

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 move-
ments 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 had defiance to EXULT, hesi-
tancy in our movements, or doubt of success.—
Few parties have accomplished so much in so
short a time, because we travel for informa-
tion, 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 parts to
memory.

I have carefully studied the Catholic Reli-
gion both as a system of faith considered in it-
self, 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 Catho-
licism 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 the 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 re-
ligion 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 to the ear, after auricular con-
fession, the pardon of sin, and the hope of es-
cape in the next world, if not quite success-
ful 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 To-
ries, so as to give the balance of power during
the last Administration, very much to the Catho-
lic 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 opin-
ions, 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 of power in which,
as a Christian, I rejoice. I refer to the increas-
ed morality and respectability of the clergy.

While the Church is acquiring power and in-
fluence with sovereigns and Kings, and with
the masses of people, the educated and intelli-
gent 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 to-
wards an external institution acting on society
as such, because she effectually destroys the
hope of liberty, or the spread of liberal prin-
ciples, 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 in-
fluence and also in numbers, because the sov-
ereign fears them and approximates the people by
the intervention of the Church, which sym-
pathizes 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 great-
est nation in the world, but that she exhibits
the extremes of poverty and wealth, destitu-
tion 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 es-
tablished Government, she will long maintain
her ascendancy. Much of her success is to be
ascribed to the character of her people, the An-
glo-Saxons have always been eminent for en-
terprise and utility, hence, while France is
speculative, and discovers great principles, and
is content simply with their discovery, Eng-
land applies them in practice, which renders
them productive, and while Germany is met-
aphysical, and suggests splendid thoughts and
theories, England holds fast what ages of
good sense have settled in morals and theol-
ogy.

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 manu-
factures, 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 des-
tructive wars of Napoleon, while England's soil
had not tasted one drop of blood. The conse-
quence was, she immediately became the man-
ufacturer 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 be-
cause it was to their interest. When the con-
tinental nations and the United States also were
nearly exhausted of their coin and bullion, and
sought to pay England in grain and raw ma-
terial, she instituted the corn laws, and other
customs, to protect her own agricultural inter-
ests, and compel money still to flow to her in
return for manufactures. This policy contin-
ued, compelled other nations to institute man-
ufactories also, and in order to sustain them,
to enact tariff laws after the example of Eng-
land, 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 cheap-
ness of living and of customs, several have the
advantage of her.

The causes operating in England and ab-
road 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 prom-
iscuously crowded and lodged, as to be des-
tructive of health, but more particularly of
morals, decency and frugality. This popula-
tion required to be fed, and hence the increas-
ed 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 num-
ber 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 na-
tions around improved in their productions,
less was wanted from England, and their suc-
cess exceeding their own expectations, they
very naturally conceived the idea of reducing
her wealth, distressing her people, and hum-
bling her power, by excluding her manu-
factures. The consequence is, France is increas-
ing her tariff, Germany has entered exten-
sively into a national customs union, with Prus-
sia at its head, and the United States, by ne-
cessity, has been obliged to increase the tariff,
and must continue it, even if against her will,
and the consequence is an unprecedented fall-
ing off in English exportation of manufactured
goods, and a distress among her laboring popu-
lation 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 prop-
rietors 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 num-
bers and influence by the increase of the rich-
es 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
quantity of work or time. In Merchantile
transactions it is much the same, as great com-
panies 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 so-
ciety 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 prob-
ability, 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 gain-
ing 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 be-
cause of their own artificial interests, which the
policy of England for the last fifty years ob-
liged them to create, will be constrained to main-
tain their tariffs until they are placed on equal
ground with her. A revival of trade and com-
merce 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 inspec-
tion in the country leads to a different result.—
The nobles and the crown rule by right of of-
fice; the titled and the untitled rich rule by in-
fluence 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 pub-
lic 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 de-
sired; 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 disaf-
fected to have notice of their coming. All this
was realized last July & August during the riots.

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-de-
fence, because the piety and activity of Dis-
senter 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 Method-
ism. I do not say that the Dissenters and
Methodists have declined absolutely in num-
bers, activity, or piety; but I say the church
has gained vastly more than they relatively, dur-
ing the last ten years; so much so, that, as a
candid man, I believe she would nearly neu-
tralize their influence in the course of half a
century, if she continued to increase in activ-
ity 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 Dis-
senter and Methodists produced another still
more remarkable result; it gave rise to the bit-
ter controversy concerning the apostolic suc-
cession, which the church claimed, to the ex-
clusion of Dissenters and Methodists; and there-
fore would give her a great advantage if she
could establish her claim, and discredit the or-
dination of Dissenters and Methodists, and in-
validate in the eyes of the people the sacra-
ments administered by them. For thus they
would be drawn to the church to receive the
sacraments which would be an acknowlede-
ment 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 Eng-
land 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 in-
tend 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 re-
sisting Dissent and Methodism. It will readi-
ly occur to you that these same questions have
been and are yet to be still more earnestly
pressed in America between Protestant Epis-
copalians and all sects with Presbyterian ordi-
nation among whom are the Methodists, Bap-
tists, and German Reformed churches. I ought
to add, the church of Rome does not admit the
validity of the ordination of the church of Eng-
land, although England admits the validity of
the Catholic ordination.

No country has interested me more than Ire-
land. 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 coun-
try, 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 vari-
ance with what has been considered a settled
law in political economy, that the increase of
population is in proportion to the means of sub-
sistence. 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 providence of the Irish, but
to the hopelessness of improving their condi-
tion 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 potatoe diet is favorable to the production,
as well as the sustenance, of a numerous popu-
lation.

I satisfied myself that the miseries of Ire-
land do not arise from misgovernment by the
mother country, but from an overgrown popu-
lation; from large landed estates, divided up in-
to 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 improve-
ment and industry than Protestantism. This
is evident by a comparison of the North and the
South of Ireland. To remove therefore, the
ills of Ireland, would require an exertion of the
Government in the violation of vested rights,
by compelling the division of large landed es-
tates, 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 he-
reditary 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 gov-
ernment, for which they could be prepared in
half a century by a good system of public in-
struction, might be made equal to any in the
world.

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

I will add, I have been much interested in stu-
dying the condition and progress of society, in
different centuries and countries, in the re-
mains of art and ruins of edifices found every-
where in Europe. I cannot recount these, but
must content myself by simply referring to
Rome, which is a wonder, and is itself worth a
visit to Europe. In its remains you may see
the legitimate influence of absolute monarchy,
as under the kings, when the imperishable
Cloaca Maxima was produced, only one hun-
dred and fifty years from the foundation
of the city of the Republic, when utility pre-
vailed and produced no imperishable monu-
ments, and under the Empire, when Rome
was made, and has bequeathed to the world
her ruined palaces, arches, amphitheatres, tem-
ples, tombs of such magnitude and strength
as to have been and continue to be impregna-
ble fortresses, coliseums, &c.—the evidences
of concentrated power and wealth unfriendly
to the happiness, and liberty of the people, yet
so dazzling to them as to steal away their
freedom and substance, by gratifying their
senses with splendor and sports. So the baro-
nial castles of the middle ages perched on
hills, while the towns nestled under their bee-
ting towers, clearly declare the state of soci-
ety that prevailed then.

I beg pardon for not referring to the cause
of temperance, or the state of medicine, of the
last I am no judge, and of the former, you
may have seen a letter which I wrote to Car-
lisle. And as I cannot write to all the friends
I have the pleasure of claiming, you have my
permission to share this with them in any way
you judge best. You may likewise say to
them that we shall probably be in Palestine
when you and they are reading this, having
seen Greece and Constantinople, and on our
way to Egypt, and then, for—home.

My kindest regards to each member of your
family. As ever, yours,
J. P. DURBIN.

DOOLITTLE, MUNSON & CO.
BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS.
Office Third street, between Walnut and Vine,
CINCINNATI.

BANK NOTES, Checks, Certificates, Bills
of Exchange, Bonds, etc. etc. etc., execu-
ted with promptness, and in a style equal to
any other establishment, either East or West,
and at lower prices.

From their arrangements with several of the
best Eastern Establishments, they can furnish
a great variety of new and beautiful Dies, both
for ornament and to prevent counterfeits.
Seals and Seal Presses at the low price of \$20
for both, with counter dies complete, or either
separate for \$10.
February, 1842. 9-

Cheap Goods for Cash!!
THE Subscriber has just received a vari-
ety of New and Fashionable Goods, suited to
the present and approaching season, consisting
in part of
Splendid London Prints,
American do New Style,
Plain and Figured Cambrics,
do do Lawns and Jackonets,
Bonnets, Hoods and Bonnet trimmings,
Handsome Figured Veils,
Blk. Italian Hkfs.
Blk. and White Cotton Hose,
do do "Gloves,
Silk Gloves, Lace, Edging, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A fresh supply of SUGAR, MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA, INDIGO, MADDER, COT-
TON YARN, &c., all of which, will be sold
unusually low for Cash, or given in exchange
for country produce.

N. D. GALLION.
Brookville, May 3d, 1842. 19

NEW GOODS.
R. & S. TYNER
HAVE just received from Philadelphia,
Pittsburgh and Cincinnati a large assort-
ment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Shoes, Bonnets, Palm Leaf
Hats, Hoods, &c.

—ALSO—
IRON, NAILS and SALT—all of which they
will sell very low for Cash.
Brookville, June 1, 1842.

NEW BACON
HAMS and SHOULDERS, for sale by
R. & S. TYNER.
Feb. 2, 1842.

BACON HAMS, Shoulders and sides for
sale by
R. & S. TYNER.
July 7, 1841.

TERMS OF 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 de-
layed one year, and \$1 50 if delayed two years,
and so in the same proportion for the time pay-
ment is delayed. Larger advertisement or for
longer time will be charged on the same prin-
ciple.

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 think, 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 ap-
proaching season. Consisting in part of
Best superfine Broad Cloth.
Pilot Cloth
Cassimeres and Sattinets.
Plaid Gingham.
Splendid Muslins, De Lene.
Figured Saxony.
French and English Marino.
Plain Bombazine and Circassians.
Bishops Lawn.
Mull and Swiss Muslins.
Large Woolen Shawls.
Dress Handkerchiefs.
Brown and Checked Muslins.
Fur and Seal Caps.
Fur and Wool Hats.
Ladies Calf Boots and Shoes.
do Kid and Morocco.
Mens Shoes and Boots.
Sole 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. Per-
sons indebted to the firm are expected to set-
tle immediately.
JOHN A. MATSON.
GEORGE HOLLAND.

Oct. 27th 1842

BANKRUPTCY.
THOSE who are still indebted to the fol-
lowing Bankrupt estates are informed that pay-
ment must now be made to the undersigned
immediately, or suit will be commenced there-
on 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 re-
quired to make payment to the Assignee with-
out delay.
C. F. CLARKSON,
Assignee.

Feb. 23d, 1843. 9-

Blacksmith Wanted.
ONE who thoroughly understands the busi-
ness, 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. 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.
60 BBLs. SALT just received and for
sale, by
N. D. GALLION.
Brookville, May 16, 1842.

INDIANA STATE SCRIP.
THE Subscriber 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 Bed-
steads, just from the shop, either for money or
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 Feb. 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.
Nov. 29, 1842. 49

FARMERS, LOOK HERE!
THE subscriber having erected a SMUT
MACHINE, is prepared to clean the
Wheat of his customers of all smut, white caps,
and dirt of every description. Farmers resi-
dents of having pure wheat flour, will find it
greatly to their advantage to have all their
Wheat run through the machine.
J. H. SPEER.
Brookville Mills, Sept. 12, 1842.

2,000 LBS Cotton yarn for sale by
R. & S. TYNER.
Nov. 29, 1842. 49