

towards her, said Capt. R.— In half an hour we were along side of her. Come on board with the second cutter, and bring the dog with you, was the next order. Ave, ay, responded the officer. The hands were soon in the boat; but not easy the dog—coaxing & blows were vainly tried, he retreated to the cabin and there kept his pursuers at bay. Faithful to the last, the poor animal refused to desert the remains of his friends, and the boat came without him. A light breeze now springing up we made all sail, and soon lost sight of this floating evidence of Greek atrocity.



WEEKLY MESSENGER. PRINTER'S RETREAT, INDIANA. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1833.

The New Haven, Conn. Palladium says the rev. Mr. Avery, has been retaken. Another paper states that he had taken a passage to Cuba and was on his way thither.

A lady was married lately, at Bury M with arms—the ring was placed by the bridegroom on one of her toes.

A man has been convicted in the city of New York, of voting 5 times in one day in as many wards, at the presidential election.

In Trinidad, at a meeting of a large number of slave holders, a resolution was passed unanimously, declaring that Christianity and Slavery are incompatible.—They have discarded the former, and hold on to the latter.

THE ARMY—A recruiting rendezvous has been opened at Lancaster and Easton; Penn. They advertise for men fit for military duty.

The legislature of North Carolina has refused to extend jurisdiction over the Indian territory, within that state.

William Neal, the land admiral in Ohio has petitioned the legislature of that state, for permission to run a steam stage upon the National road in Ohio.

Esther Shepley, has been elected to the senate of the United States, from the state of Maine, to serve six years from the 4th of March next.

Asher Robbins has been re-elected from the state of Rhode Island, to serve for a like term.

John A. Dix has been elected secretary of state in New York.

Joseph Kent has been elected to the U. S. senate, from the state of Maryland, to serve six years from the 4th of March next.

SUICIDE. On Saturday the — ult, James C. Morgan, 17, an auctioneer in Cincinnati, destroyed himself, by blowing out his brains with a pistol. It is said, that his pecuniary embarrassments was the cause of this hellish act—he has left a wife and family of respectable connexions.

TARIFF—Reports from Washington city, states that the new tariff bill will be passed by a majority of four votes in the house of representatives—and that its fate in the senate depends on the vote of our Mr. Tipton. We have every confidence in our senators, and believe they will avoid, if possible, every measure tending to bloodshed.

The legislature of our state, adjourned last week. We will give a list of the acts of a general nature, as soon as we receive it. We give our thanks to George H. Dunn and an other gentlemen, for their favors during the session. Our own members, after the first week (during which Mr. Dumont sent us several letters) did not favor us with the scrape of a quill.

Report says that instructions have been sent, by express, to the U. S. district attorney at Charleston, S. C. to arrest governor Hayne, for high treason, whenever it shall be made satisfactorily to appear that he has accepted the services of volunteers.

JOSEPH RUCKMAN, who was confined in the Delphi jail, on a charge of murder, broke and escaped therefrom, on the 19th ult. Said Ruckman is about 21 years of age, dark complexion, five feet ten or eleven inches high, down look, a scar on his nose and one on his lip.

MORE NULLIFICATION. IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The legislature of Massachusetts has passed a string of resolutions concerning the tariff. One of them concludes, that if congress passes the bill now before it, it justifies the states and the citizens aggrieved by it, in ANY MEASURES which they might think proper to adopt, for the purpose of OBTAINING REDRESS.

Dr. JOHN S. DAVIS, of Lafayette, left Indianapolis for home about the 8th of January last and had not reached home on the 25th—he had considerable money with him. His saddlebags have been found in the possession of a Frenchman, who says he travelled some time with the doctor.

DANIEL WILCOX was elected Justice of the peace, on Saturday last, in Vevay.

Sheriff of Switzerland co.

We are authorized to say, that the following gentlemen are candidates for the office of Sheriff of Switzerland county

Ralph B. Cotton, George E. Pleasants, Morton Craig, Pruett Harvey, Bela Hearick, William Keith.

CORONER, John Stepleton.

TOWN. ELECTIONS.

To be holden on the first Monday, in March next.

In Jefferson township, TRUSTEES, George G. Knox, Isaac Matts, sen. James Brown.

CONSTABLES, (Three to be elected) John R. Cotton, James B. Lewis, Nathaniel Mix, Henry McMakin.

In Pleasant township, CONSTABLES, (Two to be elected) Aaron Osborn, J. Blodget, Joel Colfer, William Hannis.

OVERSEERS OF THE TOWN, John Elam. * If elected, Mr. Elam promises to keep his office at Alfrey's mill.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 24th ult by George E Pleasants, Esq Mr JAMES LEWIS to Miss IRVINE JOHNSON.

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.

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.

Switzerland Minute Men.

At a meeting of the Switzerland Minute men, held at the house of Thomas Armstrong in Vevay, on the 2d instant, after completing the object of the meeting, it was ordered, that the company meet at the town of Mount Sterling, on Saturday, the 23d instant, at noon.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Vevay, February 2- colonel comm

To all whom it may concern:

THE undersigned, being the owner and proprietor of the west half of the north-east quarter of section 31, township two, of range two west, in Switzerland county, wishing to perpetuate and relocate the north west and south west corners of said tract of land and to establish and perpetuate the north east and south east corners of the same, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned, that ASAPH BUCK, the county surveyor, will attend at Schoonover's saw mill, on Plumb creek, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at noon, to attend to the same, where you may attend if you think proper.

JEFFERSON BAYS. Jefferson township, February 5.

For Sale or to Rent.

THAT large two story FRAMED HOUSE, formerly occupied as the Bank office in Vevay. Said house is 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a porch 12 feet wide extending the whole length of the house, and facing the river. There is also on said lot a good brick stable and other buildings, and the lot is enclosed with an excellent fence. It is now in complete repair and intended for a

Tavern and Boarding HOUSE.

As there is little or no opposition, it is believed that an enterprising and accommodating person would meet with great encouragement. The above house is divided into nine rooms, six of them have fire places. It is believed, that if it can be occupied soon, that the court and bar and others attending court, (third Monday) in March next, might be expected to put up at said house.

The terms will be liberal, as such a house is much wanted in Vevay. JOSEPH DOW. Near Vevay, Feb. 4.

Beware of Wooden Clocks

My Wooden clock, * * * Mine—still mine—and yet is here.

WHEREAS heretofore, to wit, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1831, I purchased a certain WOODEN CLOCK now in my possession, from a man who called himself William Picket, on a credit of two years—he, the said Picket, warranting, under his hand and seal, that said clock was well made and that she would keep good and accurate time, for and during and until the full term of two years, and fully passed and elapsed; for and in consideration of the said Wooden Clock and the warranty as aforesaid, I executed under my hand and seal, two notes of hand one of them for the sum of \$15, dated the 23d of May, 1831; due and payable to said Price, one year after date—the other note for a like sum of \$15, payable as aforesaid to said Price, two years after date. Yet, notwithstanding all the aforesaid premises and not even regarding his warranty before mentioned, the said William Price, came to my house, some few days after I purchased said Wooden Clock, under the specious pretext of regulating said clock, and did then and there, knowingly, intentionally, wickedly, maliciously, and fraudulently, alter, derange and despoil said clock, so as to render her entirely worthless for one whole year, all of which, I am prepared to prove, by good, legal testimony—Afterwards, to wit, on the 23d of May last, a certain person calling himself Cole, called upon me and demanded payment of the note due—he found the clock out of order and I refused payment; he examined the clock, and patched her up so as to run gain. I was induced, as I wanted a time keeper, from his unqualified recommendation, to try her again—consequently, I executed a new note, payable to Cox & Co, for \$35, and due eleven months after date—it is needless to say that the crazy Wooden Clock has proved entirely worthless.

Therefore, I caution the public against trading for said last mentioned note, as I am determined not to pay the same until compelled to and at the extreme end of the law. This day said note was in possession of a man named Hayden. ABRAHAM H. GRIMES. Craig township, Feb. 4.

Who, wants a Fortune!

N. Y. CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 7, FOR 1833. To be drawn, Feb. 18, 1833, CAPITALS. \$10,000. \$2,500 \$2,000 &c &c

UNION CANAL LOTTERY—Class, No. 4.

TO BE DRAWN. On Saturday, Feb. 23, 1833, IN PHILADELPHIA, 66 number lottery—ten drawn ballots.

SCHEME. Table with columns for prize amounts and their frequencies. 1 of \$10,000 is \$10,000. 1 of 15,000 is 15,000. 1 of 5,000 is 5,000. 1 of 3,000 is 3,000. 1 of 1,320 is 1,320. 10 of 1,000 is 10,000. 10 of 500 is 5,000. 10 of 400 is 4,000. 10 of 300 is 3,000. 20 of 250 is 5,000. 55 of 200 is 11,000. 56 of 100 is 5,600. 56 of 80 is 4,480. 112 of 70 is 7,840. 224 of 40 is 9,184. 1540 of 10 is 15,400.

18040 prizes, amounting to \$365,080. Tickets TEN DOLLARS—shares in proportion.

Drawing of N. Y. C. Lotteries, 1833. Class No. 1—Lowest prize \$5. \$2-45-4-38-44-51-39-62-5-29

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.

Indiana Legislature.

HOUSE OF REP.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25. Mr. Bell, from the select committee to which was re-committed the engrossed bill to amend an act entitled an act to organize and regulate the militia of the state of Indiana, reported the bill amended pursuant to instructions. All the amendments were concurred in, the bill was considered as engrossed, and was read a third time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Rising Sun Insurance Company was read a third time and passed. Saturday, Jan 26. Bills passed.—To authorize any person to remove a fence or building on his own ground where he may find the same to be off his land on survey or re survey.—To amend the act entitled an act to direct the mode of suing out and prosecuting writs of habeas corpus, approved Jan. 12, 1832.

The bill to amend the act entitled an act for opening and repairing public roads and highways, approved Feb. 10, 1831, was considered in committee of the whole and reported without amendment. Sundry amendments were made in the house, and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill providing for taking the valuation of taxable property within this state preparatory to the introduction of the advanced system of taxation. After spending some time in its consideration, it was reported to the house with sundry amendments, which were read and concurred in. Mr. Henley moved that the further consideration of said bill be indefinitely postponed. On this motion considerable debate took place, Messrs. Ferguson and Crume supporting the motion to postpone, and Messrs. Bryant, Proffit, and McNary opposing it.

Mr. Proffit, who reported the bill, remarked that gentlemen appeared to be mistaken as to the provisions and intentions of the bill; it made no alteration in the present system of taxation; it interfered not with the present revenue laws; it merely provided for taking the valuation of taxable property in the state so as to place a valuable data before the next legislature on which they could act with some thing like certainty. It was impossible to enter into an advanced system of taxation without knowing the amount of property to be taxed; we must know what per cent. would meet the disbursements of the state government. Mr. P. said that the subject had undergone discussion several years; the people should have light upon this matter, he popular voice demanded it, and it was our duty to answer their demands. The present system of taxation is unequal, oppressive, and partial in its action. A large portion of the most valuable and productive property in the state is at present exempt from taxation. It is a principle of wise governments to provide that its burthens be borne in proportion to the amount of property protected. The user with a capital of \$30,000, averaging a clear profit of \$10,000 per annum, wrung from the necessities of the people, advancing in profit as the distress of the community increase, and yielding nothing to the general good, he said, pays a pitiful 37 cents as his poll tax, while the industrious farmer with 80 acres of land and the necessary implements of farming, all not exceeding in value \$600, at least \$1 75. The rich man with 1000 head of cattle in his pastures, from which he is obtaining great profit, pays not one cent of tax for this property, while the poor neighbor with a yoke of steers, which may be his only means of support, pays 37 and a half cents.

Mr. P. said he could enumerate instance upon instance of the burthenedness inequality of the present system. He asked the passage of the present bill as a favor to himself; he asked its passage in the name of his constituents; he demanded it in the name of the people of the state; it was due to public opinion; it was due to the democracy of the country. Mr. P. said it had been insinuated by gentlemen that this bill was an appeal to the "vox populi." The term, sir, may have been used to evince a knowledge of fashionable acquirement, or it may have been used in derision of its meaning. The "voice of the people" some times is grateful and some times unpleasant to the ear; it some times speaks home to those who at a distance disregard it, and disobey instructions. When, said Mr. P., I appeal to the voice of the people, I appeal to their reason, their judgment, their sound sense and determination to do right; and, sir, appeals of this nature are never disregarded; and when, sir, confidence has been placed in public men, it should never be disregarded. The responsibility attendant upon a representative should often times be met, and recorded sentiments speak unequivocally to the constituent. Mr. P. said it was useless to enter fully into discussion at this late period of the session. He asked for the ayes and noes.

The question was taken on the motion to postpone, and determined in the negative by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bradley, Cravens, Cristler, Crume, Edwards, Ferguson of C., Ferguson of U., Hanley, Lane, Leveworth, Lewis, McJunkin, Moore, Mitchell, Osborn, Parker, Parks, Poysie, Raridea Ruddick, Steen, Slaughter, Schoonover Stanford, Steele, Vawter, Wallace, and Watt—32. NAYS—Messrs. Bryant, Buell, Boyd, Carter of C., Cullay, Clark, Claypool, Cox, Crawford, Daniel, Davenport, Davis of S., Dunn, English, Finch, Fowler, Goodbar, Hanna, Heustiss, Hargrove, Howell, Huntington, Mastin, McNary, Proffit, Peyton, Pruett, Ribble, Sands, Shortridge, Smith, Wooden, Woodruff, and Davis, Speaker—34.

Before any further question was taken on this bill the house adjourned.

STATE BANK.

Several amendments were made to the bill in the Senate, and on yesterday it was postponed indefinitely.

BILL OF THE HOUSE.

On Wednesday, the bill of the House was taken from the table, and after being under consideration the greater part of the day, during which many amendments were made to it, was finally lost in Wednesday evening by one vote.—The yeas and nays on the question, shall be amendments be considered as engrossed and the bill read a third time and passed, stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Beard, Blair, Chambers, Glark, Farrington, Feeny, Hanna, Hendricks, Herod, Hillis, Long, Pollock, and Wallace—13.

NAYS—Messrs. DUMONT, Ewing, Frisbie, Greens, Graham, Hoover, Jessopp, Lemon, Leviston, McCarty, Orr, Pennington, Robb, and Whitcomb—14.

Canal Commissioners.

On Thursday both houses met in the Representative's Hall, and proceeded to the election of canal commissioners.—David Burr was chosen for three years, Samuel Lewis for two years, and John Scott for one year.

A bill passed the house of representatives on Tuesday abolishing the office of the three per cent. fund, making it the duty of the Treasurer of State to perform the duties of the office, and increasing his salary to \$550.—Journal.

22d Congress—2d session.

Washington City, Jan. 20.

The following formed a part of the debate in the House of Representatives on Thursday, on the engrossing subject of the tariff. A committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, in addressing the chair in opposition to the bill reported from the committee of ways and means, touched in the course of his argument the question of nullification. The speeches entire can be given only in the order of debate; but the sensation excited on this occasion induces us to forestall it by an extract. Mr. VINTON said, he would rather see the whole of the persons assembled in this hall swept off—he would rather see our broad rivers running with blood—he would rather see the one half of the population put to the sword, than to see one word of our glorious Constitution blotted out—one iota of the great inheritance which we had received from our forefathers obliterated by force.

A considerable excitement here arose. Mr. McDuffie exclaimed, in an indignant tone of voice, "Robes, hierre;" and expressions of dissent (hissing) were then audible throughout the hall.

Mr. CARSON said no person could refrain from the expression of his feelings on such an occasion, and under such circumstances.

The chairman of the committee. (Mr. WAYNE) here called to order. He was invested in that chair with the authority necessary to preserve order, and it would be his duty to exercise it, if requisite, for that purpose.

Mr. Carson repeated his opinion, that the language warranted the expression of feeling manifested.

Mr. Vinton then proceeded with his remarks, and on their conclusion shortly after, Mr. Carson rose and said, that he must, in justice to himself, say a few words, after what had taken place. He was not the person who had given utterance to the emphatic word "Robesphierre." That expression had been used by a gentleman on the other side of the house, who, he was certain would never deny any word that had fallen, or that might fall from his lips. When such sentiments were delivered, who was there that could control their feelings? He could not; and when the hissing took place, he could not withhold himself from the expression of his sentiments—What had they heard this night? Good God! Mr. C. exclaimed, they had heard it uttered upon that floor—there, before that house—in the face of the American Congress, that all the talent, all the virtue, all the patriotism and public spirit which adorns this hall, ought to be swept away before any particle of the Constitution should be violated. And that, Mr. C. continued with increasing vehemence, was not all. The rivers of our country were to run with blood, and one half of our fair population were to be swept away rather than that the constitution should be violated. Why, the spirit of the constitution was violated by that man; by that man himself. And was it not notorious, that persons, far, far superior in intellect and judgment to either him (Mr. Carson) or the member from Ohio, (Mr. Vinton,) has already been violated. Has it not been repeatedly stated, that unconstitutional laws have been passed; has it not been so declared by a sovereign state, by more than one sovereign state? and yet it is to be said that our rivers are to run with blood, and ourselves to be swept away, and one half of the present population of country destroyed, rather than that the constitution should be violated. My God! said Mr. C., to what conclusions are we to arrive?