

**A LETTER FROM MR. DURBIN.**  
A Letter from the Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D.,  
President of Dickinson College, Carlisle,  
Pennsylvania, who having performed an extensive tour in Europe, is now on a visit to Egypt and Palestine.

NAPLES, DEC. 24, 1842.

MY DEAR DR. SEWALL. I send you a letter, not because you need information of our movements in Europe, for your son keeps you informed of these, but rather as a testimony of my deep sense of your many acts of kindness to me, and also to say how much pleasure I have enjoyed, and how much I have profited in travelling abroad with the three young gentlemen who have accompanied me. We have been a little society, and have bid defiance to *ennui*, *bostancy* in our movements, or doubt of success. Few parties have accomplished so much in so short a time, because we travel for information, not for pleasure.

I have faithfully followed the advice you were so kind as to give me respecting a journal. I fear I have made it too copious; for I judge I have already 800 or 1,000 pages, in which I have written out the facts and reasonings which sustain the opinions and conclusions to which I have come. I have interspersed sketches of men, society, and scenery, connecting them with the policy, causes, and history to which they are referred. The sketches are condensed and rapid, intended to preserve the prominent points only leaving the subordinate points to memory.

I have carefully studied the Catholic Religion both as a system of faith considered in itself, and as an external institution acting upon society as such, and forming an integral and necessary part of the Government in Catholic countries. I have no doubt—no intelligent Protestant in Europe can doubt—but that Catholicism is gradually regaining its ground in Europe, under the direct or indirect patronage of most of the monarchies, because they find it a very convenient and powerful means of controlling the mass of the people through the priesthood. In Italy and Austria the clergy are in correspondence with the Bishops, and the Bishops with Minister of Police. Louis Philippe and the Church had no friendship for each other seven years since; now they are in close alliance; and, with a returning sense of religion among the people of France, there is a corresponding return of the Church to power. The ceremonies and decorations of the churches are arranged to suit the state of society, so as to strike and captivate the mass of the people. Thence she is acquiring her influence again over two divisions of community; over kings and rulers, because they need her as a means of government; and over the mass of the lower orders, because she is so arranged in her external ceremonies as to strike and gratify the senses, and so adapted by her sacraments, particularly of penance, and her doctrine of purgatory, as to assure the ear, after auricular confession, the pardon of sin, and the hope of escape in the next world, if not quite successful in this. While in England she is acquiring great influence, first, by greatly multiplying and expanding her external machinery, such as fine churches and cathedrals, schools and colleges, and the residence of many missionary priests, secondly, by the strange approximation of many of the clergy of the establishment to what is essential to Catholicism; but, most of all, by the too equal division of Whigs and Tories, so as to give the balance of power during the last Administration, very much to the Catholic party represented by Mr. O'Connell; and when we remember that the religious faith of a Catholic is superior to his political opinions, while, on the contrary, the liberal faith of a Protestant is subordinate to his political opinions, we shall see the true power and position of the Catholic Church in affairs of government where there are popular elections. I must in justice add another element or power in which, as a Christian, I rejoice. I refer to the increased morality and respectability of the clergy.

While the Church is acquiring power and influence with sovereigns and Kings, and with the masses of people, the educated and intelligent portion of the community are much better affected towards her than they were fifty or a hundred years ago, considering her purely as a religious institution, involving faith and morals simply; but they have an invincible aversion towards an external institution acting on society as such, because she effectually destroys the hope of liberty, or the spread of liberal principles, which this middle intelligent class in Europe cherish almost exclusively. The result is this class is neutralized in decidedly Catholic countries, and the nobility are declining in influence and also in numbers, because the sovereigns fear them and approximates the people by the intervention of the Church, which sympathizes with the highest and the lowest portions of the community on the continent, but not with the middle intelligent liberal class. This is the true position of the Catholic Church at this time in decidedly Catholic countries, as in Italy and Austria; and imperceptibly increasing in semi Catholic countries, even where the Governments are Protestant. My remarks do not apply to Russia, Norway or Sweden, as I have not visited them, and scarcely to Spain in her present agitated condition.

With respect to England, I have satisfied myself that she is the richest, wisest and greatest nation in the world, but that she exhibits the extremes of poverty and wealth, destitution and comfort, depravity and virtue, more strikingly than any other people on earth. She has acquired her maximum of dominion, and power, but, having a strong and well established Government, she will long maintain her ascendancy. Much of her success is to be ascribed to the character of her people, the Anglo-Saxons have always been eminent for enterprise and utility, hence, while France is speculative, and discovers great principles, and is content simply with their discovery. England applies them in practice, which renders them productive, and while Germany is metaphysical, and suggests splendid thoughts and theories, England holds fast what ages of good sense have settled in morals and theology.

But I have said that England has attained her maximum of wealth and power. This will appear, when we consider her external and internal history since the commencement of this century. Fifty years ago machinery was scarcely used at all to produce manufactures, and England was the only nation that

possessed it, and the skill to use it. Upon the pacification of Europe in 1815, the continental nations were exhausted by the long and destructive wars of Napoleon, while England's soil had not tasted one drop of blood. The consequence was, she immediately became the manufacturer for the world, and the distribution of her goods vastly augmented her mercantile marine and extended her commerce. Of course, all nations sent their coin to buy her manufactures, which they could not produce for want of machinery, skill and hands, the first two of which England prohibited from leaving her soil, and the latter remained with her because it was to their interest. When the continental nations and the United States also were nearly exhausted of their coin and bullion, and sought to pay England in grain and raw material, she instituted the corn laws, and other customs, to protect her own agricultural interests, and compel money still to flow to her in return for manufactures. This policy continued, compelled other nations to institute manufactures also, and in order to sustain them, to enact tariff laws after the example of England, and the free communication with nations diffused machinery and mechanical skill, and other nations now have in these respects an equality with England, and in point of cheapness of living and of customs, several have the advantage of her.

The causes operating in England and abroad have produced the two following results, which now agitate England and the Continent. In England the manufacturing interest created a new and large population peculiar to itself, so suddenly collected, and so densely and promiscuously crowded and lodged, as to be destructive of health, but more particularly of morals, decency and frugality. This population required to be fed, and hence the increased consumption of food augmented the demand and raised the rents of land from 25 to 200 per cent. The result is, when trade has failed them, and they are literally starving, they cannot melt away into the agricultural and trading masses, and thus be absorbed and restored; but they must gradually perish until their number shall be reduced to the present demand of trade, and then they may barely live again. But while trade was active the manufacturing population prospered again, but as the nations around improved in their productions, less was wanted from England, and their success exceeding their own expectations, they very naturally conceived the idea of reducing her wealth, distressing her people, and humbling her power, by excluding her manufactures. The consequence is, France is increasing her tariff, Germany has entered extensively into a national customs union, with Prussia at its head, and the United States, by necessity, has been obliged to increase the tariff, and must continue it, even if against her will, and the consequence is an unprecedented falling off in English exportation of manufactured goods, and a distress among her laboring population that has no parallel on earth. All and more than I have said may be fully proved by the "Report on the condition of the Laboring Poor," published by authority of the House of Commons, July, 1842.

This state of things in England has produced the long protracted effort to obtain a repeal of the corn laws, in which the great landed proprietors are deeply interested, because it would reduce their rents; and the suffering laboring population are interested because it would give them bread at a lower rate. The middle class in England are greatly reduced in numbers and influence by the increase of the riches of the rich and the poverty of the poor, for, by the general introduction of machinery for manufacturing purposes, however enterprising and skilful a man may be, if he have not money he must simply become a part of the machinery of the rich mill owner, at a fixed price *per quantum* of work or time. In Merchantile transactions is much the same, as great companies now transact all heavy business, and the shopping is so cut up and divided among the millions that do a little, that it is a piece of great good fortune to get a run of custom so as to save anything. Hence the extremes of society are widening in England and absorbing to themselves the middle class; and, if things continue as they are, the result will be that there will be but two classes there, the very rich and the miserably poor; and I see no probability, scarcely a possibility, of an alteration in this state of things.

It is true that the doctrine of free trade, which doubtless is the true system abstractly, is gaining ground in England; but her past policy has forced the other countries into a false position with respect to this principle; and while she may see it her interest to adopt the free trade principles, other countries, *partly for this very reason*, (as France, for instance,) and partly because of their own artificial interests, which the policy of England for the last fifty years obliged them to create, will be constrained to maintain their tariffs until they are placed on equal ground with her. A revival of trade and commerce in England, such as it was in 1820 and 1835, is impossible.

I am aware that it is an important question in America whether this state of things does not endanger the Government of England?—So one would judge at a distance; but inspection in the country leads to a different result.—The nobles and the crown rule by right of office; the titled and the untitled rich rule by influence in elections; because it is the interest of all men of property to support the Government. The vast amount of service required in the civil and military police of the country, in the army and the navy, together with the respect and certain pay attached thereto, however small, are sufficient to enable the Government to abstract from society most of the active-minded, able-bodied men, (not included among the rich and noble,) and enlist them in the public service, and thus secure them on the side of the Government. The remainder, the common people who labor for their living, have neither spirit nor force to make resistance if they desire; nor any leaders of character, talents, and skill to conduct them; and the country is so overspread by the police, and the system of railroad radiates from the capital to every vale so that the Government in London can know in a few hours where the danger lies, and can concentrate troops on the point in a few hours more, and before it is possible for the disaffected to have notice of their coming. All this was realized last July & August during the riots.

I had intended to have said something of France, Germany and Italy; but I must postpone these until I see you. Having said so much about policy, churches, government, &c.

The Church of England I regarded before I left home as the bulwark of Protestantism in Europe; I still so regard it, and consider it the best possible model of a *Church and State*. Its moral and literary character, as it respects the clergy is high, vastly higher than it was one hundred, or even fifty years ago. This is generally attributed to the action of Dissenters and Methodists, who have also increased the activity of the church as a measure of self-defense, because the piety and activity of Dissenters and Methodists were emptying the parish churches, and of course bringing the parish clergy into contempt with the common people. They have recovered greatly from this, and are recovering still; and of course there is at least a relative decline of Dissent and Methodism. I do not say that the Dissenters and Methodists have declined *absolutely* in numbers, activity, or piety; but I say the church has gained vastly more than they *relatively*, during the last ten years; so much so, that, as a candid man, I believe she would nearly neutralize their influence in the course of half a century, if she continued to increase in activity and piety as she has done for the last ten or fifteen years.

But the alarm which the church took some fifteen years since at the progress of the Dissenters and Methodists produced another still more remarkable result; it gave rise to the bitter controversy concerning the *apostolic succession*, which the church claimed, to the exclusion of Dissenters and Methodists; and therefore would give her a great advantage if she could establish her claim, and discredit the ordination of Dissenters and Methodists, and invalidate in the eyes of the people the sacraments administered by them. For thus they would be drawn to the church to receive the sacraments which would be an acknowledgement of her exclusive right to administer them. This controversy produced the *Oxford Tracts*, by pressing the validity and sacred efficiency of the sacraments only when administered by the established church or the Catholic clergy, whose authority and ordination were originally derived from a common source. Thus you see the approximation of the Tractarians to the Catholics, the latter of whom regard it as very close, and symptomatic of the return of England to the true church. Dr. Wiseman, I hear has declared that the way is open on the ground of the *Oxford Tracts*, and Dr. Baggs, principal of the English college at Rome, and Cardinal Acton both declared to me; in free and protracted conversations, that these views of the *Tracts* were generally entertained at Rome, but they added, the authors did not intend to bring the English church to Roman, but to *essential* Catholicism, for the double purpose of gratifying "the yearnings of the English mind for Catholic truths," and for resisting Dissent and Methodism. It will readily occur to you that these same questions have been and are yet to be still more earnestly pressed in America between Protestant Episcopalians and all sects with Presbyterian ordination among whom are the Methodists, Baptists, and German Reformed churches. I ought to add, the church of Rome does not admit the validity of the ordination of the church of England, although England admits the validity of the Catholic ordination.

No country has interested me more than Ireland. She is a problem in society yet to be solved. With a general destitution that has no parallel in Europe, she has increased in population for the last fifty years in proportion much faster than any other European country, while at the same time, she has parted with millions of her children by enlistments in the army and navy, and by emigration to the colonies and foreign States. This fact of the rapid increase of her population with the general absence of the comfortable means of subsistence and residence, is directly at variance with what has been considered a settled law in political economy, that the increase of population is in proportion to the means of subsistence. I passed through the length of the Island; and made a little volume of notes and reasonings, and finally came to this conclusion; that the early marriages (girls generally marry at from fourteen to seventeen) were owing, not to a natural improvidence of the Irish, but to the hopelessness of improving their condition preparatory to marriage. Hence they follow the first impulses of youthful passion in order to secure the longer continuance of pleasure which cannot be improved by delay. If the enquiry be, why cannot they improve their condition? the answer is, the land is held mostly in large tracts by absentee proprietors, and the demand for it is so great, owing to the density of the population, and the rent is so high, (more in proportion than in England,) that the family can scarcely meet its payment while they live on potatoes. Of these last I believe they have a sufficiency, and I was strongly inclined to jump to the conclusion that potato diet is favorable to the production, as well as the sustenance, of a numerous population.

I satisfied myself that the miseries of Ireland do not arise from misgovernment by the mother country, but from an overgrown population; from large landed estates, divided up into tenures of from a half to ten or twenty acres, at exorbitant rents, from the absence of the proprietors in England to whom the rent is sent to be spent in London, or in travelling on the Continent, and to Catholicism, which from its very genius, is less friendly to improvement and industry than Protestantism. This is evident by a comparison of the North and the South of Ireland. To remove therefore, the evils of Ireland, would require an exertion of the Government in the violation of vested rights, by compelling the division of large landed estates, and the common right of citizenship, by compelling the proprietors to reside in the country, and improve it by the products of their estates. Large landed estates in entail and hereditary titles of nobility are the true sources of the miseries of Europe, yet the Irish are the most gay-spirited and cheerful people I have seen, and both the population and the country, under a *tight* policy and free system of government, for which they could be prepared in half a century by a good system of public instruction, might be made equal to any in the world.

The *INDIANA AMERICAN*.  
TWO Dollars in advance, \$2 50 in six months, \$3 00 at the end of the year, and an addition of 30 cents for every year payment is delayed thereafter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Twelve lines or less will be inserted 3 times for one dollar if payment be made in advance, \$1 25 if payment be delayed one year, and \$1 50 if delayed two years, and so in the same proportion for the time payment is delayed. Larger advertisement or for longer time will be charged on the same principle.

**THE UNDERSIGNED.**  
ONCE more, as usual at the close of the year, calls upon such of his customers as may be in arrears for goods purchased prior to this date, to call and liquidate their several accounts without delay.

Those who can pay ought to pay, and those I link, who wish me well, will pay.

My real necessities cry aloud for pay, justice says pay, and it is earnestly hoped that every one will now make the best payment they can.

N. D. GALLION.  
Brookville, Nov. 30, 1842. 49

**SMUT MACHINE.**  
GRIMES' Celebrated SMUT MACHINE improved by Reid & Weld, Trenton, N. J., for sale by J. T. ALDEN, Cincinnati.

**Carpenter Wanted.**  
APPLY at the White Water Factory, near Brookville. J. L. MILLER.

**Fall and Winter Goods.**  
THE subscriber has just received a variety of Goods suited to the present and approaching season. Consisting in part of

*Best superfine Broad Cloth.*  
*Pilot Cloth*  
*Cassimere and Sattinets.*  
*Plaid Ginghams.*  
*Splendid Muslins, De Lene.*  
*Figured Saxon.*  
*French and English Marino.*  
*Plain Bombazine and Circassians.*  
*Bishop's Laces.*  
*Mull and Swiss Muslins.*  
*Large Woolen Shawls.*  
*Dress Handkerchiefs.*  
*Brown and Bleached Muslins.*  
*Fur and Seal Caps.*  
*Fur and Wool Hats.*  
*Ladies Calf Boots and Shoes.*  
*do Kid and Morocco.*  
*Mens Shoes and Boots.*  
*Sool and Upper Leather.*  
*Cotton Yarn.*  
*Queens-ware & Tin-ware.*  
*Castings, Nails, &c.*

All of which he will sell **VERY CHEAP** for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

N. D. GALLION.

Brookville, Oct. 11th 1842

**WHEAT TAKEN FOR DEBT.**  
THE Subscribers, will receive Wheat at the market price if delivered in Brookville for all debts due them. Those who cannot now pay in money are requested to make payment in wheat.

R. & S. TYNER.

Brookville Oct. 18th 1842. 43

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE partnership of John A. Matson and George Holland, in the practice of the law is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are expected to settle immediately.

JOHN A. MATSON.

GEORGE HOLLAND.

Oct. 27th 1842

**BANKRUPTCY.**

THOSE who are still indebted to the following Bankrupt estates are informed that payment must now be made to the undersigned immediately, or suit will be commenced thereon in a few weeks; the estates, to-wit:

Caleb B. Clements, Nathan A. Morgan  
Jas. Hilliard, O. N. Jones  
John S. Ray, Richard P. Clark  
Elisha B. Jones, H. D. Smith  
Wm. Holland, Ezekiel Collett  
Wm. Alley, Elihu O. Halstead  
Isaac Clements, Geo. O. Kein

The undersigned has also just received the schedules of the following named Bankrupt estates, to-wit:

William Brown, Hiram Williams  
Elias Macy, Thomas Dillard  
Aaron Ailes, Robert K. Brison  
Wm. Morford.

All persons indebted to said estates are required to make payment to the Assignee without delay.

C. F. CLARKSON, Assignee.

Feb. 23, 1843. 9—

**Blacksmith Wanted.**

ONE who thoroughly understands the business, will hear of a desirable situation by applying at the White Water Factory, near Brookville, Indiana.

J. L. MILLER.

Feb. 24. 9—

**Produce Wanted.**

WHEAT, flaxseed, feathers, country linen, dried apples, dried peaches, &c. &c. &c. for which we will exchange store goods, cotton yarns, batting, candle wick, carpet chain, &c. on the most reasonable terms, at the White Water Factory, near Brookville, Ind.

J. L. MILLER.

Feb. 24. 9—

**SALT.**

BBLS. SALT just received for sale, by N. D. GALLION.

Brookville, May 16, 1842.

**INDIANA STATE SCRIP.**

THE Subscribers will take SCRIP AT PAR For WRAPPING AND TEA PAPER.

J. H. SPEER.

Brookville Mills, May 6th 1842.

**WHEAT.**

The highest Cash price will be paid at all times for good merchantable Wheat, by N. D. GALLION.

Brookville, Aug. 11th 1842.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

A few excellent Breakfast tables and Bedsteads, just from the shop, either for money or almost any kind of produce.

C. F. CLARKSON.

Aug. 8. 1842.

**10 BUSHEL CLOVER SEED** for sale by R. & S. TYNER.

March 13, 1843.

**SOLE and upper leather for sale by R. & S. TYNER.**

Brookville Fb. 17, 1841.

**LAST NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to us are requested to make payment. We shall proceed against all who fail to make immediate payment.

R. & S. TYNER.

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