



o celebrate 225 years of Lancaster newspapers, we present this weekly series of 52 front pages from throughout our history. Many feature events that would shape the course of world history. Some feature events of great local importance. Still others simply provide windows into the long-ago lives of Lancaster County residents. Make sure to check in every week, and enjoy this trip through time with LNP.

1831

Lancaster Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN REYNOLDS, WEST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PENN.

KNOWLEDGE IS IN EVERY COUNTRY THE SUREST BASIS OF PUBLIC HAPPINESS.—WASHINGTON.

NO. 5.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1831

VOL. XII

Terms of the Journal.

- The Lancaster Journal is published every Friday morning, at two Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or if not paid within the year Two Dollars & Fifty Cents.
- No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months; nor will the paper be discontinued until arrears are paid.
- Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and Twenty Five Cents for every subsequent insertion—longer ones in the same proportion.
- Communications, &c. by mail must be post paid, otherwise they will not be attended to.

ARRIVALS.

1831	Sun	Sun	Moon's
July	Rises	Sets	Phases.
30 Friday	4 53	7 7	Full
31 Saturday	4 53	7 6	Full
1 Sunday	4 53	7 6	Full
2 Monday	4 53	7 6	Full
3 Tuesday	4 53	7 6	Full
4 Wednesday	4 53	7 6	Full
5 Thursday	4 53	7 6	Full

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

1831	Sun	Sun	Moon's
July	Rises	Sets	Phases.
30 Friday	4 53	7 7	Full
31 Saturday	4 53	7 6	Full
1 Sunday	4 53	7 6	Full
2 Monday	4 53	7 6	Full
3 Tuesday	4 53	7 6	Full
4 Wednesday	4 53	7 6	Full
5 Thursday	4 53	7 6	Full

NEW JERSEY.

State b'k Camden, pa	do	do	do
do do do do	do	do	do
do do do do	do	do	do
do do do do	do	do	do
do do do do	do	do	do
do do do do	do	do	do
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do do do do	do	do	do

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philad. banks	do	do	do
do do do do	do	do	do
do do do do	do	do	do
do do do do	do	do	do
do do do do	do	do	do
do do do do	do	do	do
do do do do	do	do	do
do do do do	do	do	do
do do do do	do	do	do
do do do do	do	do	do

ON LONDON, 60 DAYS.

On London, 60 days	106 1/2	106 1/2
do do do do	5 20 1/2	5 20 1/2
do do do do	41 42 1/2	41 42 1/2
do do do do	15 30	15 30
do do do do	5 20 1/2	5 20 1/2
do do do do	4 75 1/2	4 75 1/2
do do do do	5 20 1/2	5 20 1/2
do do do do	15 30	15 30
do do do do	5 20 1/2	5 20 1/2
do do do do	4 75 1/2	4 75 1/2

SPANISH DOLLARS.

Spanish Dollars	15 30	15 30
do do do do	5 20 1/2	5 20 1/2
do do do do	4 75 1/2	4 75 1/2
do do do do	5 20 1/2	5 20 1/2
do do do do	15 30	15 30
do do do do	5 20 1/2	5 20 1/2
do do do do	4 75 1/2	4 75 1/2
do do do do	5 20 1/2	5 20 1/2
do do do do	15 30	15 30
do do do do	5 20 1/2	5 20 1/2

THE LANCASTER JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

RACES for 1831, over the HANCOCK COURSE at the city of Lancaster, Pa. will commence on Tuesday the 20th of September next, and continue for FOUR DAYS in the following order:

- First Day—12 o'clock—a Sweepstake mile heat, for three year olds, six subscribers \$100 dollars each and closed.
- Second Day—12 o'clock—a Sweepstake mile heat, for three year olds, six subscribers \$100 dollars each and closed.
- Third Day—12 o'clock—a Sweepstake mile heat, for three year olds, six subscribers \$100 dollars each and closed.
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THE REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE, WORTHINGTON.

BY and with the consent of the Reformed Medical Society of the United 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, labouring under fevers, consumptions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, gravelly affections, 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 of operation and superior efficacy of vegetable remedies 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. The necessity for such an institution of this kind, in the west, to be under the direction of competent professors is strikingly evident. The necessity for such an institution of this kind, in the west, to be under the direction of competent professors is strikingly evident.

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 labouring 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 NEW SYSTEM, by Lectures, Recitations, Examinations, and suitable text books, &c.

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Old and Reformed Surgery.
3. Medical Jurisprudence—Practical and Theoretical.
4. The Old and Improved system of Midwifery, with the diseases of Women and Children.
5. Medical Botany with practical and general Botany.

6. Medical and Botanical Chemistry and Pharmacy.
7. Studies and Recitations on the following subjects:—Anatomy, Mental Philosophy—Physiology—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 supercedes their use, with tenfold more safety and success. There will be no specified time to complete a course of study; where the student is qualified he may graduate and receive a Diploma—some will pass in one year others will require more.

REQUISITIONS FOR ADMISSION.

- A certificate of a good moral character.
- 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 \$75 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.

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CELEBRATED Family Medicines.

Baker's Celebrated Elixire
For Summer complaints, dysentery, cholera morbus; a recently discovered medicine, which effects a certain cure in these disorders in a short time, in grown persons and infants.

Dr. Bartholomew's Elixire of Life.

A sovereign remedy for fevers, bloody flux, piles, cholera, &c.

Vegetable Vermifuge.

For the destruction of every species of worms incident to the human body.

Potter's Vegetable Catholicon.

For scrofula, salt rheum, white swelling, scurvy, tooth and obstinate piles, &c.

Cornish's Remedy for Piles.

Which has never failed in a singleness giving relief.

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops.

For scrofula, salt rheum, white swelling, scurvy, tooth and obstinate piles, &c.

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Specific and Bilious Pills.

Dr. Sebb's Rheumatic ointment.

Dr. Carl's Rheumatic Plaster.

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

Dumfries' Ith Ointment.

A certain and effectual cure by one application.

Dumfries' Eye-Water.

Female Aromatic Pills.

Which have been highly serviceable in stomachic disorders, flatulency, &c.

Von Demus Elixire.

For dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the stomach, costiveness, flatulency, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Shop Furniture, Perfumery, Chemical & Surgical Instruments & Apparatus, &c.

AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Aug 6—2-ec3wt

Adjourned Courts.

The Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, have fixed the following times for holding the adjourned courts on the year 1831.

Arguments in the Common Pleas.

One week commencing the 4th Monday in March, (28th) and ending Saturday the 2d April.

One week commencing the 4th Monday in April, (28th) and ending Saturday the 2d May.

One week commencing the 4th Monday in May, (28th) and ending Saturday the 2d June.

One week commencing the 4th Monday in June, (28th) and ending Saturday the 2d July.

One week commencing the 4th Monday in July, (28th) and ending Saturday the 2d August.

One week commencing the 4th Monday in August, (28th) and ending Saturday the 2d September.

One week commencing the 4th Monday in September, (28th) and ending Saturday the 2d October.

One week commencing the 4th Monday in October, (28th) and ending Saturday the 2d November.

One week commencing the 4th Monday in November, (28th) and ending Saturday the 2d December.

One week commencing the 4th Monday in December, (28th) and ending Saturday the 2d January.

One week commencing the 4th Monday in January, (28th) and ending Saturday the 2d February.

One week commencing the 4th Monday in February, (28th) and ending Saturday the 2d March.

One week commencing the 4th Monday in March, (28th) and ending Saturday the 2d April.

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Correspondence.

From the Washington Globe.
MR. BERRIEN TO MR. BLAIR.
Washington, 19th July, 1831.

SIR—In an article under the Editorial head, in your paper of this morning, which has relation to a controversy between the Editor of the Telegraph and yourself, I observe the following remark:

"At this point we should have dropped the controversy, but we have understood, that it is reported to give countenance to the contradicted statement of the Telegraph, that Mr. Berrien has received a letter from Col. Johnson, which shews that we had no warrant for the denial, we made as to him. We take the liberty therefore, of quoting from the letter of Col. Johnson, which we have, his express declaration, that the President did not make the statement of the members of his Cabinet, charged by the Telegraph. The Col. says—'He (Gen. Jackson) never authorized me to require social intercourse, &c. &c. He always disclaimed it, I told the parties so.' These are the words of the Col. to the world, point and refer. If this does not satisfy, we must refer the parties making the charge, to the witness called by them."

The reference thus made to me, renders unnecessary that I should submit the following observations to the public, and I have accordingly to ask that you will give them a place in your paper.

I have not authorized the report of which you speak, and I would have told you so, without hesitation, if you had intimated its existence to me. That such a course would have been more conformable to the views of Col. Johnson, I infer from the following considerations.

I have a letter from that gentleman, in which, after stating his object and motives, in seeking the interview, which with the approbation of the President, he held with Messrs. Branch, Ingham, and myself, he proceeds to remark that he himself has not seen the necessity, or propriety, of any allusion in the newspapers, to this interview—and adds, that if any should consider it necessary then the great object should be to state the conversation correctly, for which purpose, his views were made known in that letter, in order that any misunderstanding might be corrected.

Acquiescing in the propriety of this suggestion, I immediately communicated to Col. Johnson, a statement of the conversation referred to, as it was very distinctly impressed upon my memory—and sufficient time has not yet elapsed, I believe, to authorize me to expect an answer by the regular course of the mail. However this may be I have not received any. Independently therefore of my reluctance to appear before the public, in relation to any matters connected with the dissolution of the late cabinet, a reluctance which could only be yielded to by my own strong conviction of the propriety of such a measure, I have thought that the understanding implied in the correspondence, to which I have referred, would be violated, by publishing a statement of what passed at the interview in question, until it could be accompanied by the remarks of Col. Johnson, on that which I had transmitted to him. A departure from this understanding, by that gentleman himself, would of course relieve me from my obligation. But from the tenor of your editorial article, I infer, that the act of publishing the extract from his letter, is not authorized by him. I achieve, therefore, for the present, to the determination which I had formed; and assuming that your object as public journalists, is to present nothing to your readers which is not true, and not to withhold from them, that which is so, I take the liberty of suggesting, as well to the editor of the Telegraph, as to yourself, the propriety of abstaining from any partial and imperfect statements of the conversation which occurred at the interview in question. The delusion produced by such statements, must be speedily corrected, but until that correction is made, their effect is of awakening the public mind, on a subject of awakening interest to the American people.

I am, very respectfully,
Sir, your ob't serv't.
JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq.,
Editor of the Globe.

MR. BLAIR TO MR. BERRIEN.
Washington, July 20, 1831.

SIR—Your note of this morning will be given immediately to the press. In reference to the subject of which it treats, you are perfectly correct, justice will be done, and I will represent this matter, truly to the public. You will permit me therefore, briefly to show the ground on which I felt myself authorized to say that "you were well aware," that the charge implicating the president ought not to be attached to him, and that you had yourself explicitly declared that he disclaimed the charge imputed to him.

As to the first branch of this statement, which you do not seem directly to controvert, I have to support me the positive written declaration of Col. Johnson in which he says the President always disclaimed such a requisition, and that he told you so. Besides this, I have before me, in the handwriting of the President, the identical paper, which he read to yourself, and Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and which presented the attitude that he thought it his duty to assume in relation to the circumstance which affected the harmony and character of his Cabinet. The course which he thought proper then to adopt, was predicated on information given him by several members of Congress, shewing that a combination had been entered into, in which yourself and other gentlemen named were concerned, to disgrace Major Eaton, and coerce his dismissal from the Cabinet. After a prefatory verbal explanation of the reasons inducing the interview, the President proceeded to say, that if it were true that he spoke, he felt himself called on to make the declaration which he read to you from his written memorandum, in which he says that it was, using his own words, "Not only unjust in itself, but highly disrespectful to me" (the President) "and well calculated to destroy the harmony of my Cabinet."

The grounds upon which this opinion is founded, are substantially these: I do not claim the right to interfere, in any manner in the domestic relations or personal intercourse of any member of my Cabinet, nor have I in any manner attempted it, &c. &c.

In the conclusion of the same paper, after recapitulating the circumstances to which he wished to call your attention, he says, as the result of the mat-

The report, I knew, was false, and was merely circulated to keep in countenance the charge made against the President, until it could work some prejudice against him in the public mind. I did not suppose that you were an accessory in this business, and, therefore, would not insult you by an application which could only be founded on such an inference.

The course I have taken with regard to Col. Johnson's letter, grew out of circumstances which will justify me to him, although he did not authorize me to publish his letter. My sole object was, at once, to clear the skirts of the President of a charge which you are well aware ought not to be attached to him; for you have, as I understand, explicitly disclaimed that he disclaimed it, at the time when you were in communication with Col. Johnson, any design like that now imputed to him.

With regard to conversations between yourself and Col. Johnson, I shall certainly abstain, as I have hitherto abstained, from making "any partial or imperfect statements."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. P. BLAIR.

MR. BERRIEN TO MR. BLAIR.
Washington, 20th July, 1831.

SIR—Your note of yesterday was received under circumstances which prevented my immediate attention to it. I reply to it now, to correct the misapprehension into which you have been led, and which, by the publicity which you have given to it, is calculated to mislead the public.

I extract from your note the following sentence:

"My sole object was, at once, to clear the skirts of the president from a charge, which you are well aware ought not to be attached to him; for you have, as I understand, explicitly declared, that he disclaimed to you at the time when you were in communication with Col. Johnson, any design like that now imputed to him."

I make this quotation for the purpose of saying to you, that you have been entirely misinformed—that the statement contained in this extract is not warranted by any declaration ever made by (me) and still assuming it to be your wish to represent this matter truly to the public, I am under the necessity of asking you to give publicity to this note.

I am, very respectfully,
Sir, your ob't serv't.
JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq.,
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