

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

Treatment of the Horn Distemper.—The horn distemper is a disorder by which farmers' cattle are often affected. Its cure is very simple and speedy. On examining the end of the tail, the hair will be found curled, and the tail soft and spongy from one to two inches. As far as it is spongy it should be cut off, and the head rubbed with a rag wet with spirits of turpentine.—This should be applied sparingly between the horns and about the fore head near them, before and behind, for three or four days in succession. I have seldom found any other treatment necessary. The boring of the horns, and the injection of salt, vinegar, or other irritating medicine, I deem useless if not injurious. Such is my experience on this subject.—*N.Y. Far.*



WEEKLY MESSENGER.

PRINTER'S RETREAT, INDIANA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1833.

Proceedings of the Vevay meeting, in our next. We had to crowd out many articles to make room for Mr. Dumont's letter.

Section 16, T. 3, R. 3.

An election for trustees will be held at George Clark's, on Thursday, the 28th inst. according to law. By order of the county commissioners. H. Banta, sheriff.

CHOLERA—A neighbor, just from New Orleans, informs us that the Cholera rages there severely—165 persons died on the 6th inst. The blacks and creoles die very fast.

The British ship Roger Stewart, cap. Kerr, from Greenock—and Spanish brig Hemos, cap. Halcreno, from Havana, on attempting to enter Charleston, S. C. have been brought to in the roads by the U. S. revenue force. These are the first arrivals since the 1st of February.

A Washington city paper of the 4th inst. says that Gen. McCarty, M. C. from this district, has so far recovered his health as to be able to resume his seat.

2. Steam-boat Paul Clifford, on her way from Opelousas to New Orleans, capsized, a flue—seven men badly scalded—one dead.

TARIFF—On the 5th instant, in the U. S. house of representatives, John Q. Adams moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, which was negatived.—**Ayes 68—nays 87**

The legislature of Indiana passed during the last session, 177 acts and 22 joint resolutions—26 of the acts of a public nature, as follows:

To provide for the indemnification of persons through whose lands roads are or may be located.

To amend an act entitled an act to prevent useless and expensive applications to the general assembly, relative to state roads.

[It repeals so much of the 5th section as requires the expenses of locating state roads to be borne by the applicants.]

— provide for dividing the state into seven congressional districts.

— amend the act concerning domestic attachments.

— amend the act concerning foreign attachments. [Extends the same jurisdiction to justices of the peace as is given in cases of domestic attachment.]

— amend the act directing the mode of suing out and prosecuting writs of habeas corpus.

— appropriate part of the 3 per centum fund.

It appropriates \$500 to each county—the money for our county is to be applied to building bridges across Indian and Plum creeks.

— repeal the 9th section of the act regulating fees and salaries of the several officers therein named.

— amend the act for opening and repairing public roads and highways.

— amend an act to provide for electing county and township officers.

Incorporating congressional townships and providing for public schools therein.

To amend an act entitled an act subjecting real and personal estate to execution, approved February 4, 1832.

To amend the act entitled an act for the opening public roads and highways, approved Feb. 10, 1831, and for other purposes.

To amend an act entitled an act relating to the county Seminaries.

Concerning legal process.

To encourage the apprehension of horse thieves.

To amend the act entitled an act to organize and regulate the militia of the State of Indiana, approved February 10, 1821.

[This act provides that persons subject to military duty, may be released from the performance, of such duty, in time of peace, by paying \$1 annually to the school commissioner or Seminary trustee, for the benefit of education.]

To amend an act entitled "an act regulating the interest of money in the State of Indiana, approved, February 1, 1831.

In relation to the Secretary and Treasurer of State, and for other purposes.

To provide an Executive officer of the Supreme Court.

To amend an act entitled "an act regulating the practice in suits at law," approved January 29, 1831.

To amend the act entitled an act appointing county surveyors, and their deputies, approved February 4, 1831.

To amend the existing laws relative to electing Representatives to Congress.

To amend an act entitled an act to regulate descent, distribution and dower, approved January 29, 1831.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Authorising the secretary of state to purchase a complete set of Niles' Register (a weekly newspaper published in Baltimore) for the use of the state library.

21 years subscription at \$5 each \$105 00 binding same at 75 per vol. 15 75 wagonage from Baltimore 5 00

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION—The Philadelphia *Intelligencer* contains the following proposed amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania. We fully accord in each amendment proposed by the writer of the article:

"In your paper of to-day, I perceive you have introduced the question of reform, concerning the propriety of altering the constitution of Pennsylvania; in order to enable you to do so effectually, it is necessary that you should know the principal alterations the Society of Reform have in contemplation. Therefore, I deem it my duty to state them, viz:

1st. The legislature to meet annually on the first Monday in January.

2d. The governor to be elected for two years, and serve four in eight years.

3d. Senators to be elected for two years.

4th. Judges to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, or by the legislature, for the term of five years.

5th. Justices of the peace and aldermen to be elected by the people, for the term of three years.

6th. Prothonotaries, register of wills, recorders of deeds, and clerks of the different courts, to be elected by the people, for the term of three years.

7th. The right of suffrage to be further extended.

8th. An extensive and liberal system of general education.

9th. A mode of altering the constitution for the future without calling a convention.

10th. The proposed alterations of the constitution, and all future amendments, not be valid unless submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election, and approved by a majority of the freemen.

The above are the principal and prominent alterations which the friends of reform and equal rights wish to have introduced in the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Francis Scribner vs. Wm. Young & others.

This was an action brought for damages sustained by the bite of a dog kept by the defendants.

It was proved by the plaintiff that the dog was very ferocious, and although kept chained by the defendants, was dangerous—that the yard of the stores of the parties was in common, and that the dog at one time was chained at the yard door of the defendants, but so that the plaintiff or his family could not well pass without coming in contact with the dog; and in this situation the plaintiff was bitten severely in the hand.

The defendants on their part proved that the back of their store let out by an ally into Orange street not far from the Five Points—that attempts had been made to rob their store, which was an extensive grocery—that tools by which the windows were tied were found on the premises, and that they kept the dog as a watch dog, and from such circumstances it was necessary he should be a ferocious dog; they also proved that the plaintiff had been in the habit of playing with the dog—of tantalizing him, throwing water on him, and also that he had snapped a whip at him.

In the course of the trial an amusing examination took place of a porter in the employ of the defendants, having testified that the dog was harmless and gentle, he was asked if he did not know or had not heard that he had ever bitten any person, "Truth not as I know," he answered; being, however, pressed, and asked whether the dog had not bitten through the boot of one of the defendants, he said he had not bitten him but had only squeezed him, which squeeze turned out to be a bite through the boot and skin. The plaintiff proved against the defendants that they were repeatedly warned of the dog's propensity to bite, and that they were also warned against placing him in the part of the yard where he had bitten the plaintiff.

The judge charged the jury that if the defendants knew the bad disposition of the dog, they had no right to keep him in any situation that he could do harm to any body—that for their protection as a watch to the store they had a right doubtless to keep as ferocious a dog as they chose—but they kept him at their own peril if he injured their neighbor, and at any rate they had no right to place a dog of a suspicious nature in the place where the dog had been chained when he bit the plaintiff—that the yard was in common as proved, and the dog should not have been put so as jeopardize the plaintiff or his family while in the use of the yard.

N. Y. Courier & Enq.

EXTRAORDINARY THEFT.—The following amusing and singular piece of robbery lately occurred in Paris.

An individual well dressed presented himself at the shop of a female who

sold ready made linen in one of the retired parts of Paris, and observed to her, that she appeared to keep a large assortment of gentlemen's shirts. "Oh, yes, she had them of all descriptions, and very cheap." "Pray, madam," said he, "have you any garments of a similar description and superior quality, for ladies? I am about to be married and wish to make my intended wife a present of three dozen." "Certainly, certainly, sir, I have some which I am sure will suit you," and forthwith three parcels, each containing a dozen, were exhibited on the counter. One was opened and the stranger examined it with much attention; at last he said, "I am afraid that these are too short;" then seemed lost for a moment in thought, at the difficulty which presented itself to his mind of ascertaining the size he wanted—an idea seemed to strike him—"Madam," he said, "you are about the height and size of lady I shall shortly marry, would it be asking too much of you to draw one of these over your dress?" "Not at all, I'll do it with a great deal of pleasure." In a minute, the good woman appeared in the body of the shop completely enveloped in one. The stranger looked at her, walked round her, and stooped, apparently to draw down the garment behind her to its full length, in doing which he very adroitly fastened her clothes to it with a large pin. She supposing his examination finished, attempted to take it off again, when to her astonishment she found her clothes rose up with it. At this moment the fellow grasped the parcels and made off with them. The poor woman hesitated to follow—made another attempt to divest herself of the superfluous covering, but failing to do so, ran after him. So much time however was lost and so many boys collected about her at the novel appearance she presented, that she was soon compelled to return to her shop and put up with the loss.

N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

OLD STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for past favors, hopes for a continuance thereof, therefore begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has at his old stand in MOUNTSTERLING, formerly occupied by COTTON and MIX,

A General Assortment of WINTER AND SPRING

GOODS.

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Blue, Black, and Mixed,

Sheeting and Shirting of VARIOUS WIDTHS.

Checks and Plaids.

GROCERIES

Every Description,

Castings, Hardware, Cutlery, Tinware, Iron, Steel Nails, Shovels, Spades, Leather, Salt, &c. &c. &c.

And all articles, generally for sale in this market, which he will sell as low as can be bought in this county for cash or the following articles of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Tow Linen, Feathers, Beeswax, Flax, Flaxseed, Ginseng, Corn, Oats, Bacon hams—dried and green, Hides of all description.

LYMAN W. MIX.

Mountsterling, Feb. 19.

N. B. All those, that have unsettled accounts with the firm of COTTON & MIX, will please call and settle the same, on or before the 10th of March next, or they will positively have costs to pay.

COTTON & MIX.

February 19.

Valuable Lands,

IN INDIANA,

FOR SALE.

HAVE appointed Mr. ROBERT N. COCHRAN, of Woodpark, Switzerland county, Indiana, my agent, to dispose of all or any of my lands in Indiana. They will be sold on reasonable terms, to good purchasers.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

Cincinnati, February 15, 1833.

AMONG the lands in Switzerland county are the following tracts:

ACRES.	QUARTER	SEC.	T.	R.
101	south east	26	4	3
111	southwest	26	4	3
80	southwest	30	3	3
81	southwest	20	8	2
155	north east	34	4	3
247	west half	35	4	3
168	north east	31	3	2
163	northwest	32	3	2
100	southwest	34	3	2
163	northwest	31	3	2

And upwards of 1,000 acres of Ohio bottom land—part of the Ormsby and Donohue tracts.

Regimental Order.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, 3. M.

York township, February 18, 1833.

THE FIRST BATTALION of said regiment, composed of the companies commanded by Captains Scudder, McHenry, Lewis and Edwards will be mustered, according to law, at Charles E. Krutz's, on section 16, T. 2, R. 2, on Friday, the 3d of May next.

The SECOND BATTALION, composed of the companies commanded by Captains Lillard, Scott, Hicks and Smith will be mustered at Colin McNutt, sen's according to law, on Saturday, the 4th of May next.

The regimental DRILL, muster will be held at Quercus Grove, on the 10th and 11th of August next—to do camp duty during the night. Roll will be called on the first day at ten o'clock, A. M. The musicians are requested to attend this muster.

The regimental muster will be held at Quercus Grove, on Friday, October 4th. Roll to be called at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The court for the assessment of fines will be held at the house of widow Green, on the first Monday in November next—and the court of appeals, will sit at the same place, on the first Monday in December next.

* Commandants of companies will be careful to make their respective returns according to law, for every neglect will be promptly punished.

WILLIAM SCUDDER,

colonel commandant

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