

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Cour. & Post.—Sept. 24.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

On Saturday afternoon the Havre packet ship Poland Capt. Richardson, arrived from that port, and yesterday the Liverpool packet ship, Britannia, Capt. Stetchley, whence she sailed on the 17th of August. We have received by these vessels, Havre and Liverpool dates of the 16th, and Paris and London of the 15th of August.

Judging from the different accounts in the French papers, it would seem that the possession of Brazil by the adherents of Don Pedro, has not been followed by any further important success. The enemies of Don Miguel still retain possession of all the country except the Capital and Oporto; the Abreges even, after being overrun with Villa Flor, are returning into the hands of the partisans of Miguel, in short it is apparent, we think, that the enemies of England and France have only placed two important points in possession of Don Pedro, and given him possession of the sea coast, whilst the Portuguese themselves are generally indifferent to the result of the contest, or are inclined to side with Miguel.

The intelligence of an agent having arrived in England, for the purpose of inducing Don Pedro to resume the reins of government in Brazil, turns out as we expected it would a mere invention.

By the last accounts from Switzerland, it would appear that the measure adopted by the general government of the Cantons, had restored tranquillity in Basle and Sowitz, and that there was every probability it would be maintained.

Admiral de Rigny has been appointed *ad interim*, to fill the post of Minister of War, in France, in consequence of the absence from his post of the Minister Marshal Soult. Louis Philippe and his family have quitted Paris for a short period for Compiègne, and with the exception of some doots arising out of differences of opinion on political subjects, there is nothing stirring in the French metropolis that excites public attention.

The British House of Lords is now engrossed in discussing the clauses of the Slave Abolition Bill. The Duke of Wellington has made several strenuous efforts but without effect, to cause some of them to be altered.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—By a Royal Ordinance, dated yesterday, the administration of the war department, which, since the absence of Marshal Soult, has been vested in General Sebastiani, is transferred to Admiral de Rigny, Minister of the Marine, until the return of the Marshal.

An Ordinance of the 9th sets forth that the grant made for premiums upon the exportation of goods during 1833 being found insufficient in consequence of the law relative to the premium on refined sugars not having been adopted during the last session of the Chambers, his majesty authorizes the addition of five million francs to the above grant.

The Courier Francais has the following:—"A singular report was current yesterday. It is stated that an English courier coming from the north has traversed France with despatches for London of a very serious nature; a copy of which was left with the British Ambassador in Paris. A very cold notification is said to have been made by Prussia and Austria, relating to the affairs of Portugal and Belgium, which has given much uneasiness to the French Cabinet. If such a notification has really been made at the present moment, it would appear as if the powers who signed it had made it to coincide with the Aristocratic movement in Switzerland. We have not been able to trace the report to its source."—The Journal du Commerce also mentions the above rumour, stating that the notification touched upon several very important points of European policy, and is calculated to lead to a rupture between France and England on the one hand, and the absolute sovereigns on the other.

The Munich Gazette expresses a hope that the Congress of Toplitz will restore peace to the world, by setting bounds to the spread of Constitutional opinions. After recapitulating the various agitations by which Europe has been disturbed in consequence of revolutions, it points out to the Sovereigns the three principal points which call for their attention and interference:—they are Portugal, Italy and Spain.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 9th inst. contains the following, of the 1st ultimo, from Nauplia:—"It appears that in the autumn, Athens will become the capital of Greece; the principal obstacle to that city being made the seat of government having been removed. This obstacle was the enormous price demanded by the inhabitants of Athens for buildings and grounds which the Government wished to purchase; but now the owners of such property declare their readiness to make the transfer of it for a moderate compensation. Two commissions have therefore been appointed at Athens, for the purpose of fixing the price of such houses and grounds as will be required for public establishments."

The case of Whipple, at Lowell, has produced great excitement. A comit-

tee appointed by the citizens of that place to investigate the facts, visited this city yesterday, and from the knowledge they have obtained, appear to be satisfied that Whipple set fire to his own store. He visited Boston the day previous to the fire, and took lodgings at Mr. Wilde's. In the afternoon he hired a horse and wagon, under pretence of going to Wilmington, to purchase shoes, but did not return until the next morning, when he said he lost his way and was kept out all night.

The horse and wagon were seen in Lowell that night, and, it is supposed, were taken there by Whipple for the purpose of carrying away the goods of which he alleged his store was robbed. The insurance upon his stock was \$7000—he had reduced his goods to the value, as is estimated, of about \$5000, from which he took the most valuable portion and then fired his store with the intention of recovering the whole amount of insurance.

When he found that strong suspicion had been excited against him, he resolved upon committing suicide, and effected it by plunging into the canal near his house. On the morning of the decease, he arose as usual, dressed himself with care, and left his chamber in an apparently unconcerned manner.—The water was only four feet deep where he was found, and he had not been in it more than fifteen minutes, but all efforts to resuscitate him proved unavailing. His coat was folded carefully, and laid by the side of his hat, upon the bank of the canal. His house was searched, by no goods were found in it, nor has any thing yet transpired to lead to the discovery of the missing property.—Post.

War in the East—The Ellsworth Me. Advertiser states, that the bears have killed great numbers of sheep in that section, this fall. Four or five of them have fallen victims to the hunters, but "one grazed old veteran occupies the woods in the skirts of the town, and has put to flight a number of heroes who attacked him." Another eastern paper mentions a similar arrival, and we perceive that a large bear lately entered the summer residence of the Chief Justice of Lower Canada, at Arvergne, much to the annoyance of the family of his lordship. He made his retreat, was pursued, overtaken and shot. Truly, these are stirring times in the back settlements. Bruin is abroad. The Downingville musketry should be brought to bear—that is, if the Major's motto is not "for bear." He must be very bare faced to take sides against the whites.—*Bost. Merc. Journal.*

The way they do things in Lowell.—An Ordinance of the 9th sets forth that the grant made for premiums upon the exportation of goods during 1833 being found insufficient in consequence of the law relative to the premium on refined sugars not having been adopted during the last session of the Chambers, his majesty authorizes the addition of five million francs to the above grant.

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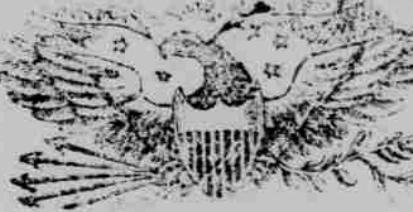
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Painful Death.—A few days since, a Mr. Rumberger, residing in Lynkin's Valley, was bitten in the heel by a snake, and in his fright ran a considerable distance with the snake hanging to his heel, till in fording a small stream, the reptile disengaged itself and escaped. The unfortunate man immediately swelled, and after a few hours of intense agony agony, terminated his existence.

The bite of a snake is as easily and as readily cured as the sting of a bee, if taken in a reasonable time, without even applying to a physician, as every farmer has a remedy in his own house. Bathing the part bitten with warm milk, affords immediate relief. An external application of hog's lard, with a diet of honey and milk, will have the same effect, though not so speedy. These remedies should be universally known and remembered, and resorted to as soon as possible after the infliction of the wound.—*Liverpool (Pa.) Mercury.*

Digressions.—In the midst of the

storm on Friday night, a little girl about eight or nine years of age, was taken up by the watch and carried to the watch house drenched almost to drowning. It appeared that she had been thrust into the street at a late hour of the night by an unfeeling brute whom she calls her father, but who, from his drunken and disgraceful conduct on this occasion is undeserving the name. She was committed by the magistrate to the custody of the commissioner of the Alms House.—*N. Y. Cour.*



THE MESSENGER.

Printer's Retreat, Indiana.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1833.

COUNTY SEMINARY.

THE citizens of Switzerland County, generally, interested in the central location of the County Seminary, are earnestly requested to meet at Jeremiah Thomas's in Jacksonville, on Wednesday next, Oct. 16th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the most effectual method of petitioning the Trustees, at their next meeting, for a central location of the same as a majority of the Trustees have partially determined on locating the Seminary on Vevay hill, and fixed on Monday the 21st inst. for accepting or rejecting the proposals accompanying the proffer of said site.

John Quincy Adams has lately been nominated by the Anti-Masons of Massachusetts for the office of governor of that state, and has accepted the nomination.

Mr. DUANE has resigned his office as Secretary of the Treasury, and ROBERT B. TANERY has been appointed by the President to fill the vacancy. This is stated to have been the result of a difference of opinion between Mr. Duane and the President, with regard to the policy of removing the government deposits. "The President regretted the necessity of his having to take a measure that would place Mr. Duane in such a situation; and Mr. Duane equally regretted that his view of the duties of his station made it necessary that he should resign his place, rather than do violence to the convictions of his understanding."

It is understood that Messrs. McLane, Duane, and Cass, earnestly opposed the removal of the deposits, and Messrs. Woodbury and Taney supported it.

Cattle for the New York Market.—The butchers state that the whole number of cattle slaughtered for New York city Market, exceeds a thousand daily.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by Samuel Beal, Esq. DOCTOR WILLIAM ARMINTON to Miss CLARISSA GOLAY, all of this township.

Miseries of Human Life.

To be a candidate thirteen times for the State Legislature, and five times for Congress, without being elected to either.

To be dunned for money when we have none.

To be compelled to call on a friend for borrowed money.

To be an editor of a newspaper and have no news to put into it.

To turn a political somerset, with a view to obtain an office, and then, after waiting 9 months to be told "there is no vacancy."

To accept an office under an administration whose chief you have abused, and whom you can't look in the face.

The Revenue of the United States.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce makes the following estimate of the receipt and disbursements of the government: The receipts last year from customs were \$24,224,441.77.—The expense of government will not exceed \$14,000,000. Consequently if the receipts of the present shall equal those of 1832, there will be a surplus of more than \$10,000,000; which added to the balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, (4,502,814.45) and 4,000,000 from public lands and other sources, will give a total surplus of more than \$18,000,000. Deduct \$7,001,693.83, the amount of the national debt at the beginning of the year, and their will be a clear balance of about \$11,000,000 which Congress will not know what to do with.

Another forgery on a Philadelphia Bank.—In the course of Thursday a forged draft for \$6,000 was presented at the counter of the Western Bank of Pennsylvania, by a person calling himself Thomas Townsend, and paid.

After the closing of the Bank the fact of the draft being a forgery was discovered, but to late to arrest the individual who uttered it. He received in exchange for it the bills of that bank, five \$1,000, one \$500, four \$100 and the

balance in smaller bills. The draft as it now appears, was drawn by the National bank of this city on the 16th instant, upon the Western Bank, to the order of Thomas Townsend, for sixty dollars and ingeniously altered from that amount to six thousand. The number of this draft was 69, and two others of the same bank numbered 63 and 70, having been previously presented and paid, the paying teller had not the slightest suspicion that any thing was wrong. The person presenting the draft endorsed his name upon it in the presence of the teller, but whether it is his real or assumed name, is left to conjecture.

Burglary.—The Tailor's establishment of Francis Martin No. 2 Park Place, was forcibly entered on the night of the 17th inst by breaking open the front door by means of a crow bar and robbed of various articles of wearing apparel, of which notice was given on the following morning at the police office. To prevent the recurrence of a similar transaction, Mr. Martin concluded to sleep in his shop, which he has regularly done since that time. Night before last another attempt was made to open his door in a similar manner, the noise of which awoke him, when Martin arming himself with a pair of shears, silently placed himself in front of the door, upon the opening of which he met the burglar, and giving him a violent blow with the shears upon the head, knocked him down. After recovering himself, he started and ran, but was taken by the aid of the watch, in the neighborhood of Church street, and conveyed in a gore of blood to the Watch House. He was there recognized as a person by the name of Caleb Griffin, who had been convicted in the court of Oyer and Terminer in October, 1830, of manslaughter in the first degree, in killing Henry Coumbe, at the corner of Orange and Chatham st., in which he was aided by another person by the name of Edward Johnson. They were severally sentenced at that time to an imprisonment in the state prison at Sing Sing for the term of seven years, but in consequence of the jury having at the time of his conviction recommended Griffin to mercy on account of his youth, he was pardoned out about three or four months since. He will be tried at the ensuing Sessions.

FRESH GOODS AND VERY CHEAP.

THE subscriber informs his friends

and customers, that he has received

his fall stock of

GOODS,

of every kind and description usually sold in this county—consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Brown, & CLOTHES.

Steel Mixed, & Drab } and Drab } SATINETS.

FLANNELS—CALICOES, of every de-

scription—some very cheap.

Cambrics, of different colors,

Bombazets, very good,

Bobinet and Jackinet,

Cambric, Muslin,

Vestings, Velvets, Table Diaper,

Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10,

Leghorn and Bolivar Flats, &c. &c.

GROCERIES,

Of Every Description,

Wines & Liquors of almost all kinds.

DYE STUFFS, &c.

Hard Ware,

CUTLERY, and TIN WARE.

A General Assortment of

BOOKS,

Bibles, Testaments, Webster's Dictionary and Spelling Books, Geographies, History of the United States, English Grammars, English Readers, Introductions, and school books in general.

As an enumeration of the articles he has on hand would almost fill a common newspaper, the subscriber has named but a very small portion of them; but he assures his friends that his store will show for itself—and that they can be accommodated with goods as cheap and on as good terms as at any other store in the country. He wishes to purchase or exchange goods for the following articles of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples and Peaches, Jeans, Linsey,

Tow Linen, Feathers, Breeches, Yellow Flax, Flaxseed, Ginseng, Corn, Oats, Bacon hams, Cotton and Linen Bags—and in fact, nothing will be refused.

LYMAN W. MIX.

Mount sterling, October 10, 1833.

EDUCATION.

S. LEONARD, has recently opened a school in Jacksonville, where will be taught, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and other branches, if necessary.

Tuition \$2.00 per quarter.

Board may be had for one dollar per week.

Jacksonville, Oct. 4th 1833.

Knowledge is Power.

Books!

Books!

THE subscriber having purchased a large supply of a choice *LUCKY*, for private families, schools, and seminaries, he offers them for sale as cheap as they can be bought in Cincinnati. Among his assortments are the following:

Webster's Dictionary,

Walker's do.

Kirkham's Grammar,

Pond's do.

Miss Beacher's Geography,

Ousey's Geography and Atlas,

English Readers,

Introductions,