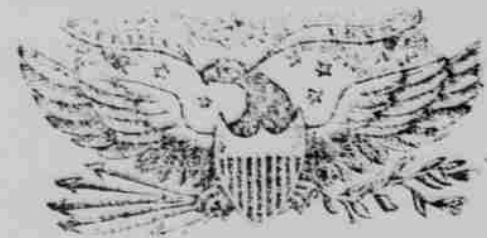


Treatment of the Horn Distemper.—The horn distemper is a disorder by which farmers' cattle are often affected. Its cure is very simple and speedy. On examining the end of the tail, the hair will be found curled, and the tail soft and spongy from one to two inches. As far as it is spongy it should be 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 forehead near them, before and behind, for three or four days in succession. I have seldom found any other treatment necessary. The boring of the horn, 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, shif.

CHO ERA—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 Hermoso, cap. Halcano, 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, calloped a blue—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—38 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 going 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 Seminars.

Concerning legal process.

To encourage the apprehension of horse thieves.

To amend the entitled an act to organize and regulate the militia of the State of Indiana, approved February 10, 1831.

[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 descents, distribution and dower, approved January 29, 1831.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Authorizing 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

\$126 75
Add to the above for newspapers for the members during the session 451 60

Whole amount for newspapers \$577 35

About forty miles of turnpike road between Maysville and Lexington, K. are in use.

Judge Smith has been impeached before the senate of Illinois. One of the charges is for imprisoning a quaker for refusing to take off his hat in court.

Nathaniel P. Tallmadge has been elected to the United States senate, to serve for six years from 4th of March next.

George C. Gwathmey has been appointed cashier of the Louisville branch of the United States bank, in place of Edward Shippen, deceased.

Perpetual motion has again been attained by a gentleman in Massachusetts. It is built after other models—we guess it won't go.

Cobbett—the notorious Cobbett; has been elected a member to the Parliament of Great Britain, from Oldham.

GENERAL ELECTION.

To be held on the first Monday in August next.

Congress—Amos Lane,

Sheriff of Switzerland co.

Ralph B. Cotton,

George E. Pleasants,

Morton Craig,

Pruett Harvey,

Bela Hearick,

William Keith,

Israel R. Whitehead.

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)

Oliver Allen,

James B. Lewis,

Nathaniel Mix,

Henry McMakin,

Benjamin Picket,

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Aaron Osborn,

J. Blodget,

Joel Coffey,

William Hannis.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

John Elam,*

* If elected, Mr. Elam promises to keep his office at Alfrey's mill.

CRAIG TOWNSHIP,

Constabl—John Brandon.

MINUTE MEN.

PERSONS residing within three miles of JACKSONVILLE, are requested to meet in Jacksonville, on Saturday, the 23d inst. at 8 o'clock, to approve constitution; &c.

LAWRENCE NHELL, sheriff.
February 9.

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 Mountsterling, on Saturday, the 23d instant, at noon.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG,
Vevay, February 2— colonel comm.

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 correctly, 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 altho' 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, "Troth 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 thro' 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. The jury found for the plaintiff fifty one dollars damages.

N. Y. Courier & Eng.

Extraordinary Theft.—The following amusing and singular piece of roguery 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. & Eng.

CHESTER, (Penn.) January 22.—The way mail from Wilmington to Philadelphia, containing all the Southern letters and papers, we understand, was lost between this borough and Wilmington, yesterday morning.

A society is about to be formed in this city, under the auspices of those who will be likely to ensure its success, on a plan as new as it is useful. It is proposed to form a capital of fifty thousand dollars, by selling ten thousand shares of stock at five dollars each, a proper location is to be obtained, work shops are to be fitted up and supplied with tools, wherein articles of all descriptions are to be manufactured by persons who can find employment no where else. The articles manufactured are to be offered for sale in a general ware room, at the lowest cash prices, thus presenting superior inducements to purchasers. The profits to be apportioned among the stockholders semi annually, in the form of dividends, and the capital to be increased as the means of the society accumulate.

Individual profit is not the object of the association. To give employment to the destitute mechanic, to thus save him from the horrors of want, and to enable him to keep his little family together, is the primary aim of the association. A more exalted motive could not actuate the human breast. We trust the gentleman who have taken the matter in hand, will persevere until the society is in successful operation.—Phila. Eve. Post.

Shocking.—On the morning of Tuesday last, Mr. Thompson, merchant of Franklin, unfortunately mistook the keg he was accustomed to use in conveying ashes from the stove, for one that contained about two pounds of damaged powder. While in the act of discharging the ashes from the keg, his body leaning over it, into the street, the powder exploded, and killed him instantaneously; his face was literally torn off. Mr. T. was in the prime of life and much esteemed.—Nashville Banner.

The Indians.—We understand, (says the Richmond Compiler,) that in a few days Black Hawk, the Prophet, and other Indian prisoners, taken by Gen. Scott, are expected to arrive at Fortress Monroe, to remain there as hostages for their tribe. The location upon the seaboard is to be preferred by the government—for this consideration, among others, that they may be permitted to be prisoners more at large, for, if they were to attempt to make their escape, they would soon be recognized and apprehended in passing through the country to the west. They will be objects of much curiosity at Old Point.

Posey Minute Men.

A MEETING will be held at the house of Henry Wallick, on Grant's creek on Saturday, the 2d of March next, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a corps of Minute men, to pursue and apprehend Felons—to act in conjunction with other similar societies in the county and to insure the safe keeping of prisoners in our county jail.

W. & L.
Posey township, February 19.

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, Sheet and Shirting, Checks and Plaids. CLOTHS, MUSLINS, OF VARIOUS WIDTHS.

GROCERIES Every Description.

Cuttings, 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, Feather, Beeswax, Yellow 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.

I 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	2
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
168	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. 21, 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 F. 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 capt. 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 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

Regimental Order.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA MILITIA, Craig township, February 20, 1833.

THE BATTALION composed of cap. Mitchell's, Montfort's, Gray's and Ingue's companies, will be mustered at Jasper Blodget's on the Versailles state road, on Friday, the 17th of May next.

The battalion composed of captains Betens, Mix, Peters, Lewallen and Kirtley, will muster at Vevay, on Saturday, the 18th of May next.

The REG. DRILL will be held at Vevay, on the 9th and 10th days of August next—to do camp duty during the night.

The REGIMENTAL MUSTER will be held at Vevay, on Tuesday, October 1.

* Roll will be called each day at ten o'clock, A. M.

Court of assessment of fines will sit at the court-house in Vevay, on the first Monday in November next—court of appeals at same place, on the first Monday in December next.

PRUETT HARVEY,
Lieutenant-colonel commandant