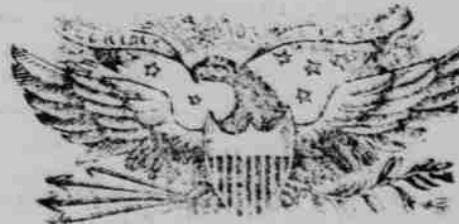


General Atkinson, United States Army, agreeably to instructions from the War Department, has ordered an escort, to consist of a detachment of infantry, one field piece, and one company of rangers, to meet the caravans of traders to Santa Fe, at the Round Grove, near the Missouri line, and escort them as far as the boundary line.



WEEKLY MESSENGER

PRINTER'S RETREAT, INDIANA

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1833.

In consequence of indisposition in our family, we have no garden this season; will our subscribers, living conveniently to us, send us occasiⁿally some beans, potatoes, cucumbers and other vegetable as their boys are passing our place—also, butter, fresh veg, mutton or beef—this will oblige us much.

W. C. KEEN.

July 13 1833.

LOOK AT THIS.

The hon. John Test, will speak in Mount Sterling, on Tuesday next, the 13th instant, at noon.

At Short's, in Craig township, on the 17th instant, at noon.

July 10.

A CARD.

Mr. Amos Lane respectfully informs his fellow-citizens of Ripley county, that he will attend at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the following place:

A. CROSS PLAINS, Ripley county, on Wednesday, July 31.

All the other candidates are respectfully invited to attend.

Mr. Lane will be highly gratified to meet his fellow-citizens residing in the north part of Pleasant township, Switzerland county, at the above place.

July 15

An editorial convention, composed of all the editors in Ohio, is to be held at Columbus, this day.

On Tuesday last, AMOS LANE, Esq., delivered an address, in his usual distinct and happy style, at Jacksonville, on some of the most important subjects that will occupy the attention of the next congress.—We have heard him make two addresses—there appears to be much similitude in all his addresses, no shuffling or fudging about, to favor this interest or that interest—no double dealing—no false colors, he is fair, open and candid, and not to be misunderstood. We cannot do better than copy three paragraphs from the Brookville Enquirer, they portray his views on these important questions, viz.

UNITED STATES BANK.
We understand Mr. Lane to be in favor of a U. States Bank of some description—say the re-chartering the old institution, with such modifications as have been contended for by the Jackson party; we need not here repeat those modifications. He will not vote for a re-charter without those modifications. He is deadly hostile to the policy of suffring the Bank to hold real estate more than is necessary for the immediate use of the institution—he would also divest it of foreign capital."

(Mr. Lane proposes two amendments, which we heartily approve of. 1. That the stock held by foreigners and a portion of that held by citizens be surrendered on the day that the present charter expires—that an equal number of shares be immediately put in market, within the several states, divided according to the representation from each. Thus Indiana will have her quota of stock at par, which she can not have under the present charter, without paying 14 per cent, and upwards advance for it. 2. That some five years before any charter expires, congress shall re-charter the same bank or incorporate a new bank; so, that if a new bank be incorporated, they shall have had time to get into complete operation, before the other charter expires, to prevent injury to the government or other interests connected with the bank.)—Eds. Messenger.]

PUBLIC LANDS.

We understand from him, that should the old States force the Bill of last winter upon the next Congress, that he would, with some important amendments, sustain it. The amendments he proposed were to strike out of the first section, these words, "to be appropriated to works of internal improvement or education," and insert in lieu thereof, "for the use of common schools." It will be recollected that the Bill provides that 12 per cent, of the proceeds shall be applied in the new States to "works of internal improvement or education," which in the year 1832 would have amounted to upwards of sixty-two thousand dollars. This amount of money, if directly and prudently applied to Common School purposes annually, would do much towards extending the benefits of a common education to all the above amount—he still alledging to

and add a blessing to the poor, and strengthen our institutions with those days of light so essential to the perpetuation of a government based upon the popular will. There would be no longer a distinction between the child of the rich man, and the orphan child or the poor man's child—all would have the same door to education opened unto them. All might then enter upon the stage of human action—upon the political arena of our country, equally qualified to participate in the honors and emolument of public life—the broad highway to human happiness would be free to all—the poor man's child would stand as fair a chance for political elevation as the rich man's. These things then would have a direct tendency to beautify and simplify our free institutions, and doubly endear them to our posterity.

He also proposes to add a new section providing that the refuse lands that have been in market for the last 10 and 20 years should be subject to entry at 50 cents per acre. This provision he would so guard as to keep off the hand of the speculator; and it may be done. Should this be the case the farmer who wishes to add 40 or even 80 acres to his farm for the purpose of obtaining timber may be accommodated, and at a fair price. The actual settler should alone be privileged to purchase these lands at 50 cents per acre. And in order to prevent impositions in this respect, he proposes to require the purchaser on his oath to say that he wants it to enlarge his premises—for cultivation—for his own use, and such entry shall be made in proper person. This will enable the poor man with a family to purchase 40 acres of land with \$20, or 80 acres with \$40, and the young man may do the same; this will tend to elevate and alleviate the condition of the poor without injury to the rich—make thousands of men freeholders who are now tenants, and secure them homes that they may control without being subject to the *dictum* of capricious landlords, and add infinitely to the sum of human happiness.—

To secure that end is a duty that a legislator should hold paramount to all others. These lands would then produce a revenue to the state, and then to the counties; and better enable us to improve our roads and support our schools; thus inviting emigration amongst us and spreading our own population. The consequence would be, an augmentation of our numerical strength, and a spur to energy and enterprise."

TARIFF.

"As it regards the Tariff, he is friendly to the Bill passed last winter, called Clay's Tariff Bill. Our limits forbid any thing like a detailed view of his speech; we merely intended a brief outline of his views on the three important questions now before the people.

In conclusion, he adverted to some of the many idle reports that have been circulated by his enemies, intended to operate to his prejudice in this election, and we believe he satisfied those who were not predisposed to be dissatisfied that he had been the butt of slander for a number of years past—his concluding remarks were a triumphant refutation of the *petty* charges that have filled the mouths and ears of many since the commencement of this campaign. In fact, his whole speech was a master work—none can deny him the highest order of talents."

We should have been pleased to have seen all the congressional candidates together, we would have been the better enabled to judge of their fitness for the office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is painful to me to be under the necessity of appearing before the public in this form, for the purpose of vindicating my character from foul and ungenerous aspersions.

In the month of July, 1831, I had a good birth as a journeyman printer, in Cincinnati.—There I met with Richard Randall, now editor of the "Switzerland Monitor."—He informed me that he had a printing establishment, and was about commencing the publication of a paper in Vevay, and prevailed on me to leave my situation there, and engage with him as a journeyman. He made many fair offers and promises—assuring me that he was entirely unembarrassed, and his ofice paid for. I commenced working for said Randall in Vevay, about the first of August, 1831—he promising to pay my board at Armstrong's, and to give me \$5 per week. I continued with him until February, 1832,—having received but very little compensation; and believing, from the manner in which he conducted business, that I should stand but a poor chance of getting my pay, concluded to leave him, and accordingly gave him four weeks notice of my intentions to do so. When the time arrived that I was to leave, I called on him for a settlement, and he fell \$110 in my debt—he had no money, and not being able to give personal security, I took a lien by bill of sale, on his office, for the

me, in presence of Edward Patton, that the office was his, had been paid for, and that no man or demand whatever existed against it. Mr. Armstrong now presented his bill for boarding to me—declaring that he had always considered me accountable for it—that Randall had made no arrangements with him—and that he would not look to him for it. (I will here observe that Randall had repeatedly told me that he had paid Armstrong for my board, or the most of it, and never knew the contrary until he called on me for pay.) I was accordingly under the necessity of paying said bill, which I done by giving Mr. A. my note for \$68, with Edward Patton security, payable 4 months after date; this was added to the amount in the bill of sale, with Randall's consent, and amounted altogether to \$178 00.—The office was then formally delivered to me; but not wishing to interrupt his business, and to give him every chance to pay me, I left it in his possession.

A few days before the expiration of the time specified in the bill of sale for the payment of the money, I received information that Mr. Gregg, of Lawrenceburg, of whom Randall purchased the establishment, held two notes of hand

for \$150 each, against him for it—one payable 12 and the other 24 months after date—that Randall had confessed 2 judgments of 75 dollars each, in favor of

said Gregg—that executions were issued before the docket was dry, and that Gregg had ordered them to be levied on the office. I made no delay, but took the office in my own possession; and, as there was no prospect of Randall's paying me, and as he had deceived me often, I determined to remove it; but when about to do so, the landlord, who owned the house in which Randall had the office, (James Dalmazzo,) had a claim for rent of \$36, which I also had to pay—making in all the sum of \$214. I had also to assume the payment of some other small debts which Randall was bound to pay, and these, together with interest on the whole sum, expenses, and a reasonable compensation for time, would make the whole sum but very little if any, short of \$250; and this is more than the whole establishment was worth. But I did not want the office, as it was my intention at that time to leave this part of the country—all I wanted was my just and honest dues. Randall and his friends had the privilege of redeeming the establishment, by paying my demand, for more than three months after it had been removed, if he had chosen to do so.

I have been thus particular in giving this simple statement of facts, in order to put an end to the various falsehoods and misrepresentations that have been made in relation to it. I am aware that these statements have operated to my injury, and to the injury of the establishment in which I am now engaged; and would have before made a statement of the facts, but for a feeling of delicacy in laying my private affairs before the public.

With regard to Richard Randall, I consider him a too pitiful and contemptible a character to notice any further than by observing, that I believe he possesses the disposition—but lacking the intellect, energy and fortitude—to be a dishonest man—and will, for his especial benefit, give the following true picture of him:

"Ye canting, mincing, love-crack'd, clambering thing,

With corsets lac'd as tight as fiddle-strings; Chok'd as a toad, and suple as a rat,

About the waist D sharp—the pate B flat;

Ye cringing, superservile slave,

Ye self complacent, brainless, heartless knave—

Ye lizard-looking ape, with cat-fish gills,

Ye —— go and pay your WASHING BILLS!"

GEORGE M. CHILD.

Printer's Retreat, July 11, 1833.

SOLOMON WASHER.

Gentlemen—Permit me, through your paper, to perform a somewhat unpleasant duty—that of making an exposition of the following epistle. Mr. Washer has been so frequently, of late, practising frauds upon the public, by promulgating the effusions of other equally honorable men's brains over his signature, that it is time the people should be enlightened as to his real talents and qualifications. I challenge all his friends to produce a single letter of his on any subject, of twenty lines, that is not deficient in spelling, punctuation and grammar.

The following is a correct copy, and was addressed to

"G. P. ——,

and

Neighbors

Allen'sville?

Cotton township July 6th—1833

Dear Sir Stern Necessity (which you know is always Considered a hard master) compells me to go again to Indianapolis before the 1st election, you know that my enemies are on the alert and will take all advantages, I have published in this days Monitor all the Overrode Questions, with what I conceive to be some appropriate remarks,

I have also caused the same in order to be published in a hand bill and ordered some of them to be sent to you—which if you receive, I wish you to dispose of in such a manner as you think best Calitate to promote my interest, the Citizens of

Cotton township have it in there power as masters not stand to do me a favor for which I shall ever feel grateful, and for which if they do, I can only hope, they

appropriately, with 'THE DEVIL.'

may never have occasion to be sorry, perhaps no man ever felt his inability to serve the public in the capacity of Representative more sensibly than 3 Do.

but I Cannot learn that any of my friends are inclined to forsake me on account of the testimony of Mrs. Splitit, or Slewtit, it takes but a moments reflection to see and know — why this testimony was attempted to be perpetuated,—especially

why you hear Hewit Deel are publicly

that he did not expect the deposition to go to Court, what right had Hewit to expect

any thing about the matter unless he had an interest in it and if he had an interest in it his wife was not Slewtit in David Schoonover's Case as was pretended but in her Husband's Case.

David Schoonover had Sworn that he expected to be sued for publishing a piece in the Weekly Messenger Signed Junius Porinus, and that the testimony of Lorinda Hewit would be material now if David Schoonover Swore the truth, what right had Mr. Hewit to contradict him he did not think it would be material, or would not go to court, he was to me appear plain, he knew he was the first mover of the whole matter and his word is and acts had mad himself a party, he also knew that I would be able to prove it upon him, and knowing this he also knew that his wife could never be a witness in any Court of Law for him or any one else with whom he might be concerned in the plot against We, this perpetuating testimony then was only to make a show to injure my Election as much as possible, for it could answer no other purpose, Hewit no doubt was the respectable Citizen at whose social instance the charge was first put his head, Reen and Child were the earliest Soliters, David Schoonover the go between if he could be got between, You will find the foregoing rather Dry no doubt and be willing to hear me Subscribe My Self Yours with much esteem

PAUL PRY.

N. B. An act of our legislature, on an important subject, in the above classical style, would be amusing to our eastern brethren.

P. P.

P. S. Next week, I propose to publish another chace, well-spelled letter of Washer's.

P. P.

The legislature of Connecticut at its late session, passed a law giving a bounty of ten cents on each crow. A like premium ought to be paid in Indiana, for owl and hawk scalps—more chickens are destroyed by them in one year, than will pay premiums for ten.

On the 4th inst. at the court-house in Vevay, that ornament of religion, the reverend Doctor John R. Cotton, late of Vevay, amused and edified his congregation with a comic-politico and religious sermon, consisting, in part, of an abolition of spite, vulgarity and falsehood, such as ought to disgrace the variest blackguard on earth, against me. I do not commonly pay much attention to the attacks of such small game, especially, when the attack emanates from and is conceived in bitterness and brought forth in malignity and hate; but having a leisure moment, I shall briefly, notice this chosen messenger of

—, for I know not whether he may be considered an infidel—a shameless hater of religion, except as a cloak, or a Christian. He professed methodism, for a son, then shamefully abused and deserted her—he is now zealously engaged, glorifying God—*, under the garb of a baptist, yet I must admit that he has pounded or expounded poor religion until his legs have swelled and his teeth fallen from his head.

Religion, pure, undefiled religion, I reverence—hypocrisy, in whatever garb it may appear, I abominate.

The charge, made by the ornament, that I travelled out of my road for any purpose, is false. Was the cowardly attack, made in wrath and bitter railing—in coarse language, of vituperation, to elicit the sympathy of his hearers? or, to pave the way for quarreling his family on his wife's relations? It was better calculated to irritate and enrage some of them, for the story of the child was familiar to them—time, will prove, how far he succeeded in his second object. And it will have the effect of drawing out a full, fair and unvarnished investigation of the alleged charge, (the birth of the Mississippi child) for such an investigation will take place; the immortal Burns says,

"A chief's among ye, takin' notes,

An' faith he'll print them.

This exposition, may affect the interest of the ornament—it will lessen his share of the "spoils," and silks and satins must give way to comfortable linsey-woolsey.

The holy ornament closed his sermon, by declaring himself the friend and supporter of Solomon Washer. This is a free country, and the ornament may support S. Washer, Peter Bullock, Mr. Shody or any other one of his friends—birds of a feather go together—and Junius Brutus says

In vain, to pious forms, your zeal pretends

— and adulterers, are your chosen friends.

Wm. C. KEEN.

* I beg pardon—I fear I have decorated the ornament with plumage that does not belong to him—pray ornament have you ever been ordained, I have lately asked the question, and received an answer in the negative.

** The reader may fill this blank

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

Drank at the celebration, at John Buttles', on the 4th of July, 1833.

By Charles F. Krutz.—The day, may it always be remembered by the lovers of independence—and let us hold in remembrance those venerable fathers who fought in the revolution to achieve this blessing.

By G. E. Pleasants.—When our country calls—may we be willing to give a strong pull—a long pull and a pull altogether.

By the Vice-President, (E. Story)—The citizens of Switzerland county, may they rally around the standard of the American Eagle and ever have for their motto: God and our country.

By Robert N. Cochran.—Daniel O'Connel, the assertor of freedom for his native isle—dear to the Irish heart and to the lovers of liberty, throughout the world.

By Henry Cotton.—The constitution of the United States of America—like the diamond in lustre, the longer it wears, the brighter it shines; may it never be impaired.

By the Orator, (Doctor Armington)—Intelligence—the bulwark of liberty, the bane of tyrants.

By Robert N. Cochran—Civil and religious liberty—the toast of the freeman and despot's dread—its voice, justice—its arms, liberty—its defender man.

By Abijah H. Grimes—Where liberty dwells, thank God, my nativity is—may the unfortunate poor thereof, become richer than the nobles of Europe.