

VINCENNES, FEBRUARY 10, 1827.

On Monday last the following persons were elected Trustees of the Borough of Vincennes, for the current year:

In the Upper Ward—J. C. S. Harrison, G. W. Johnston, & Samuel Judah.

Middle Ward—David S. Bonner, Andrew Gardner, and Samuel Tomlinson.

Lower Ward—John Moore, Martin Robinson, and John I. Bailey.

On Monday last the following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Vincennes Library for the present year—

Isaac Blackford, *President*—John Badollet, Jacob Kuykendall, Saml. T. Scott, Samuel Hill, & Samuel Judah, *Directors*. J. C. S. Harrison, *Librarian*.

Since the address of Mr. Johnston was in type, Mr. Beckes has been in the office, and desires me to request the public to suspend their opinions upon his course on the Wabash bill, for one week, and that the statement as to his determination to oppose the bill because it originated with Mr. Ewing, is incorrect.

To the Citizens of Knox.

Fellow Citizens of Knox—In my short address to you last week, I promised to give an abstract of the Acts and Joint Resolutions passed at the late session of our Legislature; and I now proceed to discharge of that promise.

And in the first place, I call your attention to the subjoined list and notes.

And secondly, my duty to you compels me to remark, that there were some measures introduced, which I regret very much did not succeed—because I am still impressed with a firm belief that they related to the public good—particularly a bill which originated in the Senate, “for the improvement of that part of the river Wabash which is under the joint jurisdiction of Indiana & Illinois.” This bill I conceived, (but may have been mistaken, & have erred in consequence of my anxiety to succeed in what I thought and still believe, to be the great wish and interest of my constituents, and the counties bordering on the Wabash,) to be as perfect in its nature as existing circumstances could make it. It was however alleged by my colleague that it was a measure of John Ewing’s, of course there was danger to be apprehended, (which as we progress, reminded me of poor Crispin in the Anatomist,) and that there must be certain amendments made to it, or he would oppose it. I endeavored to dissuade him from interfering with the bill, by offering amendments, which would afford an occasion to others, & ultimately the bill would become a mere skeleton & not worth preserving. He was positive, and I thought rather obstinate, and in furtherance of his views, offered six amendments in the H. of Representatives, all of which were consented to by me (in order to procure at least, a commencement of the grand object, which I thought so near and dear to my constituents.) Four of those amendments were consented to by the Senate, and two disagreed to—the House of Representatives insisted on those amendments—the Senate adhered to its disagreement—and the House of Representatives adhered to the 1st amendment (my colleague first voting in the affirmative upon the Ayes & Noes being taken—then moved a reconsideration, declaring his object to be to open the way for a committee of conference, not that he was or would be in favor of receding—and upon a second call for the Ayes & Noes, voted in the negative, & then had his first vote changed upon the Journals!!!) The sagacity of the members coinciding with his own, the bill fell. And great should be the fall to somebody, unless I was deceived in the wish of the citizens of the West—and if I was, then woe betide me!!!

There were other cases of minor importance, in which myself and colleague disagreed—But those I refer to some future period; and which may never appear, other than what can be collected from the Journals, unless I be forced a gain to address you.

I wish the public to understand that I am not actuated by personal, vindictive or ambitious motives—but a conscientious discharge of my duty as its servant.

I am very obediently,

G. W. JOHNSTON.

Feb. 3, 1827.

An act to repeal part of the act entitled “an act to amend an act entitled an act for opening public roads and highways,” approved February 12, 1825, and for other purpose.

3d & 5th sections are local.

4th section repeals the 11th section of an act entitled an act for opening and repairing public roads and highways, approved Jan. 31, 1824.

5th and 6th sections local.

A Joint Resolution relative to the lands appropriated for the use of salt springs. Praying congress to authorize the Legislature to sell the fee simple.

A Joint Resolution on the subject of certain public lands in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Obtain from the President of the U. S. an order for the sale of said lands.

An act to repeal an act entitled “an act to authorize called sessions of the Circuit courts.”

Repeals the act of the 12th Feb. 1825.

An act making an appropriation to pay the debt due by this state to the U. S.

\$2435 12 cents to be Audited and paid immediately.

An act to amend an act organizing Circuit courts, and defining their powers and duties, approved January 30, 1824; and also to amend an act entitled “an act concerning Prosecuting Attorneys,” approved Jan. 20, 1826.

1st section repeals the above acts, so far as the Governor is authorised to appoint Prosecuting Attorneys—Hereafter appointed by joint ballot of both houses, and hold office two years from the time of election.

2d section—salary \$150, except in 5th Circuit \$200 per annum.

An act to amend an act entitled an act for the appointment of trustees to receive deeds for lots or lands given or purchased for the use of schools, meeting houses or masonic lodges, approved Jan. 7, 1824.

1st section five years after dissolution of board, by death &c. members may elect a new board. Religious societies appointed according to usage.

2d vested with the same powers as under former act.

3d Person so elected or appointed furnish the Recorder of the county with certificate thereof to be recorded.

An act amending an act entitled an act, supplemental to an act defining the duties of recorders, and pointing out the mode of conveying real estate, approved Feb. 12, 1825.

1st section—double alphabetical lists of all deeds and recorded.

2d. receive such allowance as the board of justices may judge reasonable, out of county treasury.

3d. Liable to the penalties in the 10th section of the act defining the duties of recorders, approved Jan. 21, 1818.

An act to amend an act entitled an act for the incorporation of county libraries, approved Jan. 28, 1824.

Where the agent has paid into the county treasury the amount received for sales of lots, without a deduction of the 10th per cent for the library, the board of justices shall, by their order, direct the same to be paid to the library trustees.

An act to amend the act regulating the mode of summoning and empanelling grand and petit jurors, approved Jan. 31, 1824, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1st. Board of justices having omitted to select jurors at May term, may do so at the next or any subsequent term, agreeably to the provisions of the act hereby amended.

2d Boards of justices of Vanderburgh, Owen, Tippecanoe, Bartholomew, Daviess, and Martin, make selections of jurors at their next term—Clerks make venire’s and sheriff’s summons; three days sufficient notice—Persons over sixty years of age may serve as grand jurors—where there is no tax list, board of justices to select.

3d 18 grand and 24 petit jurors to be selected from list of taxables—where court sets 2 weeks, 24 petit jurors shall be selected and summoned for each week, designating for first and second week—where the act does not arrive in time, the sheriff shall select and summons.

An act to amend the act entitled an act regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace.

Sec. 1s. In debt on assumpsit over \$50 and under \$100, may be commenced before justice of the peace or in the circuit court, at the option of plaintiff—If before justice of the peace, and appeal taken to the circuit court, may be taken by appeal &c. to the supreme court—This provision not applicable to sums under \$50. In appeals from justices of peace, court shall tax costs as may appear just and reasonable.

2d. Judgment of justices of peace may be opened in ten days after judgment upon payment of costs and giving security for the payment of judgment which may be recovered. Plaintiff to be notified of time for new trial six days—Stay of execution from the first judgment. If plaintiff does not reside in the county, written notice of ten days shall be left with the Justice.

3d. Appeal by either party, agreeably to the 17th section of act of the 30th of January 1824. Justice cause transcript &c. to be delivered to clerk in twenty days after appeal; clerk file and docket

the same. Appellant failing to prosecute, to pay ten per cent on amount of judgment, to be taxed and included in the execution by the Justice. The 13th section and so much of the 17th as comes within purview of this act, repealed.

4th Upon appeal from Justice of peace to circuit court, appeal may be taken to supreme court for sums above \$50, as if suit originally commenced in circuit court.

5th Justice peace removing out of township, town, or county seat where elected, shall vacate his office.

6th On judgments above \$50, upon entering security, stay of execution 150 days.

7th. On appeals from justice of peace, no attorneys fee shall be charged either party.

8th. Plaintiff file before issuing process, or three days before trial a concise statement of injury done, or file account or note, &c. defendant file, before trial, statement or evidence of defence—and both parties shall be confined to such statements, &c. but either party may amend by permission of the justice. Such statement, account, &c. shall be certified by the justice on appeal, and not substantially varied from.

9th. On judgments in the circuit court upon appeals from justice peace of \$20 and upward, exclusive of interest & costs, supersedeas may be granted by judge of supreme court, as in other cases; if judgment be under \$50, the supreme court shall not have jurisdiction unless upon supersedeas granted by the judge.

10th Justice peace keep record book of list of fines, and file a copy thereof with the board of justices on the first day of every session.

11th Clerk of board record said lists, make two copies, one for prosecuting attorney, and the other for the county seminary trustees. Clerk or justice failing, may be fined not less than \$20, by indictment, &c. and justice making a false return, guilty of perjury.

12th Attorney at law holding a commission of a justice of peace, shall not appear before another justice, or upon appeals in the circuit court within his own county.

An act respecting the Knox county Seminary.

Circuit court of Knox to appoint seven Trustees for her Seminary, and supply vacancies—majority transact business—same powers, &c. as in the act approved January 31st, 1824.

A Joint Resolution of the General Assembly relative to the purchasers of the Public Lands.

Requesting congress to authorize persons who have forfeited to re-possess themselves, upon making payments, &c.

(To be concluded next week.)

Extract of a letter from ALFRED H. POWELL, Esqr. a representative in Congress, from Virginia, dated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1826.

“A messenger arrived in the City last night with despatches from our minister to England, and bearing a treaty, by which our differences with that government, in relation to the slaves carried off during the late war, are terminated satisfactorily. They have conceded our full demand, as it is said and believed. It is also believed that the same messenger is the bearer of communications from Mr. Gallatin, in relation to the West India trade; a subject full of difficulty and of great interest to the commerce of our country. The contents are of course not known. There is no subject of interest before Congress at present, nor will much be done before the New Year, except by the Committees.”—Winch Virg.

From the Rochester Album.

Bell’s Weekly Messenger of the 2d ult. observes—“Much of the occasional misery of the manufacturing poor in England arises from a rate of living and a mode of food, which, in no country in the world, can permanently be afforded to the great body of the people. The use of tea, and the use of malt liquors, are quite peculiar to the English poor, and while these habits continue, they must occasionally be subject to great distress.”

Little does this intelligent London editor know of “the mode of food,” which the great body of the people enjoy, and are likely to possess for a very long time to come. Among us, those whom we denominated the poor, can, universally, obtain tea and malt liquor, and other articles which they much prefer. The abundance exhibited on the tables even of the humblest dwellings, particularly in the Western region, would amaze a speculator like the one quoted above. We have heard of an Irish emigrant laborer, dictating a letter to a friend at home, who directed his amanuensis to say positively that he had meat once a day. “Why, man,” remarked the penman, “you get

it three times.”—“True,” replied the other—but they would never believe that, in the land of plenty.”

South Carolina—The resolution for appropriating \$10,000 for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Jefferson, has passed the Legislature of South Carolina with enthusiasm! We honor the State who honors the benefactors of their country. She has the right to say to her sister States, “Go thou, and do likewise.” But, in what emphatic terms would she speak to Virginia?

The following are the particulars of this interesting event:

To the Editors, dated

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Dec. 1826.

Immortal honor to South Carolina! I have just time to state that the Legislature have adopted, with noble enthusiasm, the resolutions of the Hon. John Ramsay, relating to the relief of the family of the illustrious Jefferson, the patriarch of republicanism, and the pride of his country. Ten thousand dollars, in six per cent. stock, has been appropriated for this purpose. The prime mover of the measure was the Hon. John Ramsay, who preface his preamble and resolutions with a few feeling and forcible remarks. He was seconded by the Hon. J. L. Wilson, late Governor of the State, who addressed the Senate, with great emotion and eloquence in their favor. Messrs. Huger and Grinke rose on the same side of the question, and spoke with great effect. The vote of the Senate was enthusiastic in favor of the resolutions.

A message was immediately sent to the House of Representatives. Mr. H. G. Nixon rose and electrified the House with one of the most overwhelming appeals I ever heard. Immediately after Mr. Nixon concluded, the question was put, and the acclamation in its favor was enthusiastic and unanimous—this was followed by reiterated bursts of applause from all sides of the House. It is to be hoped that other states will catch the magnanimous impulse, and unite in this great object.

COMMUNICATION—The citizens of Vincennes, on this evening at 6 o’clock, are respectfully so invited to meet at the house of Gen. H. L. Laskie, for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to the celebration of the birth day of the illustrious Washington.

MARRIED—On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Saml. T. Scott, ALFRED G. LAGOW, Esq. to Miss SARAH KUYKENDALL, both of this place.

DIED—In this place on the 31st ult. after a painful and lingering illness, Miss LOUISA RUBLE, daughter of Henry Ruble, Esqr.

“She pass’d as ’twere in smiles from earth to Heaven.”

Library Notice,



ALL persons indebted to the Vincennes Library, are hereby notified, that unless complete payment is made to the subscriber, on, or before the first day of March next, their accounts will be placed in the hands of S. Hill, Esq. for collection.

J. C. S. HARRISON, Librarian.

February 7, 1827.

1-3t

Executor’s Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Spencer, (late of Gibson county, Indiana) deceased, are requested to settle the same immediately; persons having demands on said estate are requested to present them soon.

HOLLY CRAWFORD, Exor.

January 27, 1827.

1-3t

Fruit Trees for Sale, and Land to Rent

THE subscriber, living in Washington Township, Knox county, will rent out a cabin, with 20, 30, or 40 acres of first rate ground for corn.—He has for sale two or three thousand good YOUNG APPLE TREES.

SAMUEL THOMPSON.

February 7, 1827.

1-3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the BLACK-SMITHS’ BUSINESS, under the firm of SMITH & THOMPSON, was dissolved on the 24th day of this inst by mutual consent. The concerns of the partnership will be settled by N. SMITH—to whom all indebted to Smith & Thompson, are requested to make payment.

NICHOLAS SMITH.

FRANCIS THOMPSON.

January 26, 1827.

51-3t

THE business will be continued at the old stand, by N. SMITH—and he hopes by attention to business, to deserve a share of patronage from his friends, and a generous public.

N. S.