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LIBERTY, IND. April 30.

## EXECUTION OF ISAAC HELLER.

alias  
ISAAC YOUNG.

At an early hour of this morning, [29th] the streets and public houses of our village were crowded with strangers and visitors from every part of the adjoining country. One acquainted with the cause of such an assemblage would by the more casual survey of the mixed and variously occupied multitude that surrounded him, have concluded that some more than an ordinary incident in the history of human affairs was about to happen.

There, together, in strange incongruity, might have been seen the comingling of the sex—age on its iron bling staff, and youth, with its firm elastic step—all seemingly actuated by the same motive—all business was suspended—curiosity for the time seemed to have taken possession of every mind. The crowd increased in numbers until thousands were congregated, when about twelve o'clock, as if by a simultaneous impulse, the whole multitude directed its course to the goal, from whence a man arrayed in black, apparently about 27 years of age was brought forth in custody of the officers of justice.

It was Heller, the murderer of his wife and family, and the hour of his execution had come. At one o'clock, surrounded by a guard, and preceded by a band of music, he was conveyed to the place of execution. A number of clergymen attended him on the scaffold, one of whom, the reverend Mr. Ball, after an appropriate prayer by the reverend Mr. Beswick, preached an impressive sermon. The prisoner then addressed the crowd for the space of about twenty-five minutes. His voice was loud and clear, and his manner bore every indication of composure. He gave a short history of his life—condemned the crime for which he was about to suffer, as one of the most aggravated and horrible that human nature could perpetrate—spoke in the highest terms of his wife and family, and warned the crowd in a most impressive manner, to avoid even the first inducement to crime—to shun it as they would their deadliest enemy, and not to suffer themselves as he had been, to be drawn from the path of virtue to the scaffold by listening to the suggestions of the evil one.

He expressed a hope that he had received pardon from his God for the crime he had committed. Although, he said, his crime was as great as unnumbered millions of his fellow beings might refuse to pardon him, yet he believed in the blood of Christ there was forgiveness for him. Throughout his whole address he was listened to with the most profound attention; and when at the close, he gave in a clear and loud voice his last solemn "farewell" to the vast crowd that surrounded him, perhaps there was not one bosom that did not leave a sigh in commiseration for his unhappy fate. A few minutes before three o'clock, the sheriff conducted him to the fatal platform, where he waited in firm composure until it fell, and launched him into eternity. Perhaps the deed for which he suffered stands unparalleled in the annals of crime. Yet he has now atoned for his offence—justice is satisfied, and will not his fellow beings be also: let the grave close over him, but let not his fate and the solemn warning he gave on the scaffold be forgotten. It speaks to all in the language of fearful admonition, but especially to the self confident it teaches the impressive truth, that there is no situation in life, however high and seemingly secure, that can give a certain insurance against the power of temptation. It is supposed from the best estimate that between five and six thousand persons were present at the execution.—It is the first execution that has ever been in this county, and it is seriously hoped that it will be the last.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

## THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following extract is from a letter, by a member of congress, dated April 20th. It explains how and wherefore a new rule was introduced, in the house of representatives, giving the appropriation bills precedence over all other business. It explains, too, the use

made of that rule; so that our readers may understand, why it is that so much time is consumed, in motions to suspend the rule. The manner in which this lever has been used, in reference to the Michigan question calls for particular attention.

"You have seen, that as long ago as the middle of January, under the mock apprehension of a French war, we resolved that appropriation bills should take precedence of all other business, after the morning hour, excepting Fridays and Saturdays, which belong to Whittlesey's docket. Very well, we have been since the war-cloud blew over, about half the time, calling eyes and nays, to get rid of this order, and get up other indispensable business, but in vain, except when the party wills it, as in the case of the New York 'fire bill.' Thus they use the order, to keep down every thing they do not like—two-thirds being required to suspend a rule of business.—

Early in the session, the senate passed and sent to us, a bill settling the Ohio boundary. We have a majority for it, but two-thirds are not anxious enough about it to slip the collar and vote to take it up. Thus it lies on the speaker's table; and when the way is clear of previous matter, may come up in the morning hour only. To-day we come to bills on the speaker's table, in the morning hour's business, and in the meantime, the senate, after they got a majority of the 'party,' in the absence of Webster and Goldsborough, passed another bill, providing the same boundary, and admitting Michigan into the union, sub modo, Mr. Speight being in the chair, (speaker Polk being ill) the chair takes up the last named bill. The bill settling the boundary alone having been on his table about two weeks before that which he called up. Upon this, Vinton raised a question of order, alleging that the first bill from the senate had been called up, and at his instance, and that of Thomas, of Maryland, without losing its place, was not disposed of in any way—which facts, every body in the house at the time, know to be true. The speaker, ad interim, (Speight) decided against him. Vinton appealed, and spoke on the question about five minutes, when the hour having elapsed, the order of the day put him down, till to-morrow morning. The manoeuvre, as you will see, is to effect the admission of Michigan, by coupling it with the settlement of the boundary, in the same bill, and thus compel those who feel so much interest in settling the boundary, to vote the admission, rather than fail in the settlement of the boundary. In this way, choking us to death, or compelling us to swallow poison. The bill they wish to take up is, as many believe, a most pernicious and dangerous act. The Michigan convention made the "strait line" boundary, a part of their constitution, and erected themselves into a state, elected senators, &c. by a state legislature. We go on to provide, that if a legislature, to be assembled next summer, shall agree to alter the constitution to suit the new boundary, the president, by proclamation, is to lead them politely into the union. So that their representative will be here to vote for Van, when it is necessary.—By such means, the party act openly, and hope to elect a president, and call him the free choice of the people. They avail themselves of our solicitude to avoid civil war, to compel us to give a vote for a measure, which on its merits, we condemn, and which also compels us, in fact, to give a vote to Van Buren, should it so happen, that the election comes into the house—for this is the sole aim and end of the bill.

## A HANDBILL IN NEW YORK.

There can now be no longer any doubt, that Van Buren wishes to make a religious party in politics. His letter to the Pope of Rome, the appointment of Roger B. Taney, a high toned federalist, and catholic, to be chief justice of the federal union, the admission of Michigan into the union with an article in her constitution giving foreign catholics the right to vote without being naturalized, are among the signs of the times. To cap the climax, the partisans of Van Buren issued the following handbill at the late election. What will the freemen of Pennsylvania say to such a dishonest demagogue! We appeal to all men who love the country, who are for keeping church and state separate—to all men, catholic as well as protestant, to frown upon the unholy attempts of Van Buren to make a religious party in this country.

Handbill posted up in New York, at the late election.

"**IRISHMEN** to your posts, or you will lose America! By perseverance you may become ITS RULERS, by negligence you will become its slaves. Your own country was lost by submitting to ambitious men. This beautiful country you may gain by being firm and united. Your religion may here have THE ASCENDENCY and here PREDOMINATE. By your perseverance this may become A CATHOLIC COUNTRY.

Penn. Intel.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.

It was currently rumored yesterday that the companies of U. S. troops lately sent from Jefferson barracks to Fort Jesup to protect the

western frontiers, had deserted to the Texian army. This is not improbable, as they had some four or five weeks, past made overtures to the provisional government of Texas, to be received into the regular army of that country.

It is also said that Matagorda was deserted and destroyed by the Texans, and that they have resolved to abandon the whole country west of Brazos, at least for the present.

Bee.

## GALLANT CONDUCT ON THE PART OF A FEMALE.

On Saturday night last, an attempt was made to rob the house of Mr. James Webster, at Natland, near this town. One of the servant girls had been a little later than usual in seeking her pillow, in consequence of a parting interview with her lover, who next day was about to leave the neighborhood for a distant part of the kingdom. Some time during the evening a noise, and of the breaking of glass, was heard, which excited a little alarm, but led to no investigation. The moment having arrived when the lover must leave, he was accompanied a few yards from the door by the young woman. On her return to the kitchen, the first sight she beheld was a bulking fellow, with soot-begrimed face, and with a lighted candle in his hand, walking towards the interior part of the house. On hearing a foot, the fellow stopped, turned round and stared upon the young woman who had so inopportunely intruded upon his midnight labors. In a moment, however, he made a dart towards the door, as if to escape, to prevent which the girl laid hold of him, and called out lustily.—A struggle ensued, and the noise having reached the ears of the young woman's sweetheart, he returned; the sound of his footsteps naturally increased the sable visitor's efforts to be released, but still the young woman retained fast hold of his clothes. At length, however, the fellow broke away, leaving the hinder part of his nether garment in the possession of the girl as a trophy of her spirited and courageous conduct. The lover and the young woman proposed giving chase to the thief, when another or two of the gang, came from their hiding places, and scampered off. They were pursued a short way, but we are sorry that neither then nor since have any of them been apprehended, and put on the road to that signal punishment which their crime so richly merits.—Kendal Mercury.

## EFFECTS OF MARRIAGE ON THE DURATION OF LIFE.

Some very curious facts on this subject are stated by Dr. Casper, in a paper of his lately published at Berlin. It had been long ago vaguely asserted that bachelors were less long lived than married men. Hufeland and De-parcieux were of this opinion, and Voltaire observed that there were more suicides among those who had given hostages to fortune than among those who had. Odier, however, was the first who set on foot the inquiry with exactitude, and he found. (Bibl. Britannique, 1814) that, in the case of females, the mean duration of life, for the married woman of 25, was above 36 years, while for the unmarried it was 30. At 30 there was a difference of four years in favor of the married; and at 35, two years, and so on. It may be said, perhaps, that married females ought to be considered as picked lives; but, as Dr. Casper observes, this is far from being generally the case, especially in the middle and upper classes of society: it is chiefly among the lower orders, where a livelihood is procured by labor, that importance is attached to the bodily health and vigor of the female. With regard to men, we gather from Deparcieux's and the Amsterdam tables that the mortality of those from 30 to 45 years, of age is 27 per cent for the unmarried, while it is but 18 for the married; and that for the 41 bachelors who attain the age of 40, there are 78 married men. The difference becomes still more striking as age advances at the age of 60, there are but 22 unmarried men alive for 48 married; at 70, 11 bachelors for 27 married men, and at 80, for the three bachelors who may chance to be alive, there are nine Benedicts. The same proportion very nearly holds good with respect to the female sex; 72 married women, or example, attain the age of 45, while only 52 unmarried reach the same term of life. M. Casper, in conclusion, considers the point as now incontestably settled that in both sexes marriage is conducive to longevity.

Med. Gaz.

**EMIGRATION.**—With the return of spring emigration to the west, has commenced in good earnest. Every day movers are passing our streets. And the steam boats and other crafts that navigate the Ohio river are represented as literally crowded with emigrants seeking homes in the west. Let them come. There are millions of acres of first rate land yet unoccupied in the fertile and beautiful west.

Thousands are wending their way to this state. Favored with a rich soil, a hardy and enterprising population, and the adoption of a liberal system of internal improvement, Indiana bids fair to rank with the first of the western states. She will doubtless receive an im-

mense acquisition to her wealth and population the present season.

**MYSTERIOUS INFORMATION WANTED.**—From the Catskill Messenger, of April 21st, we learn that a box containing the remains of a human being, were recently found in the Shinglekill creek, near the village of Cairo. The body which was much decayed, had been severed in the middle, and its head, hands and feet cut off, as also the legs and arms. It appears that on the 30th of Sept. last, Mr. Samuel Everett, keeper of the toll-gate on the Susquehanna turnpike, two miles above Cairo, found standing at the gate in the morning, when he arose, on the Cairo side of the gate, a one horse wagon and horse thereto harnessed. No owner appearing, and after waiting some time, the horse appearing much exhausted, and badly galled, Mr. Everett unharnessed him and put him up, supposing to be sure, that an owner would sooner or later appear and claim his property. This not being the case, he was advertised in this paper for several weeks, but no owner has ever appeared from that day to this. He is a serviceable though not elegant horse—dunish bay with white spots on the back and rump, similar to many Arabian horses. The wagon is a square box, painted black, with good spring seat which we believe, Mr. Everett told us was cushioned—but of this we are not positive, as it is some time since. There was also in the bottom of the wagon a mat. The harness was good corresponding with the style and condition of the wagon. Who the owner of the horse and wagon is, and why, and by whom it should have been left at that place, are matters equally mysterious.

We trust the above will be generally copied, as the circumstances related of the wagon, seem necessarily to be connected with the discovery of the remains, which probably, are those of some unfortunate traveller who has been waylaid and murdered.—N. Y. Star.

## B. I. HARRISON—GENERAL CORRUPTION.

During the congressional session of 1829-30, an act was passed, authorizing the appointment of surveyors and inspectors of six western ports with more extensive powers than those previously appointed. These six ports, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, and Natchez, were made a part of the district of Mississippi, and their surveyors and inspectors were empowered to receive provisional entries of such goods, as were destined for New Orleans, and to take bonds in their respective districts for the duties. Their several custom houses were made branches of the custom house at New Orleans, and the amount of their duties was to be ascertained at the latter place, and, after being entered on the bonds, to be paid into such bank, as should be designated by the New Orleans collector, subject to his control, and not to be received by the surveyors and inspectors, they being merely agents between the N. O. collector and the importers. We have not been able to lay our hands on the law, be believe, that we have here stated.

Mr. B. I. Harrison has a right to collect hospital money but not duties; yet he has collected both, and as, we understand, a defaulter for both, to the extent of the whole amount collected. The number of steamboats which take out their enrolment and licenses at this port, and which of course pay hospital money here annually, is at least fifty, and the average sum, paid by each, cannot be less, and we presume considerably more, than thirty dollars. This low estimate gives, for five years, the sum of \$7,500 for hospital money alone. Let an official investigation be instituted, and we have no doubt, that the amount will be found to exceed that sum, not one dollar of which has ever been accounted for.

The amount of duties, illegally received by Mr. Harrison, and, as he confesses in his late card to the public, appropriated to his own use, cannot be very accurately estimated, but enough is known, from the items paid by three or four mercantile houses alone, to show, that the amount considerably exceeds that of the hospital fees. Ten thousand dollars would be a moderate estimate; and every dollar of this as well as the hospital money has been pocketed by the surveyor and inspector.—Not a farthing has been transmitted either to New Orleans or to Washington.

Thus an office, bestowed as the reward of political services and from no other considerations whatever, has, by the connivance of those, whose duty it was to see, that due returns and remittances were made quarterly, been permitted to be prostituted to individual or party purposes for twenty quarters, during which time a sum of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars and perhaps double that amount has been withheld from the treasury by one petty officer, among the fifty thousand, who are fattening upon the public substance. It is not Mr. Harrison alone or particularly, that we are determined to reach in this matter: he is small game, and has only gibbled at the corner of the loaf—he is but a minnow, that has seized a single crumb, whilst myriads of ravenous sharks were prowling around with

jaws like yawning caverns, hungry and insatiable as the grave, and ready to seize what soever might fall in their way.

There must now be a thorough scrutiny of the proceedings of the Government's western officers. A tale of horrible corruption and guilt remains to be developed. The detection of Mr. Harrison is but a clue to the general system of official fraud and villainy. As early as 1821, it was ascertained, that the steamboats alone in the Mississippi district did or should pay into the hospital fund about \$6,000 per year. The sum now paid by steamboats is at least \$12,000 per year, and the whole amount, paid by them up to the present time, cannot be less than one hundred and five thousand dollars. This vast amount, we repeat, has been paid in the district of Mississippi; and, wherever it may have gone it must be drawn from its hiding-places. By the letter of the New Orleans collector, which we published on Monday, it appears, that nothing has been received by him from any of the western ports—nothing from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis or Natchez. From the same letter, we learn, that the whole amount of hospital money, which he acknowledges having received from steamboats since 1817, is but \$15,128 97, leaving at the very lowest calculation, the tremendous sum of ninety thousand dollars unaccounted for—a sum, that would have been amply sufficient to alleviate the distresses of all the sick and disabled boatmen of the west. There is not merely something wrong among the office holders; their whole Denmark is one mass of rottenness.

We earnestly call upon the friends of right and justice at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Nashville, St. Louis and Natchez, to set investigations on foot, similar to that, which has resulted in such melancholy developments here. If the books of the surveyors and inspectors of those ports cannot exhibit a better state of things than those of Mr. Harrison, and give the lie to the New Orleans collector, let the whole truth, however monstrous and startling, be known at once. The matter must not be hushed up or permitted to sleep. Not only the public morals but the vital interests of a suffering and most meritorious class of citizens are at stake; and the halls of congress must be made to echo and re-echo with the story of their wrongs.

The hirelings of the administration must not think to absolve their masters from the deep guilt of these most nefarious proceedings. They need not think, by the sacrifice of so insignificant a personage as B. I. Harrison, to wash white the scarlet sins of the still greater offenders, who have encouraged him in his crimes. His defalcation was well known at the New Orleans custom house and at the U. S. treasury department, after the expiration of the first quarter, when he neglected to transmit his quarterly accounts, according to law, as it can be now; and, if such defalcations in the small officers are passed over in silence, we may readily conjecture what must be the condition of things where millions are the figures instead of thousands. According to the declarations of the New Orleans collector for the whole of the rich and almost boundless valley of the Mississippi, although required by law to make quarterly returns to be transmitted from New Orleans to the treasury officers at Washington, have been suffered, for five long years, to collect whatever amount of duties and hospital money they pleased, without making a single return or accounting for a solitary farthing. The public funds of all this mighty region of country have been pocketed by licensed plunderers, whilst the government knowing or at least bound to know all the circumstances and the full extent of the pillage, has looked on without a murmur, rejoicing to behold its vassals reaping such golden harvests from their partisan services. Had not Mr. Clay instituted his late searching inquiry in the U. S. senate, the same state of things would have continued indefinitely: the government, during the next five years, as during the five last, would have suffered the entire public revenue of the west to be used as the spoils of political freebooters. The hirelings of power saw, however, after the energetic and decisive movement of the Kentucky statesman, that a catastrophe was inevitable, and their only hope now is to shield the rest of their friends and the government by thrusting forward the Louisville pigmy to receive upon its head the blows of the flaming sword of the people's vengeance.—We tell them, that they are doomed to a terrible disappointment. There is a free press in the country, and it will ring through the land the damnation of the guilty.—Louisville Journal.

The Erie rail road bill has been signed by the Governor of New York and is now a law. It provides for a loan of three millions of dollars to the company to be furnished in instalment regulated by the progress of the work. The road is to extend from the Hudson river at Albany to Lake Erie, its general course being parallel with that of the great Erie canal. It will be a vast work—and vast will be its influences upon the prosperity of the Empire state.