

Mine Advertisement.

Rond avay, or sdolen, or sdryed, mine large black horse, about fourteen or fifteen hands and six inches high. He has been got four plack legs, two point, and two before, and ish plack all over his body, but has been got some vite spots pon his pack, when de skin was rob off, but I greased them, and now de vite spots ish all plack agin; he trods, and kinters, and paces, and sometimes he vawks; and ven he vawks, shi his legs and feet goes on, von after another; he has two ears pon his head, poth of them alike, but one ish placker don tader; and he has two eyes, van ish put out, and toder ish pon de side of his head, and ven you go toder side he vant see you; ven he eats a good deal, he has a pig pelly; and he has a long dale vat hangs down behind, but I cut it shorter toder day, and now it is not so long vat it vas; he ish shod all round, but his behind shoes comed off, and now he ish only got shoes before; he hots up his head and looks gaily, and ven he ish been frighten, he jumps about like every ting in de vorld; he still ride mit a saddle, or a chare, or a kart, or vill go by himself vitout nobody bot a pag on his pack vid a pay on it; he ish not very old, and his head, ven he vawks or runs, goes before, and his dail stais behind, only ven he turns round, gets mat, and den his dail sum fins come first. Whoever vill mit him pack shall pay five tollars reward, and if he brings de tief pack vat stolum, he shall also pay pesides twenty tollars, and ax no questions.

STACUMEN FONDRELENDRE.

The POOR Tract Society.—We frequently hear the pious ones' talking about the poor American Tract Society, whose very worthy members are so kind and benevolent that they print and distribute thousands of their tracts for nothing! The following slip from the records of the society, will show how far these declarations accord with truth:

Receipts into the American Tract Society, during the month ending Sept. 15, 1833.

Whole amount of donations, \$4,019 28
Received for tracts sold, 3,024 03

Total, \$7,042 33

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS received gratis in one month, besides the profits on Three Thousand Dollars worth of tracts! And every month in the year produces similar results. Far from the American Tract, Bible, and other similar societies being "losing concerns," they are constantly a "massing large fortunes, which will one day be used for the purpose of enslaving the people. Let those who wish to join in purchasing *filters* for posterity give their money to these societies, and their wishes will be abundantly gratified.—*Herald of Freedom*

Memorandum of an agreement made and entered into this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, between the Girard Bank in the city of Philadelphia, and the United States of America.

1st. The said bank agrees to receive and enter to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, all sums deposited on account of the United States, whether offered in gold or silver coin, in notes of the Bank of the United States or branches, in notes of any bank which are convertible into coin, in its immediate vicinity, or in notes of any bank, which it is for the time being in the habit of receiving.

2d. If the deposits in said bank shall exceed one half of its capital stock, actually paid in, it is agreed that collateral security, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be given for its safe keeping and faithful disbursement: *Provided*, That if the said secretary shall at any time deem it necessary, the said bank agrees to give collateral security when the deposits shall not equal one half the capital.

3d. The said bank agrees to make weekly returns of its entire condition to the Secretary of the treasury, and to the treasurer of the United States, of the state of his accounts, and submit its books and transactions to a critical examination by the Secretary, or any agent duly authorized by him, whenever he shall require it.

This examination may extend to all the books and accounts, to cash on hand, and to tell the acts and concerns of the bank, except the current account of individuals; or, as far as is admissible, with out a violation of the bank charter.

4th. The said bank agrees to pay, out of its deposits on hand, all warrants or drafts which may be drawn upon it by the Treasurer of the United States, and to transfer any portion of that deposit to any other bank or banks employed by the Government with the United States, whenever the Secretary may require, without charge to the Government for transportation or difference of exchange, commission, or any thing else whatsoever; but the Secretary of the Treasury

shall give reasonable notice of the time when such transfer will be required.

5th. The said bank agrees to render to the Government, whenever required by the proper authority, all or any portion of the services now performed by the Bank of the United States, or which might be lawfully required of it in the vicinity of said contracting bank.

5h. If the Secretary of the Treasury shall think proper to employ an agent, or agents, to examine and report upon the accounts and condition of the banks in the service of the government, or any of them, the said bank agrees to pay an equitable proportion of his or their expenses and compensation, according to such apportionments as may be made by the said Secretary.

7th. Whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the said bank agrees to furnish with all convenient dispatch bills of exchange on London, payable at such sight as may be required, at the usual market price for the time being without commission, or advance for the profit of the bank, or any charge whatever beyond the actual cost, the payment of said bills to be guaranteed by said bank.

8th. It is agreed that the Secretary of the Treasury may discharge the said bank from the service of the Government, whenever, in his opinion the public interest may require it.

In witness whereof, the said Girard bank, in the city of Philadelphia, has caused to be affixed its corporate seal, attested by the signatures of its president and Cashier on the day and year first above written.

Jas. SCHOTT, President
Wm. D. LEWIS, Cashier

Origin of the Discovery of Peru.

Balboa, the famous Spanish adventurer, in one of his expeditions, met with a young cazique, who expressed his astonishment at the high value which was set upon the gold, which the Spaniards were weighing and distributing. "Why do you quarrel?" said he, "about such a trifle? If you are so passionately fond of gold as to abandon your own country, and to disturb the tranquillity of distant nations, for its sake, I will conduct you to a region where the metal, which seems to be the chief object of your admiration and desire, is so common, that the meanest utensils are formed of it." Transported with the intelligence Balboa eagerly inquired where this happy country lay, and how they might arrive at it. The cazique informed them, that at the mouth of the river, which flows to the south they would discover another ocean, near which this wealthy kingdom was situated; but if they intended to attack it, they must assemble forces far superior in number and strength to those which now attended them. Thus was the first information which the Spaniards received concerning the great southern continent, now afterwards by the name of Peru.

Milk and Water.—A good anecdote is told of a monkey who stole the purse of a woman while on her passage to this country and running with it to the shores of the vessel, alternately threw upon the deck and overboard, every dollar of its contents. Silently the old woman busied herself picking them up and counting. Still finding he had finished, she clasped her hands and exclaimed, "Oh! the wonderful cratur, sure was ever justice served out more equally—not a farthing more has gone by water than came by water—sure was't it by the selling of milk that I got them, and wasn't that same half water? Oh! the wonderful cratur, Oh!"

The Troy Press, giving the account of the age of a dutch lady in that city, who is now one hundred and two years of age and who walked fourteen miles last summer in less than nine hours, says, "her chief diet through life has been soukroot, Dutch pop and brown-bread. She chopped and hacked her own fire wood if the men were not at home."

Curious anecdote of the heart.—Since the statement recently made respecting the insensibility of the Human heart to external touch, we have met, in an old Edinburgh Medical Journal, with the following case:—A buck that was remarkably fat and healthy in condition in August, 1816, was killed in Bradbury Park, and on opening him it was discovered that, at some distant time, he had been shot in the heart, a ball being found in a cyst in the substance of the viscus, a boat two inches from the apex. The surface of the cyst had a whitish appearance. The ball weighs 292 grains, and was quite flat. Mr. Richardson, the park keeper, who opened the animal, was of opinion that the ball had struck some hard substance before entering the body of the deer. That the animal should subsist long after receiving this ball, is endeavored to be accounted for from the instance of a soldier, who survived 49 hours after receiving a bayonet wound in the heart; however, the recovering from a gunshot wound, in an animal inferior to man can, in no respect, materially alter the importance of the fact, and of the great extent to which the vital

organ may sustain an injury from external violence.—*Boston Mercantile*.

THE WAY THINGS ARE DONE IN ALBANY.

Among the artifices adopted by the Regency in Albany, for the purpose of continuing power in her hands, was the introduction of a provision into their constitution, whereby all office holders hold over, until their successors are appointed. The effect of this provision is, that so long as they control the senate, it is impossible to remove any of their party from office. Thus, the public printer is not re-elected, as in Congress, and in the other States, but holds over, until his successor is appointed; and he is appointed, and he is public printer, of course, until there may chance to be a majority against the Regency, in both Houses.—The Senate being a continuous body, one fourth of whom only is elected annually, the whole party machinery is put in requisition to retain the ascendancy in that body. And it is apparent that the party, or rather the office holders, who live by the management of the party, and whose immense speculations in stocks, jobs, and offices, could be defeated by neglecting to secure a permanent majority in the Senate, will not permit the popular will to disturb their plans. None but the creatures of the Regency can enter the body, and the districts are arranged with that view.

An attempt was made to introduce the same control into the Legislature of Georgia, which was defeated last year by the votes of the people; and the same attempt is now in progress in Pennsylvania, N. Carolina and Tennessee. We would admonish these states to look well to objects of the leaders, who are agitating the call for a convention. If the Constitution of these states require amendment, let it be done; but be careful that opportunity of amending admitted defects, is not used, by the partisans of the Albany Regency, for the purpose of introducing new and dangerous powers, calculated to create central juntos in these states, who are to become branches of the great power at Albany which seeks to control the destinies of this country. As an instance of the manner in which things are done at Albany, we quote the following from the Albany Daily Advertiser:

"The Red Book.—I will be seen by the Assembly proceedings, that the 'Red Book,' transmitted by the state printer, has been sent back to him, for the reason that it does not contain what was called for by the resolution requesting it to be furnished. It appears that it was printed two years ago, and after the passage of the resolution this winter, was handsomely bound with a new title page on the supposition, we presume, that the members would read no more than was contained in that page. Is this the manner in which the State printer usually performs the state work?"

United States Telegraph.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at New York, from Havre, Paris papers of the 22d and Havre of the 25th Dec. have been received. We glean the following items.

From the 17th to the 23d Dec. inclusive, the sales of cotton at Havre, reached 5519 bales, of which 5073 were American.

The French papers say that the inconvenience felt in the United States from the want of money, is attributed to the suspension of the United States Bank. So much for the accuracy of foreign journals.

The French Chamber of Deputies was opened on the 22d December.—The king made a speech, from which we make the following extracts.

"His majesty addressed the Peers and deputies as follows:

"The repose of France has not been troubled since your last session. It is in possession of the blessings of order and peace. Every where the efforts of industry and labor obtain their recompense. The people, employed and tranquil, count upon the stability of our institutions, upon my fidelity in preserving them, and the public security as the guaranty of the national prosperity.

"It is in guarantying all rights—in protecting all interests—it is by the equity and moderation of our policy, that we have obtained these happy results.

"To assure the duration of these, we shall persevere with energy and patience in the same system. An assiduous vigilance is still necessary: insensate passions and culpable intrigues endeavor to shake the social order.

"We will oppose to them your legal concurrence, the firmness of the magistracy, the activity of the administration, the courage and patriotism of the National Guard, the wisdom of the nation—enlightened to the danger of illusions which they would propagate, who attack Liberty while pretending to defend it, and we will assure the triumph of the constitutional order and our progress in civilization.

"It is thus, gentlemen, that we will finally place a limit to revolutions, and we will accomplish the desires of

France. I thank her for the support she has lent to me. I thank her for the testimonies of confidence and affection with which she has surrounded me. I have received them with emotion in those departments which I have been able to visit, and I return thanks to Providence for the blessings which our country already enjoys, and for those which the future promise.

"I am happy to announce to you that our relations with all the powers, and the assurances which I receive of their dispositions, leave no doubt of the maintenance of the general peace.

"The Peninsula has been the theatre of important events.

"Since the Government of the Queen, Maria, 2d has been established at Lisbon, I have renewed our diplomatic relations with Portugal.

"In Spain the death of Ferdinand the Seventh has called the Princess his daughter to the throne. I hastened to recognize the Queen Isabella the Second, hoping that this prompt recognition, and the relations it established between my government and that of the Queen Regent would preserve Spain from the ravages which menaced it. Already tranquility reappears in the provinces where the rebellion broke out. A corps of the army formed by my order, protects our frontiers under any result.

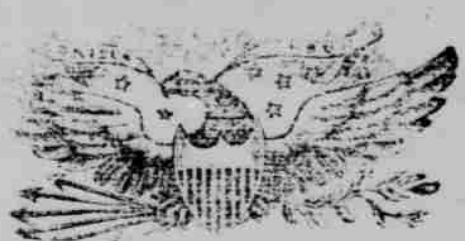
"Always intimately connected with Great Britain, we have reason to anticipate that the difficulties which yet retard the conclusion of a definitive Treaty between the King of the Belgians and the King of the Netherlands can compromise neither great interests of Belgium, nor the tranquillity of Europe. Switzerland was momentarily troubled with dissensions, which the wide firmness of its government soon appeased. I hastened to render those services to it, which it might expect of a faithful and disinterested ally.

"HAVRE, Dec. 22.—The westerly westerly winds that have constantly prevailed for the last six weeks have kept upwards of fifty vessels of different descriptions completely bound in the port, and on the first favorable change we shall have the sight of a large fleet leaving our harbor. The weather continued very tempestuous through last night, the gale blowing at times with very great violence, but this morning, it has subsided, though the sea continues to roll very heavily."

BULOONE SPRING, 21.—"All the horrible recollections of the Amphitrite have been renewed this day. The same tremendous sea surf, the same roaring wind—in short a three masted vessel endeavoring in vain to beat off a lee shore. At half past three P. M. a Norwegian vessel, in the *Hambitz* Anker, Brun, laden with iron and steel (from whence or destination not yet known), was driven ashore directly opposite my house, on the bar, at the extreme entrance of the harbor. Four pilot boats were immediately dragged down by the horses to low water, and instantly manned by some of the most intrepid seamen in Boulogne, anxious to render assistance to the unfortunate crew; but I lament to say, their great and laudable exertions were in vain. The surf was so great they could not approach the vessel, which in a quarter of an hour seemed to be broken asunder. The unhappy crew 12 in number were seen by thousands of spectators clinging to the bowsprit, making signs for assistance, but alas without a possibility of rendering them any, for want of proper means. Let us hope that this sad catastrophe will remind the friends of Humanity of their promise of procuring a life boat. These poor fellows were seen, as I before observed, clinging to the bowsprit during two hours, the sea breaking over them at every instant, till at length the rising tide overwhelmed the wreck, and hurled the whole crew into a watery grave. Up to this moment (half past nine) none of the bodies have been washed on shore. I have the information of the vessel's name, from papers driven ashore.

The following innocent but unsuccessful attempt at fraud, is related by the Westfield, Mass. Journal, which says that a brace of enthusiasts, from the west, but whether followers of Mormon or not, we are ignorant, came into that village on Saturday night, on foot, without overcoat or baggage, but withal with extremely long beards, and professed to be living examples of the power of faith, in promoting and furnishing "the creature of comforts." They represented that the Lord kept them warm, during the cold weather, and also furnished them with clothing, &c. by removing the old clothes and substituting new ones, while they slept. An effort was made by them, to induce the landlord to look to that source for his bill—they affirming that they never meddled with such things; but the landlord, distrusting the security, or doubting their authority as agents to contract such debts, would only be appeased by the cash, which they reluctantly paid and departed.

The Committee on Banks in the New York Assembly have reported against 38 of the applications for new banks and in favor of seven.



THE MESSENGER.

Pinter's Retreat, Indiana.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1834.

We are authorized to announce HENRY BANTA, as a candidate for Representative of Switzerland county, at the general election in August next.

Daniel Kelso is also a candidate for representative.

JACKSON RESIGNED.

A gentleman of this neighborhood, direct from Cincinnati, informs us that it was currently reported in that city, that President Jackson had resigned his office. Should this report prove true, (and we are inclined to believe it is,) Martin Van Buren is now President of the United States.

A friend yesterday presented to us the 'Switzerland Monitor,' of the 1st Feb. containing a communication over the signature of JAMES ROUS, of King George notoriety, and one of our late celebrated board of Seminary Trustees. He commences an indiscriminate attack upon the citizens of this county, for having dared to exercise their right in petitioning our legislature for a redress of their grievances, in relation to the county Seminary; and calls the whole petition a 'wilful falsehood and misrepresentation of facts known to be such by some of the petitioners,' and further says that the rest of the petitioners 'could not read or did not understand what they were putting their names to.' Instead of that petition having been signed by a few of the citizens in and about Jacksonville, as this man of truth says, it was signed by upwards of three hundred of the independent citizens of this county, and had time permitted its circulation, it would have been signed by more than a double that number. His whole communication abounds with falsehood, and is a libel on the petitioners. And we will now inform this worthy disciple of King George that his conduct has already excited the universal contempt and indignation of the citizens of this and other parts of the county—and that, should an opportunity offer, his duty yet receive, at their hands, what he so richly merits, A COAT OF TAR AND FEATHERS. He appears to be as much despised in his own township (a rag) as here—for at the election on Monday last, he was again a candidate for Seminary Trustee, and the people indignantly rejected his proffered services, and elected a man of their own choice. Had the editor of that obscure and contemptible print the Monitor, (Perret Dubour, Esq. Lord Mayor, &c. of Vevey) had the politeness to furnish us with a copy of his scandalous publication, we should have republished the communication entire, at the time, in order to have shown our readers the aristocratic feelings and sentiments of Mr. Rous—but we did not get hold of a copy until yesterday.

The following gentlemen have been elected Seminary Trustees, in their respective townships viz:—*Posey*—Ariber (Cazlay); *York*—Moses Branson, *Cotton*—Thomas Cole; *Jefferson*—John F. Dabour. *Plasunt*—Gabriel Johnson. In Craig we learn that Mr. Rous has been defeated, though we have not learnt the name of his successor.

The Hon. WILLIAM WIRT, died in Washington city, on the 18th ult. Mr. Wirt was a lawyer of the highest order, and his patriotism, moral worth, integrity endeared him to all—his loss will be deeply felt not only by those who had the happiness to enjoy his friendship, but by the whole American people.

Mr. Tany has been sustained in his reasons for removing the deposits in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 130 to 98.

The Union men of South Carolina appear to have become converts to the doctrine of nullification, inasmuch as they threaten to nullify a state law, requiring every public officer to take an oath of allegiance. This is a singular revolution in sentiment.

The government of the city of Boston have under discussion a project for supplying the city with water from some of the neighboring rivers or ponds, to the amount of 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 gallons, daily. The mayor estimates the expense at about \$1,000,000.

FIRST DUEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—The *Exeter News Letter* states the first duel on record was between Ed. Daly and Ed. Foster, two servants in the family of Mr. Hopkins (one of the Pilgrims) June 18, 1621. They were tied together, neck and heels, till their chivalry was established, and their names immortalized.

An Irishman cleaning the streets of Boston, hearing an advocate of the Bank observe that the Jackson men would get their pay for removing the deposits, said 'it would take two seasons for that story to grow here these hard times, for, said he, 'I've been moving them a whole week, and the devil a cent has the old man paid me!'