeds of the sales thereof; but as new states are provided for by the constitution, and cannot be restricted in their privileges beyond the letter and spirit of that instrument, it is believed by many of the first statesmen and jurists of the country, that they have an equitable constitutional claim, after deducting the cost and charges, to the net proceeds of the sale of all lands within their borders. President Jackson himself, on one occasion, expressed an opinion that the public lands should not be viewed as a source of revenue, but that they should be ceded to the several States in which they lie. Nevertheless, on another occasion, he vetoed the salutary measure of an equal distribution of those lands, which would have given to Indiana, upwards of a million of dollars, equal to quadruple the amount she now receives, or can expect to receive under the existing state of things. When I reflect on the vacillating course pursued by the President in relation to this matter, and that of his favorite adviser, Mr. Van Buren, while a member of the Senate of the United States, I am constrained to believe that the people must right themselves by directing their attention solely to the support of measures beneficial to the country, & in defiance of the denunciations of a party press, abandoning a set of men, who, in their course, look alone to the advancement of ambitious designs.

Mr. Van Buren, when in the Senate, voted against a bill to graduate the price of the public lands—to make donations thereof, to actual settlers—and to cede the refuse to the states in which they lie. Various attempts by the friends of the measure, were made by amendments, and reconsideration, to secure its beneficial provisions to the young and enterprising citizens of the new States; but Mr. Van Buren and many of his friends stoutly opposed their efforts, and so the bill was finally rejected. My chief hope of the acknowledgment of the doctrine for which I contend, must rest mainly on the abandonment of that party obstinacy, which has hitherto involved men of understanding in the gross inconsistencies of party leaders. The subject cannot fail to be agitated at the next session; and in the mean time, I trust the new States will emphatically instruct their several delegations.—Partial relief to occupants and actual settlers, who have cultivated lands previous to the 1st of January last, is extended by the continuance of the pre-emption right secured by the act of 1830, for two years. The affairs of the General Land Office are said to be in great confusion, and enveloped in a cloud of suspicion. Indeed, such is the state of this Bureau, that a committee of the Senate is empowered to continue their investigation during the recess. In consequence of certain obstacles to a full examination pending the session, they were unable to report with certainty, in relation to many audacious frauds said to have been committed in Mississippi and elsewhere, but at the commencement of the next session, I think I hazard nothing in saying, that the result of their labors will present to the people of the United States, a scene of corruption and peculation, rarely witnessed in any country—the General Post Office affairs not excepted.

The public moneys being removed from the Bank of the United States, to state corporations, over which Congress has no direct supervisory power, at a period too, when prudence pointed to the expiration of the charter of this institution, as the proper time for a gradual removal without producing any deep or general distress; and especially as the Congress of 1833, by a very decided vote, pronounced the deposits to be entirely safe, and as experience had shown that the state corporations are not safe depositories, I was induced, from a desire to prevent contention upon this subject, and to furnish a safe and beneficial remedy for the existing evil, to offer a programme and a bill for a National Bank, founded upon constitutional principles, with which you have heretofore been made acquainted. The President in one of his messages to the 21st Congress, had recommended the establishment of a National Bank, and in accordance with my own convictions, and what I had supposed to be his views, I stood prepared to advocate the measure proposed by me, as strictly consonant to the constitution—entirely to the financial operations of the government, and calculated to enrich the states, strengthen

the union, and accommodate the people with a wholesome and uniform currency. But as far as his particular friends in the House indicated his real sentiments, I must acknowledge I was mistaken in my estimate of his views. He, on the 20th of July last, told his then Secretary of the Treasury, that "the State Banks might not agree to the only plan he thought safe, that of mutual guarantee;" and on the 23d of the same month, he said, in his instructions to his agent, that "hereafter, as heretofore, bank agency would be found convenient in managing the fiscal concerns of the government," yet, without the desired guarantee, and a continued necessity of bank agency, the loud complaints of many of his best friends, with the known division of sentiment in his cabinet on the subject, his professed supporters in the House, sustained the pernicious measure of the removal, and with out an opportunity to advocate my own project, they left me no alternative but to oppose the selection of the present depositories. No direct vote was permitted to be taken on the reasons of the Secretary for the removal, and while the government press was daily denouncing many distinguished men for their difference of opinion with the President, in this matter, two of his Secretaries, who were known to entertain similar views, were retained in favor, clearly manifesting a want of principle in some of the concerned.

My opposing a system of State Banks, subject by arrangement to the control of the Treasury and my opposition to all illegal assumption of power by any functionary of the government, must not be construed into any advocacy of the Bank of the United States, as at present constructed. My invariable course in Congress, proves the contrary of this. But if the bank has an improper charter or infringing upon the provisions of its charter, there is a constitutional remedy, and a tribunal to which it is properly amenable. The executive has no authority to nullify an existing contract; the power claimed by some of the southern states to nullify a law, should command as much respect. I can countenance such assumption of power in neither the one nor the other.

That the responsibility remains where it was assumed unfortunately, affords no relief to the country and that the destructive "experiment" continues another year, I take leave to say is no fault of mine. It would be no less a fault of mine, if, without consulting party expediency, the party in power had looked at their constitutional duty and the wants of the people, and proposed the establishment of an institution under the control of Congress, as necessary to afford a sound currency, as it is essential to the public welfare. I should readily have co-operated with them in accomplishing the object, without being in any way tenacious of my own position.

The establishment of an entire metallic currency, I hold as utterly visionary and impracticable; and if practicable, it may well be questioned whether it would not be a costly and inconvenient substitute for that which has hitherto been found to answer every useful purpose. The relative value of gold and silver has been materially changed. The standard of gold is raised above that of silver, and I fear the consequence will be, that the depreciation of silver will cause it to be exported from the country, as gold was, under its depreciation, below the standard of silver.

Abstract reasoning on the intrinsic value of the precious metals, as a currency, is mere waste of time; many theories are pleasing as mere theories, but entirely nugatory when applied to practice, and none is more idle than this of a sufficient metallic currency. Our induction must be drawn from the experience of the past, as applied to the wants of the present time. Our new country need not expect to present at this day the anomaly of an extensive commercial system, regulated by an entire specie currency.

I will here add a few radical objections to the system proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and sanctioned by the Committee of Ways and Means, as a substitute for the United States Bank.

The system is unconstitutional, because it recognizes unconstitutional depositories, and places the public money under color of law, beyond the control of Congress, and liable to be squandered. It places directly in the hands of subordinate executive officers, the power of money to control and oppress the community. It tends to weaken the ties, and destroys that community of interest and equality enjoyed with a general uniform currency, which is necessary to unite us in a common bond of union. Finally, it confers upon the state of New York, the power resulting from the deposit and use of two-thirds of the entire revenue derived from imports, which will enable despotic corporations of that state, to speculate advantageously in the stocks and money concerns of every other state; thereby imparting to her, through her commercial supremacy, a commanding and most unrighteous control over every political and leading interest, as well as over the entire currency of the union.

The senate have assigned to their committee of finance, with leave to sit during the recess, the duty of inquiring into the condition of the state corporations, in which the funds of the government are deposited, and ascertaining whether the Bank of the United States has violated any of the provisions of its charter.

A proposition was made to reduce the salaries of the various officers, the pay of members of Congress and the current expenses of the government; I advocated this salutary proposition, and my views have been published.

A bill to pension the brave pioneers of the West, the companions of Clarke and Wayne, was reported, but could not be reached for final action. The exploits and sufferings of those men have immortalized their names, and their poverty upbraids the ingratitude of the nation.

Bills were reported to organize two new Territories, and to authorize the Territories of Michigan and Arkansas to form state governments. Neither of the bills has been passed.

The territory of Michigan, however, was temporarily extended, to embrace all that tract of country north of the state of Missouri.

An appropriation has been made to purchase the invaluable manuscript books and papers of the immortal Washington.

The right to frank certain books and documents is now granted to the governors of the several states.

Two additional Land districts have been established in the state of Illinois, and two north of said state.

A bill to compensate for the loss of property by the depredations of Indians on the Illinois frontier, has become a law; but the citizens of Indiana are yet denied remuneration for the loss of horses and other property, on former occasions, for the want of explicit proof.

As many of our citizens are interested in the treaty stipulations made at Chicago, with the Potawatimies during the last session, I lament to say, that certain scruples entertained by the President and Senate, prevented an appropriation being made to carry them into effect. These scruples, I understand, will cause the treaty to be again submitted to the Indians.

The affairs of these sons of the forest, are yet of absorbing interest to the people of our state. An extensive tract of our best soil is yet occupied by them, and when their title shall be extinguished, is yet a matter of perplexing and anxious speculation. The dense population of the whites, approaching the borders of the Miami Reserve, will, it is hoped, cause the removal of this tribe either to abandon their barbarous habits or emigrate to their brethren west of the Mississippi.

A bill for the organization of a general territorial government for the security and protection of the Indians west of the Mississippi, was postponed for the want of time to consider the subject.

It would be idle for me to attempt to review all the important acts and propositions, which have occupied the attention of Congress for the last seven months, in the space of an ordinary circular. Indeed the peculiar circumstances under which this Congress convened, caused the agitation of many political questions in the House, which had for their sole object the ulterior organization of parties throughout the country. However, if the people will elect to the councils of the nation, men to represent them who are exclusive partisans, devoted to executive mandates, they must expect them to act occasionally in disregard of their more immediate interests. I do not, by this remark mean to impute improper motives to honorable members who may have differed with me in the course of legislation during the past session, but a candid retrospection of political events, would seem to demand a reflection of this nature, especially when we recur to the proceedings of the majority of the Bank Committee, and consider the unparalleled inconsistency of the final decision of the House, in the case of the contested election of Letcher and Moore.

To one who is habitually unwilling to leave undone that which he believes is of importance to his constituents, and to the country at large, the inability to communicate more pleasing intelligence is painful, but I did not lose an hour's service in the House, at any one time of the session, and it has not passed without improvement, in many particulars. I have learned the important consequences resulting from the unprecedented course of the present administration. I have seen that the President is evidently acting under an impracticable belief, that he may, in many things, do as he pleases, without the concurrence of the people or their representatives; that he may condemn legislative acts, & disregard legislative authority—in a word that much of the power, legislative and judicial, is substantially merged in the very limited constitutional powers of the Executive of this nation; and I see the absolute necessity of reform, through the sovereign people.

Like every other public man in times like the present the President cannot participate in the results of experience without sharing its pains and its penalties, and no man can extract sweets from the flowers strewn in his public path, without encountering the thorns. The country honored him for his patriotism and military services, and many of those who were loudest in his praise, now proclaim in iron tempered censure, that the arbitrary discipline of a commander in camp, shall never be allowed to awe the enlightened wisdom and free spirit of the representatives of the people in Congress.—There certainly is a point, beyond which homage to men in power may be productive of great evil; and while a virtuous people, and their worthy representatives will always support the chief executive officer, in the proper exercise of all his constitutional rights and prerogatives, they will as they love freedom and happiness guard with vigilance, against every abuse and encroachment.

During this session many members of Congress were nominated to executive, and some to judicial offices; notwithstanding that was one of the corrupting practices which this administration promised to correct. Of the number selected, the late speaker of the House of Representatives was one, and his partial and party management in the chair, caused but a limited regret at his rejection by the Senate. Mr. Bell of Tennessee, was elected to the vacant chair, and as I know him to be capable and deserving, I hope the course of his immediate predecessor will be avoided. I might relate many additional incidents of the session, but it is time to conclude.

As soon as I can arrange some business in a neighboring city, I shall hasten to communicate with you in person; in the mean time what I have said in this letter, is given in a hurry. My sole object is to present a general knowledge of the transactions of the session, to give facts without unnecessary argument, and surely no liberal minded man, under such circumstances, will blame my unstudied frankness.—With unchanged regard, I remain your friend, and obedient servant.

JOHN EWING.

THE LATE RIOTS.

Our fair country, whose boasts it is to be a land of laws, of which it was aptly and eloquently said by Lafayette, that while it contained the most orderly population upon earth, its government like the circumference air, was neither seen nor felt has of late become the theatre of disgraceful riots, calculated to cover her with shame, & destroy confidence in the capacity of man for self rule. To what is this lamentable state of things attributable? Most surely not to any radical defect in our political system; for, the laws, being made by the sanction of the majority must, while their Representatives are faithful, consult the general good, and, of course, enlist in their support the physical force of the community. Not to a deficiency of municipal vigor; for we do not perceive that other countries, with all their standing armies and disciplined police, are more exempt from such disturbances than our own, where long before mischief becomes serious, a sense of common danger rouses the citizens to interpose, however reluctant they may be to engage in scenes of violence.

We can only ascribe these occasional atrocities to that incendiary spirit, which under the auspices of desperate leaders, will ever and anon insinuate itself into the most orderly and peaceful forms of society. He who will revert to the history of political violence, in this country for the last two or three years, can hardly hesitate as to the ultimate course of the events which have at length, awakened the indignation of all good men.

A series of deliberate appeals from the established forms of law to brute force, commenced with Randolph's assault upon the President. Well do we remember how that dastardly deed was applauded throughout the country by the mouth pieces of the opposition. Well do we remember how men, whose wealth, advantages of education, and generally correct deportment, should have ranked them foremost amongst the conservators of good order, yielded to the suggestions of party bitterness, or disappointed avarice, and openly rejoiced at a transaction which covered the whole American people with disgrace.

Next came the theme of his assassination insinuated in a thousand dark hints to a people who had been deliberately tortured and agitated almost to madness, in the vain hope of shaking their virtue and forcing them into the desperate measures of opposition.

Then came the travelling incendiaries—the Duff Green and Websters, the Crockett and Binneys, the Prestons and McDuffies—echoing the bells which summoned men to prayer, with the tocsin of civil war! Urging their followers to blood and violence on the Sabbath of a God of Peace! Urging the overthrow of the empire of reason, and the establishment under their own guidance, of a despotism of "force."

Next followed abortive attempts at military organization—then the mutilation of a public Ship, whose victories shed the first gleam of glory in that eventful struggle, which was terminated so triumphantly by the hero whose disgrace was sought through hers. At every stage of this infamous exhibition, the opposition pressed—echoed its plaudits, and flooded the land with contagious venom. Can we wonder then, that a spirit of turbulence, so sedulously fomented in political matters, should manifest itself on all occasions of difference of opinion? We do not doubt that many of our opponents deplore as sincerely as ourselves the recent excesses—the barbarous assaults upon wretched blacks, and defenceless votaries of religion and charity. But they should remember these outrages are the consequences of principles themselves have taught or sanctioned! If force is in any case to be substituted to the government of laws, farewell to equal right and free opinion. Let the considerate, the virtuous pause in time! Let them no longer countenance those who "sow the whirlwind," if they could not "reap the storm."

We have often said, and we repeat it; there is a factious spirit abroad upon the land, as reckless as ever agitated the Roman Republic in its most degenerate days. As then, defeated aspirants to public favor, bankrupts in fortunes and in character; are actively scattering the Brands of discord. Artfully leaguings with a grasping moneyed aristocracy, they have possessed themselves of unbounded resources of corrupting influence. They have widely poisoned the channels of public opinion; they have deceived and misled a large and honest portion of public mind. They have, by every inflammatory art, excited the passions of their followers, and paved the way to the subversion of all decency, by placing in near succession to the chair of state a profligate whose presence would pollute the humblest private dwelling—a wretch whose congenial sphere is the tipping booth—the gaming hell, and the brothel.

Thus far, thanks to an overruling and Merciful Providence, the institutions of the country have been maintained, through the tranquil firmness of the Jackson party, the virtuous yeomanry of the land.—Under accumulated insult and irritation they have continued calm and determined. Let them remain steady, yet a little longer, and every lover of the authority of the laws will soon rally under their protection.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER.

A few days since, a lady of no prepossessing appearance went into one of our fashionable stores in Broadway, and after beating down the young man to the lowest price for a piece of goods, took it, saying, "an't I an ugly customer?" "Yes, madam," said the young man, "the ugliest I have seen for a month!"—*Mer. Ad.*

The town of Contreville, in Luzern co. Pa., was almost entirely destroyed by a most destructive tornado on the 21st inst.—Out of 21 buildings, 3 only escaped uninjured. One person was killed, and a number injured.

LAST CALL.

All persons indebted to me or to Doctor Elias McNamee are again notified that it is time to settle and pay up. I have the collecting of all moneys due to Dr. McNamee, and circumstances require immediate settlements. Being unable to go about, owing to the state of my health, I expect those indebted to call at my house, where they will be promptly attended to. I can set no time for indulgence, but shall proceed as fast as my strength will permit to draw off accounts and set the proper officers to collecting without delay—those therefore who neglect this notice will not think hard if they are visited by the officer within a week after they have had time to see this advertisement. Doctor McNamee, and I have lost not only hundreds but thousands by delay and indulgence, and rather than see—but I am now compelled to adopt a different course.

J. D. WOOLVERTON.

August 22d, 1834.—31-3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs, representatives, and creditors of Josiah Wallace, (late of Daviess county, State of Indiana,) deceased, and To all others whom it may concern: That I, Ailsiey Wallace, widow of the said Josiah, will apply to the Circuit court of said county, at its next term, which will be held at Washington, in said county, on the 3d Monday of September next, to assign and set over to me my dower of such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, either legal or equitable, as the said Josiah my deceased husband, or any other person to his use, was seized during the coverture.

AILSEY WALLACE.

August 15, 1834.—31-3t

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, to Charles Hancock, and Mary Ann his wife, Henry P. Hornby and Caroline his wife, THAT I shall apply to the next Circuit court of Vanderburg county, for the appointment of commissioners to divide all the real estate in Vanderburg county which is owned jointly by us, agreeably to the statute in such cases made and provided.

JOHN B. MANSELL.

August 13, 1834.—31-1t

Virginia Dismal Swamp Lottery

No. 17.

Draws at Alexandria, Va. Sept. 6, 1834.

3 65 Nos.—10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000

10 of \$1,500 10,000

10 of \$500 15,000

besides many others—Lowest prize \$10.

1st Drawn Ballot \$18, 2d do. \$16, 3d, 4th and 5th do. \$12. Tickets \$10.

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

No. 17.

Draws at Washington City, 16th Sept. 1834.

3 prizes of \$10,000 30,000

besides many others—Tickets only \$8.

A Grand distribution of

155,025 DOLLARS.

Va. Petersburg Lottery, No. 13.

Draws at Alexandria, 27th Sept. 1834.

1 prize of \$30,000

75 of \$500 500

SPLENDID SCHEME.

Comprising a grand distribution of

143,090 DOLLARS!

Tickets only 5 cents.

Address CLARKE & COOK,

Wheeling, Va.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that six weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the Land office at Vincennes, in the State of Indiana, for a certificate of FORFEITED LAND STOCK, for the amount paid on the south west quarter, of section number twenty-seven, in township number four south, of range number four east, now in the Jeffersonville district; entered on the twenty-ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and forfeited for non-payment agreeably to law, now claimed by me under the act of Congress, of the twenty-third May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, 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 ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

J. C. BEELER,

for myself and the other heirs of Charles Beeler, deceased.

August 9, 1834.—20-3t

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that I have taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of William Shrod, sr. (late of the county of Spencer, in the state of Indiana,) deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. The estate is insolvent.

MARY SHROD, Adm'x.

August 9, 1834.—20-3t

WHEAT AND OATS.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of clean MERCHANTABLE WHEAT; also, a quantity of OATS; for which he will give the highest price in Merchandise.

JOS. MADDOX.

Vincennes, August 7, 1834.—20-4t

DOCTOR DECKER.

TILL 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 4t

Blanks for Illinois

On hand and for sale at this Office.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that Public Sales will be held at the Land Offices at Crawfordsville, in Indiana, and Palestine, in Illinois, for the disposal of the Public Lands in that part of township 16, lying North of the Northern boundary of Harrison's purchase, and townships 17, 18, 19 and 20 North, of range 10 West, of the second principal meridian, through which has been run the line of demarcation between the states of Indiana and Illinois, to-wit:

At CRAWFORDSVILLE, on the Second Monday in November next, for the disposal of that portion of the aforesaid townships, which, by recent survey, is found to be situated in Indiana; and

At PALESTINE, on the Fourth Monday in November next, for the disposal of that portion thereof found to be situated in the State of Illinois.

Lands reserved for schools or for other purposes, also lands to which preemption rights have heretofore been established, or which may be established prior to the days of sale above mentioned, will be excluded from sale. Each sale will be kept open for one week and no longer.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this seventh day of July, A. D. 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

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.—24-4t

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. 23, 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.—21-3m

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, superior 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. WHITTLESSEY.

Carlisle, June 28, 1834.—24-4t

PRINTING PRESS.

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

ELIHU STOUT.

June 28, 1834.