

## THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Coalitionists have always bragged of the large portion of the National debt paid by Mr. Adams while President. Mr. Clay unblushingly told his auditors in his last dinner oration delivered here, that Mr. Adams had paid between 40 and 50 millions of the national debt, when he well knew that he had only paid 25 millions. Yes, this immaculate statesman told the people a palpable falsehood; as he could not be ignorant that the debt was only reduced about 25 millions in four years, by Mr. Adams and himself. Now, of this he made a great boast in the dinner speech aforesaid, although he was aware that the law had provided that 10 millions a year should be appropriated to paying off the debt. But now, when President Jackson has paid off in two years nearly as much as they did in four, there is no merit due to him for this, because the ten millions a year is provided by law for that purpose.

So far as the ten millions go, towards paying interest, and liquidating principal, we acknowledge but little merit is due to any President. But the Coalitionists have not shown that Mr. Adams has paid off the debt to the amount of forty millions during his administration; and it has been proved that General Jackson has paid more than ten millions a year. Until Mr. Clay can show Mr. Adams has paid as much as General Jackson, until he can show that Mr. Adams has paid not only ten millions a year, during his administration, he must allow us to attribute more merit to General Jackson than to Mr. Adams. The fact is, that the law has made it discretionary with the Commissioners, with consent of the President, to pay off more than 10 millions a year, provided there be surplus funds in the Treasury to apply to that purpose; and it is in the exercise of that discretion in which General Jackson's merit is far above Mr. Adams'. For he has not only applied more of the ten millions a year to the payment of the debt than Mr. Adams, but he has applied a large sum of surplus remaining in the treasury, to that purpose; and here we contend for it his services to the country, as respects the debt, are far superior to those of Mr. Adams.

But we would ask, if General Jackson had not put his veto to the Internal improvement bills, and had encouraged the application of the national funds to the projects of Congress, where would the money have come from that would pay the debt? If a stop had not been put to the extravagant career of the ultra internal improvement men, the whole ten millions would have been swallowed up; even that would have been found insufficient, and more debt must have been contracted, instead of paying of the old. But this is not consonant to the principles of the Hero and Statesman. He is determined to extinguish the debt, as he extinguished the more open enemies of his country; and therefore he wisely checked the system of laying out extravagant sums upon internal improvements, which were not national, and which were not essential to the defence of the nation.

[Cin. Adv.]

Washington City, 8th July, 1831.  
To ANDREW JACKSON,  
President of the U. States.

SIR,—In 1816, under the auspices of the illustrious Lafayette, I received from the people of the United States, the favor of serving as an Engineer in the army. From that epoch to this day, I have been employed in the military or organization of the frontiers, and in planning of fortifications destined to their defence; I have also been employed in the framing of projects relating to a general system of roads and canals throughout the Union, and on various other duties connected with military establishments and internal improvements.

The strong sympathy between the Union and my native land, has been to me a powerful incitement to perform my duties to the best of my ability. Should my humble service have repaid partially what I owe to a great people who, on all occasions, has shown to me so much liberality and confidence, I remain conscious, that those services to me bear an honorable place in the estimation of my countrymen in France.

Now, aware that the noble task to which I have been associated is completed within the agency assigned to me; and conscious that the present unsettled state of Europe, and the political dependency of my native country, place me under the moral obligation to tender once more my humble services to France, I beg of you, most respectfully, to accept of my resignation.

The habits of my family raised in this land of peace and happiness; my feelings of devotion towards so many generous and hospitable friends;—my sense of gratitude towards the members of the administration render this determination most painful to me; but it is a sacrifice to which I owe to the cause of this age of turmoil & political struggle. I find, however, a consolation in the hope that my motives will be generously appreciated by the statesman and the patriot, to whom they are most respectfully submitted.

Be so indulgent, sir, as to accept my thanks for the liberal patronage you have constantly bestowed upon me since my arrival in this land of freedom, and to believe in the sentiments of the unaltered gratitude of your most respectful servant.

S. BERNARD, Brig. General.

Washington, July 9, 1831.

GENERAL,—Your letter is received tendering your resignation of the post, to which, fourteen years ago, your own well earned reputation, and the friendship of the most illustrious and beloved of the adopted sons of my country, were your passport. The knowledge of you afforded by your long residence among us, has justified the high expectations created by such an introduction; and it could but be a cause of deep regret to the nation that any circumstances should arise to deprive it of services so highly appreciated. That the regret is greatly enhanced by the nature of the circumstances which impel you to this step, you understand us too well to doubt. You know how strong are our sympathies with every branch of the great family of men struggling for self-government—how deep, with the noble people to whose generous and gallant spirit we were so greatly indebted in our own struggle for this inestimable right. Here, as your observant has satisfied you the "noble task" is done—our independence is beyond doubt or danger; and that any shocks which the cause may be destined to encounter in your native land, will only serve to prove that it rests there on an equally immovable base, is among the most cherished hopes of the people from which you are about to separate.

Rest assured, General, that your motives are understood and appreciated: I release you from the service of my country, under the conviction that in conducting your family from this abode of liberty and peace, to one which the designs of providence may yet destine to be a theatre of strife and turmoil, you are actuated by that love of your native land which ever lives in a sound heart, and that affection for the great cause which characterises the enlightened and uncorrupted minds of the age. With this assurance, accept for yourself and family, my best wishes for the safe return to the bosom of your country, and for the enjoyment of every happiness.

ANDREW JACKSON.

SIMON BERNARD,  
Brigadier General in the service of the U. States.

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON

On the 20th instant, the 94th anniversary of the birth day of the only surviving signer of the declaration of Independence, this venerable man was cheered by the congratulations of many friends who visited him. The President of the United States, in anticipation, appointed it as a time when he would take a brief interval of relaxation, and pay in person the homage due from the Government to one of its illustrious founders.

There is something auspicious to the destinies of the Republic in the prolonged life and exalted character of the man who survives to the present generation, and who remains like a glorious tradition in the midst of another age, to impress upon it a sense of the pure and elevated virtue which characterized the Congress of Patriots who proclaimed the Independence of their country. The survivor of this body is one who most appropriately presents to the world, in his own, our national character. It is assimilated in its noble and simple plainness to his, and we fondly hope it will also resemble him in its protracted, fortunate and successful career.

The venerable Carroll was born to a rich inheritance and hazarded all—his life and independence—in declaring for his country. After the liberty of the people, and the government of their choice was established, he sought none of the public honours or emoluments which it could confer, and contented himself with the enjoyment of that private fortune which he had so disinterestedly risked in the public cause. The growth and prosperity of his country has increased the value of his estate to an immense sum, and while he has preserved the private virtue, the temperance and simplicity of his early life, the influence which surrounds him seems to be a blessing enjoyed by him rather in the dispensation, than in an application to purposes of ostentation. And yet the opulence of Mr. Carroll is a circumstance in which Americans may take some pride.

It is emblematic of the nation's prosperity from which it has arisen. The character of his country's Independence, on which his name is inscribed, is the proudest patent which ever ennobled a patriot, and the wealth which has accrued from the value conferred by the influx of population on wastes of territory located in the infancy of the colony, may be looked upon as a fit offering of the free institutions to one who contributed to establish them.

This "time honored" patriot has been blessed in another particular, which probably has never before fallen to the lot of distinguished excellence in a republic. His long life has not only been pure and without offence to the world, but has passed unblemished even by an imputation. And his light is now setting in brightness, after having been visible almost a century in cloudless skies.

It was a source of much gratification to those who attended the Birth day dinner to witness the delight with which the President was welcomed at the hospitable mansion of the last of the patriachs. The surviving Signer of the Declaration of Independence saw in his visitor, the last President of the revolutionary race—one who had shed his stripling

blood to seal the charter which his pen had consecrated—who in the sacred struggle to maintain it, had crowned his country with victory and who now, in the character of the Chief Magistrate, was devoting the influence of his dearly earned fame, to bring back to the Government its primitive principles, and was yielding his last labors to infuse new health into the institutions of his country.—Washington Globe.

## TOOTH ACHE.

Dr. Ryan, a physician of great respectability and extensive practice, gives in the Medical Journal for July, the following interesting statement. A gentleman who attends my lectures, frequently applied sulphuric acid to his tooth with some relief; but on one occasion, he, in a moment of confusion, took down the next bottle to his remedy, which contained nitric acid. To his great surprise, he experienced immediate relief. Since that period he has not suffered from tooth ache, though three years have now elapsed. During the last year he informed me of the success of this remedy, which induced me to try it, while laboring under the most intense pain from tooth ache. The effect was immediate, and no pain whatever was produced. I have since used it in numerous cases, and invariably with complete success. In some instances the disease does not return for days and weeks, and in others not for months. The best mode of employing it is by means of lint wrapped round a probe, and moistened with the acid, which is then to be slowly applied to the cavity of the tooth; care being taken not to touch the other teeth, the gums or the cheeks. On withdrawing the probe, and inquiring how the patient feels, the usual reply is, "the pain is entirely gone." The mouth is next to be washed with tepid water. The acid should be gradually applied to the whole cavity of the tooth, or other wise a second application will be required before complete relief will be obtained.

(From the Norfolk Beacon, Sept. 26.)

## INSULT TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Capt. Eldred, of brig Harvest, whose arrival is announced under the marine head, informs that a Brigantine from North Carolina, bound to Texas, was chased off the Bahama Banks, by a British man of war schooner, understood to be the *Skip Jack*, which vessel fired 13 shot at her.—The Brigantine had her colors hoisted—the schooner had not—She was boarded by the schr. which took possession of her and carried her into Havana. During the chase the Brigantine threw overboard her deck load.—After she was taken possession of, lost anchors and cables.—Capt. E. understood that previous to his leaving Havannah the Brigantine was released, and that a representation of the outrage had been forwarded to the President of the United States. There were no U. S. vessels in port when Capt. E. left there.

Count De Leon and retinue, consisting of forty-five persons, from Germany, arrived last evening in the North America, and took lodgings at Bradstreet's Mansion House. The Count, we understand, is emigrating to the West, and will remain a few days in this city.—Alb. Eve. Journal.

The Count is from Belgium. The Albany Daily Advertiser says, it is his intention to purchase a tract of land near Pittsburgh, Pa., on which he and his dependants will locate. After he has purchased a tract, about two thousand persons from Belgium will leave their homes, and come to this country to settle on the Count's estate. The Count is said to be worth about five millions of dollars, and his arrival may be hailed as most interesting to the prosperity of our western land, which will benefit to a great degree from his enterprise.

As the letters of Stephen Simpson are now going the rounds of the opposition prints, we beg leave to call the attention of Mr. Clay's friends to the following statement of said Simpson.—Lou. Adv. Henry Clay and Aaron Burr.—There is a strong resemblance, a frightful similitude, a heart chilling parallel between the character and career of Aaron Burr and Henry Clay; a resemblance so fully borne out by the same talents, the same vices, the same gigantic and reckless ambition, the same overwhelming confidence, the same daring profligacy, the same plausible address, and insinuating eloquence—the same headlong grasping at power, in defiance of law, public opinion, shame and the loud and deep curses if an insulted, betrayed, and injured people.

Will the Clay Editors, after perusing this article, tell us whether they consider Stephen Simpson good authority?—16.

It would appear by the following paragraph from the Baltimore R. publican, that the Nullifiers are about to try the constitutionality of the tariff:

"In the case of the *House Bond*, in Charleston, Messrs. McDuffie and Tazewell have been applied to, as Council to establish the unconstitutionality of the Tariff Law, in the District Court of the United States. Mr. McDuffie has consented; Mr. Tazewell had not been heard from at the last Charleston dates."

We are pleased to learn that several merchants of our City, who are now amongst the Delegates to the Free Trade

Convention, but who takes a deep interest in the successful termination of its labors, are now collecting facts, illustrative of the operation of the Restrictive system, to be placed amongst its earliest acts, appoint a Committee to investigate the operation of the iron duty, another that of the woollen duty, a third that of the cotton duty, a fourth that of the sugar duty, and so on, a volume of evidence will be collected, which will show the absurdity and folly of longer adhering to them, in so palpable a manner, that no man of common sense will say that the system ought to endure.—Ban Con

Col Aaron Burr.—A Boston paper says:—Col. Aaron Burr attended the Tremont Theatre on Monday evening.—He is a hale hearty looking old man, with an eye the fire of which is not yet extinguished. Col. B. is now nearly 79, and has now just returned from a visit, "down East." Fifty-six years ago he sailed from Newburyport with 1100 men, under Arnold; went up the Kennebec and through the woods to Quebec; was aid to Montgomery, and was near him when he fell.

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

William Pearce  
HAS JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF  
Foreign and Domestic  
DRY GOODS.

Amongst which are the newest patterns and latest style CALICOES, GINGHAMS, ROUEN CASSIMERES, &c.

22 He has also received  
GROCERIES,  
IRON CASTINGS, SALT & TAR  
He respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage.  
Vincennes, May 17, 1831 15—tf

## CIRCULAR.

REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE  
BROWNSVILLE, PA.

A NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE, on the Botanical plan, has been established in Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and will go into full operation the first of November next. This Medical School is to be under the care of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States, and to be conducted by the Vice President and Secretary of that body. The plan of Medical instruction will be the same as adopted in the Botanical Schools of New York and Worthington, embracing all the branches taught in other Medical Schools, as well as the Reformed or Botanical System.

Nine students have already entered and commenced their studies, and several others daily expected; and, from the flattering prospects presented, the high standing of those who are to be the Professors, and the numerous happy local advantages, this College bids fair soon to stand next in rank to that of New York. Brownsville is situated 30 miles south of Pittsburgh, on the bank of the Monongahela, at the point where the great National Road crosses that river. The town contains upwards of 2,000 inhabitants, and is surrounded by a dense and wealthy population. Students, or patients, can arrive by steam-boats or stages, at any season of the year, from any direction. A Dispensary, Infirmary, Botanical Garden, Library, and Medical Museum, will be attached to the College, during the ensuing summer.

Qualifications for admission:—1st. A good moral character.—2d. A good English Education.

## TERMS.

One hundred and fifty dollars in advance, and ten dollars as a Graduation fee. A liberal allowance will be made to those in indigent circumstances. No student can graduate until he exhibits satisfactory evidence that he is qualified to practice medicine, which will require 12 or 18 months close application and study, and with some probably longer. On graduating, he will be admitted to membership in the Reformed Medical Society of the United States, and be entitled to its privileges and benefits.

All letters (post paid) directed to the undersigned, shall receive prompt attention.  
J. J. STEELE,  
Principal.

Brownsville, Aug 18, 1831.

## NOTE TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Editors who publish the above one year shall be entitled to the tuition of one student, gratis. Those editors who published, or are yet publishing my Circular as President of Worthington College, Ohio, will please to insert this the remaining number of times to complete the 52 insertions, and send on their student, and he shall be received. All editors are authorized to publish the Circular from this paper, or any other. They will please to insert this notice once or twice, with the Circular, and send me one or two numbers of their paper.

J. J. STEELE.

## Blacksmithing.

JOHN B. DUNNING,  
With hammer in hand, is again at his Anvil!!



AND will promptly attend to all calls in his line, by promptness in executing all orders, and by having his work well done, he hopes to share the patronage of a liberal public.

Being himself in debt, he has to request those in debt to him to make payment by the 10th day of October next. A neglect of this request may give him unpleasant feelings, and put them to expense.

Vincennes, Sept. 17, 1831. 32—tf  
A few pounds of Wool wanted.

## \$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday evening the 18th September, a mulatto man named

CLAIBOURNE,

About 25 years of age, six feet high, stout made, a very bright mulatto, his teeth rather broad, has a down-cast look when spoken to, has worked at the confectionary business, and may pass for a Pastry Cook, had on when he went away, a light round jacket, a buff vest, dark Cassinet pantaloon, and a half worn fur hat; he took with him sundry articles of clothing, among which, a black broad cloth coat half worn, patched under the arm, several shirts, among them, one with a plated linen bosom, he can read a little, and is supposed to have forged free papers and making his way to Canada.

The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery, or securing him in jail so that I can get him, if taken out of the state, or ten dollars if taken in the state. Information to be left with Vainm & Reel, or LUTHER MORGAN.

St. Louis, Sept. 20, 1831. 34.

## STRAY MARE.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, a dark Iron Gray Mare, four years old, a blaze face, the lower part of which is considerably mixed with dark hairs.—She is a likely well made animal, but low in flesh, about fifteen hands high. Also, a last spring's mare colt, the foal of said mare, a very dark Iron Gray, with a blaze face.—They have been missing since about the first of September last. Any person who will take up said mare and colt, or give information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

NEWEL LEONARD.

York, Clark co, Ill. Oct. 1, 1831. 35—3t

## A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Merom, Indiana, the quarter ending the 1st of October 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. J. Anthony Bennet, George Bauber, Simon Billings, Samuel Colman, James Carretters, Daniel Davis, Owen Davis, Thom Davis, Alfred Elliott, G. R. Furguson, George Gill, Isaac Giles, Joseph Hooten, David Howard, Absalom Hurst, Wm Johnson.

L. M. P. R. S. T. Rex Lancaster, Jonathan Marney, David Myers, Eli Mills, Simon Moore, Charles Magill, Doct. J. J. Pennington, James Pogue, Benjamin Ridgway, Joseph Roerty, G. W. Sneath, Sheriff of Sullivan county, Benj. Turman, Benj. Timmons, Robert Taylor.

I. ONG, P. M.  
Merom, Ia. Oct. 1, 1831. 45—3t

## FRESH MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND DYE-STUFFS.

To Physicians and others.

HITT & ORRICK have just received from Baltimore a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. Their assortment is well selected, extensive and complete. Orders from a distance will be as promptly attended to as if personal application were made; all articles warranted of the best quality, and sold low for cash.

They have the genuine PORT WINE, used for medical purposes; every variety of PATENT MEDICINES, and ample supplies of FEVER AND AGUE POWDERS, used so successfully in the cure of chills and fevers.

ALSO,—WORM MIXTURE, equally effectual for expelling worms, and made in so convenient a form as to be taken with ease by the youngest child.

The FEVER & AGUE POWDERS, and WORM MIXTURE, are altogether of vegetable production, and consequently their exhibition can be attended with no danger whatever, and will effect a speedy cure if the directions are complied with.

The two latter Medicines may be had of Mr. Owen Creevy, of Carlisle, Mr. Simpson, of Bruceville, Jacob Wolf, of Shaker Prairie, S. Dolahon, West of the Christian Settlement, Ill. S. Bell, Mount Carmel, Messrs. Mieur & O'Neal, Lawrenceville, and Peter Green, of Maysville, Ill.

Sept. 24, 1831. 33—tf.

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his store to the brick house, one door from Water-street, adjoining the store of Burtch & Heberd, formerly occupied by Marron & Hunter, where he will be glad to see his old customers.

He has on hand a good assortment of GOODS of every description. Also an invoice of

STOVES, assorted, 7 & 10 plate,  
100 Bls. SALT,  
100 Bags ALLUM, do.

All of which he will sell on fair terms for cash, or for PORK and CORN, delivered this Fall and Winter.

Persons having accounts with him, are hereby informed that he intends going on for goods shortly, and they are requested to call and settle the same before the 30th of September.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Aug 31, 1831. 30—tf

## FRESH FLOUR

FOR SALE by the bol. at the Vincennes Steam Mill for cash only.

MARRON & HUNTER.

Vincennes, July 13, 1831 27—tf

## NEW GOODS.

BURTCH & HEBERD

HAVE just received their Fall and Winter GOODS, which, added to their former stock, makes their assortment complete, and will be sold low for cash, or in exchange for most kinds of country produce.

—ALSO—

100 Barrels SALT,

40 Barrels WHISKEY.

Vincennes, Oct. 1, 1831. 34—3sq

## Printing & Writing Paper.

A LARGE supply of Printing and Writing paper on Commission, constantly on hand, and for sale by

J. K. KURTZ.  
Vincennes, July 13, 1831 37—tf