

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

the crisis and are prepared to defend in teretting out this most foul transaction. It needs the vigilance of a 'Lew-
is-
sion Committee' to bring the guilty to justice. Determined to commit no violence themselves, they are equally resolved to submit to none.—*Charleston Mercury, Jan. 5.*

Neil Making.—It is stated in the *Buffalo Bulletin* that "Mr. F. Palmer, man above mentioned has absconded from Buffalo, has invented a new method for shoeing horses and sing. This looks like conscious guilt, even, for which he has obtained a patent. It is an invention which promises to be of a great value to the community and to the inventor, who is at present the principal proprietor. Some idea may be formed of its importance from the fact that one man can manufacture nails in this way, at least as fast as fifty men in the usual way.—The nails have been proved to be equally as good in quality, and far superior in point of form."

The Ruling Passion.—A lady, who had been cheapening a quarter of an ounce of sewing silk at one of our stores, called shortly after at the post office for an advertised letter. The clerk, after examining the files, reported there were three with her address, the postage of which was 13 cents. The lady, surprised at finding more than one, and unwilling to take them with out one effort to "meet down," earnestly inquired of the clerk "how low he would put them if she would take the three out."—*Boston Transcript.*

Mr. John M. Taylor, of Philadelphia, a junior in the district court of the United States, came into court on Monday Dec. 28, a short time after the jury roll had been called. He was, of course, marked as a defaulter. The judge, however, observed, that he had understood that on that day, fifty-seven years ago, Mr. Taylor was standing by the side of Gen. Montgomery, when he fell in his attack on Quebec; and that it would never do to have him recorded as a defaulter on the anniversary of that day. The default was ordered to be erased, and Mr. Taylor noted as present at roll call.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated 18th December.—"There were about two hundred slaves assembled last Saturday night in a hall, armed with implements of war. They anticipate a general insurrection in South Carolina, and they want to join them. I understand that about eighty have been arrested. I expect we shall be subjects of martial law."

Suicide.—Not less than forty females had thrown themselves into the London dock within the three months preceding October last, in consequence of their sufferings brought on by their own luxury of morals, and their desertion by their paramours.

Governor Lincoln of Massachusetts, after having been elected nine times to that office, has signified his determination to decline a re-election, at the close of the year, in terms truly republican and patriotic.

U. S. Supreme Court.—Mr. W. L. Breit moved for a rule against the Attorney General of the United States to show cause what a writ of *Habeas Corpus* should not issue to bring before this Court the body of *Tobias Watkins*, now imprisoned in the prison of the county of Washington; and Saturday next was assigned for hearing the arguments upon this application. [Nat. Int.]

The Tiverton Murder.—The *Providence Journal* of Tuesday, states that the court of examination met at Bristol on Monday, agreeably to adjournment, and decided that the Rev. Mr. Avery, who was examined on the charge of Murder, (as mentioned a few days since) should be discharged.—The proceedings against him having been nothing more than to ascertain whether there was sufficient proofs of his guilt to justify his committal for a regular trial.

From the Providence American.
The Tiverton Murder.—We received the following letter from Fall River, late last evening, and we give publicity to it without delay. We are right glad to see such a becoming spirit manifested by the citizens of that village, to ferret out the foul murder committed there. It was by similar vigilance and activity the murderer of White in Salem, was found out.

Fall River Jan. 10, 1833.
Friend Morry.—A meeting was held in this village last evening, at which about six hundred persons were present. Justice Howe's decision was read. It fills eleven pages, and his conclusions are as singular as those of Benjamin Hazard in his famous report. The decision is far from being satisfactory to the citizens of this village. The committee for conducting the former prosecution are instructed to have Mr. Avery arrested and taken into Newport County for examination, which will be done as soon as possible, and I hope we shall have the aid of all our neighbors to keep nothing concealed from them. Such is always the course of the faithful and high-minded representative. Not so with Mr. C. When charged with a dereliction of duty, he looks at his dignity, and then condescends to reply. Well, be it so. Mr. C. is the first representative from Jefferson county within our knowledge, who has talked about condescension in such matters.

STILL LATER.

Development of the Rev. Mr. Avery.—It is stated in the *Providence American*, and the fact gathered from a most unusual source—that the clergyman of Buffalo, has invented a new method for shoeing horses and sing. This looks like conscious guilt, even, for which he has obtained a patent. It is an invention which promises to be of a great value to the community and to the inventor, who is at present the principal proprietor. Some idea may be formed of its importance from the fact that one man can manufacture nails in this way, at least as fast as fifty men in the usual way.—The nails have been proved to be equally as good in quality, and far superior in point of form."

U. S. Gazette.

From the *Indiana Republican*.

We beg our readers to excuse us for again troubling them with the controversy between James H. Cravens, Esq., one of our Representatives in the state legislature, and ourselves. It is the station he occupies as a representative, which has induced us to say anything more. When we felt it our duty to say that the members of the legislature had, by voting to themselves twelve newspapers a week, by which to make friends and court public favor, at public expense, we did not suppose that Mr. Cravens, or any other gentleman would so pertinaciously adhere to the right of doing so, as seems to be manifested by that gentleman. In this we were mistaken, and whether this mistake arose from inability to think, as he very modestly charges, or because we saw a palpable evil in the principle involved, we will leave the voters of Jefferson county to judge and determine. Modesty is a virtue, especially in a young man; in a stranger, such as Mr. Cravens is, the absence of it is intolerable; and for the credit of the county he represents (which by the bye is the result of a chapter of accidents) we sincerely wished he possessed more of it. The intimation, also, that we have charged the members who voted for furnishing themselves with newspapers, with view to selling them to furnish themselves with pocket money is low, and is as destitute of truth as it is of modesty. We ask our readers to say whether we have on this subject said anything that can be construed into such a charge, but on the contrary, whether we have not held it up as a popularity-hunting measure at public expense. It is obvious that Mr. C. wishes to change the ground on which the controversy rests, by imputing to us arguments which we never used, and ideas we never entertained. And for what purpose? Because, as we suppose, his position has failed him, and he has not the caudor to acknowledge it.

Should the people sanction this act, they will find that it is only an entering wedge to greater extravagance and usurpation, and instead of being taxed with four or five hundred dollars to pay for newspapers as is now the case, the time is not distant in our opinion, when they may be taxed with four or five thousand dollars for similar purposes. It will then be too late to say this is a larger sum than we anticipated.—If the principle is one established, we ask where will it end? If the gentleman wishes to enlighten the people, let him pay for his newspapers out of his own pocket, not out of the state treasury for his own benefit. The people did not call for this expenditure, nor do they thank their representatives to dictate to them how to lay out their money. They are now too highly taxed, without adding another item which is uncalled for and unnecessary. Mr. C. says that it is the practice of the Legislatures of nearly all the States to furnish themselves with newspapers at the expense of the States. We venture the assertion that the gentleman cannot show that a similar course is pursued by one fourth part of the States, and we doubt whether any other state in the Union has ever acted in the same manner.

It often happens that men who are elevated above their proper level, and invested with power, which from early education, or some other cause, they are incapable of appreciating, are too apt to forget their origin, and consider it a mark of great condescension to notice those who presume to take exceptions to their public conduct. Mr. C. in the present case, seems to regard his notice of us in that light. We wonder, possessing such views, that he should stoop so low as to condescend twice to notice us. Once is oftenest than we could have expected so much honor, from such a source, and from a man regarding it as an act of condescension to notice us at all. James H. Cravens to talk about thinking, and condescension! Superlatively ridiculous. We fear Mr. C. is mistaken in what condescension is. No representative lays aside his dignity, when at the call of the majority of his constituents, he exposes and explains the principle by which he is governed in his legislative course. It should be his pride and pleasure to open his bosom to his constituents, and

to keep nothing concealed from them. Such is always the course of the faithful and high-minded representative. Not so with Mr. C. When charged with a dereliction of duty, he looks at his dignity, and then condescends to reply. Well, be it so. Mr. C. is the first representative from Jefferson county within our knowledge, who has talked about condescension in such matters.

Mr. C. proposes to bury the hatchet "hand and all, so deep that it may never be raised." Very witty, very witty, Mr. Cravens; but remember it is not for you and ourselves to bury this matter. There are some of the voters in this county, who like ourselves, without thinking, are dissatisfied with the course you have taken, and will not be disposed to bury the hatchet.

South Carolina Flag.—The nullifiers find it difficult to agree in the selection of a device for the State flag. The Edgefield Carolinian recommends "a star with a bloody border." The Columbia Telescope prefers "a comet."—Can this be the much dreaded comet that is expected to destroy the whole world? If so, Davy Crockett had better be sent to wring its tail off, as soon as possible.

Some time since, say about 1829, some merry soul at the eastward, nominated Lorenzo Dow, as a candidate for the Presidency. Shortly afterwards Mr. Dow wrote to us a request that we would publish his notice declining the honor. We comphed, and now refer to it with the view of showing that the writer had something of the spirit of prophecy about him.

To the Public.—Having noticed a piece in sundry papers, going the rounds, nominating, by intimation, Lorenzo Dow for the next President of the United States, &c.

Fellow Citizens.—I shall not offer myself as a candidate for the Presidency, not viewing my natural and acquired talents adequate to the approaching *awfully important station from 33 to 37*; though a public character for 35 years, and have some little acquaintance with men and things experimentally. And I hope that no other *Native Citizen* will offer, who is not *fully qualified* for that *important trust in that period of time!*

LORENZO DOW.
December 20th, 1830.

N. B.—Printers throughout the United States will please give the above an insertion.

L. D.

*The Rev. Mr. Dow, as we learn, has suffered from an examination of the prophecies that this period will be one of general disturbance in the moral and political world.

S. Mr. Dow was not considered a candidate; but aside from his modesty, which was altogether commendable, he now may claim higher praise.—*U. S. Gazette.*

A case recently came before the Prorogative Court in London, of *will* or *not* *testamentary* instructions said to have been given by a living man to a clergyman, for the disposal of his estate, by which an annuity of 100*£* was given to his wife, while a cousin was made a legatee for the remainder, nearly 6000*£*. The court refused to consider the instructions as a *will*, especially as there was strong presumption that the clergyman was in some way interested in the disposal of the property.

A joint committee of the Georgia legislature has made a report relative to the affairs of the Macon Bank, which failed some time ago. The report is of great length, and alloges numerous violations of the charter, fraudulent reports to the legislature, and a gross mismanagement of its affairs by every administration.—The majority of the committee, also, made a report, which condemns every one who has had any connexion with the bank, since its commencement to its failure; and states if any exception to its denunciation is to be made, it is in the case of Robert W. Fort, late President of the The reports conclude by recommending to the legislature the passage of an act to repeal the act incorporating the Bank of Macon.

A large meeting of the Union men in Chesterfield county, was held on the 24th ult. Among other resolutions which they passed is the following: "That in the present controversy between the United States and the Nullification party of S. Carolina, we will not subscribe to the use of force to compel us to bear arms against the government of the United States, be the consequences what they may. And that in support of this determination, we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

THE "PEACEABLE REMEDY."—Twenty one 24 pounders are being put on board the brig Lawrence and other vessels bound to Charleston, S. C. for the benefit and behoof of the nation of South Carolina. They are intended, no doubt, to shoot the Tariff with. A shipment of small arms was made a few days since, for the same destination.—*N. Y. paper.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—In order to raise ways and means to get rid of taxes they do not feel, and which are voluntarily paid by consumers of foreign goods, the

authorities are proceeding to lay direct taxes of a most enormous and oppressive kind.

In the state legislature, the bill to raise supplies for the year 1833, was taken up, received a second reading, and was ordered to the senate. The bill imposes 30 cents ad valorem on every \$100 worth of land, 60 cents a head on slaves, \$2 on free negroes, \$5 per day on stage plays and shows, 30 cents ad valorem on \$100, on town and village lots and houses, \$2000 for the year on the vendors of lottery tickets, 60 cents on employments and professions.

ANECDOTE.—An honest Jonathan, from Berkshire on his first visit to the metropolis was awakened one night by hearing the cry of oysters! buy any oysters! in the melodious tones of one of the vendors of these luscious shell-fish who was passing under the windows of the hotel. A noise so new to his ear, startled him, and he aroused his roommate to inquire what it meant. "They are only oysters," replied his fellow lodger pettishly. "Oysters!" exclaimed Jonathan in astonishment, and do oysters holler as loud as that.—*New Bed. Gazette.*

The vineyards of Mr. A. Geiger, of Lexington district, S. C. have produced the present season upwards of 1500 gallons of wine, from the Eland Virginia and Madeira grapes.

MINUTE MEN.

PERSONS residing within three miles of JACKSONVILLE, are requested to meet in Jacksonville, on Saturday, the 9th inst. at noon, to take into consideration, the propriety of organizing a corps of MINUTE MEN—to devise means to recover stolen property and to pursue and apprehend all thieves.

ABELINO.

Jacksonville, Jan. 22.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, at the dwelling house of the late Jane Santa, deceased, in Craig township, On Monday, February 25, the following personal property, belonging to the said deceased's estate.

Three Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
and various other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning. **TERMS.**—A credit of one year for all sums over three dollars will be given and approved security required—three dollars and under cash down.

SMITH GARNER, adm'r.

Craig township, Jan. 30.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

AL persons interested in the estate of JANE SMITH, late of Craig township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having demands against the same, will present them according to law, for examination.

It is believed that the estate is solvent.

SMITH GARNER, adm'r.

Craig township, January 30.

Who wants a Fortune?

N. Y. CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.
CLASS NO. 5, FOR 1833,
To be drawn, Feb. 6, 1833,
66 number lottery—ten drawn lots.

NUMBER.	\$30,000	\$30,000
1 of 20,000 is	30,000	
1 of 6,000 is	6,000	
1 of 5,500 is	5,500	
1 of 2,454 is	2,454	
20 of 1,000 is	20,000	
20 of 500 is	10,000	
20 of 300 is	6,000	
20 of 200 is	4,000	
55 of 150 is	5,250	
56 of 100 is	5,600	
56 of 70 is	3,920	
56 of 60 is	3,360	
56 of 50 is	2,800	
112 of 40 is	4,480	
2184 of 24 is	52,400	
15400 of 12 is	161,600	

18049 prizes, amounting to \$365,080

Tickets TEN DOLLARS—squares in proportion.

Drawing of N. Y. C. Lottery, 1833.
Class No. 1—Lowest prize \$7.
39-3-46-13-18-48-42-15-49-33

As many of our distant friends complain of not receiving schemes of Lotteries until it is too late to order, we take this method to inform them that the following Lotteries are regularly drawn, on the days mentioned. In all cases when orders arrive too late for a particular Lottery, the money is invested in some approved scheme.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Pittsburg, Penn.

LIST OF YATES & MINTYRE'S LOTTERIES.

N. Y. CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.
Draws on Wednesdays of every week.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.
Draws on every other Saturday.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED.
Draws every Monday.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
Draws Weekly.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.
Draws Weekly.

For tickets in any of the above Lotteries apply to the EVER LUCKY.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Pittsburg, Penn.

PROBATE COURT.

The Switzerland Probate Court will sit at the court-house in Vevay, on Monday, the 11th of February, 1833. At this term GUARDIANS are to exhibit a statement of their respective WARD'S estates.

EDWARD PATTON, clerk.

Clerk's office, Vevay Dec. 28.

