

heavily felt here, than elsewhere, of five dollars on each voter. General Jackson, continued Mr. Lane, has been, in like manner, misrepresented in his opinions on internal improvements. His opponents declare that no important measure of internal improvement need be hoped for under the present administration. Yet, soon after tells us of one hundred thousand dollars appropriated for the Cumberland road in Ohio, of seventy-five thousand dollars for the same purpose in Indiana, of sixty-five thousand dollars in Illinois, and of two hundred dollars to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi. When, asked Mr. Lane, under what administration, has so much been done for the states northwest of the Ohio? Mr. Lane spoke of general Jackson's recommendation that some system of internal improvement should be adopted. Hitherto, said he, there has been no system. Mr. Lane dwelt at length on the veto to the Maysville road bill, and Louisville canal. He represented the impropriety of the general government's becoming a party in a corporation, which received its charter from a state government, for the purpose of executing a local work. He dwelt, particularly, on the fact of our being obliged to pay toll on these works, constructed with the money of the people; merely that the corporations might pocket the profits. Mr. Lane passed to the distribution of the surplus revenue.—Spoke of the mode of distribution recommended by general Jackson. He then mentioned over the charges and complaints against the administration, & especially those founded on removals and appointments to office.—Spoke of the necessity of relying on recommendations; and that bad appointments, when they had been made, were owing to these, and not to any caution in the administration. Mr. Lane then spoke of rotation in office. He advocated its propriety on general principles of expediency, and proceeded to say, that the present administration came into office with the knowledge that a large majority expected to see this first principle of our republican institutions, carried into effect.—He dwelt on the necessity of having those in office friendly to the administration. He referred to our own history & that of England, to show that this had been the uniform practice.

Mr. Lane closed by insisting on the necessity of those who would properly represent our wishes; and said that it was due to the administration, which we had hitherto supported, that we should express, by resolutions or otherwise, our satisfaction of the measures it has recommended and pursued.

A committee of five, consisting of Walter Armstrong, George Arnold, Edwin W. Pratt, Warren Tehbes and David V. Cutley, was then appointed to draft and submit resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. After retiring for a short time, the following were reported by the committee and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That reposing entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of ANDREW JACKSON; satisfied with what he has already done, and confident that he will effect still more, in his future administration, we will give him our most cordial support for the next presidency.

Resolved, That the honorable and advantageous adjustment of our foreign relations, is in the highest degree creditable to the administration.

Resolved, That the appropriation of a portion of the *surplus* revenue to the internal improvement, and an equitable distribution of the remainder, are constitutional and expedient.

Resolved, That such portion shall be applied to some clearly defined and comprehensive system of *national* improvement, which should diffuse its advantages equally over the country, and not to be trifled away by appropriations for local and party purposes.

Resolved, That we consider the *veto* on the Maysville road bill, to be in perfect accordance with the foregoing resolutions, and we give to it our approbation and support.

Resolved, That the removal of the Indians, in the manner proposed, is an act of justice to the states and of charity to the Indians; and we confidently hope that our chief magistrate will not be prevented, by the political cant of affected sympathy, from effecting it with wisdom and kindness.

Resolved, That rotation in office is a necessary consequence of our republican institutions, and the only sufficient guarantee to the faithful and energetic performance of official duties.

Resolved, That we view with regret, but without fear, all attempts to disunite the republican party, of which our chief magistrate is deservedly the head.

Resolved, That we will unite in the support of suitable and well qualified persons, friendly to the republican principles of the present administration, for United States, state, and county officers, at the approaching election.

Resolved, That to carry the above resolution into effect, it be recommended to the citizens of each township in this county to select three delegates friendly to the measures of the administration, to meet in convention at Lawrenceburg, on the 4th Saturday in April next, to fix upon a ticket to be supported at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of

this meeting be signed by the president and secretary and published.

JESSE HUNI, President.

JOHN P. DUNN, Secretary.

VIRGINIA RAIL ROAD.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 25.

On Saturday last, the senate of Virginia, by a vote of 17 to 14, passed a bill providing for the construction of a road from Winchester, to some point on the Ohio river to be fixed by the principal engineer. The bill also provides for borrowing on the credit of the state, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to make the improvement, and to appropriate out of the surplus revenue of the fund for internal improvement will be productive of important benefits to the city of Baltimore. Regarding the extensions of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road to the Valley of Virginia as an event which must certainly and speedily follow the completion of the line to Frederick, it is manifest that we shall come in for a large share of the advantages which this new avenue from the Ohio river will confer on the lower sections of the Valley.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 29.

LATEST FROM FRANCE

The ship Cleopatra, captain Holmes, arrived at Boston on Sunday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 9th of February. The latest Paris papers brought by this arrival, says the Courier, are to the 5th, but we have seen those of a later date from Havre, which however, contain no accounts of any important occurrences, except the nomination of the Belgian congress, of the second son of Louis Philippe to the throne of Belgium. In connection with this event, the speculations in the following letter will be read with some interest.—It is from an intelligent merchant of Paris, to a friend of the editor, under date of Feb. 5.

The question of war or peace has been the one of most lively interest in Paris, for the last ten days, and it now appears to be near its termination, as the choice of the duke de Nemours (second son of Louis Philippe) by the Belgian congress as their sovereign, which took place on the 3d, instantly will bring it to a crisis. General Lafayette told me this week that there was danger of opposition from England either to the union of Belgium with France, or of placing a French prince upon the throne; not from the present ministry, but from the aristocracy with Wellington at their head, who might cause the fall of the present cabinet by their clamor against lord Grey and his associates, should they permit the extension of the French power, in which event Wellington would again take the helm, and war was very likely to ensue. Nothing short of a fear of commotions at home, would prevent the powers who were parties to the un-bloody alliance from making a crusade against France—or rather it would be aimed at free governments. But the moment Austria removes the hordes of troops a single post from Lombardy, the whole north of Italy would rise and shake off the Austrian power. The autocrat would have other sections than Poland to quell by force. And Prussia, though least liable to commotions, as her king is a reasonable man, would in her turn heave with the swelling tide, all the Germanic powers be obliged to accede to the popular voice, and grant their subjects free constitutions. Very many persons, I find, are decidedly of opinion that war must ensue from the present state of things, throwing the Belgian question out of sight; but I do not agree with them. If that point is once settled, I think all the powers will have enough to do at home without troubling themselves with their neighbor's affairs; at present the question appears to rest upon a poised, and the weight of a straw, almost, would create a preponderance for or against war.

If the French government accept the offer of the Belgian throne for a French prince, I think there are nine chances out of ten that a general war ensues; but I hope not, though I believe a majority of the French nation would be in favor of supporting the nomination, even at such an expense."

The duke de Nemours, second son of the king of the French, was chosen king of Belgium, by the national congress, on the 3d of February. After a long discussion, on the 1st, 2d and 3d, which turned chiefly on the comparative pretensions of the duke de Leuchtenberg, and the duke de Nemours, it was finally voted to close the discussion and to proceed to the vote. The proceeding was conducted with solemnity and in profound silence. A committee of eight members to count the votes was appointed by lot. They were seated round a table, within the semicircle in front of the tribune. After the votes were received, the urn was emptied upon the table, and one of the members of the committee counted the votes aloud. They were found to be one hundred and ninety-one in number, which corresponded with the number of members present—two being absent from sickness. The committee then proceeded to read the name of each voter, and of the candidate voted for, and to make a list of each. It was found that there were for

The Duke de Nemours, 89 votes,
The Duke de Leuchtenberg, 67,

The archduke Charles of Austria 35
No one having a majority of votes, the congress proceeded to vote again, in conformity with a regulation previously adopted.

On the second ballot there were one hundred and ninety-two votes, viz: for The Duke de Nemours, 97 votes,
The Duke de Leuchtenberg, 74.

The Archduke Charles of Austria 21
The president then proclaimed the duke de Nemours king of Belgium.

The president had scarcely pronounced this decision, when the cry of "Long live the duke de Nemours—long live the king of Belgium," burst forth from all quarters. General joy pervaded the whole people. The cannons poured forth their deep-toned voices, the streets were spontaneously illuminated, and troops of young people perambulated the city, bearing the tri-colored flag, singing "la Patrie," and shouting for Nemours and the king.

The duke de Nemours was born on the 25th of October, 1814, and is of course in the seventeenth year of his age. The Journal des Dessebats of February 6 discusses the question whether the king of the French on the part of his son, ought to accept of this dignity thus conferred upon him by a majority of two votes after a long and angry debate in the national congress. It states some of the obstacles which the young king, at sixteen years of age, would have to encounter, among a divided people, who have their constitution yet to establish, and concludes with the declaration that oreans forbids exposing the young prince, France, and even Belgium to the dangers which would be incurred by an acceptance of the appointment.

The Journal des Dessebats announces in a postscript: "We learn this evening [February 5] in a certain manner, that the king has not accepted the throne of Belgium for the duke de Nemours." General Bernard had arrived in France from the United States.

A private letter from Warsaw of the 25th January informs us, says the Augsburg Gazette, that on the night previous, the diet had declared the absolute independence of Poland and the cessation of the Russian dynasty.

The Berlin Gazette publishes the following extract from a commercial letter dated Warsaw, 20th Jan. "At the setting of the diet yesterday night, the throne of Poland was unanimously declared vacant. According to last accounts from the frontiers hostilities have not yet commenced."

The Polish troops have been placed in Echelon from Brago to Bresz and Kauwen. All is at present tranquil. Since the proclamation of marshal Diebisch, the tri-colored has been substituted for the white cockade.

PARIS, FEB. 6
On the news of the election of the duke de Nemours to the throne of Belgium, the minister of foreign affairs, the British ambassador, and M. Rothschild immediately despatched couriers to London.

The Paris Constitutionnel observes, that it is the opinion of many members of the deputation, that the hesitancy of the government to receive them, is owing to the small majority by which the duke of Nemours was elected. They assert, however, that had the Belgians been certain of the throne's being accepted, the majority would have been immense.

WARSAW, JANUARY 21
At a union of the counsels of war and the national counsels with the deputies of both chambers, the prince Michael Radziwell received one hundred and seven votes, and was elected commander in chief of the army.

Nine different gazettes are published every day; of these the most violent is the Nowa Polaka.

WARSAW, JANUARY 28
Private letters speak in decided language of the unanimity and enthusiasm of the people. The dictator had not been visible for some time; it is reported that he had been seized with mental alienation. Reports were in circulation that hostilities had commenced, and that the Poles were victorious.

BRUSSELS, FEBRUARY 5.
The greatest tranquility prevails.—The proclamation of yesterday, which announced that on the 6th, eighteen thousand loaves with nine thousand francs would be distributed was received by the people with acclamations. Congress is deserted, scarcely a sufficient number of deputies remain to continue the discussion of the constitution. But one desire animates all persons, that of seeing the king whom the nation has just elected. We have been assured (says a Brussels Journal) that the deputation who will wait on the duke de Nemours, will request general Lafayette to accompany the young prince.

People are much deceived, says the Courrier des Pays Bas, if they judge the sentiments of the Belgians by the large minority, which voted against the duke de Nemours. They gave their votes to others, but they have implicitly concurred in his election.

The deputies from Paris were at Belgium on the 8th February, but had not been officially received by the king; it was reported on Change that they would not be admitted to an audience until an answer should have been received from the cabinet of St. James, to a despatch forwarded by a special courier.

Administrator's Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, 38.

THE undersigned Administrator on the estate of Alexander Bruce, deceased, having filed his bill in the Daviess Probate, March Term, 1831, for leave to settle said estate as insolvent, hereby gives notice to all who have claims on said estate, to present them before the determination of the court thereon, or the same will be postponed.

2 NATHAN BASCOM, Adm'r.

9-41

2 A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Muncie, Indiana, the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1831; which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B, C, D, E, F, G, H—George Boon, Esq.; Moses Burnett, Lydia Buckbee, Levi Benis, William P. Caruthers, Daniel D. Condit, John Davis, John W. Davis, John Dougherty, 2. Charles Duffer, Gen Henry French 2, Sep. Gaping, Hugh H. Giles, D. Howard 2, Wm. Hackett, William Huffman,

J. K. L, M, N, R, S, W—Baly Johnston, James Keith, William Kelso, John Long, William McCammon, Allen Nash, G. Reynolds, Samuel Smith, James Watson, E. Phraim West.

ISAAC ONG, Postmaster
Merom, April 1, 1831. 9-31—241

2 A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Princeton, Gibson county, Indiana, the quarter ending on the 31st of March, 1831; which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A B D E H J K L—Thomas Alcorn, William Aston, Thomas Alvis, Andrew Blythe, Parson Butler, William Barker, George Brownlee, Samuel Beasley, Jane Brownlee 2, Elizabeth Barnes 2, Walter Duncan, Peter or John Dosher, Abraham Decker, James Devin, Col Wm Embree, John S. Hitten, Charles Jones, Jas. W. Kell 2, Mason Kirk, John Lansdown, John Lockwood, Daniel H. Lowndes 3.

M N O P R S T V W—William H. McGudgel, William McCormick, John Milburn 2, James Montgomery, Thomas Montgomery, James McNealy, John I. Neely 2, Nancy Ouel, John Phillips, Mathew Polk, Patrick Payne, Henry Reel, Robert Rowl, John Robison, William H. Stockwell, Rev Stephen Strickland, Henson Saunders, John Tribble, James Vanzant, Eliza Vanzant, John Wade, James R. Walters, John Withrow, Maj. J. Woods

JOHN ARBUTHNOT, P. M.

April 1st, 1831. 9-31—541

2 A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Washington, Daviess county, Indiana, the quarter ending on the 31st of March, 1831; which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Felix Atkinson, Morrit Bunnell, George Beard, William R. Crawford, Joseph Cole, Joseph Cunningham, Abner Davis, Alexander English, Catherine Foyle, Solomon Frank, C. Grinsley, John R. Gunile, Hirano A. Hunter, Elisha Heading, Calvin More, David McDonald, Michael Rupert, John Perkins, John Tichener, Joseph Warner, Kinneath Wise, John F. Wallace.

JOHN MURPHY, Postmaster
April 1, 1831. 9-31—241

2 MEDICINE, SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY.

DOCTOR HENRY DAVISON

EMBER 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 his 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

BLACKSMITHING.

J. B. Dunning,

HAS on hand several waggons, which he will dispose of at a reasonable price; also, an assortment of ready made

PLoughs, constantly on hand, and may be had at the store of Messrs. Burtch and Heberd, for cash, or at the shop of the subscriber. Those well laid with steel, at thirty cents per pound—those laid with steel on the heel and point, at twenty five cents. Axes with cast steel edges, from two and a half, to three dollars, according to the size. He is prepared to execute all orders in his line, in the best style, and on the shortest notice.

All persons indebted, are desired to make payment.

JOHN B. DUNNING.

March 16, 1831. 6-1f

2 NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c., suited for the present and approaching season. The above having been purchased on the best terms, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and New York, they are confident their stock presents as many advantages to country Merchants, and others, as any in the City.

TILLAY, SCOTT & CO.

Louisville, March 1, 1831. 5-3m.

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 empirics, 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 treat 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 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