

**The Age and the Man.**  
It has been well and truly laid down as an axiom by an able historian that there is a tendency in the affairs of every nation, and that happy is that people whose government is wisely adapted to the nature, course, power and depth of that tendency. The President of the United States says of him as we have already quoted, "He has not been for years a recognized head of a great school of opinion, or leader of a powerful interest, sectional or otherwise." This may have been intended as a recommendation; but when we reflect on what is requisite to form a great and beneficent Chief Magistrate, no more conclusive reason for his utter rejection could be furnished in so few words. What are they, and from whence spring up, great interests? They are the tendencies of nations; they come from the very vitals of society; they are bonds of union, often invisible to ordinary vision, and often broken—never, however, with impunity—by those ignorant quacks to whom the health of human society is so frequently exposed. But interests are peculiarly endowed with vitality, and when united in a web, in the language of a most acute English writer, "they are strong creatures, these interests in the day of their power." It is in vain for the rulers of a nation to contend against interests; they must govern for and by the preponderant interests. Interests are the aggregation of innumerable individuals, by a natural law, into important and influential masses. In the political, as in the physical world, it is the masses that tell. Interests are the materials out of which constitutions are to be made—long existing before them, and in a certain extent, independently of them; it is their growth or extinction that renders constitutional changes necessary.

Yes, and so long as rashness and ignorance attempt to counteract what they do not understand, or, indeed, perhaps misconceive the existence of, no permanency in human affairs is possible. All is temporary expediency, ill-digested and worse assorted projects. The scheme of one day broached to remedy, in pretence, but in fact to aggravate the errors of yesterday—the voice of reason, reflection, and age silenced in clamor—the wise and good not only not called to, but driven to the council halls. The end of such disorder must come. Experience, if long sighted, must at length be heard, and of necessity obeyed. The voice now records from extreme to extreme of our country, and is calling as the Genius of Order to the head of the nation, the statesman Henry Clay, the man who has never misunderstood the nature or power of that great interest so long contended against by men claimed to be statesmen.

**Nat. Intelligencer.**

**Hemp Break.**—Many of our readers are aware that James Anderson, of this city, has been engaged for more than a year in devising a machine for breaking hemp. He set out with the belief that the machine should exert upon the hemp stalks a bending pressure, like that of the forefinger and thumb when the stalk is pressed through them. We are now authorized to announce that, after many unsuccessful attempts to produce the desired pressure by means of the dead pressure of various kinds of rollers, he has at length attained his object by means of a contrivance altogether new. He desires us to say to the hemp growers that this machine will be in complete operation on Wednesday next, and that it will break and clean sun-dried, dew-rotted, and water-rotted hemp expeditiously and economically and without making tow.

He further desires us to announce that he will in a short time exhibit to the public a machine, very simple in its operation, for the purification of the hemp fibre from foreign matter, fitting the hemp for the finest fabrics and making it equal, in the estimation of all linen manufacturers, to the best flax.

It is a source of gratification to know that, at Paterson, N. J., an extensive establishment for the manufacture of hemp-canvas or sailduck is now nearly completed. The machinery, we learn, embraces all the latest improvements in the hemp machinery of England and France—the perfection of which is such that it produces a number forty-thread of hemp with the same facility with which a like thread is made of cotton.

The advantages to be derived from the new process of breaking unrotted hemp, and from the process of preparing such hemp to be manufactured into fine linen will be duly appreciated by our readers. Mr. Anderson has spent a large sum of money, and displayed rare energy, zeal, and public spirit in the pursuit of these great objects, if he has been successful, as we hope and believe he has, his name will survive as long as that of Fulton and Arkwright.—*Louisville Journal.*

**ADVERTISING.**—The immortal Jack Downing says—"There is nothing greasier the wheels of business like newspaper advertising. Beer's life ain't no touch to it."

The Paris *Siecle* has an article on American affairs of this tenor: "Anarchy is always advancing in the United States. In Rhode Island, a member of the Locofoco party, Dorr, having been sentenced for treason to perpetual imprisonment, his friends summoned a body of adventurers from New York, and proceeded, unsuccessfully, in arms, to rescue him. General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, two ex-presidents of the Republic, appear to have encouraged the attempt—which does not inspire a high idea of their devotion to order.—The Mexican invasion of Texas and the assistance of the United States portend great events in North America."

**Post Office Reform.**—We hope that our friends, every where, will press this subject on the next Congress. The present system is bad, and the rates of postage oppressive, while the exclusive privilege of franking, given to the members of Congress, Post Masters and others is as unjust as it is anti-republican. We hope to see all franking abolished. As matters now stand, the business of the country, and the private and social correspondence of individuals, are taxed for the whole expense of carrying mails, while the politicians, who occupy the greater portion of the mail bags, for their own private ends, pay nothing. Here is the difficulty: the members of Congress are unwilling to give up a privilege which they find so convenient; they will not legislate against their own interest. Will the people submit to this? We say, No, by no means. We have submitted to this abuse long enough, and we hope to see it corrected without further delay. Let us all pay alike. Reduced postage, and no franking, will best promote the interests of the whole people.—*Cin. Atlas.*

**NATIVE AMERICANISM.**—Our friend Haderman, of the Louisville Morning Courier, devotes his paper henceforth to the cause of Native Americanism. He brings great energy to whatever he undertakes. Of the principles of the Native American party we have at present nothing to say. Both the Native American society in New York and that in Philadelphia had their origin with the Locofocos, but it is probably true that they now number among their members more Whigs than Locofocos. The fact, that four-fifths of the emigrants from foreign countries, when first naturalized, join the Locofoco party and too often distinguish themselves by their violence and turbulence, has evidently had the tendency in New York and Philadelphia to exasperate a considerable number of the Whigs and to incline them to Native Americanism. If the naturalized foreigners were to join the Whigs as universally as they now join the Locofocos, the whole Locofoco party would be a Native American party in three months. —*Lou. Jour.*

**The Locofocos of New York city** had their grand torch-light procession a few nights ago. It was immensely large and tremendously turbulent. In one respect at least, it was altogether novel.—The flags of the French, Dutch, Irish, and every other foreign nation were displayed in it along its entire line. Many of the houses in the lower part of the city, on the North river side, were illuminated, and all kinds of flags, of all nations, were displayed at the windows, according to the birth place of the occupant.

Can any body wonder that the Native American Association should become restless in a city where foreigners thus go into a political procession in clans by themselves and march up under foreign flags to the contest for the election of an American President? Ought not even a Locofoco, whose heart has one American pulsation, to turn with loathing and disgust from such an offensive and revolting spectacle? —*Lou. Jour.*

**Locofocism Caved In.**—The great locofoco pen on Front street, called "Young Hickory Hall," unable to bear so much purity as the body of snow that fell on Monday, caved in with a portentous crash in the evening, burying beneath its ruins the various banners and "stone stars" with which the building was decorated. As the party are particular in observing "signs and omens," we hope they will not fail to regard this event as emblematic of a still greater fall next Tuesday.

*Buffalo Democrat.*

**McMillen's Patent Cast Iron Plough.** On Saturday we attended a trial of this plough with the plough known in this neighborhood as the Rounder. The trial was in the common, in the lower part of the city, where the soil is tramped very close and the soil is exceedingly stiff.—A dynamometer was attached to each plough. The average draught of McMillen's plough was 400 pounds, and that of the Rounder about 500, both cutting as near as possible the same width and depth of sod. The Rounder had, however, the disadvantage of being without a cutter and without a wheel to regulate the depth of the furrow.

The work done by the cast-iron plough was admirable, the sod being completely reversed and the surface left level. The work of the rounder was bad. Though the Rounder has a high reputation, it cannot be considered a good sod plough. We regret that other and better ploughs were not present to compete with the cast-iron plough; but the exhibition satisfied us that its draught is light. Its construction is most admirable. All but the handles is of cast-iron—cast in four pieces. These pieces are readily fitted together without bolt or screw, and the point, shear, and heel, when worn, can be replaced with trifling expense. The cost of the plough is small, and its durability great. They will be manufactured in this city.

*Louisville Journal.*

**Snow Storm.**—There was a snow at Union on Monday, and between New York and Schenectady the rain froze on the trees as it fell. A North-East storm commenced at Troy on Monday morning, and continued during the day and night.

*Cincinnati Atlas.*

**ORDER RENEWED.**—The Collector at New Orleans has renewed the order for gentlemen doing business, at his office, to take off their hats when they approach him.—*Cin. Atlas.*

**The Class to whom "Work is given"** by the invention of Printing.—No trade sends into the world smarter or more active men than that of Printing. Look at offices of trust and honor—where talent and energy are required—and you will be most likely to find them filled with printers. Who make our best editors, lawyers, preachers, mayors, and Congressmen. Printing is a glorious business, thus to fit men for honor and usefulness. A college education is not to be compared with the education of the case. One of the greatest lawyers England ever produced was a Printer. The greatest philosopher of America was a Printer. Who is the Mayor of London? A Printer.—Who are the Mayors of Glasgow, Edinburgh and Perth? Printers. So are the Mayors of New York, Washington and Savannah, printers by trade. The recent Mayor of Boston was a Printer.

There is something like a dozen Printers in Congress—all of them honest to their professions. Certainly the best conducted journals of this country are under the control of practical Printers.

Printers are looking up. Who would not be a Printer? To the young apprentices at the case, or the roller stand, with smutty or dirty fingers, we would say, don't be discouraged. A few years ago all the distinguished men we have named above were similarly employed. Sick to your business, and every leisure hour you have, employ in the perusal of useful books, and in the cultivation of your minds. Then the day will not be far distant when, if you are true to yourselves, and contract no bad habits, you will become useful and honorable citizens—extending a wide and healthy influence.

**The Pope's Temporal Power in Danger.**—The European Times tells us that "Letters from Leghorn, state that Austria is so well aware of the dangerous position to which the evils of Pontifical misgovernment have brought the Papal States, that it has opened negotiations with the Holy See, with a view to the secularization as far as possible, of that government. The Court of Rome resists and will continue to do so, and it is said that the Austrian government, foreseeing that circumstance, has addressed the French Cabinet, inviting it to join with Austria, Naples and Tuscany, to oblige the Pope to make such reforms as the safety of Italy may demand."

The allegation contained in the above may or may not be true—but there can be no doubt that the Italian States and other Roman Catholic Powers, would be glad to see the Pope stripped of his temporal sovereignty. His states are the worst governed in Europe, except Spain and Turkey, and his temporal administration brings discredit upon his spiritual authority. Robbery, brigandage and murder, are nowhere so prevalent as in the Holy See. The *Putrimony of St. Peter* is truly in a forlorn condition, and nothing but pressure from without, keeps it together in the hands of his successor.—Enforce the doctrine of non-interference between States, and it would quickly fall to pieces.

The Pope's spiritual power would not be at all affected, should the temporal sovereignty of his "states" pass into other hands. With a sufficient guaranty for his revenues, he would be better off without than with this temporal power, which is ever trembling in his grasp. His interest in our opinion, is to dispose of it while it is his; he can now make a good bargain for it—once wrested from him, he loses it without an equivalent. Thus would expire quietly and peaceably, that power, which many of the judicious Romanists regard as an excrescence upon their system. It has subsisted for more than twelve centuries, and since the time of Pepin le Bref and Charlemagne, with considerable splendor.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

**MORE LOCOFOCO TRUSTS.**—Yesterday afternoon Mr. ISAAC TUSTIN, the Locofoco Assessor of the unincorporated Northern Liberties, was arrested on a charge of adding thirty-four names to the extra assessment list, after the Board of Assessors and Inspectors had closed their duties and finally adjourned. Some of the very persons whose names were fraudulently added to the list have come forward and exposed the fraud, and at their instance the warrant was issued by Alderman ERTV, and Mr. Tustin, the assessor, arrested. This is but the opening of the infamous frauds practised in the Fourth District, by which the election of Mr. INGERSOLL was secured. Through this little opening we can see far enough to predict, with great confidence, that Mr. Charles Jared Ingersoll will not be permitted to take his seat in the 29th Congress. Mr. SHERAR has received the plurality of the legal votes of the District and may contest the matter with the utmost certainty of success.

*Philadelphia Forum.*

**Earthquake.**—A very perceptible shock of an earthquake was felt in the town of Batavia, Atca, Alexander, Bethany, Darin, and Aiden, N. Y., about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult. It began with a heavy rumbling like that of a wagon driven over frozen ground. Then came a shock, which shook windows, furniture, stoves, &c. The whole shock lasted perhaps half a minute.

*Lou. Journal.*

**Vermont.**—Senator Phelps has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Vermont legislature. A good selection. Mr. P. is a man of unquestioned ability and most excellent judgment. He will be, as he has been, a useful member of the Senate.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

**Cure for Persons Struck by Lightning.**  
Mr. Hatch:—I deem it important that every body should know that almost every person struck with lightning may be brought to life by the immediate application of cold water. Lay the person as quick as possible on the back, with feet fully extended, and throw on cold water freely all over them, but especially on the breast, in quantities of one or two quarts at a time for several minutes. As soon as they get to breathing tolerably freely, take off the wet clothes and wrap in warm blankets. Then procure medical aid as soon as possible. I have tried it a number of times and never failed but once.—They should not be bled until the pulse raises full and the patient complains of pain in the head.

JOHN L. RICHMOND.  
—*Western Cultivator.*

**GREAT SALE.**  
THE care of an aged parent compels me to leave my present residence and return to my former residence in Vincennes township, consequently I will sell at public sale on the 22d of November inst., all my remaining stock of

**GOODS & GROCERIES,**  
**IRON & CASTINGS,**  
Together with  
1 Four-horse Wagon, 1 Buggy,  
Several Head of Horses,  
Cattle, Sheep, and  
Hogs,  
1 SMALL SET OF BLACKSMITH TOOLS,  
CABINET and CARPENTER'S TOOLS,  
1 One Horse Power Turning Lathe, with a good set of Tools,  
1 First rate set of Pump Augers.

Together with a lot of  
**Grind Stones, Tomb Stones,**  
**Whet Stones, &c.**  
**ALSO,**  
**Household & Kitchen Furniture,** consisting in part of  
**Beds, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Desks, Tables & Stands,**  
**ONE COOKING STOVE,**  
**ALSO**  
at the same time the House that I now live in.

G. W. WYANT.  
November 7th, 1844—24-1w.

**PROPERTY AT AUCTION.**  
THE subscriber will sell at public auction at his residence in Busserton township, two miles North of James Enison's Mill, on Wednesday the 22th of November,

**Two Horses, Two Good Milch Cows, One Two Horse Wagon, Ten head of Sheep, A few Hogs, Farming Utensils,**  
Together with Household and Kitchen Furniture.

**TERMS OF SALE.**  
All sums of three dollars cash, in hand. On all sums over three dollars, a credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

PETER HONE.  
November 13th, 1844—24-2w.

**STATE OF INDIANA, Knox County.**  
AT the November term of the Knox Probate Court, A. D. 1844, said court declared the estate of Andrew Wilkins, deceased, to be probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore required to file their claims against the estate for allowance in the said Probate court, within ten months from the date hereof, or they will not be entitled to payment.

J. T. BOYD, Adm'r.  
November 7th, 1844—24-3w.

**Clover Seed.**  
A LOT OF  
**FRESH CLOVER SEED**  
JUST received and for sale by  
MADDOX & HAY.  
Vincennes, November 7th, 1844—24-1f.

**NEW GOODS.**  
**LEONARD BECK.**  
I have in receipt of a NEW and well selected STOCK of  
**DRY GOODS**  
of a superior quality, and they will be sold at prices so low as to astonish every one who knows them. Call and see.

**ALSO—A few bbls. of Salt and Flour,** which will be sold low for cash.  
N. B. He will receive in exchange for Goods Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, Butter, Dried Apples.

**Country Jeans, Linsey, &c.**  
for which he will allow the highest cash prices.  
Vincennes, October 30th 1844—22-1f.

**PRINCE'S Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries,**  
FLUSHING, L. I. NEAR NEW YORK.  
THE NEW DISCRIPTIVE Catalogues (which have cost over \$700) of the TREES, PLANTS, and SEEDS, at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every post paid applicant, by addressing  
WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.  
Flushing, O. tober 28th, 1844—23-4t.

**JOB PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this office.

**PRICE**  
**21.50**  
**PER BOTTLE.**  
REMEMBER that the most certain remedy now in use for the cure of coughs, colds, consumptions, spitting of blood, catarrhs, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, &c., is the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Licorice, prepared at the original office, 375 Bowery. This medicine always gives permanent relief where there is the least hope. We only ask you to give it a trial, in order to prove its good effects.

Read the following certificate:  
LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 15, 1844.  
Dear Sir:—Having experienced great advantage from the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Licorice, and being satisfied as well from my own experience, as from the concurrent testimony of others (of my acquaintances) that it is a most valuable medicine, in affections of the liver and pulmonary diseases, I feel it incumbent on me as a well-wisher of my fellow-men, to commend its use to all such as are unfortunately laboring under diseases of that class. For more than 15 years I have been afflicted with an affection of the Liver which at times has caused me much suffering and distress, particularly while under the influence of what is usually termed cold, the pain in my breast (mostly on my right side) been particularly distressing—attacked with difficulty of breathing, general debility, pain in the head, and a diffusion of bile throughout the whole system. Last winter and spring I became alarmed at the symptoms in my case. The distress in my breast was great and seemed to be permanently seated. For a considerable time, although I resorted to my usual remedies, I experienced no relief, but felt my self growing worse. Having some knowledge of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Licorice, I purchased a bottle and commenced using it. Before I had used it three days I felt sensibly relieved—and by the time the contents of the first bottle were used, the pain in my breast had entirely disappeared, and there has been no return of it since.

Yours, &c.,  
(Signed) JNO. B. SEMANS.  
Ed. of the Tippecanoe Journal.  
For a common Cold or Cough this is also one of the very best remedies ever offered. For sale at the only original office, 375 Bowery, New York, and by  
Vincennes, October 22d, 1844.

**FALL GOODS.**  
Is now receiving his stock  
**WILLIAM BECKLEY**  
**FALL & WINTER GOODS,**  
PURCHASED IN New York and Philadelphia  
viz:  
Pilot and Beaver over coat do, assorted,  
Blue and Blue-black fine cloth do,  
Fancy colored do,  
Black, blue-black and fancy Cassimeres,  
6-4 and 3-4 tweed cloths,  
Plaid cloaking do,  
Plaid, stripes and fancy Sattinets,  
do, do, Kentucky Jeans,  
Plain and fancy Dress Silks,  
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,  
Laces and Edgings, a complete assortment,  
Paris De Laine,  
Cashmere De Cosse,  
Crape De Laine,  
Mouslin De Laine,  
Clousin,  
Black, blue-black, changeable and Plaid Lustres,  
Painted Cashmere Shawls,  
Blanket do,  
Dana and Rye Whiskey,  
Blanket Mouslin De Laine,  
Honeycomb and cotton Shawls in great variety, with a complete assortment of dress goods—  
A large assortment of  
**PRINTS, GINGHAMS, and MUSLINS.**  
Red, white and yellow Flannels,  
Blue green and White Blackets,  
**Quensware, Glassware, & Hardware,**  
Beaver, Russia and wool HATS,  
Fur, Seal, Velvet, Hair Seal, Cloth, Glazed and Sateen Caps,  
Calf, Kip and coarse Boots,  
do do do Shoes,  
Ladies fine kid Slippers,  
Bootees,  
Children's Shoes and Boots,  
Boy's Boots,  
Umbrellas, Parasols and Whips,  
Iron, Nails and Castings,  
A large assortment of Saddlery & Saddlery,  
Sperin, Stearine and Tallow candles by the box or retail,  
Flax seed Oil and White lead,  
with a good assortment of  
**Tobacco, Snuff, Segars and Groceries,**  
which, added to his former stock, makes his assortment complete, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest for ready pay in cash or produce.  
He invites his old customers and purchasers generally to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Charge nothing for showing goods.  
Vincennes, September 21st, 1844—17-1f.

**For Sale.**  
A QUANTITY of CLOVER SEED in the Chaff, by the subscriber.  
H. D. WHEELER.  
October 23d, 1844—21-5w.

**OILS.**  
SPERM. Lard, Linseed, Castor, Neat's Foot, Olive, and Tanner's Oil, always on hand and for sale by  
JOSEPH SOMES.  
June 8th, 1844—1-1f.

**HOGS! HOGS!**  
CASH will be paid for any quantity of  
**Good Corn-Fed PORK,**  
Delivered in Vincennes, between the 20th of November and the 20th of January, ensuing.  
TRACY & EWING.  
November 6th, 1844—23-1f.

**BLANK DEEDS**  
Neatly printed upon good paper—Also, a great variety of other Blanks, for sale at this office.

**SALT!**  
FINE WESTERN TONIC PILLS prepared and sold by the subscriber, are warranted to cure all cases of  
**Fever and Ague and Chills and Fever**  
Price per box 75 cents.  
J. SOMES.  
August 21st, 1844—12.

**TAR.**  
**100 BARRELS Tar,** in store and for sale by  
**MADDOX & HAY.**  
June 5, '44—1-1f.

**P. DORAN,**  
HAS re-opened his **IRON STORE,** on Water street, and has on hand a full assortment of the best brand Juniata Bloom Iron, which he will sell low for cash, or give in exchange for Produce.—He keeps also, at the same stand, a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., &c. He also continues to keep a stock of the same articles at his stand near his residence on Second street, and has

**Just Received**  
30 Bbls Bourbon and Rectified Kentucky Whiskey,  
100 Bbls. Kenawha Salt,  
which he will sell low for cash.  
June 6—1-1f.

**ALLEN & CARR,**  
**Attorneys and Counsellors at LAW,**  
VINCENNES, INDIANA.  
WILL attend, jointly, to the practice of their profession in this and the neighboring counties of Indiana and Illinois.  
May 11, 1844—49-1f.

**References.**  
Hon. Jno. W. Davis, Washington City.  
Hon. R. Dale Owen,  
Hart, Cummings & Hart, Philadelphia;  
Woodward & Dusenberry, New York;  
H. C. Gwathmey,  
W. & C. Fellows,  
Wm. Bell,  
Jas. E. Pearson,  
C. T. Taylor,  
J. S. & W. J. Wise,  
Wm. Butch & Co., Vincennes, Ind.;  
P. Doren,  
Hon. J. G. Read, Jeffersonville, Ind.;  
M. W. Foster, Petersburg, Ind.  
F. Johnson,

**BREWERY.**  
**WILLIAM EHRLE,**  
THANKFUL for past favors, would inform the citizens of Vincennes, as well as those living in the adjacent neighborhood and counties, that he is now prepared to furnish them in any quantity of  
**Beer, Porter, Ale, Yeast, Grains, Corn and Rye Whiskey, Peach Brandy, &c.**  
At the shortest notice, and for every reasonable terms for cash, and kindly solicits a continuation of the patronage heretofore extended to him.  
N. B. The above mentioned articles, he warrants to be of the best quality, and fully equal to any which can be had in the western country.  
September 4th, 1844—14-1y.

**A Card.**  
THE subscriber, thankful for the past patronage that he has received from his friends and the public in general, by this will inform them that he will sell the  
**STOCK OF GOODS**  
Now on hand, at the reduced price of  
**ORIGINAL COST**  
For ready pay, either in Cash or Produce.  
A. W. TRACY.  
27th, 1844.—June 5-1f.

**Just Received, And for Sale.**  
**COFFEE,** by the Bag,  
Noils, do keg,  
Glass, 9 by 10 and 10 by 12 by the box.  
Rice, by the barrel,  
Salmatras, by the keg,  
White Lead, do do,  
Tar, by the barrel,  
Rosin, do do  
A. W. TRACY.  
June 27th, 1844.—5-1f.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of  
**A. THORN & TRACY,** by note or book account, will do well to come forward and settle the same as I am determined to close this business. Those neglecting this notice, will not be surprised to find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of a Magistrate in the township in which they reside.  
A. W. TRACY.  
June 27th, 1844.—5-1f.

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**  
THE members of the Vincennes Medical Society are hereby reminded that the board will hold its next meeting in Vincennes, on the 2d Monday in November ensuing. It is hoped the members generally will attend; and other physicians are respectfully invited to attach themselves to a society, the object of which is the diffusion of knowledge and the elevation of the Profession.  
JOHN S. SAWYER, Secy.  
Vincennes, October 30th, 1844—22-3w.

**WANTED.**  
**Beeswax, Feathers, Ginseng, Flaxseed, Rags, and Black Mustard seed,**  
FOR which the highest price will be given in Drugs, Paints, Oils, and Groceries, or in payment of debts due  
J. SOMES.  
October 1st, 1844—18-1f.