

warn veterans of the revolution paid at the several branch banks—and because when they came in person for their money I had been solicitous to have them paid promptly, and because I made out their papers free of expense and went to the bank and urged the officers of the bank to pay them—not in speeches, "loud and long," but in calm and respectful language—must be matter of surprise to all. And what is still more passing strange is the fact that at other branches in the state the pensioners were all paid promptly—and the additional fact that the State bank and branches had at the time, and still have several hundred thousand dollars of the public money in their vaults.

Fellow-citizens, you perceive this E. D. John, cashier pronounces me "a political demagogue" because I have, as he says, made "loud and long" speeches in behalf of the aged pensioners. Knowing the political principles of this man, and his notions of what constitutes "a political demagogue," I consider it the highest compliment to my political principles and to your intelligence and judgment.

I remain your friend
and humble servant,
AMOS LANE.
Lawrenceburgh, Oct. 12, 1835.

For the Messenger.

ADVALOREM SYSTEM, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, RAILROADS AND CANALS,
Adm.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL OPPRESSIVE LAWS, &c.
Internal Improvements, Canals, Rail Roads &c.—Now let us enquire what is internal improvement? If an individual buys a tract of land, and expends several years toil to clear a farm, stock it with hogs, cattle and horses, I ask in the name of common sense, if this is not internal improvement? I will answer, it certainly is, and a part of the best; and a basis of all internal improvements in any country—an improvement that ought to receive the best sanction of the legislature of any state. Now, has our legislature discharged their duty in this case? I answer, I think not—but far from it—I leave a candid public to judge for themselves—the constitution of the United States is clear and uncontrovertible—that no state shall lay any duties or impose any imports or exports, except so much as to pay the expense of their inspection laws except the neat proceeds of which is to go into the treasury of the United States. Now, the advalorem system lays a tax on all the internal improvements and machineries and manufactures in our state, and our sister states, and all foreign articles that we stand in need of, and also on our exports, every hog one year old, every beef three years old, are taxable. It is well known that, annually, vast numbers of live and slaughtered hogs are exported with both slaughtered and live beef cattle; all of which are taxable by the advalorem system. Yea, the wool on the sheep back, may be said indirectly, to be taxed for the internal machine that is to card it is taxed, which will raise the price of carding; but above all the ignoble tax on the dung cart and road wagons, prove that the framers of the advalorem bill, were hard run, to find methods to oppress hard enough. Now it is certainly known that every officer both military or civil, are sworn on their solemn test, to support the constitution of the state, and also that of the U. States; for default of this important and invaluable point, I leave the public to judge for themselves.

I shall proceed to another topic, i. e. the bank: Several hundred thousand dollars borrowed on the credit of the state, (people I mean) and so managed that the farmer gains little or nothing; also, creating upwards of 100 officers, for the earth makes her returns but once a year, and it may be easy seen, that speculators, are those that would be gainers by the bank—the farmer cannot be accommodated by the best, wisest & never dying security; and if accommodated, he could not hold it longer than to get his seed in the ground.

White-water canal.—It is represented that this famous canal would facilitate 10 counties—then let those counties pay all the expense and damages that would accrue by the destruction of all the good mills and machinery, on that valuable stream, where the owner paid \$24 per acre, while in a state of nature, and expended thousands of dollars to build those glorious machines which manufacture the stuff of our daily pudding and cake, and all other bread stuff. I cannot see any thing but the god of folly, if there is such a god in heathen mythology, that move a few demigogues, to destroy the utility of these useful and most blessed manufacturing mills, for a canal that could not be used more than 7 or 8 months in the year, and the ten counties would not produce a surplus sufficient to use it four months per ann. Now to injure and oppress one part of the community to enhance the other, is miserable, and I ought to say, corrupt policy. This leads me to another reflection, i. e. a part of territory of the state belongs to the general government, and cannot be taxed, not one foot. Now, who is to pay all these sums and taxes levied on all the internal (yea the scalp) improvements of every species in the state—destroy the constitution—trample down every sacred right of individuals, to build a canal in the woods. The Erie canal, where the inhabitants have to go forty mile or more for supplies, is heavily taxing one part of the state to enhance the value of the other, and raise the price of government lands in that vicinity; is it not so? I say, is it good policy? Is it just? I think not.

Rail roads, when they are completed, be-

long neither to the state nor the people—no one can use them—no vehicle can travel on them but the companies. Suppose all the resolutions layed before the house last session for rail roads, had passed into laws, we should have had to send an host of hands to have excavated the Norway mountain, to have obtained the exm, and sent a large and strong embassy to the mineral regions of the St. Fee Peru and Chili, to have obtained enough of the precious metal, to pay the cost. Now I would advise a few standard turnpikes, which every body can travel, and those that use the road pay for them, the wagoner will make his employer pay the turnpiking—the merchant will lay in his goods—the consumer will pay his part—the whole will be taxed more or less, and almost insensibly the present system has and will create a host of expensive officers, the engineers, the surveyers, the tax listers, tax collectors, commissioners for canals, bank officers, and loan commissioners; all must be paid by and through the hard earnings of the industrious yeoman of the country. I would advise every member of the legislature to have an iron ring to fit his fore finger on the right hand, so conspicuous, that when he writes or lifts up his hand to vote, it may jog his memory of the glorious word, constitution, then think of cotton township, Switzerland county Ind.

MOSES WILEY.

Imposition.—We eschew imposition wherever it crosses our path. On yesterday, some dozen passengers got on board the steam boat Canton, one of the Pittsburgh and Louisville line of packets, to descend the river, various distances, and, in all cases, were charged one dollar more than the regular mail boats charge for the same distances. We mention this, merely, that our friends may avoid the like imposition by encouraging such boats only, as are commanded and controlled by honorable and honest men.

O. W. Gaines, of near Georgetown, Ky. has sent handbills to all the postoffices in this county, offering a reward for two HUMAN BEINGS, who left him some time ago, named Tom and Hiram; whom he accuses of being slaves. We should like to know, whether this is the same Gaines, who lately borrowed from one of the branches of our state bank, upwards of \$50,000, to purchase a drove of human beings for the Louisiana market. Our legislators did not dream, we presume, that the bank funds were to be loaned to Kentucky slaveholder and negro trader, to the exclusion of the farmer and mechanic of Indiana.

DEATH OF THE HON. WM. T. BARRY.—We understand, says the N. Y. Journal of commerce, that letters have been received by the packet from England, which arrived on Friday, containing intelligence of the death of the Hon. Wm. T. Barry, our minister to Spain, and late post-master general. His death occurred in England.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.—Rumors are abroad that our affairs with France are by no means settled. It is predicted that the message will contain any thing but an apology to the French. The Globe also intimates that fresh difficulties may occur.

Isaac McHenry, was elected a justice of the peace, in Cotton township, in the place of E. nos Littlefield, resigned.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—A statement of the condition of this state Bank, on the 1st inst., is published as follows:
Amount of loans, - - - \$25,132,810
Bills of exchange, - - - 10,883,951
Circulation, - - - 15,637,676
Specie, - - - 15,561,374
Funds in Europe, - - - 3,127,982
Due to state banks, - - - 818,710
On the 1st Sept., the specie was \$13,863,897

Bequest.—An English nobleman has bequeathed £200,000, in cash, to endow a college at Washington city. The cash is ready to be drawn immediately.

Gen. J. H. Eason, is spoken of, as the successor of Wm. T. Barry, dec'd, as minister to Spain.

The gale on Tuesday morning was severe at Providence, and some damage was done to the shipping. The iron shaft, 2 inches in thickness, and 10 feet in length, with the vane and balls attached, was broken off and blown from the spire of the Rev. Mr. Hall's meeting house.

Hon. Campbell P. White, of N. York, has resigned his seat in Congress.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Hiram Peabody assignee, &c.
vs.
Moses Chamberlain, } Debt
George M. Child &
John Battles. }
By virtue of a writ of *fi fa* issued out of the clerk's office of Switzerland circuit court, and to me directed, I will offer for sale on the premises, for cash, on Saturday, Nov. 21st 1835, between the hours of ten A. M. and 2 P. M., the rents and profits for seven years, of lots No. 29 and 30, in the town of Jacksonville; but if the rents and profits does not pay and satisfy said writ, I shall then and there offer for sale, for cash the fee simple of said lots. Taken as the property of G. M. Child.

RALPH B. COTTON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Oct. 20.—Fee \$1 50

Notice.

THE undersigned having, on the 17th inst., taken out letters of administration on the estate of Nathan Morgan deceased, of Switzerland co. Ind. notifies all persons indebted to the estate, to come forward & make payment, and all persons having claims against the same are hereby notified to present them to the subscriber, duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is probably insolvent.

LEWIS H. MORGAN, Adm'r.
Oct. 21, 1835.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

OF

VOL. II.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON BEWICK COMPANY, NO. 47, COURT STREET.

The Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity; and with a constant desire to fulfil the promises made in the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text;" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant. The *utile et dulce* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study,—not to lay open these hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow, or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not ours exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of art, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and in the west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labours to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we shall be ready to the good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, charged for it in advance.

GEORGE G. SMITH, AGENT.

Boston, Sept., 1835.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post office at Printer's Retreat, Sept. 30, 1835.

George Bestor
Rufus Beeler, sen.
Wm. B. Emmitt
Timothy Elston, jr.
G. Gates
Thomas Gilliland
James Jackson
Thomas King
Charles Sheldon

N. B. From this day forward—no paper or letter will be delivered at this office without the postage being paid according to the regulations of the general post office. Newspapers three months in advance.

WILLIAM C. KEEN, P. M.

Deeds & Mortgages.

DEEDS and MORTGAGES, can at all times be had at 124 cents single, at Gardner's mill, Alfrey's mill, Short's store, Justice Beal's office, "Gazlay's do.", "Green's do.", "Tapp's do.", "Cain's do.", "Drummond's do.", "Dufour's do." and at this office.

To all whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all indebted that the subscriber has recently placed all his accounts, for printing of every description, into the hands of Mr. ROSS, LEITCH, of Vevay, who is legally authorized to collect and receipt said accounts. Those who know themselves to be indebted are PARTICULARLY requested to attend to this call, and thereby save unpleasant feelings.

R. RANDALL.
Vevay, September 11, 1835.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent of both parties on the 12th inst., and Mr. Washburn is authorized to settle all the concerns of the said firm.

ELI P. WASHBURN,
EDWIN RIGBY.

Sept. 21, 1835.

The undersigned continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business

In all its variety, at the old stand.

E. P. WASHBURN.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed at this office.

Carey's Library

OF

CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have universally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of biography, history, travels, novels and poetry, shall be freely, put under contribution. With, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation, of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal journals of Great Britain, and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.—The work will be published in weekly numbers, in stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will bear least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbrous addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum, payable in advance. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or post-master furnishing five subscribers, and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.

Editors of newspapers to whom this prospectus is forwarded, will please insert the above as often as convenient, send a copy of their paper containing the advertisement marked, and entitle themselves to a free exchange for one year. Address.

E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philadelphia.

In the subjoined specimen, it is intended merely to give an idea of the character of the type, and size of the page. A judicious selection of matter for the first and subsequent numbers will be made. The first number will be issued on the 1st of October next.

Philadelphia, July 17th, 1835.

SALT! SALT!

100 lbs. Kanawha SALT for SALE.

FOUR hundred barrels KANAWHA SALT, just received and for sale, at Madison prices.

F. G. SHEETS, & Co.

Vevay, Sept. 10, 1835.

Steam Saw-Mill FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is disposed to sell half or the whole of her steam saw-mill on Long Run, about five miles from Vevay.

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

The mill has two boilers 224 feet long and 28 inches in diameter, originally intended to run one saw and a pair of stones for grinding and a Carding machine. The engine has power sufficient for that, or to run two pair of stones for grinding and two saws.

For further particulars enquire of George or Daniel McCulloch, Vevay, or at her house near the Mill. ELLEN McCULLOCH.
October 5th, 1835.

One cent Reward.

RANAWAY From the subscriber living at Patriot, on the 11th inst, an apprentice boy named

WILLIAM W. HAMMOND,

bound by his parents to me to learn the trade of a blacksmith; said boy is nearly seventeen years of age. All persons are forbid to harbor or employ him in any way, and all persons authorized to solemnize marriage, are hereby forbid to join him in marriage to any female without the written consent of his father or myself. He obtained a license to marry a miss, Sarah Coy, which has been destroyed, but he may endeavor to procure another one. A reasonable reward will be paid for his return to me.

THOMAS SUMMERS.

Patriot, Oct. 14, 1835.

DISTRICT SCHOOL,

NO. 2, E. 2, S. 2, W.

WANTED immediately, a teacher to teach in the school house in said district.—One competent to teach the English language grammatically, writing, cyphering, &c. &c. Apply to

WILLIAM MILLER,
ABRAHAM BURKDELL, } Teachers
JAN. G. FRENCH, }
Oct. 13, 1835.

Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice that he has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Samuel Davis, late of Posey township, dec'd, and requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and persons having demands against the same will present them according to law. The estate is probably solvent.

A. HINMAN, Adm'r.

York township, Oct. 14, 1835.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder at the late residence of Samuel Davis deceased, on Bryant's creek, near West's mill, in Posey township, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1835.

One mare, one cow and calf, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, corn in the field,

Together with many other articles too tedious to detail.

TERMS.—A credit of nine months for all sums over three dollars, good security required—that sum and under, cash. Sale to commence at 8 o'clock, A. M.

ARNOLD HINMAN, Adm'r.
York, Oct. 14, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership in business, heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of D. McCulloch & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the establishment will please to take notice that our books and notes are in the hands of Geo. McCulloch, who is alone authorized to collect and receipt for the same, and they are earnestly requested to settle, as the business must be speedily closed. Those having claims against the concern, will present them to him for settlement.

Our power of Atty. to George McCulloch, is hereby continued, to be and remain in full force and virtue, until all demands due to or by the establishment are settled.

DANIEL McCULLOCH,
JAMES H. DUFOR.

Vevay, Sept. 30, 1835.

DANIEL McCULLOCH

Begs leave to inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire stock of the late firm of D. McCulloch & Co., and will continue the business at the old stand, where he will at all times keep on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Shoes, Tin, Glass, and

Queensware, &c.

Hardware, &c.

GROCERIES;

Which he will sell at retail as cheap as the same quality can be purchased any where in the western country.

Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by industry and attention to business and selling good bargains to merit a continuance of the same.

The highest market price will be given for

JEANS, LINSEY, FLAX, FLASEED

AND LIVEN, GINSENG, BEES,

WAX, RICE, CANTON, &c.

TIERS.

And all other MARKETABLE articles.

Vevay, Oct. 1st, 1835.