

The extraordinary speed of forty miles an hour with a light load, has been obtained upon the Manchester railway; and Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, has stated his opinion that an engine might be constructed to run one hundred miles within the hour, although he acknowledges that "at that rapidity of motion the resistance of the atmosphere would be very considerable." Engines are now made with eight times the power of the Rocket, yet with a little more weight resting on each rail, the load being equally divided on six wheels, and the machinery placed in a more advantageous situation than formerly. The tubes of the boiler are made smaller and numerous, and of brass instead of copper. The last engine put on the railway ran 23,000 miles with the most trivial repairs, taking every day four or five journeys of thirty miles each.



THE MESSENGER.  
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SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1834.

## COUNTY SEMINARY.

The trustees of the Switzerland county Seminary, met in Vevay, on Monday last, and organized by appointing ABRAHAM JOHNSON, president—J. F. DUBOUR, treasurer, and ARIBERT GAZLAY, secretary.

We had promised to notice the publication of James Rous, this week; but are unable to do so at length, in consequence of not being able to procure copies of certain parts of the proceedings of the old trustees. The law directs, that "the trustees shall keep their office, books and papers at the clerk's office of the circuit court of said county." We sent to the clerk, Mr. P. B. Rous, for said copies. He informed our messenger that the books and papers aforesaid, were not in his office.

We have complained, that the location was an improper one; and when the people examine Mr. Rous' communication, and consider the reason which Mr. Rous says operated most with a majority of the trustees, when Mr. Rous was acting under oath, will think and feel with us. Mr. Rous says, "that the site they fixed upon, was in the center of the most dense population of the county, & taking a circle of four miles round it." Will Mr. Rous, please to point out the section of law that confines the location of the county Seminary, to a circle of four miles—and that circle, to extend three miles into the neighboring state of Kentucky? For he says "and a majority of the trustees acted differently from what they have done, they would have violated the oath they took when they entered upon the duties of their office."

Now, fellow-citizens, you see, that the rights, privileges and benefits of more than one-half the citizens of York township, all the citizens of Posey, Pleasant and Cotton townships, the citizens of the north half of Jefferson and two thirds of Craig township, were looked over and disregarded, so that the citizens of Vevay or those within the circle of 4 miles round the site fixed upon, the circle of course taking in a large part of Gallatin county, Kentucky, should monopolize and enjoy all the benefits to arise from that institution.

Mr. Rous says, and we will not now contradict him, although we do not believe him; "that the donation at Vevay, exceeded that at Jacksonville, by nearly five hundred dollars;" if that is the fact, however, why did not the majority of the trustees, locate at Vevay? and not three quarters of a mile from that place. Will Mr. Rous tell us, the amount of the donation for its present location; how much that exceeds the Jacksonville donation, and how much the Vevay donation. It is true, he tells us, that "the site is given by three individuals, amounting to more than 20 acres."

Mr. Rous quotes from a certain petition, the following words: "when a liberal donation of lands and money was offered them [the trustees] in a high, dry and healthy situation, near the centre of the county." "This," Mr. R. in his usual polite style, says "is a wilful falsehood and misrepresentation of facts known to be such, by some of the petitioners." The people will judge, when all the facts are before them, which of us is obnoxious to the charge of uttering "wilful falsehood and misrepresentation." We shall prove, that thirty-five acres of land, ten of which are cleared, were offered as donations—fifteen, of which, are in the north east corner, of the south east quarter of section 18, T. 2. R. 2. W. the balance laying in the immediate neighborhood. All impartial persons, having a knowledge of the county, out of the beautiful four mile circle, will judge also, whether the land above mentioned, is in a high, dry and healthy situation; and also, whether the rub, near the centre of the county, or not—of the county, fellow citizens, not of a four mile circle running three miles into Kentucky. In

addition to the land, we are told, that a donation of one thousand dollars, well guaranteed, was also made.

\* \* \* Much has been said by some of the old trustees, about the location, vested rights, &c. when, it is a fact, that not a single inch of ground has ever been deeded, for the said Seminary, to the old trustees or their successors.

As soon as we receive copies from the record, we shall resume the subject. K.  
April 1

The following is a correct list of the township officers, elected in Vevay, on the 3d ult.

Justice of the peace, Robert Drummond—Seminary trustee, John F. Dubour—on stables, James B. Lewis, Nathaniel Mix and William Mays—Trustees, Philip Betters, jr., Thomas Gilliland and Isaac Mays—Clerk, Perret Dubour—Treasurer, John Mendenhall—Lister, William D. Cox—Overseers of the poor, Edward Patton, James Dalmazzo and Sarah B. Keefer—F. viewers, Fielding Neal and Amor Gilbert—Overseers of roads, 1. ditto Lawrence Nibel, 2. Isaac Nash, 3. Zachariah Montanye, 4. Joseph Smith, 5. Josiah M. Doan, 6. Benjamin Cole, 7. Nathaniel Cotton—8. Joshua Smithson, 9. Levi Gibson, 10. John F. Siebenthal.

It is said, that the large factories at Newport, opposite Cincinnati, have been compelled to suspend operations and discharge their hands, and that 600 hands were thrown out of employment without means of subsistence.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Jefferson, Craig, Cotton and Pleasant townships, Switzerland county, Indiana, in obedience to a public notice at Mount Sterling, on Wednesday, the 2d of April, at CHARLES F. KRUTZ, was called to the chair, and WILLIAM C. KEEN, was appointed secretary.

RESOLVED, that the chairman appoint a committee of three persons to draft suitable resolutions, for the consideration of this meeting, and also, a petition, to be forwarded to congress. Whereupon, Isaac Chamberlin, Ralph B. Cotton and William C. Keen, were appointed said committee, who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following preamble, resolutions and petition, which were read and UNANIMOUSLY adopted.

## PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, the past experience of this country, has fully demonstrated the convenience and necessity of a circulating medium, composed of Bank Notes, redeemable in specie, to supply the want of a sufficient metallic currency—and, whereas, after a full experiment; it has been clearly shown, that local banking institutions have not been able to furnish a national currency, in any way adequate to the wants of the community; and that a national bank, with branches in the different states, is alone competent to the task of regulating and producing such a currency, in a sound and healthy condition, so as to carry on the exchange between the different parts of the union upon the basis of a sound currency.—Therefore,

RESOLVED, that, in the opinion of this meeting, a NATIONAL BANK, is indispensable, to the future prosperity of the country.

2. RESOLVED, that the embarrassments under which all the industrious classes labor—and the change from a state of unparalleled prosperity to one of unparalleled distress, is mainly to be attributed to the want of confidence produced by the hostile attitude assumed by the executive of the United States towards the Bank of the United States—and that the want of an adequate circulating medium has been unnecessarily brought upon the country by the removal of the public deposits from that bank to local, which are incapable of furnishing the necessary accommodations to the community.

3. RESOLVED, that the depreciation of the local bank bills of the several states, affords ample proof of the impracticability of converting local paper money into a national currency.

4. RESOLVED, that we believe the only remedy for the existing distress is to RE-CHARTER the United States' Bank, with such modifications and restrictions, as congress may in their wisdom, deem most expedient; and that the public deposits, be immediately returned to the U. States' Bank.

5. RESOLVED, that Aribert Gazlay, Bela Hearick and Jacob R. Harris, of Posey—Thomas Carter, Daniel Kelso and William McCorkhill, of York—James Littlefield, Eden Edwards and Henry Brierley, of Cotton—Pruett Harvey, Ebenezer Hartford, and John F. Cotton, of Craig—Henry Rogers, Simeon Slawson and Stephen Day, of Pleasant—and Dr. Eaton, Moses Chamberlin, Nathaniel Mix—Charles F. Krutz and William Shaw of Jefferson township, be and they are hereby appointed to procure signatures, in their respective townships, to the petition, now adopted; and that they forward the same to the chairman of this meeting, to be forwarded to the two houses of congress.

6. RESOLVED, that the proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the chairman and secretary, and a copy forwarded to each of our members in the senate and house of representatives in congress; and that they be published in the Messenger and Monitor.

CHARLES F. KRUTZ, chairman.

WILLIAM C. KEEN, secretary.

\* \* \* The following is a copy of the petition that will be handed to the people for

## To the Senate and House of Representative of the United States, now assembled at Washington city

The petition of the undersigned Citizens of Switzerland county, State of Indiana, respectfully represents:— That the past experience of this country has fully demonstrated, the convenience and necessity of a circulating medium, composed of bank notes, redeemable in specie, to supply the want of a sufficient metallic currency—and, that after full experiment, it clearly appears that local banking institutions have not been able to furnish a National currency, in any way adequate to the wants of the community, and that, a National bank, with branches in the different States, is alone, competent to the task of regulating and producing such a currency, in a sound and healthy condition, and to carry on the exchange between the different parts of the Union, upon the basis of a sound and wholesome currency.

Your petitioners, are, therefore, of opinion that the existence of a National bank is indispensable to the prosperity of the community; and that the embarrassments, under which all the industrious classes now labor, and he change from a state of unparalleled prosperity to a state of unparalleled distress, is mainly produced by the hostile attitude assumed by the executive of the United States towards the bank of the United States, and that the want of an adequate circulating medium has unnecessarily been brought upon the country, by the removal of the public deposits from that bank to local banks, which are incapable of furnishing the necessary accommodations to the community; and the depreciation of the local bank bills of the several states, affords ample proof of the impracticability of converting local paper money into a national currency.

Your petitioners, therefore pray, as the only remedy for the existing distress, that the United States bank be re-chartered under such modifications and restrictions as Congress may in their wisdom, deem most expedient, and that the Public Deposites be returned to the bank of the United States. And as in duty bound, they will ever pray.

April 2, 1834.

The Marblehead, (Mass.) Gazette, states that there is not a single lawyer in that place. The last one emigrated for the want of patronage. The town contains upwards of 5000 inhabitants.

A man named Wise, was apprehended not long since, near St. Clairsville, Ohio, and committed to jail for passing counterfeit money. He had a novel way of disposing of his spurious bills—that of buying pigs and calves from persons, and getting the change in good money; very generously leaving the farmer in possession of his stock and he should call for it. The counterfeiters were generally on United States' branches at Nashville and Pittsburg. Our farmers must keep a sharp look out.

From an article in the Columbia, S. C. Telescope, we infer that the Union party in that state, have withdrawn or are about to withdraw their opposition to the oath of allegiance.

The price of flour at Pittsburg market is now \$2 25 per barrel. In Beaver county, wheat has been sold at thirty-seven and a half cents. Fine times for farmers.

A justice in New Jersey, lately sentenced two men to be whipped for stealing oysters, and after the operation was performed, he said, they might, if they chose, appeal from the decision of the court.

The New York Star, states that there are several hundred of poor swiss in that city, without employment and without bread, and who cannot speak our language. The want of employment occasioned by the suspension of business subjects thousands to want and other destitution. Will not the wealthy swiss of Switzerland county, afford some relief, and immediately, to their distressed countrymen?

Letters have been received in New York, stating that the Farmers' bank of Chatahouche, at Columbus, Georgia has stopped payment. This, we believe is one of the deposit banks—and it is said, the government had in its vaults 90,000 dollars.

It was currently rumored in Philadelphia, on the 21st ult. that the merchants in Boston, have, in a body, refused to pay their duty bonds. Boston it will be remembered, is the cradle of liberty.

A bill is before the legislature of Massachusetts, providing for an alteration in the constitution of the state, so as to reduce the number of representatives, which is now about 700. Boston alone is entitled to send sixty-six members.

## Foreign News.

London papers to Feb. 12 have been received at New York.

A remarkable overflowing of the waters of the Thames took place on the 1st of January by which, the cellars and flower rooms of a great portion of Wapping, Shadwell, Limehouse, and Rotherhithe, were inundated.

The successive westerly gales were such, that upwards of a thousand sail of vessels are said to have been wind bound in the English Channel for nearly three months.

It is confidently asserted that the King has expressed his assent to the measures proposed by Earl Grey, relative to the church, and that they will be recommended in the speech before the throne.

A Liverpool paper states that the first bag of cotton imported into that place was brought in January, 1785, from the United States of America, by the the Diana, which brought only one bag.

Holland.—King William, of Holland is said to be a bankrupt, and that his goods and chattels have been sold to meet the demands of his creditors; and that they would not respect his protest claiming that the wines should be exempted from sequestration. Few acts

that the sovereign could commit would be more likely to render him unpopular in Holland, than bankruptcy.

From Asia.—Intelligence has been received that the cholera has prevailed with great severity in many parts of India.

Church of England.—The remarks of Dr. Cox exhibit the tender cries of the alliance of church and state, in a strong light, though briefly sketched. Fifty hundred pious men in a hierarchy of eighteen thousand! This estimate is not the slander of an enemy; it is the judgment of friends, of christian ministers and members of the establishment.—The view of the corruptions brought into the church by state patronage, is heart sickening. The church of Christ in every country of Europe has reason to weep over this folly and repent it. No wonder that the cry of "Reform—Reform!" is heard among all ranks and in every part of Great Britain. The London Times of the 24th of December last says:

"There is no question that the grievances which in a peculiar manner affect Dissenters—such as the state of registration, and of the marriage laws, and their exclusion from the under graduate course at our universities—ought to be, and will speedily be got rid of. There is little doubt that those abuses which exist in the body of the church itself, and which are so considered by the great body of her members, will be brought under the eye of the parliament, and will be subjected to such remedies as shall be called for by the prevailing sense of the people of England. Pluralities, deans and chapters, sinecures, and underpaid curacies, and livings, overpaid bishoprics, (the monster Durham!) rectories more than episcopate, must be reached by a general equitable distribution and adjustment of church property."

Religious instruction of slaves.—A correspondent in a state south of us, makes the following inquiry, and invites discussion on the subject of it.

"Is the head of a family discharging his or her duty, by calling to the family altar the white part of her family, while their slaves are entirely neglected? I wish to see this subject brought before the public, because in this part of the church of Christ I believe it to be a common practice to neglect the religious instruction of slaves. I think it ought not so to be.

Probably every christian, master and mistress, who remember that they are responsible for the religious instruction of their servants and that the claims of this responsibility must be met at the judgment seat of Christ, will say with our correspondent that this neglect ought not to continue—that a change in the practice of christians in this respect is indispensable.

We are aware that there are peculiar difficulties and prejudices to be overcome, in teaching slaves the great truths of christianity. We have not space to discuss them, or for the remarks suggested by the above inquiry, in this number. But we must add—the difficulties in question have been overcome; the obstacles have been surmounted, and may be again. We could mention families in which there are many slaves where christian instruction has been given them with salutary and happy results. In these families the peculiar difficulties of the work existed in all their strength. But a deep conviction of the worth of souls, of the importance of religion to servant, and of personal responsibility, led to prayer; and before faith and prayer the difficulties yielded. And will not this be the result, whenever their efficacy is brought to bear on this subject?

Perversion of funds.—A late London paper gives an account of a case recently decided by the Vice Chancellor of high importance. It was whether a certain charity founded by lady Hewly more than two hundred years ago, had not been diverted from its proper channel. The testator, directed the funds bequeathed should be for the maintenance of

certain "poor and godly persons of Christ's holy church." And these funds had for a long time been under the control of the Unitarians. After a long argument the Vice Chancellor has decided that the Unitarians are not such christians as were contemplated by the testator, and consequently that they are not entitled to the charity. And the case involves property to the amount of £200,000.

A Mother's tears.—There is sweetness in a mother's tears when they fall on the face of dying babe, which no eye can behold with heart untouched. It is holy ground, upon which the unhallowed foot of profanity, dares not encroach. Infidelity itself is silent and forbears her mocking; here woman shows not her weakness but her strength of attachment which man never did nor never can feel. It is perennial, dependent on no climate, no changes, nor soil, but alike in storms as in sunshine, it knows no shadow of turning. A father when he sees his child going down the dark valley, may weep when the shadow of death has fully come over him, and as the last departing knell falls on his ears, may say, "I will go down to the grave for my son in the morning," but he turns away, in the hurry of business, the tear is wiped—and though when he returns to his fireside the sportive laugh comes up to his remembrance the succeeding day blunts the poignancy of grief, and it finds no permanent seat. Not so with her who has borne and nourished the tender blossom. It lives in the heart where it was first entwined in the dreaming hour of night. She sees its playful mirth, or hears its plaintive cries; she seeks it in the morning, and she goes to the grave to weep there. Its little toys are carefully laid aside as mementoes to keep continually alive that thrilling anguish which the dying struggle and sad look produced and though grief, like a canker worm, may be gnawing at her vitals; yet she finds a luxury in her tears, a sweetness in her sorrow, which none but a mother ever tasted.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—The steam boat Wyoming on Monday night (March 31), on her way up the river, had one of her boilers burst, about four miles below Madison, by which several persons were severely scalded, but no case it is supposed, will terminate mortally. It was believed, however, that to three persons that jumped overboard may have perished. It is said that one end of the boiler was thrown off with such force as to pass horizontally through the deck. The Wyoming was racing, or trying to keep ahead of the steam boat Boston, which was close behind her. The Boston soon came up after the accident, and took the Wyoming in tow to Cincinnati. Rep. & Ban.

Paper from rotten wood.—M. Brard, in a letter to the Royal Academy of Bordeaux, reports some successful experiments which he has made in forming a coarse paper from the rotten wood of the Pinus maritima, which abounds in the Alps and the Pyrenees. Although unseasoned, it could be written upon; and when several sheets were pasted together, it formed as solid and as light a paste-board as that in common use; and quite as good for bookbinding.

Pickled Cucumbers.—To each hundred of cucumbers put a pint of salt, and pour in boiling water sufficient to cover the whole. Cover them tight to prevent the steam from escaping, and in this condition let them stand 24 hours. And they are then to be taken out and after being wiped perfectly dry, care being taken that the skin is not broken placed in the jar in which they are kept. Boiling vinegar (if spice is to be used it should be boiled with the vinegar) is to be put to them, the jar closed tight, and in a fortnight delicious hard pickles hard pickles are produced, as green as they were upon the vines.

An extensive paper factory has been established at New Orleans.