

received from the Governor of Alabama, the enclosed resolutions of the legislature of that State, approving the conduct of Andrew Jackson, and recommending his re-election as President of the United States.

I have great pleasure in laying before you, for your consideration, this evidence of increased confidence in our beloved Chief Magistrate.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. STOKES.

Mr. Sawyer introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted in the House of Commons, by a vote of 97 against 9:

Be it therefore Resolved, &c. That Andrew Jackson is entitled to the approbation of this General Assembly, for the firm and sound exercise of his constitutional privilege in the rejection of the Maysville Turnpike Road Bill, and others of a similar character.

Resolved, That the general policy and prominent measures of the present Administration meet the approbation and support of this General Assembly.

Resolved, That the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the elevated station he now occupies so honorably to himself and so useful to the country, is an object, under existing circumstances, peculiarly to be desired and highly necessary to preserve the harmony and promote the interest of this Union.

Resolved, further, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons, and be transmitted by the Governor of the State to the President of the United States.

In the Senate, the subjoined resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that the confidence which the citizens of this State reposed in the wisdom and patriotism of Andrew Jackson, and which induced them to yield him their almost undivided support at the last Presidential election, remains unimpaired, and has been increased by the general course of policy which he has pursued in the administration of the Government.

Resolved, further, That the Governor of this State transmit one copy of these resolutions to President Jackson, one copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the Governors of the several States.

THE PRESIDENCY

The *Globe*, of the 22d ult. closes an article on the subject of the Presidency, with this declaration:

"We are permitted to say, that, if it should be the will of the nation to call on the President to serve a second term in the Chief Magistracy, he will not decline the summons."

This declaration is alike authentic and explicit, and will be received with pleasure by an overwhelming majority of the American people. The President will not refuse to serve a second term. The opposition will now be able to form an accurate opinion of "the prospect before them." Whether this intelligence will have any influence on the future course of Mr. Clay, remains to be seen; but, we are confident that his intelligent friends will view it as decisive of the fate of their leader.

The announcement of the *Globe* will also convince the opposition journalists, that they need not give themselves any farther trouble, with respect to the relative claims of the Vice President and Secretary of State, for at least four years to come.

DANIEL WEBSTER, is nominated in the second number of the *Nashville Herald*, as a suitable person to be supported by the friends of Mr. Clay for the office of Vice President. The *Focus* concurs in the views of the *Herald*, and, in effect, approves the nomination of Mr. Webster. Clay and Webster, then, are to lead the Monocratic Party!

Louisville Pub. Adv.

The king of the Netherlands may perhaps find it impracticable to act as umpire in settling the question of our northeastern boundary—and thus it may, to our great inconvenience, remain undecided yet a considerable time. On this account we are the more rejoiced that we have succeeded in the negotiation for a restoration of the direct trade with the British West Indies.—The course of this affair has shown that there exists a friendly feeling between the two countries, and upon the manifestation of this disposition we rely as the most efficient means of settling all litigated matters. Nations, like individuals, find it more easy to adjust the most complicated matters with their friends, than the simplest ceremonial with their enemies. There needs nothing but mutual distrust to produce a war with any two contiguous nations—and there can be no differences too great to be adjusted by mutual good will.—We regard the policy which cherishes defiance and hatred between nations, as murderous and diabolical—and consider the manifestation of such sentiments a complete disqualification for any office which would bring them into action. We have given no opinion of the value of the direct trade itself. Some of the papers assert that it was more lucrative while indirect. If so, we presume that those who choose to make a circuitous voyage, may still do

so. But no array of figures would ever convince us that it is of little importance to have the trade with such important colonies as direct as we can get it.

We anticipate, with great delight, the establishment of confidence and cordiality between the two nations most fitted by their education and habits, as well as their language, for mutual esteem. We desire no entangling diplomacy of the old school—but we do long for the removal of all the obstructions which have been thrown in the way of our intercourse—and not the least of these is the distrust which a few unworthy scribblers on both sides have been the means of raising between us.

Philadelphia Mail.

EUROPE AND THE U STATES.

The appearance of Europe continues to be revolutionary and distracted.—France, we fear, is far from peace; Belgium is yet distracted; Spain and Portugal are still ruled by violence; Germany exhibits signs of commotion; Ireland calls for separation from England—and, even England herself, popular as her king, will be violently agitated. Equal representation—removal of the light tariff upon bread stuffs—an economical administration—and legislative independence to Ireland—would so far as we can see, greatly relieve the present distress and discontent. It cannot be said, however, that these measures would prevent a revolution, for the first of them would be itself a revolution of great importance.

While all these troubles fall heavily & fast upon Europe, we are in peace, plenty and safety! our greatest political evil is the brawling of demagogues with which our papers are filled till we almost nauseate every subject they take as a text for the display of their "high minded patriotism," or "stern republicanism." Indeed, strangers, who do not see that in the body of our society people mind their business, and care for none of these matters which make the business of politicians, might well think us as nearly distracted as the Spanish Americans.

It will be useful to us, often to compare our state with that of Europe—and we shall find cause for such thankfulness to our Heavenly Father, as will lead us to be candid and charitable to one another. If the zeal which is evinced every year in a thousand contests in which no principle is involved, were directed to practical and useful objects, how comfortable a residence in this country would be not only for quiet Americans, but for thousands of Europeans, who would flock hither as a shelter from the storm.—*Id.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

JOSEPH NOURSE.

Our readers have not, we presume, forgotten the prosecution of Joseph Nourse, by the present administration.—He is now eighty years of age. He was appointed register of the treasury by Washington, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office under six successive presidents. But his services of fifty years only qualified him for removal in the eyes of Amos Kendall & Co., and he was first turned out and then vilified and slandered, according to the practice of this enlightened, reforming administration. His health requiring a change of air, he gave notice that he should be absent from home for a short period. He had left Washington but a few days, when an attachment was taken out against his property, at the suit of the United States, his house was entered, his keys and moveables seized, and he was proclaimed a defaulter by every kennel press from the Penobscot to the Sabine. His accounts have since been audited by an order from the circuit court for the District of Columbia, and on the report of the auditor a decree has been entered for eleven thousand dollars over and above all entries against him.—While it is too late to indemnify him for what he has suffered, we hope congress will not allow him to be cheated out of his money; and we also hope that the public will not forget his practical commentary upon the boasted reforms of this precious administration.

REMARKS.

The above is a copy from the New York Commercial Advertiser, and is worthy of special notice. The facts of the case we believe to be as follows:

The register of the treasury was charged, as register, with the disbursement of the contingent fund of the library of congress, and of the several departments. The labor was chiefly executed in the usual office hours, and by his clerks. He used a part of this fund, acknowledged himself in default, and was superseded in office. He then sent up a claim for commissions. The executive and the head of the department believed that the claim was not only unauthorized, but in positive violation of the law; and a treasury warrant of distress was levied upon his effects. The statement about cruel and hard treatment, we believe to be much exaggerated, if not wholly untrue. We believe our marshal, whatever may be his politics, to be incapable of such conduct.—Mr. Nourse enjoined the proceedings, and the judge has allowed his claim for commission; which, if we understand the case, opens an interminable class of claims for commission, not only without law, but, as we have before said, expressly against law.

If the register is authorized to charge a commission, what separates his case from that of the treasury of the United States, the paymaster-general, and all other agents of the government, charged with the disbursement of public money? We much mistake the character of the American people, if they do not arrest that class of judicial legislation, which opens the treas-

ury to judicial construction. We believe that the present register never entertained an idea that he was entitled to commissions; and none can suppose that it was in the contemplation of congress to allow it. The question merits, as we hope it will receive, the attention of congress. We learn that Mr. Nourse contends that the decision of the judge is final; and that, of course, no appeal can be had.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

Since the above was in type, I have been advised that an appeal has been taken.

Several of the papers have lately said, in reference to the Parisian editors, that it was necessary to have either legal or moral restraints for the press. The same thing might be said, with the same truth and the same wisdom, of any class of men whatever. And not only of classes, but of individuals. They are the us who could be trusted if the legal, social and the moral restraints were removed from us.—*Phil. Mail.*

Commission AND STORAGE AGENCY.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public generally that he still continues the COMMISSION AND STORAGE BUSINESS, at his Old Stand, NORTH WEST CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS. In addition of his former stock, he has received a

Handsome Assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF White Red and Green Flannels Black and Drab Lion Skin Cassinets and New Style Calicoes Colored Brown and Bleached Domestic

GENTLEMEN'S FINE HATS AND CAPS

A few cases of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Boys' Shoes

GROCERIES.

Tanners Oil first quality Sperm Oil & Mackerel 30 Barrels Whiskey Nails Assorted

LIQUORS

of every description, and of the best quality, always on hand by the

Wholesale or Retail.

—ALSO—

TEAS, Coffee and SUGAR

TOGETHER with several other articles, he will sell very low for cash or Produce of any kind

WILLIAM MIEURE.

Vincennes, Nov. 1830 41-4f

NEW GOODS. HARRON & MUNN

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have received, and are now opening, a general assortment of merchandise, among which will be found Superfine Black, Blue, Olive, Brown and Green Cloths—very superior brown & light-blue cassinets Red, White and Green Flannels—Rose Mackinaw and Point Blankets—Super Black Italian Lustrings—Silk and Tulle Velvets—Bombazets, Plaid, Cambrics—Calicoes, Gloves, Hosiery, Fashionable Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, Leghorn Bonnets, Fancy Soaps, Cologne Water, Silk and Marseilles Vestings, Brown and Bleached Domestic, Prunella, Morocco and Mens' Leather Shoes—Fine and Common Hats, &c. &c. together with an assortment of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Castings, Fresh Groceries and Queensware, they are determined to offer at the lowest rates for cash or merchantable produce of any kind.

They take this opportunity of informing the customers of the Vincennes Steam Mill that in future that establishment will be under the immediate management of one of the firm; and they hope that their invariably disposition to accommodate will ensure them a share of public patronage.

The highest market price for Wheat, Corn and Saw-logs. December 25, 1830 47-4f

CASH FOR PORK.

The highest price in CASH, will be paid for corn fed PORK.

Tanning & Currying.

Wanted—Two Apprentices to the TANNING and CURRYING business. JOHN WISE. Vincennes, Nov. 1830 40-4f

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HAVE obtained administration upon the estate of Roswell Richmond, late of Knox county, deceased; and have taken and returned a true and perfect inventory and appraisement thereof, according to law. And from my present information, I believe the estate will not be sufficient to pay the debts against it. MARY RICHMOND, Adm'r. Vincennes, Jan. 27, 1831 51-5t

WABASH INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOOKS will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in the Wabash Insurance Company, at the counting room of Messrs. Burtch & Heberd, in Vincennes, on Monday the 7th day of February, and will be kept open for two weeks from that date. A bondance will be given each day, from 10 to 2 o'clock, by the commissioners.

SAMUEL SMITH, WM BURTCH, JOHN WISE

January 24, 1831 51-4t

NOTICE.

WE earnestly request those indebted to us, whose notes are now due, and those who have book accounts unsettled to call and pay the same without delay

COTTON,

Picked or in the seed—or merchantable PORK.

We have on hand a well selected, and assorted, stock of

GOODS

which will be sold low for CASH, or exchanged for the above named articles. REYNOLDS & BONNER. Vincennes Dec. 11. 1830 44-4f

MEDICINE, Surgery and Midwifery.

DOCTOR HENRY DAVISON MEMBER of the College of Surgeons of London, Licentiate of the Lying-in Hospital of Glasgow, Scotland, begs leave to tender to the inhabitants of Vincennes and its vicinity, his professional services. He may be found at all times (except when absent on the business of profession) at his room in the house of Mr. George Davis, Water street; his charges shall be moderate—and he confidently hopes that his capacity may entitle him to the confidence of those who may call on him. Vincennes, Dec. 16 1830 45-4f

STATE OF INDIANA, Knox County.

KNOX CIRCUIT COURT, SEPTEMBER TERM 1830.

Thomas Rambo, vs His Creditors

On application for the Insolvency Act.

HOMAS RAMBO, by General A. W. Johnston, his attorney, presented his petition with the accompanying schedule, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this state,—which being read, on motion, it was ordered that a supersedeas do issue to the sheriff, to release said Rambo from his custody—that the said applicant enter into bond in the sum of fifty dollars with David Webb his security, for the prosecution of his application—and that the pendency of said application be advertised in the Western Sun, a paper published in Vincennes, for sixty days successively previous to the second day of the ensuing term, at which time this application is set for hearing, and to which time the same is continued

A copy—Attest For HOMER JOHNSON, Clerk D. C. JOHNSON, D C C C K K January 19, 1831 50-

KNOX CIRCUIT COURT, MARCH TERM, 1830.

John C. Reiley agent for Martin Reiley

vs

Michael Burns and Eleanor his wife, Michael Connaway and Mary his wife, and John O'Brien and Juanna O'Brien, heirs at law of James J. O'Brien, deceased.

On petition for partition of real estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of the next ensuing term of the Knox circuit court, to be holden at Vincennes on the first Monday of March next, I shall move the said court to appoint commissioners to make a partition of all that certain tract of land containing one hundred acres, and known by the number two hundred and eleven, (211) in the Donation.—Also one hundred acres known by the Survey number one, (1.)—Also town lot in the borough of Vincennes, and designated on plat number nineteen (19.)—between the proprietors thereof, the above named Martin, and Michael and Eleanor, Michael and Mary, and John, Margaret and Juanna.

JOHN C. REILEY, agent for Martin Reiley. January 12, 1831. 49-

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the estate of Andrew Claycombe, late of Knox county, dec'd., is insolvent—that the subscriber the administrator, has filed his complaint in the probate court of Knox county claiming the settlement of such estate as insolvent; and that all creditors, who do not come in and present their claims before the determination of the court thereon, will be postponed.

JAMES H. COOK, Adm'r of A. Claycombe, dec'd. January 23, 1831 51-5t

LOST

ON Thursday, between Col. Snapp's and Elias Beadle's saw mill, an axe, stamped with J. B. D.; and any person who will find said axe and return it to the subscriber, will receive the thanks of

A. D. SCOTT.

January 3, 1831

52-3t

THE REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE, Worthington.

BY and with the consent of the Reformed Medical Society of the U. States, the new Reformed Medical Institution has been located in Worthington, an interesting and flourishing town on the Whetstone river, eight miles north of Columbus, on the Northern Turnpike. This state has been chosen, because it presents the greatest advantages to facilitate the researches of the botanical student—the country around it abounding with every variety of medical plants; and the situation being the most healthy and delightful in the western country—and because the occupancy of the large college edifice, together with the ground of every variety of soil for an extensive botanical garden, has been presented to us by the board of trustees of Worthington college.

There will be attached to the institution, a dispensary for analyzing and preparing vegetable medicines; and an infirmary, where persons from the neighborhood, or a distance, laboring under fevers, consumptions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, gravelly ulcers, fistulas, cancers, &c. &c. will be successfully treated, without bleeding, mercury or the knife, and from which the student will acquire a correct knowledge of the nature, operation and superior efficacy of vegetable agents in removing disease.

The necessity for such an institution of this kind, in the west, to be under the direction of competent professors, is strikingly evident. It is an institution that is designed to concentrate, and disseminate, all the knowledge and discoveries of doctors of medicine and empyrics, sages, and savages; and that will demonstrate to the student and the sick that vegetables alone, afford the only rational, safe, and effectual means of removing diseases, without impairing the constitution, or endanger life or limb. That the present system of practice, which treats diseases of every form with metallic minerals, the lancet, or the knife, is dangerous or inefficient—the lamentable facts which every day present too fully illustrate. Nor is this truth more clearly exhibited, than the fact that vegetable substances alone, are void of danger, and powerfully efficient when administered; a preference to the success of our New-York infirmary, and the success of ignorant botanical physicians, proves this fact.

The college and infirmary will be opened the first week in December, where students from all parts may enter and complete their medical education, and where persons laboring under every species of disease shall receive prompt and faithful attention.

The course of study to be pursued, and which will be taught according to the OLD and the REFORMED systems, by Lectures, Recitations, Examinations, and suitable text books, is, 1st. Anatomy and Physiology. 2. Old and Reformed Surgery. 3. Theory and Practice of Medicine. 4. The old and improved system of Midwifery, with the diseases of women and children. 5. Materia Medica, with practical and general Botany. 6. Medical and Botanical Chemistry and Pharmacy. 7. Stated Lectures on collateral Science—Moral and Mental Philosophy—Phrenology—Medical Jurisprudence—Comparative anatomy, Medical history, &c.

By attending this institution, the student will acquire a correct knowledge of the present practice of physicians—a knowledge of the use, and abuse, of Minerals, the Lancet, Obstetrical Forceps, and the knife, and a knowledge of the new and improved system, that supersedes their use, with tenfold more safety and success. There will be no specified time to complete a course of study;—whenever the student is qualified he may graduate and receive a Diploma—some will pass in one year, others will require more.

REQUISITIONS FOR ADMISSION.

1. A certificate of a good moral character. 2. A good English Education.

TERMS.—The price of qualifying a person to practice, including a Diploma, and access to all the advantages of the Institution, will be \$150 in advance, or \$75 in advance, and \$100 at the close of his studies.—Every advantage given, and some allowance made to those in indigent circumstances. Board will be had at \$1.00 per week, and books at the western city prices.

Every student on entering Worthington college will become an honorary member of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States from whom he will receive a Diploma, and Annual Report of all the doings and discoveries of its different members, and be entitled to all its constitutional privileges and benefits.

*Those wishing further information will please address a letter (post paid) to Col. G. H. Griswold, or the undersigned, and it shall receive prompt attention.

Students and others had better beware of the slanders of the present physicians, who know no more about our institution, than they do about Botanical Medicine.

J. STEELE, President.

Worthington, G. O. C. 1, 1830.

NOTE.—Editors publishing the above Circular fifty-two times, shall receive as compensation, a certificate entitling the bearer to tuition gratis, or an equivalent to that sum (\$150) in medicine, advice or attendance, from us or any member of our society. Those publishing it 26 times, to half that compensation. Such editors in the west as published the N. York Circular one year, by giving the foregoing twelve insertions, can send their student to this institution, and he shall be accepted.

November 27, 1830. 42-1y

NOTICE. WHEAT, CORN, FLAX SEED, OR SAW LOGS.

will be gladly received in payment for debts at this office.

INDENTURES for Apprentices for sale at this office.