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**JEX TALIONS.**—The effect of the late movement in the Legislature of Pennsylvania to counteract the hostile legislation of Ohio and other states, against the United States Bank is very oppositely illustrated in the New York Evening Star, by the relation of the following anecdote:

"When Stephen Girard set up his private bank in Philadelphia, one of the moneyed incorporations refused to receive his notes in exchange or deposit. Mr. Girard said nothing about it, but called in the bank one day and said to the cashier, 'Sir—bon jour—have \$20,000 of your note here—will you do me the plaisir to give me de same sum in my note?' 'Oh, we have none of your notes, Mr. Girard.' 'Ah, no note, eh—well, sir, you will please to give me de cash for your note.' Suppose, only for argument's sake, that a law prohibiting the circulation of United States Bank notes, should pass our Legislature, and Mr. Biddle should say to Mr. Robinson, 'when you have collected in the payment of debts some two or three millions of dollars in notes of the safety fund banks, have the goodness to procure the specie for them and transmit it to Philadelphia,' where shall we be?"

If Reuben M. Whitney, or any of the rugged adventurers connected with him, should use the power of the administration in aiming blows against the bank, it may be well for the Jackson men in business to remember that in knocking down and gouging, there are two to play at the game.

**MACHINE FOR MAKING BARRELS.**

The Washington, N. C. Whig gives the following description of a machine in operation at that place, for making and finishing staves invented by Mr. Cornell:

The block from which the staves are sawed having been previously cut to the length desired for the staves, is placed upon the carriage, which is the work of a moment only: it is then put in motion, and by means of a concave and convex circular saw, the staves are sawed out of the required thickness, at the rate of from four to ten per minute, (depending upon the timber) the machine running the carriage back and setting the block at each time, without any assistance, until the whole is sawed up. They are in the mean time, removed to another machine adjoining it, running at the same time, and jointed by another circular saw, and dressed by revolving cutters; and when finished are, without exception the most beautiful and correctly jointed and dressed staves ever beheld. A barrel made of pine staves was exhibited full of spirits of turpentine, on Thursday last, which had been filled about a week, and remained perfectly tight. We were present when the same barrel had been filled with water before, and it was then perfectly tight also.—There does not remain a doubt but that it makes staves from any kind of wood, far superior to those dressed in the usual way.—Barrels made of them need no flagging, and the staves must make a tight joint both inside and out, for there is no room for variation if the proper number of staves be put in truss hoops. The bilge or size of the barrel may be varied at pleasure, as well as the thickness or length of the staves.

We are told, and the appearance of the staves certainly warrant the assertion, that the staves manufactured by these machines command twice the price of staves got out in the usual way.

**HARRISBURG, Pa. March 17, ANOTHER VETO.**

The governor yesterday returned to the house, the bill to increase the stock of the Girard bank, with his objections against signing the same. The message, although it had been anticipated for several days, produced considerable sensation in the houses as will be seen by reference to a sketch of the debate that arose on the subject.

The message is an able one, and gives the reasons of the executive at length for his refusal. They will be read with interest, and although some of our friends may hold a different view of the policy of the measure, and the propriety of exercising the veto power, yet we think that his views will be considered sound

and satisfactory by a large majority of the people.

We are satisfied that the governor has not put his veto upon the bill without carefully weighing the subject, and measuring the responsibility. We know that he has been guided in the measure, solely by that ardent solicitude for the prosperity of the commonwealth that seems to be present in his thoughts and mark his actions. The recent acts and violent threats from a quarter where an attempt is making to consolidate all power and use it for the prostration of the sovereignty of the states has justly alarmed him, and we believe, determined him to interpose the power entrusted in his hands to prevent Federal encroachment.

The indications of war from a certain quarter are not to be mistaken, since the direct attempts to interfere with the domestic policy and prosperity of the state were repulsed with scorn. Efforts are now making to cripple her by indirect and insidious means, in the race for greatness. The power and funds of the general government are raised to crush her, by destroying, if possible her currency, or rendering her banking institutions subservient through fear, to its favored few. This will not be denied. The circular issued to the deposit banks of which the Girard bank is one is proof of this.

It discloses the means by which the immense funds of the nation are to be brought to operate upon, and cripple the banking institutions of the commonwealth. To this we believe, may be traced the cause of the veto that has been put upon the increase of capital of that institution. The executive, as the constitutional protector of the rights of the state against all usurpation, could not prove recreant to his duty. In the light in which he looked upon it, he felt called upon to take the ground he has done; and that he will be sustained by an overwhelming majority of the people, we have not a shadow of doubt.

As a friend of Philadelphia, of its mercantile and manufacturing interests, we believe the executive regrets the necessity of depriving her of the use of a dollar of banking capital. She is looked upon as the heart that warms and feeds all the arteries of business that extend through the commonwealth; and we believe that it would give him pleasure at all times to be instrumental in promoting her prosperity; but when the arm of offended power is outstretched for vengeance for imaginary wrong, it becomes his duty to use its efforts to break the blow. For this, every honest, intelligent yeoman's hearts that beats with Pennsylvania feeling, will applaud him. He has taken his stand for Pennsylvania. Her welfare has been his guide, the protection of her rights his object; and her hardy and independent sons will sustain him in his course.

As an evidence that the principles of the veto will be sustained by the house, Mr. Stevens' new sections annulling the charter of any bank that would comply, with any directions from the secretary of the United States treasury, calculated to interfere with the currency of the state, were passed on second reading yesterday afternoon; the first by a vote of 63 to 38, and the second by a vote of 53 to 27.

**GIRARD BANK BILL.**

This bill was ordered to be transcribed by the following vote in the house—Yeas 55, Nays 28. The bill passed on third reading—Yeas 49, Nays 36.—Penn. Tel.

**From the New York Mirror.**

**"STOP MY PAPER."**

Of all the silly, shortsighted, ridiculous American phrases, this is it is frequently used, is the most idle and unmeaning. We are called an infant nation, and truly we often individually conduct ourselves like children. We have a certain class of subscribers who take the Mirror and profess to like its contents till, by-and-by, an opinion meets their view with which they do not agree. What do they, then, in their sagacity? Turn to their nearest companion with a passing comment upon the error they think they have detected? or direct a brief communication to the editors, begging to dissent therefrom in the same pages where the article which displeased them has appeared? No. Get into a passion, and, for all we know, stamp and swear, and instantly, before the foam has time to cool on their lip, write a letter, commencing with—"Stop my paper!" If we say rents are exorbitantly high, and landlords should be too generous to take advantage of an accidental circumstance—round come a broad hat and gold-headed cane, with "Sir stop my paper!" Does an actor receive a bit of advice? The green-room is too hot to hold him till relieved by those revengeful words "Stop my paper!" If we ever praise one, some envious rival steals gloomily in—with—"Sir, if you please stop my paper!" We dare not hope to navigate the ocean with steamboats, but our paper is "stopped" by a ship-captain. Our doctor nearly left us to die the other day because a correspondent had praised an enemy of "our college," and we expect a "fieri facias" in the office presently, on account of something which we understood somebody has said against some law-suit in—we do not remember what court. But all these affairs were out-done yesterday by the following:

We were sitting in our elbow-chair ruminating on the decided advantage of virtue over vice, when a little, withered Frenchman, with a cowhide as long as himself, and twice as heavy, rushed into our presence.

"Sair!" and he stopped to breathe.

"Well, sir?"

"Monsieur!" he stopped again to breathe.

"Diable Monsieur!" and he flourished his instrument about his head.

"Really, my friend," said we, smiling, for he was not an object to be frightened about, "when you have perfectly finished amusing yourself with that weapon, we should like to be master of our own leisure."

"No, sair, I have come to horsewhip you with this cowhide!"

We took a pistol from a drawer, cocked it and aimed at his head.

"Pardon, sair," said the Frenchman, "I will first give you some little explanation. Monsieur, if you have write dis article?"

We looked it over and acknowledged ourself the author. It was a few lines referring to the great improvements in railroads, and intimating that this mode of travelling would one day supersede every other.

"You have write dat in your papair?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, den, sair—stop your dem papair!" I have live guarantee neuf ans. I have devote all my life to ride de balloon!—c'est ma grande passion. Bien Monsieur! I shall look to find every one with his little balloon—to ride horse-back in de air—to go around de world in one summer, and make me rich like Monsieur Astair, wis de big hotel. Well, Monsieur, now you put piece in your dem papair to say dat de rail-road, monsieur, de little rail-road supersede—voilà supersede. Dat is little what you say—supersede every ting else. Monsieur begar I have the honnair to inform you that de rail-road nevaair supersede de balloon—and also, monsieur—ventre bleu, 'stop your dem papair!"

**From the Boston Centinel.**

**NATURAL ANECDOTE.**

Captain W——, sailed from Charleston, S. C. in the ship ———, for Liverpool, during the period citizen Bonaparte was executing the Rambouillet decrees. Captain W. was captured and sent into a French port, where his cargo was, sans ceremonie, taken possession of. Every article of value belonging to the officers and crew was included, and the only resource to seek a conveyance home was through the American Consul. Captain W. had on board a chest of old clothes; there was no necessity for a lock, for no one would have taken the contents, unless accompanied with a sum sufficient to remove "the nuisance," as it was called. When the Frenchmen were unloading, captain W. applied to the Consul, requesting to ask the favor of the French gentlemen to let him have the chest. An officer lifted the lid, and, without much ado, exclaimed "miserable!" "tres mauvais," and directed the chest to be given the captain. Shortly after, a vessel was to sail for Boston, and the chest having been lashed with some spunyarn was shipped to the care of Mr. T. P——, who then kept a shipyard, and a shop for his tools. The chest arrived safe, without any other advice than the owner's name on it, and to the care of the receiver. It remained in the shop for many days, when Mr. P—— told his boys to take it to captain W's house, which being complied with, the wife of captain W. set to work to overhaul and air the old garments. Judge, however, of her surprise, when at the bottom, there was something heavy tied up in an old stocking, which on opening, was found to be eight hundred guineas!—The fact is from an unquestionable source. Captain W., after the vessel had sailed for this port, expressed much gratitude, through an interpreter, to the officer for the signal mark of kindness, who rejoined, "Comme il faut, Je suis aise!"—that is, I am glad, it is as it should be. The probability is, that had the officer supposed there was in the chest, at the time of giving it up, any article of English manufacture, it never would have arrived here.

**Twenty-fourth Congress.**

**IN SENATE.**

**Thursday, March 17, 1836.**

Mr. Tipton presented a petition from the citizens of Allen County, Indiana, for the sale of certain sections of land on the line of the Wabash Canal, reserved from sale by a law of congress; which was referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Grundy submitted the following resolution—which lies over one day.

**Resolved,** That the committee on the post office and post roads inquire into the expediency of making a permanent contract with the different rail road companies of the United States, or such of them as may be willing to do so, for carrying the mails on such terms and under such restrictions as may be provided for by law.

**THE DEPOSITE BANKS.**

Mr. Webster rose to move the printing of an extra number of the tables showing the condition of the Deposit Banks, according to

the returns received at the treasury department. It struck him as being a very important document, and exhibiting such a state of things with respect to the condition of the public money that might be very well supposed to require the consideration of congress. He found on looking at the table, that the public deposits in the deposit banks amounted to thirty millions; that the private deposits amounted to upwards of fifteen millions; and that their bills payable exceeded twenty-six millions.—The usual amount of their liabilities was between 71 and 72 millions, nearly the latter; and the specie on hand is ten millions one or two hundred thousand dollars. That is there is less than one dollar of specie to seven dollars of debts due; and there is due to the government more than three times the amount of specie in the banks.

Mr. W. proceeded to quote from, and comment on, the items in the tabular statement of the condition of the banks, furnished by the secretary of the treasury, remarking, that it seemed to him they had arrived at a very extraordinary crisis—a crisis that was not to be trifled with—when it was rendered absolutely indispensable that this matter should be speedily and properly regulated. He asked gentlemen on the other side, whether they were willing that things should remain in the same condition they were now, or be changed? He concluded by saying that in every point of view in which he looked at the matter—the accumulation of treasure derived from the public lands and customs—the present state of the deposits of the public money—all seemed to run together to constitute a crisis, which he believed there was no man could say, or would not admit, to be full of serious menaces. Hereafter, when his health would allow him, he would bring the subject before the senate. Mr. W. then moved that 3000 copies of the tables be printed.

Mr. Benton admitted that he was struck with the items as he heard the gentleman from Massachusetts enumerate them. His mind has been turned with some attention to the state of the public money in the deposit banks. Their condition had been bad—but was now improving, two orders having recently gone out from the treasury department.—He thought that congress should do what they thought proper to remedy the present state of things in regard to the deposit banks. He would give the hon. senator his aid in having an inquiry instituted in respect to their condition, and also for the purpose of holding them not only to prompt, but to specie payments for every thing they receive from the United States.

Mr. Clay confessed that he felt struck with the total insecurity of the public treasure deposited in the deposit banks. The total amount of liabilities for which they might be called, was upwards of 77 millions of dollars. Besides the sums mentioned by the gentleman from Massachusetts, there was a sum of nearly 6 millions for which they might be called upon in any one of the 365 days in the year. And what was the amount of their means?—Ten millions only, that was to say—only a one eighth part of that which they may be called upon for payment. He thought—and supposed every man would think that we were on the eve of a great paper money crisis.—Could any one say when such a demand would be made? Did the secretary of the treasury know to whom the money had been loaned? Did any senator? He conceived not. Thirty millions of treasure had been placed in the deposit banks, and that money had gone out, but the names of the individuals who had received it, we did not know. We were the creditors, but did not know who were the debtors. Suppose a blow to come—wholly unanticipated—either by a failure of the crops, or some other circumstance—every man would be at a loss to foresee what would be the consequence.

Mr. Calhoun expressed his surprise at the magnitude of what he designated the disease. He ventured to say there was nothing like it on record. No man could shut his eyes to the present startling facts. The cause he would enter into at this time. It commenced two years ago—was distinctly foreseen, and announced that it would come. Here, then, was the disease, and there was a fearful responsibility resting somewhere as to its cause, and a very great responsibility would rest upon those who were to apply the remedy. This was the point to which they were to direct their attention,—responsibility rested upon every member on this floor, be his party distinction what it might. Something must be done, and at the present session, or there would be a general prostration of individual wealth; a deep wound inflicted on the body politic.—After some remarks on the necessity of getting rid of the surplus revenue, Mr. C. in conclusion said he hoped that a sufficient number of copies of this important document would be printed.

The debate was further continued by messrs. Wright, Benton, Ewing, Walker and Black, when the motion to print 3,000 copies of the tables was agreed to.

**THE PUBLIC LANDS.**

The consideration of the bill to distribute the net proceeds of the public lands amongst the several states was resumed.

Mr. Hill spoke at length in opposition to the bill, on the ground of its partiality and injustice to the old states, in favor of the new states.

On motion of Mr. Benton,

The senate adjourned.

**COFFEE.**

An interesting analysis of coffee was made by mons. Cadet, apothecary in ordinary to the household to Napoleon, when Emperor; from which it appears, that the berries contain mucilage in abundance, much gallic acid, a resin, a concrete essential some albumen, and a volatile aromatic principle, with a portion of lime, potash, charcoal, and iron. Roasting develops the soluble principles. Mocha coffee, is, of all kinds, the most aromatic and resinous. M. Cadet advises that coffee be neither roasted nor infused till the day it be drunk, and that the roasting be moderate. Dr. Mosely, in his learned and ingenious treatise, states that the chemical analysis of coffee evinces that it possesses a great portion of mildly bitter, and lightly astringent gummous and resinous extract, a considerable quantity of oil, a fixed salt, and a volatile salt. These are its medicinal constituent principles. The intention of torrefaction is not only to make it deliver those principles, and them soluble in water, but to give it a property it does not possess in the natural state of the berry. By the action of fire, its leguminous taste, and aqueous part of its mucilage, are destroyed; its saline properties are created, and disengaged, and its oil is rendered empyrenematical. From thence arises the pungent smell, and exhilarating flavor not found in its natural state.

"The roasting of the berry to a proper degree, requires great nicety. If it be undone, its virtues will not be imparted, and in use it will load and oppress the stomach; if it be overdone, will yield a flat, burnt and bitter taste, its virtues will be destroyed, and in use it will heat the body, and act as an astringent. The closer it is confined at the time of roasting, and till used, the better will its volatile pungency, flavor and virtues be preserved."

"The influence which coffee, judiciously prepared, imparts to the stomach, from its invigorating qualities, is strongly exemplified by the immediate effect produced on taking it when the stomach is overloaded or nauseated with surfeit, or debilitated by intemperance, or languid from inanition."

"In vertigo lethargy, catarrh, and all disorders of the head, from obstructions in the capillaries, long experience has proved it to be a powerful medicine; and in certain cases of apoplexy, it has been found serviceable even when given in clysters, where it has not been convenient to convey its effects to the stomach. Mons. Malebranche restored a person from apoplexy by repeated clysters of coffee."

"Du Four relates an extraordinary instance of the effect of coffee in the gout; he says, Mons. Deveraux was attacked with the gout at twenty-five years of age, and had it severely until he was upwards of fifty, with chalk-stones in the joints of his hands and feet; he was recommended the use of coffee, which he adopted, and had no return of the gout."

"A small cup or two of coffee, immediately after dinner, promotes digestion."

"With a draught of water previously drunk according to the eastern custom, coffee is serviceable to those who are of a costive habit."

"The generality of the English families make their coffee weak, and use too much sugar, which often causes it to turn acid on the stomach. Almost every house keeper has a peculiar method of making coffee; but it never can be excellent unless it be made strong of the berry, any more than our English wines can be good, so long as we continue to form the principal of them on sugar and water."

Count Rumford says, "Coffee may be too bitter—but it is impossible that it should ever be too fragrant. The very smell of it is reviving, and has often been found to be useful to sick persons, and to those who are afflicted with the head ache. In short, every thing proves that the volatile, aromatic matter, whatever it may be, that gives flavor to coffee, is what is most valuable in it, and should be preserved with the greatest care, and that, in estimating the strength or richness of that beverage, its fragrance should be much more attended, than either its bitterness or astringency. This aromatic substance which is supposed to be an oil, is extremely volatile, and escapes into the air with great facility, as is observed by its filling the room with its fragrance—if suffered to remain uncovered, and at the same time losing much of its flavor."—Philip's History of Vegetables.

Incendiary attempts of the boldest character are still made in Boston. The common council have by vote placed \$10,000 at the disposal of the Mayor, to be expended for the discovery, arrest, and conviction of the miscreants.

Mr. Colt's new invented pistols and rifles are quick enough on the trigger to satisfy the most blood thirsty. The rifle is designed to contain ten charges at once, and the pistol six, and they can be discharged as rapidly as the trigger can be pulled. The re-loading of the instrument is also accomplished in a very brief space of time.