

# RALEIGH REGISTER,

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Vol. VII.

Monday, August 9, 1830.

No 701.

### THE REGISTER

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Five Dollars per annum—half in advance.

### ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding sixteen lines, neatly inserted 3  
times for a Dollar, and twenty-five cents for  
every succeeding publication; those of great  
length in the same proportion. Commu-  
nications thankfully received. Letters to  
the Editors must be postpaid.

### SENTENCE FOR MURDER.

Our readers have already been informed  
of the result of the trial of Ebenezer Cox  
for the murder of Col. Dunn, late Super-  
intendent at Harper's Ferry. The last  
Charleston Free Press contains a report  
in full of the trial, with the following par-  
ticulars concerning the sentence which has  
been passed upon the unhappy prisoner.

On Saturday last Cox was again led  
to the bar; and having been reported that  
he intended on this occasion to address  
the court, an immense crowd filled the  
room. When it was demanded of him, by  
the clerk, agreeably to the usual form,  
whether he had any thing to say why  
judgment should not be rendered against  
him, he replied, with a calm and firm  
voice, that he had nothing to say. Judge  
Parker then pronounced, in a most so-  
lemn and impressive manner, the following  
SENTENCE.

**Ebenezer Cox:**  
I am about to perform a very painful du-  
ty, not rendered less so by the absolute  
certainty of your guilt. I commiserate  
the unhappy situation of one so young, and  
in some respects so gifted, notwithstanding  
it is the proper, natural, inevitable conse-  
quence of your own conduct; and if I ad-  
vert to the circumstances of your case, in  
terms of severe reprehension, it is to vin-  
dicate the just sentence of the law, and  
from no feeling of resentment towards you.  
The generous sympathies of human nature,  
are rather apt to be excited in favor of  
than against, a fellow-being, who may be  
considered as already dead to the world;  
and under such circumstances we are too  
much disposed to forget the atrocity of the  
offense, and anticipating the punishment of  
the offender. It requires some effort to  
overcome this feeling, and to pronounce,  
without reluctance, the stern, yet right-  
eous judgment of the Law.

An impartial jury of your country have  
said, upon their oaths, that you are guilty  
of murder in the first degree. The evi-  
dence justifying their verdict, independent  
of your repeated, voluntary confessions,  
was sufficient for your conviction; and  
when combined with them, was full, con-  
clusive, and irresistible. It has exhibited  
an instance of crime, which, considering  
all its circumstances, and comparing the  
diabolical act with the alleged motive, is  
almost without a parallel. It seems, that  
having been dismissed from employment  
in the Armory at Harper's Ferry, by the  
predecessor of the amiable and unfortunate  
Mr. Dunn, you applied to him to be rein-  
stated; an application which for sufficient  
reasons was refused—that for this provo-  
cation alone, you, in concert, as you al-  
leged, with others similarly situated, cool-  
ly determined to revenge yourself, by tak-  
ing his life—that having failed in one at-  
tempt, you went to his office, in the open  
day, under the pretence of making a se-  
cond application, armed with a musket,  
which you had previously loaded for the  
purpose—that, finding him alone, and  
closing the door after you, you repeated  
your application for work, and upon his  
telling you he had none for you, you in-  
stantly and barbarously, in the hearing  
and almost in the presence of his family,  
shot him through the body, before he had  
full time to rise from the chair in which he  
was seated, or opportunity to make even  
one appeal to Heaven for mercy.

This is a summary of your own free, and  
I fear unconcerned disclosures, corroborated  
(except as to the alleged conspiracy) by  
the testimony of numerous witnesses; and  
it proves that your crime had all the in-  
gredients of murder in the first degree.—  
It was wilful, deliberate, meditated kill-  
ing, under as slight a provocation as ever  
instigated a human being to a similar out-  
rage; and the act was as daring and des-  
perate as it was malicious.

To such an act, so perpetrated, the law  
affixes the penalty of death in the most ig-  
nominious form. "He who (maliciously)  
shed the blood of man, by man shall his  
blood be shed." This is the sentiment of  
all nations, civilized and savage—a senti-  
ment produced by necessity, approved by  
Reason, and sanctioned by the voice of  
Heaven itself.

Your days are therefore numbered, and  
you must prepare to die. Since the forms  
of the law have been scrupulously respect-  
ed, and you have had upon your trial every  
advantage its humanity grants, since your  
guilt has been rendered manifest by un-  
exceptionable testimony, acknowledged

by yourself, and declared by the unanimous  
voice of twelve jurors free from all objec-  
tion; you have nothing more to expect or  
to hope from Man. If pardon is to be ob-  
tained for such a crime as you have perpe-  
trated, it is not from any earthly tribunal  
you must seek it. Whether by prayer  
and repentance, you may obtain it else-  
where, and thus avert the most damning  
consequences of guilt, is not given to us  
to know. Our duties extend not be-  
yond the grave, except that we are assur-  
ed, the mercy of God is infinite. But in  
reference to that assurance, could I hope  
to make impression upon one who has hith-  
erto exhibited so little sensibility, I would  
advise, exhort, nay entreat you, by every af-  
fecting consideration, to employ the few  
days which remain to you in this world, in  
making serious preparation for another.—  
It is fearful to think, that you, who are  
now standing before me a living man, in  
the pride of youth, the glow of health, and  
enjoying the full consciousness of animal  
existence, must in so short and cer-  
tain a period cease to live; but it is still  
more awful, to reflect upon your appearing  
in an impenitent state, before the Judge  
of the quick and the dead. I beseech  
you, then, to ponder upon the folly and  
danger of persisting in such a course. It  
is not firmness—it is desperation, proceed-  
ing from the same principle of false pride,  
which, in addition to vicious company and  
the unrestrained indulgence of unruly pas-  
sions, has conducted you through wicked  
courses to this Bar.

One other consideration I feel bound to  
urge. You have confessed yourself guilty  
of the murder of Mr. Dunn; and you have,  
on oath, implicated several others in that  
horrible transaction. The bare suspicion  
which this accusation has excited against  
them, seriously affects their character and  
worldly prospects; and if persevered in to  
the last, may effectually destroy both. If,  
from any unknown and unaccountable mo-  
tive, you have accused them falsely, recom-  
mence the preparation I so earnestly re-  
commend, by an act of justice. Do not  
add the guilt of Perjury, unatoned for and  
unrepented of, to your other crimes, nor  
die with a lie in your mouth. With this  
last solemn admonition, I proceed to or-  
der and adjudge—

That you, Ebenezer Cox, shall be taken  
from the place where you now stand, to the  
common jail of the county, and be there  
kept in safe and strict custody, until Fri-  
day, the twenty-seventh day of August  
next; on which day, between the hours of  
ten o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock  
in the afternoon, you shall be conveyed to  
the place of execution, by the sheriff of this  
county, and then and there hanged by the  
neck until you are dead. And may God  
have mercy on your soul!

We have never heard any thing deliver-  
ed from the Bench with so much feeling.—  
Although Judge Parker has performed the  
painful duty of pronouncing sentence of  
condemnation against criminals, in very  
many instances, yet he was much agitated  
and affected on this occasion. The last  
words, in which he recommended the  
wretched culprit to the mercy of his Cre-  
ator, thrilled through every bosom and  
touched every heart.

Many a tearful eye was seen amongst  
the audience, and some wept outright.—  
The prisoner, however, betrayed no excess  
of feeling—less indeed than most of the  
by-standers. He stood perfectly calm and  
firm. We cannot say that he exhibited  
any hardness; on the contrary he ap-  
peared somewhat subdued at the conclusion  
of the awful sentence. On the same evening,  
he was at his own earnest request, visited  
in the jail by Judge Parker and his Coun-  
sellor, Mr. Cooke. We are informed that  
he then evinced a deep feeling of penitence  
—that he wept bitterly, admitted his guilt  
and the justice of the punishment which  
he is about to suffer, and apologized to the  
Judge for his apparent insensibility whilst  
in the Court-house. He said that his en-  
emies were then present, and would have  
derived pleasure from witnessing his agni-  
nies. He further declared, that he blam-  
ed no one, and promised that he would  
make no attempt to commit suicide. It  
may be proper to state, that we have been  
informed of other occasions heretofore on  
which he also displayed great agony of  
mind, in the presence of individuals who  
visited him in prison.

His appearance in Court, was that of  
a genteel young man of good countenance.  
He was neatly and genteelly dressed; and  
as he sat at the bar, during his trial, in  
the centre of the crowd, it was impossible  
for a stranger to distinguish the criminal.

We cannot close this account without  
repeating, that the fate of Cox should be  
a solemn warning to the young, against the  
vice of INTemperance. But for this, the  
miserable young man, whose brief career  
is so soon to be terminated by a violent  
and ignominious death, might still have  
been a useful and respectable man, enjoy-  
ing the endearments of friends and rela-  
tives, and all the privileges of a free citi-  
zen. Now he is the wretched tenant of a  
prison, loaded with chains, deprived of  
every enjoyment, and divested of all earthly  
hope, doomed to expiate his crime upon  
the gallows, a spectacle to gazing thou-  
sands, while his name is consigned to eter-  
nal infamy.

### CAUTION.

Mr. Murray, the English Lecturer on  
Chemistry, has requested public attention  
to the dangerous practice of cleansing glass  
bottles with lead shot, and leaving a quan-  
tity of the shot in the bottoms of the bot-  
tles so cleansed, the latter a very common  
occurrence. Many persons, probably, are  
not aware that arsenic is used in large pro-  
portions in making what is termed the pa-  
tent shot—never, we believe, less than a  
pound of arsenic to a cwt. of lead, and al-  
most always certainly in larger quantity,  
to make the shot drop round; where shot  
so made are left in the bottom of a bottle,  
and it is filled with cider or perry, the li-  
quor acting rapidly on the lead, also tak-  
ing up the arsenic in solution, and the unfor-  
tunate partaker of the beverage unconsci-  
ously swallows a mixture of two virulent  
and dangerous poisons to the derangement  
of his health; and on more than one occa-  
sion death has ensued from the circum-  
stance. Mr. Murray once suffered severely  
from drinking perry, in which he after-  
wards detected arsenic; on inspecting the  
bottle he found a quantity of shot fast in  
the bottom of it, and he has sent us a spec-  
imen of some shot he also found last week  
in a bottle of perry, all nearly dissolved by  
the action of the liquor. In what is termed  
the patent bottle the shot cannot stick,  
and such only ought to be appropriated for  
cider or perry; but when the common bot-  
tles are used, they should be cleaned ei-  
ther with small cast iron nails or gravel  
stones; or if lead shot must be employed,  
particular care ought to be taken not to  
leave a single shot in the bottles, for the  
reasons stated.

NAPOLEON, who was often greater in ex-  
pressing a sentiment than in carrying it  
into execution, said, that it "would be  
better for a man never to have lived, than  
not to have left behind him some traces  
of existence." The idea is not original,  
but carries force coming from one who it  
seems, studied throughout life to transmit  
his name and actions to posterity. The  
world in general, however, is too apt to  
think that those, only, "leave behind  
traces of existence" who, like Napoleon, have  
their career marked with blood, or who be-  
come elevated and distinguished by wealth  
or fortune. The quiet and the humble,  
those who pursue the even tenor of their  
ways, are thought to pass from the stage of  
life without bequeathing a legacy of fame  
to those who are to come after them. But  
how often do the virtues, the examples, the  
good works of the private citizen sur-  
vive, in true glory, the most brilliant ex-  
posures of the ambitious chieftain. The "traces  
of existence" that the former "leaves behind  
him," are to be found in his deeds of char-  
ity—in his virtuous character, and in his  
honorable sentiments; his career is  
marked with bright instances of benevo-  
lence; and his end is hallowed with the  
tears of widows and orphans whom he has  
comforted and relieved. His fame is com-  
plete, because it is without blemish. He  
can lay down his life with the triumphant  
exclamation of the poet—

*Jamque opus exegi: quod nec ignes  
Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere ve-  
tustas.*

Alex. Gaz.

### PUFFING.

Although the art of puffing is carried to  
a great extent in this country, yet there is  
perhaps less discrimination in that noble  
science here than elsewhere. The follow-  
ing ingenious advertisement, in the form of  
a conundrum, was lately published in an  
English paper:

"Juvenile Discernment.—At a young  
party, playing at questions and commands,  
it was asked, 'What is it, that, black as  
my bat, sheds brilliancy like a diamond;  
that we avoid touching, yet is eagerly han-  
dled; that has not life, yet lives in time,  
and will live so to posterity; that, totally  
incapable of intelligence, is yet gifted with  
the most vivid and intense powers of re-  
flection?' This question proved a puzzler  
to the wondering juvenile who was requir-  
ed to answer it, till relieved from perplex-  
ity by a child whispering in his ear—War-  
ren's Blacking, 30, Strand."

Courteous retort.—A young lady, one  
night at a party, was much annoyed by the  
impertinent remarks of a coxcomb who sat  
near her; at length being tired and vexed,  
she turned toward him with an angry coun-  
tenance, and said "Be pleased, sir, to  
cease your impudence." The fellow was  
astonished at so sudden a rebuke, & could  
only reply, "Pray, Miss, do not eat me."  
"Be in no fear," she replied, "I am a  
Jewess."

Gout, &c.—A Frenchman being trou-  
bled with the gout, was asked what differ-  
ence there was between that and the rheu-  
matism. "One very great difference," re-  
plied Monsieur:—"suppose you take one  
vise, put your finger in, you turn de screw  
till you bear him no longer—dat is de rheu-  
matism—den 'sposé you give him one turn  
more—dat is de gout!"

### BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

### MANAGERS OFFICE.

#### Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, CLASS 12.

To be Drawn at Richmond, 20th Aug. 1830.  
1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000  
1 do 5,000 is 5,000  
1 do 1,500 is 1,500  
1 do 1,200 is 1,200  
5 do 1,000 is 5,000, &c.  
Tickets \$4, Halves 2, Quarters 1.

A Package of 20 Whole Tickets, may be had  
for \$80, which is compelled to draw \$36.

#### Delaware and North-Carolina LOTTERY, Class 3.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. 24th Aug.  
1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000  
1 do 2,500 is 2,500  
1 do 1,149 is 1,149  
5 do 1,000 is 5,000, &c.  
Tickets \$3, Halves 1 50, Quarters 0 75

#### Grand Consolidated Lottery, CLASS 7.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. 31st Aug.

#### Splendid Scheme. 60 No. Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots. 82 CAPITALS, EACH OF \$1,000.

SCHEME:  
2 Prizes of \$5,355 is \$10,710  
82 do 1,000 is 82,000  
51 do 200 is 10,200  
51 do 150 is 7,650  
51 do 100 is 5,100

Besides \$80, 60, 40, 30, 20, 10, &c.  
Tickets \$10, Halves 5, Quarters 2 50.

A Package of 20 Whole Tickets, which is  
compelled to draw \$90, may be had for \$190.—  
Shares of Packages in the same proportion.  
For Tickets, send your orders to Yates & Mc-  
Intyre, Richmond, Va. who are the Managers of  
the above Lotteries.

YATES & MCINTYRE,  
Richmond, Va.

### LOST

ON Saturday the 31st July, either in the City  
of Raleigh or on one of the Roads running  
Northwest from said city, a small Leather PO-  
CKET BOOK, containing some Money and several  
Papers, by which the owner's name will be seen;  
it is also written in the Book. Any person de-  
livering the same at the Book-store of J. Gales &  
Son, shall be liberally rewarded.  
August 2, 1830.

#### A New Mail Route FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



#### STAGE FARE, FIVE DOLLARS.

UNDER this arrangement the stage runs twice  
a week, and goes through in two days each  
way. The accommodation is good. Passengers  
who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury,  
or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to  
be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious  
route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are  
travelling from Salisbury North, will find this  
route by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg to  
be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious  
route that can be travelled by two days. A pas-  
senger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the  
way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington  
City, will get it in five days, and will sleep three  
nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep  
first rate Mail Coaches, and gentle horses and  
drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no  
pains in trying to render those who patronize  
him, comfortable and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this  
route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E.  
P. Gulton's Hotel, in Raleigh, and at Mr. Wil-  
liam H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stage will leave Salisbury every Wednes-  
day and Saturday, at 6 A. M. and arrive in Ra-  
leigh on Thursday and Sunday, at 9 P. M. and  
will leave Raleigh on Tuesdays and Fridays as  
soon as the Southern stage arrives, and arrive at  
Salisbury on Thursdays and Sundays at 9 P. M.  
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.  
June 14, 1830. 37 tf.

#### No Combination and a Free Trade.

#### Earthenware & Looking Glasses. THOS. J. BARROW & CO.

Importers, 88 Water Street, New-York.  
OFFER for sale 1,000 Packages Earthenware  
Glass, China and Looking Glasses, compris-  
ing the most complete assortment ever offered  
in this market, and which will be repacked to  
the Country Merchant at the lowest prices.—  
In consequence of having refused to join the  
Combination for regulating the prices of Croc-  
ery, in this city, we have been made the subjects  
of a most intolerant persecution, the object of  
which is nothing less than our entire ruin and ex-  
pulsion from the trade; our characters have been  
assailed as men of integrity and fair dealing, our  
credit as a house of responsibility impeached,  
and every endeavor made to ruin it. And to crown  
the whole, our importations through the regula-  
channels have been all stopped (in consequence  
of threats thrown out to the Manufacturers in  
England) so that we have been obliged to em-  
ploy Agents in Liverpool to make our purchases  
in such a manner that our names would not ap-  
pear in the transaction—all the facilities attend-  
ant upon obtaining credit for our importations  
are denied to us, and nothing but cash in Li-  
verpool will obtain for us our needed supplies  
of Ware. We are suffering these hardships in  
the cause of the Merchant and consumer of this  
description of goods, no less than our own, and  
to them as our last resort, we come for aid and  
assistance; so long as we are enabled to sustain  
ourselves against more than forty men, who have  
combined to bring about our ruin in this unbecom-  
ing manner, we will continue to sell our goods  
Free and independent at our own rates for Cash  
or approved City acceptances only.  
THOS. J. BARROW & CO.  
88 Water Street, above Old Slip.  
June, 1830. 37 sawdt

### RAIL & PARTY.

THERE will be a Rail and Party at Shocco  
Springs, on the evenings of the 17th and  
18th August.  
July, 29, 1 30. 99 38

#### Office of the Colonization Society. Washington, July 7, 1830.

THE MANAGERS of the American Coloniza-  
tion Society have resolved to dispatch a  
vessel, to convey one hundred or more emigrants  
from Norfolk to Liberia, on the 1st of October.  
It is highly important, that applications for a  
passage in this expedition, should be duly made  
to the Secretary of the Society in this city. Ap-  
plications for a passage may also be made to  
J. H. Larobe, Esq. Baltimore; John McPhail,  
Esq. Norfolk; B. Brand, Esq. Richmond; R.  
H. Toler, Esq. Lynchburg; or to the Secreta-  
ries of any of the State or other Auxiliary Soci-  
eties.

#### SALE OF THE WABASH & ERIE CANAL LANDS, IN INDIANA, ON A CREDIT OF SEVENTEEN YEARS.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly  
of the State of Indiana, approved January  
28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at Public  
Sale, to the highest bidder, in Tracts of 80 A-  
cres, or in Fractional Sections, as the public  
lands are sold, on the first Monday in October  
next, at the Town of Logansport, in the county  
of Cass, a portion of the Lands granted to the  
State of Indiana by the act of Congress of March  
2d, 1827, "to aid in constructing a Canal,  
to connect, at navigable points, the waters of  
the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie,"  
and which have been designated and set apart  
for that purpose by Commissioners appointed on  
the part of the State of Indiana, by and with the  
consent of the Commissioner of the General  
Land Office, and the approbation of the Presi-  
dent of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, in-  
cludes sections and fractional sections in the fol-  
lowing townships and ranges, viz. Town 1, S.  
10, 13, 15, 24, in Township No. 24, North of  
Range No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3,  
10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 34, 36,  
T. 24, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3  
W. 5, 8, T. 24, n. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12,  
13, 15, 17, 22, 23, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 3 W.  
1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25,  
27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 24, 25, 36, T.  
27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3,  
5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29,  
32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15,  
17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27,  
R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26, R. 1  
East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10,  
12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32,  
T. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24,  
25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East 1, 3, 5,  
8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32,  
T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5,  
8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4  
E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12,  
13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 28, R. 5  
E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8,  
10, 12, 15, T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25,  
27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 3, 5, 8,  
10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 3,  
8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29,  
34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13,  
15, 17, 20, 22, 29, 32, T. 28, R. 8 E. 3, 5, 8,  
27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, 8,  
27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, 8,  
27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5,  
8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29,  
34, 36, T. 30, R. 13 E. 12, 15, 17, 20,  
22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 13  
E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 29, T.  
30, R. 14 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17,  
20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R.  
14 E. 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R.  
14 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 30, R. 15 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20,  
22, 27, 32, 34, T. 31, R. 15 E. 20, 29, 32,  
34, T. 32, R. 15 E. except a small portion of  
some of the sections which were sold by the  
General Government previous to the passage of  
the act of 2d of March, 1827, and also a few  
tracts selected for lock sites, stone quarries, &c.  
The sales will be continued from day to day, un-  
til all the tracts shall have been offered, and no  
sale made for a less price per acre than is re-  
quired for Congress lands. The purchaser will  
have it at his option to make full payment, and  
receive a patent for the tract purchased; or, by  
payment of one fourth of the purchase money,  
at time of the sale, and the interest at six per  
cent. annually in advance, a credit will be given  
by the State of seventeen years, from the  
first Monday in October next, for the residue.

The Erie and Wabash Canal, on or within  
five miles of which these lands are situated, is  
128 miles in the State of Indiana, the value of  
the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which for fer-  
tility of soil, abundance of lime-stone, springs,  
good timber interspersed occasionally with small  
prairie, navigable rivers, and water privileges,  
(independent of the Canal,) is decidedly as-  
mongst the finest portions of the Western coun-  
try. The greatest part of the lands in the Canal  
Donation, is of the richest quality, in a healthy  
country, well adapted for agricultural, commer-  
cial and manufacturing purposes, and is daily  
increasing in value, from the rapidity of emigra-  
tion to the lands adjoining, which is believed to  
be unprecedented, hitherto, in this State, and  
which must recommend this sale as particularly  
worthy the attention and interest of the Far-  
mer, Mechanic, Merchant, and Capitalist.

D. BURR,  
J. VIGGS,  
SAM'L LEWIS,  
Commissioners.  
Office of the Board of Com-  
missioners of the Wabash &  
Erie Canal, Treaty Ground,  
Indiana, May 19th, 1830.  
June 20. 37 Sawdt