

hands of H. Johnson, clerk c. o. c. o., ready to pay over six dollars fifty cents. August 5th, the application of Dr. E. McNamee and others, that a room should be appropriated, in the seminary building, for the "Thespian corps" was rejected; play acting not being considered an essential part of a classical or a useful education.

January 22, 1831.—Andrew Gardner and John F. Snapp, trustees elect to supply the vacancies of Andrew Armstrong and Hiram Decker, were sworn and took their seats as members of the board.

A committee of three members are appointed to superintend the schools—preserve order—redress grievances—& report to the board as necessity may require.

The long standing and much litigated claim of Claudius G. Brown, against the institution, has been finally disposed of by a legislative proceeding, directing its payment out of the "college fund;" thus completely exonerating the seminary & county from this *stumbling block*.

The treasurer has received as per report, 5 Jan. 1829, \$149 22 On 5th July, 1830, 62 Aug. 1830, of clerk c. o. c. o. 6 50

\$217 72

He has paid out, by order of the board, as follows: i. e.

J. C. S. Harrison's order 5 Jan. 1829, for money paid by him to T. Perrin, for repairs, Gardner and Moore, allowance by old board, on 20th September, 1823,

Thos. Bishop, 2d Feb. for balance of his account for repairs previous to present board,

G. W. Johnston's order 2d March, for services as secretary,

Same 1st June, for investigating and reporting on S. T. Scott's conduct,

Same 5th July, 1830, for services as secretary, stationary furnished, and postage,

J. C. Holland in part of his order of 22d Jan. 1831, for disbursements in repairs, (821 14)

J. L. Colman, same date, for repairs,

Treasurer's services, in receiving, receiving, and paying out, &c. say on \$207, 3 pr. ct.

6 21

213 19

Balance in treasurer's hands, \$4 53

Note—The balance on John C. Holland's order is sixty-nine dollars eighty cents; and John Moore's order for carpenter's work, and now payable, is \$20 37; J. N. Aiken for glass, plastering, &c. the S. W. room below, \$95; and John Green for plastering, eight dollars; to be paid when fines may come in. Thus making the present debts and demands against the institution one hundred and ninety nine dollars twenty six and a half cents, deducting the balance in the treasurer's hands, leaves one hundred and ninety four dollars seventy three and a half cents, (besides something due our secretary, for his services as such, and as a lawyer,) as the arrear dues of the seminary.

It may be inquired, why was not this report made at an earlier period, and it repeated? to which I answer:

1st. That sometime after the organization of the present board of seminary trustees, nothing was done upon which a report could be predicated, as in any manner instructive or satisfactory to the public.

2d. Specious appearances, though a musing, are not always instructive; and a man somely dressed up report, without substance, would but have troubled your clerk, encumbered your records, and disquieted the public mind.

3d. When a subject has intrinsic merit, or no embellishment is necessary to insure its public reception. And as to our seminary, a place intended for general instruction, need any thing be said in its favor? If so, I feel at a loss at what period of time to begin, and when to end with its merited encomium. But now, that it is in successful operation by two different schools kept therein, both of which bid fair to afford tuition upon moderate terms; it gives me a high degree of pleasure to discharge my duty to the public; and I humbly request that this report may be received, spread upon your records, and published by your orders in one or both of the public newspapers printed in Vincennes.

Very obediently,
JACOB KUYKENDALL,
Treasurer.

Vincennes, February 10, 1831.

EXTRACTS

From the Circular of Mr. Hendricks of Washington City, March 2, 1831.

Appropriation for the Cumberland road in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, have passed

These are one hundred thousand dollars for Ohio; seventy five thousand dollars for Indiana, and sixty six thousand dollars for Illinois. It is proposed to go on with the grading and bridging in Indiana with a view of putting the whole road as soon as possible, in a condition to be useful.

The great Indian question of the south may be considered at rest. The ratification of the Choctaw treaty leaves little with which to keep up public ex-

citement. The tribes of the south, strange as the statement may appear, have for years been transferring themselves, of their own accord, west of the Mississippi; and the tribe just named, has, since the formation of the treaty last summer, been removing in great numbers. It is believed, that of the Choctaws, say seventeen thousand, about five thousand have already gone, and a large portion of the residue have since been making preparations to go. The treaty with them is very liberal, and in other times, would no doubt have been objected to, on account of its weight upon the treasury. Individual reservations are guaranteed to those who choose to stay, and ample provision is made for those who wish to go. A treaty with the Chickasaws has also been entered into, but has not yet been submitted to the senate. It is based on the condition, that exploring parties of that tribe, delegated to examine the country proposed to be given in exchange, shall favorably report. These two tribes will soon settle west of the Mississippi. A part of the Creeks has already gone, in virtue of treaties made with them several years back, and the Cherokees, the only remaining tribe in the southern states, have also been going westwardly for some time past.

Those of the Cherokees already settled west of the Mississippi, are said to be in a flourishing condition. They inhabit a delightful country, abundant in all the necessities of life, and near the far famed salt region of the west. The Cherokees are supposed to be in number about fifteen thousand and the general condition of those west, is said to be greatly superior to those east of the river.

The law of last session for the removal of the Indians, when they should be willing to go, has been liberally censured, as well as those who sustained it. And although it only appropriated half a million, it has been so often associated with wild calculations, that thousands have no doubt received the impression, that it contained the appalling sum of more than twenty millions. Our own legislature had frequently approved the policy of the government, in the Indian removal question, but this was either denied, or admitted to refer to their removal on principles totally different from those of the act spoken of.

In the memorial of the general assembly, of February, 1830, just one year ago, there is the following language:

"To endeavor to avert from the Potawatamies and Miamies the fate which has attended many of their kindred tribes, is a duty sanctioned by a regard for the national reputation, and by every humane and philanthropic consideration. "As the best means of accomplishing so desirable a result, and securing the happiness of the aboriginal race, your memorialists respectfully and earnestly urge the adoption of measures to induce the Indians within the state to abandon, from choice, those narrow forests where they now acquire but a precarious and scanty subsistence, and to emigrate to the country west of the Mississippi, which is much better adapted to their wants and to their habits.

The benevolent and patriotic views and recommendations of the president of the United States on this subject, of which they tender their cordial approbation, render it unnecessary for our memorialists to offer arguments in detail."

It has been a fit subject for political excitement, in which politicians led the van, while an array of the best men, and the best feeling followed in the rear. That excitement is indeed dying away, but so great is it still, that our tables have been loaded with petitions and remonstrances, protesting against the law, and requesting its repeal, denouncing the treaty, and petitioning the senate that it might not be ratified; when if this law had been repealed, and the treaty rejected, starvation inevitably awaited the Indians. So general has been the wish, and so loudly expressed on the part of this tribe, that the treaty should be ratified, that party feeling in a great measure gave way, and the journals of the senate, shew but twelve votes in the negative. Humanity demanded the ratification, and will rejoice at the result. The laws of Georgia and some of the other states are cruel towards the Indians, then surely any legislative provision which enables them to get away from those laws, and which makes their condition better than it ever was before, must meet the approbation of all.

The law of last session has been censured, as having for its object a total change of our policy towards the Indians; as authorizing individual contracts with them instead of treaties, through authorized chiefs; contracts, which were not to be submitted to the senate for ratification, and to any amount, however enormous, beyond the appropriation. Those who voted for the law have been arraigned before the American people for these unheard of exertions of legislative power, and of cruelties towards the Indians. They could only say that nothing of the kind was intended or authorized, and that nothing of the kind would be done. The occasion has passed by. The Cherokees have refused to treat, and the law is to them a dead law. The Choctaws have treated and the treaty has been submitted to the senate, for the sanction of that body. Instead of an expenditure of twenty-four millions, the

appropriation of half a million is only in part expended.

These things being so, the conclusion is not to be resisted, that false alarms have been sounded, and that the people have been deceived. I have changed no opinion for the last ten years on the Indian question. I voted for the law of last session, and every subsequent reflection justifies the deed. I do not approve of the legislation of the southern states on this subject; but a difficulty now exists, and it seems better to settle the difficulty, by the removal of the Indians, with their consent, than by arraying the power of the federal government against that of the states. It is said that the president has power to protect the Indians in the rights secured to them by treaties. Grant this: but whenever the United States have to be enforced, at the same time, in several of the states by the military arm of the government, then farewell to the Union. This is a crisis which has never arisen in the government. When it shall come, it may emphatically be said that the days of the republic are numbered.

Foreign News.

POLAND

The accounts from Warsaw are to the 21st January. They announce the resignation of the dictator; but it does not appear that this event is calculated to dispirit the Poles; on the contrary there was reason to believe that he was becoming unpopular, from an impression that he was in the interest of the emperor—the chances of accommodation between whom and his late subjects, are very much diminished. The emperor, it is said, has detained the members of the Polish deputation, and has made them prisoners in his palace. The knowledge of this fact will not serve his cause in Poland. The Courier fears that the Poles are ill provided for the coming contest; but if the national enthusiasm be so great as pretended, the emperor may find cause to regret his violence—for let them only resist a first attack, and something may happen elsewhere to favor the revolution.

The last letters from Berlin say, that all hope of an amicable adjustment between Poland and Russia is at an end.—On the 7th instant general Woyezynski reviewed five thousand of the national guard of Warsaw, of whom three thousand were in complete uniform.

According to the Warsaw Gazette, the Russian troops have orders to be ready to cross the Polish frontier on the 25th instant. Count Diebitsch had already joined the army.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

We have been politely informed by a passenger in the ship Wanderer, from Vera Cruz, with files of the Censor, a daily paper published at Vera Cruz, up to the 18th ultimo. They are in the hands of a friend for translation, and whatever is found of sufficient interest, will appear in our next paper. The news of Guerrero's apprehension and imprisonment, reached us some days ago; it now appears that he has been executed. We have seen a letter dated at Mexico, the 17th of February, from which we have been kindly permitted to make the following interesting extract:

"General Guerrero was executed at Oaxaca, on the 14th instant, and in consequence of this decisive measure, many of his party have espoused the cause of the existing government; and we have no doubt but our revolutionary troubles are at an end; at least we hope so. Alvarez is the only leading man now under arms, and the exhausted state of his resources will soon compel him to abandon his important posts. Since the news of Guerrero's execution reached Mexico, the city has exhibited a continual scene of festivity. The bells of the cathedral and the convents have been in constant motion for many hours."

INSURRECTION IN MARTINIQUE

New-York, March 7. At a late hour we received Martinique papers to the 16th of February, from which we have translated the following:

On the 13th of February, an insurrection broke out among the negroes—They had fired the town, a part of which was reduced to ashes. A large number had been apprehended, and many of the ring leaders were shot. Their plea was that, that as the French had obtained their freedom in France, they determined to follow their example.

The United States' Telegraph publishes a very interesting letter, concerning the taking of Algiers by the French, from a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, whose opportunities of obtaining the most accurate information on the subject to which it relates, says the Telegraph, have been many and uninterrupted. The writer states that there is no doubt that the city of Algiers was sold to the French by the Dey. (Hussien Pacha,) and that the price of it was two millions of dollars, and an immense quantity of jewels, and other articles, which he was allowed to take away with him. It is not known to any person, not even the Dey himself, how much he is worth; but it is believed he is the richest private individual in the world. This is certain, that the French could only remit to Foulon from Algiers the comparatively small amount of \$16,000,000, out of \$150,000,000, which sum was

known to have been, not long before, in the treasury. That there had been great plundering, chiefly by the Dey and the party faithful to him; and that it is equally certain he had long been preparing himself to remove with his wealth. He has formed a connexion with the Jews at Leghorn, where he intends to establish a banking house; and notwithstanding all this, such is his cupidity, he intends to apply to the French Government for a pension! He attempts to keep up the pretensions of a prince; but were it not for his enormous wealth, he would be considered very little better than a pedlar.

Portfolio.

QUESTION OF WAR IN EUROPE.

It seems to be generally the opinion that war in Europe will grow out of the insolent "Manifesto" of the emperor Nicholas. The following extracts may be taken as a sample of the general tone of the European liberal press:

From the *Liverpool Journal*, Jan. 15.

It doubts if a dreadful convulsion hitherto existed, they are now dissipated. The crisis in the affairs of Europe may be considered as already come. A general war is certain and inevitable—If credit can be given to the reports current in Paris, the fearful struggle on the plains of Poland has commenced—the sword is even now drawn—when it will be sheathed, or under what circumstances, none can tell.

We have said that a general war is inevitable; and a glance at the position in which the affairs of Europe at present stand, will be sufficient to bear us out in the opinion. The manifesto of the emperor Nicholas is decisive of what are the designs of Russia: its despotic nature is, if possible, surpassed by the finished mockery in which the Poles are reminded of the "peace and prosperity" they have enjoyed under the sway of Russia! Submission—unqualified submission—is the command to the Poles. Clemency is promised, to be sure—but it is such clemency as the tiger would extend to his victim. The Poles, therefore, know what they have to expect—they know it by the answer of their envoys—by the language of the manitou—to—and more than all, they know it, alas! by cruel experience. If, therefore, patriotism be not entirely extinct, the whole nation will rise as one man—Even self interest—common policy—will impart one feeling and one common cause to every inhabitant of what once was Poland. Austria foresees this result, and, it is said, is determined to overcome her dislike of Russia, and unite her armies with those of the Autocrat in support of their cherished doctrines of despotism and conquest. Let this occur, and the principle of non intervention is a dead letter. France, prepared at every point, and burning for the encounter, will gladly hail the opportunity afforded to her of succouring the oppressed, and signalizing herself in the cause of freedom. Nation after nation will be drawn into the contest; and over the vast continent of Europe, there will resound one loud and universal cry of "war!" Can England, in such an event, remain a spectator? No!—the thing is impossible.

NEW GOODS.

Marron & Hunter

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 cassimets Red, White and Green Flannels—Rose Mackinaw and Point Blankets—Super Black Italian Lutes—Silk and Tabby Velvets—Bombazets, Plaids, Cambriics—Calicoes, Gores, Hosiery, Fashionable Bonnets and Belt Ribbons, Leghorn Bonnets, Fancy Soaps, Cologne Water, Silk and Marseilles Vestings, Brown and Bleached Domestics, Prunella, Morocco and Mens' Leather Shoes—Fine and Common Hats, &c. &c. together with an assortment of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Castings, Fresh Groceries and Quenware, 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 invariable 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-^{tf}

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-^{tf}

BLANK DEEDS for sale at the W. Sun, office.