

To the Voters of the Fourth Congressional District.

Fellow-Citizens:

It was not my intention to address to you a printed circular.

I hoped that in compliance with a custom sanctioned by public opinion, the candidates would meet at the places appointed, state and mutually discuss their opinions of the public measures in which you are interested; thus affording you an opportunity to compare our pretensions, and to select the candidate who proposed the measures most beneficial to the district, and whose abilities would enable him to carry those measures into operative laws. In this I have been disappointed. Appointments were made as far back as the 11th June—were published in all the papers of the district, and all the candidates respectfully invited to attend. I can easily excuse Mr. McCarty for declining the contest. He is unused to public speaking—and as his opinions on party politics, as well as public measures, are understood to be the same with Judge Test, he may have thought it unnecessary to engage in the discussion.

No such reason can excuse Judge Test. A warm advocate of stump speaking, he has, in every previous election, harangued through the district, and boasted of the advantage he derived from measuring strength with his opponents. In the present canvass his course has been far different. I have endeavored to bring him to a meeting, but in vain, except in the four instances, that accident enabled me to find him; and in three of the published appointments that he attended with me. I have just learned with surprise, that he has charged me with expressing different opinions in different parts of the district. Those opinions were formed after careful investigation, prior to the canvass, and have been uniformly and distinctly expressed. To prevent, however, the possibility of misapprehension, I will place them briefly before you all. As I have no leisure to write out an elaborate exposition, I shall sketch them as stated to you, in my stump speeches, and contrast them with those put forward by Judge Test.

The Tariff, hitherto so full of interest, is apparently adjusted by Mr. Clay's compromise bill of last session—passed by congress, approved by the president, accepted by the south, and but little objected to by the north.—To disturb it would be unwise, until its effect upon the revenue, the south and the manufacturing interest is fairly developed.

The Bank and the Public Lands are subjects in which you are most interested, and to their discussion the candidates have confined themselves. A full and impartial examination, has convinced me, that the financial business of the government, the commercial, manufacturing, and especially the farming interest imperatively require a *uniform national currency*. As there is not at present enough gold and silver in the country to furnish such a currency, we must have a banking institution, whose notes shall be current throughout the United States. Congress is bound not to establish another U. S. Bank until the charter of the present institution has expired.—The curtailment of its discounts and the settlement of its vast business will occasion a most disastrous pressure—especially in districts like our own, where a large credit business is transacted.—Embarrassment and probably loss will also be occasioned to the government.

We are admonished by these circumstances, to make the present institution the means of furnishing the currency required. The president's veto has prevented and will prevent the recharter of the present Bank, with all its privileges—an opportunity is thus offered us to dock the dangerous powers of this mammoth monopoly, and by so doing, to increase its usefulness to ourselves.

The capital of the present Bank is thirty-five millions. One fifth held by the government—four fifths by two thousand seven hundred and forty-four individuals, of whom one third are English Noblemen and German Bankers. What claims have those stockholders to the *exclusive* favor of our government? When they purchased the stock, instead of paying seven millions of specie into the vaults of the Bank, as by law they were bound to do, they paid in only *two* millions and met all the other instalments with notes borrowed of the Bank on pledges of their stock. They have enjoyed the advantages and profits derivable from the vast business of the Bank, comprehending not merely its currency, but the discounts, exchange dealings and other transactions based, not on their own capital stock only, but on the deposits made by our government and our citizens. They have thus received six and a half per cent. annually on an amount four or five times greater than their capital stock; and ten or twelve times greater than the amount actually paid by them into the Bank. It is true that the annual dividends have never exceeded ten per cent. But we must remember the immense real estate, the undivided profits, and the enormous losses from fraud and mismanagement, amounting previous to March 1819 to more than three and one half millions, which common prudence would have added to the profits.

Surely the present stock holders have reason to be content with the advantages already enjoyed. Yet, Judge Test proposes to recharter the Bank, and to allow them to take the stock at \$100 per share, that as soon as the recharter is granted will be worth in market \$140 or \$150. Our government would thus make a free gift to 2,744 individuals, one third of whom are wealthy foreigners, of eleven or seventeen millions of our money—since it is from the people of this country that the profits are derived, which give to this stock so high a value. I therefore propose that the following condition be annexed to the recharter.

That two thirds of the whole capital stock, be exposed to sale in the several states, in

amounts proportioned to the Federal representation—the number of shares taken by any one individual to be limited—six thousand forty-one shares would be offered to the citizens of Indiana. The premium upon these, would be at least \$211,640—which could be realised as soon as the first instalment of \$5 or \$10 was paid in, if the holders preferred selling to retaining their stock.

Which proposition is fairest or most beneficial? That of Judge Test, giving eleven millions of our own money to 2,741 wealthy stockholders, one third of whom are foreigners—or mine, which distributes it equally among our own citizens.

2d. I would also modify the charter so as to permit congress to organize another institution at any time within five years before the expiration of the recharter. The necessity of this is rendered obvious by the embarrassments we are now suffering.

3d. That foreign stock holders should be allowed five years to sell their remaining stock, and be thereafter incapable of holding it.

Judge Test objects to this that it will occasion the withdrawal of foreign capital. Foreign capital will flow in among us if it finds a profitable investment, and that without endangering the government by getting into its power an institution intimately connected with our public finances and internal commerce. But the objection is in itself groundless. We have only to remember that one or at most two instalments were paid in on the stock, to discover, that as much silver is drained from us every year to pay the dividends on foreign stock as was actually paid in when the stock was purchased.

4th. The Bank shall not possess real estate. The reasons are known to you all. This privilege has converted the Bank into a speculator and a landlord with a numerous and dependant tenantry. Judge Test would grant it the privilege of possessing for five years, as enabling the Bank to buy up the property and prevent its sacrifice. The reason is founded on an incorrect supposition. The Bank will never purchase property unless it be profitable to do so. By forbidding it to purchase you confine it to its proper business, and leave purchases to the fair competition of individuals, many of whom might be unwilling to offend the Bank by bidding against it.

5th. The stock to be liable by state laws to the same tax as other funded property. With these restrictions I shall vote for the recharter.

The question of the Public Lands has always been one deeply interesting to us. Mr. Clay's proposition has excited a new feeling in the old states, and they have accepted and supported it with eagerness, apparently regardless of its inconsistency with the conditions on which the land was granted to the federal government. They carried it through by such large majorities as seem to render its passage hereafter certain. Once passed into a law we may bid farewell to reductions of the price as well as to gifts for internal improvements, &c. The interest of the old states, to swell the amount of proceeds—to prevent emigration that will diminish their political strength and increase our own, will be ample cause of opposition.

It is, therefore, necessary to incorporate any provision we may desire, with this bill. The price of the Public Lands seems rightly fixed at \$1 25, as it is not purchased by speculators, but entered rapidly by actual settlers. Not so with the *refuse lands* which have been in market fifteen or twenty years. Distributed throughout the 4th congressional district are 322,354 acres of refuse lands, which are entirely unproductive. I propose that the price be reduced to fifty cents per acre, and the land sold in convenient parcels to our citizens on filing an affidavit that they will actually settle on and cultivate it or will annex it to a farm already under cultivation, and that they enter the land for their own use and benefit and not for another's.

At \$1 25 per acre, the cost of these lands would be	\$402,942 50
At 50 cents per acre,	161,177 00

The amount gained by the people of this district would be 241,765 50

We may add to this the great benefit to the industrious poor, who would thus be able to procure a home and comfortable support, and the general advantage of an addition to our productive and tax paying industry. To this provision Judge Test is warmly opposed, but offers no other argument but that the land would be seized on by speculators, who could bribe thousands of our citizens to go to the land offices, *perjure* themselves, enter the land and turn it over to him who bribed them. Such an objection needs no answer, and requires no comment.

There is another provision, I wish incorporated in the Land Bill. The 12½ per cent on the sales of lands in our own state, is placed by the late bill at the disposal of the state legislature for purposes of internal improvements or education. We well know the expense of legislating and the difficulty of making a fair or satisfactory division of such funds. The Wabash representation rules the legislature and this district can expect nothing from its bounty. I propose that the 12½ per cent fund, amounting annually to \$62,500, be exclusively appropriated to the support of common schools in the several school districts. With the aid of the seminary fund, in 18 months a well arranged and effective system of common schools, might shed its improving and ennobling influence over the children of all. I have so long been convinced of the vital importance of such a system, that I may be forgiven for again and again urging it on your attention.

I need not add that Judge Test opposes this as warmly as my other propositions. I have yet, however, to hear from him an ar-

gument against it worthy of serious refutation.

The two prominent subjects have occupied so much room, that I will briefly say, in reference to the surplus revenue, that if divided, I shall advocate its expenditure under the direction of the state legislature, in equal portions among the several congressional districts.

In conclusion it may not be irrelevant to remark that on Saturday, the 13th instant, I had the pleasure of meeting Judge Test at Lawrenceburgh and discussing with him our several opinions. The result may be inferred from the foregoing explanation. Unable to sustain himself by fair and decorous argument, he resorted to personal abuse and notified me that he should persist in it; and for the first time made known to me some of his appointments, all made on the same days that the appointments published since the 11th June, call me to distant places.—I have altered, however, such as it was possible to alter, that I may meet him. I have replied to Judge Test that whatever course he may choose to pursue, my own will be unchanged. The interests of the district and not the foibles of the Judge, shall be the subjects of my attention and discussion. I have known your opinions and feelings too long and too well to suppose that the ability to invent or retort vulgar personalities or slanderous abuse will entitle its possessor to your favour and confidence.

Your friend and
Fellow-citizen,
AMOS LANE.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

EDUCATION.

No subject in the present day calls with such pressing necessity as the cause of education. It calls with earnestness for the exercise of intellectual vigor and philanthropic zeal. Schools hold in embryo the character of our future communities, and the future destiny of our political institutions. To our schools let the fostering hand of the people, and the protection of the government be extended. Without education no nation can be free; and with it none can be enslaved. The republic of these United States is and can only be sustained by the intelligence & virtue of its inhabitants. Real intelligence, is that righteousness that exalteth a nation and bestows the sovereignty of the people. Science and literature give to man his influence over the different departments of nature, and his invention command over the material constituents of the world. Education and the guidance of reason lead to the most important discoveries, and proclaim the dignity of man. The world was framed by a beneficent hand, and the more it is explored, the more it adjusts itself to the wants and welfare of man. An almost boundless variety of objects, implements and machines constitute its operations and invite the vigorous effort of all the faculties of man, both mental and physical. While he exerts his inventive command over these, every day's discovery extends the dominion of human knowledge, and gladdens his heart with what is new and interesting. The dark places of the earth, the deep recesses of the waters, and the subtle regions of the air, in the progress of his research, pour their treasures at his feet: and the heavens seem to lower and submit to investigation its shining orbs, that whirl their noiseless axes in the sublime regions of space. When we contemplate the faculty of the mind, endowed with the sublime powers of thought, with an almost boundless expanse of materiality for the field of its exploits, where shall we set a bent to human knowledge?—where shall art stick its last stake—cease to swell the psalm of its triumphs, and the lamp of science give its last flicker and go out! In proportion as a nation is devoted to intellectual cultivation, it will rise in the scale of intellectual and moral excellence. This is a day of universal enterprise, and a day when irresistible effort is making to exalt the human mind to its proper destiny. There has been no age so full of anticipation and so confident of progress as the present. It recurs to ages that are past and gone, and justly claims superior wisdom. It looks forward to ages that are yet to come, with hopeful assurance that more noble and abundant acquisition will crown the exertions of future times. Education and religion, like the voice of reason and truth, salutary as the voice of nature, with unceasing earnestness proclaim the origin and permanent destiny of man. A voice united, loud and cheering, calls for the wider dissemination of knowledge. Let us join it with all our strength, let there be a general co-operation of teachers, and all the friends of literature to raise the standard, and improve the state of education, and especially in the west. He that endowed man with those ever expanding intellectual and moral capacities, will surely smile on those efforts that improve his nature and exalt his character to that state of intellectual felicity, to which he was originally destined. We call upon all the friends of intelligent man, and especially upon all the citizens of our distinguished republic, duly to consider the importance of moral and scientific instruction. On these hang the destiny of our country and the hope of the world.

Parents, without your co-operation, little can be done. You love your children; you wish them to be virtuous, enlightened, and respectable in this life, and happy in a world to come. Intelligence subdues the more gross passions of the heart and renders salutary moral and religious instructions. It arouses into action refined and affectionate sensibilities, elevates and strengthens the judgment and enables the young mind to discern where real merit lies. Knowledge inspires the mind with love of virtue, and points to its enraptured view the road to honor, distinction, and fame. We then would say to you, look well to your schools where your children form their sentiments, that will determine their character, and constitute their happiness or misery, honor or shame in subsequent life. We would say to the trustees of common and academic schools, the relationship you sustain to human society is an important one. You are guardians of the most intrinsic interest of the present and future generations. Surely, we shall not look in vain for the co-operations of men to whom is committed these important delegations. Shall the destitute and orphan child wander our streets forlorn, degraded, and neglected; perhaps possessed of a mind, if properly cultivated, would shine among the intellectual constellations

of our day! Shall it be that they perish at the pool of our public school funds, and no one to help them! We call upon our legislators and executive officers of our general and state governments, who labor in the cause of man, seeking to establish and sustain human rights and dignity, and the glory of our national policy. Let moral and scientific knowledge shed its influence on every region of our territory, and wealth, virtue, and freedom will cover our land and cheer the face of the world. Real knowledge is wisdom's highway, virtue's crown, and points to the aspiring youth the seat where fame's proud temple shines afar. Knowledge is power and the only sure guardian of our civil rights. We call upon the gentlemen of the learned professions. If, as ministers of the gospel, you seek to save men from vice, to lead them in the path of virtue, and direct their steps to heaven; your co-operation can surely not be sought in vain. Moral and scientific intelligence give virtue its brightest hope and impetuous vice its greatest fear. Knowledge is religion's best defence against fanaticism, bigotry and infidelity. If, as lawyers, you seek to render permanent the rights of your fellow men, in sustaining the dignity and security of civil society; know, that the arm of vice can only be broken by intelligence and truth. Knowledge fits its subjects for governing and being governed. Ignorance is the parent of superstition, bigotry and intolerance.

If, physicians, you are seeking to save all around you from sickness and death: science has supplied you with its irresistible power, by which you successfully contend with the combined forces of disease. Lend the influence of your profession, which of all others is most indebted to scientific research for its eminence, to promote the cause of education. It must be confessed that our common and academic schools do not embrace so much in their principles and operation as they might, but fall far short of the circle of essential branches which they ought to include. Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, the Latin and Greek languages, Oratory, History, and Government, are branches that ought to engage the attention of our youth, at an early period. An object of so much magnitude and splendour as that of education in general should employ the efforts of every citizen of our community.

NANTUCKET, (Mass.) June 22.

Shearing.—Monday and Tuesday last were the days appointed by the proper authorities for performing the annual operation of Sheep Shearing. At an early hour, accordingly, the ceremonies commenced. The number of candidates for the shears were probably seven or eight thousand; and this number would have been far greater had the flocks been spared by the tremendously destructive storm in March last. On the previous Friday and Saturday, the sheep had been collected from every quarter of the Island, driven into the great fold at Miacome, (the site of ancient Indian Settlement, about a mile from town) selected by the respective owners, placed in separate pens, and subjected to the process of washing in the large pond contiguous. After this preparatory ablution, they were then ready to "throw off this muddy vesture of decay" by the aid of some hundred of shearers, who began to ply their vocation on Monday morning, seated in rude booths, or beneath umbrageous awnings ranged around the circular labyrinth of enclosures, wherein the panting animals awaited the devestment of their uncomfortable jackets.

The whole ground occupied by what is termed the "great shear pen" embraces one square mile. This space, partially covered with the unshorn and their contented lambs, and in other spots exhibiting multitudes stripped of their fleece and clamorously seeking their wandering young, presented to the eye and ear of the stranger, sights and sounds somewhat rare. There is something picturesque and unique in the arrangement of the accommodations for those who are engaged in the principal business of the day. Besides these sheds or awnings, there are commonly pitched on this occasion some half dozen large tents outside of the great enclosure, furnished with divers holiday refreshments for those who are not particular touching the quality of their viands or of their company. Within and round these tents is carried on all the actual revelry that attends this otherwise quiet carnival: for among the working shearers, industry and sobriety are the order of the day.

We have heard however of no disorderly acts, even among the most merrily disposed of the visitors. Both days were remarkably fine; and the whole scene seemed to be highly enjoyed by the numerous strangers who honored our island with their presence—among whom we were happy to recognize the Rev. President Kirkland, formerly of Harvard University.

We copy the following anecdote from the Providence Journal:

The venerable Moses Brown called upon the President, at his lodgings, and was ushered into the parlor on the lower floor. The President came down to receive him, and was addressed as follows:—"Friend Jackson, having been acquainted with thy predecessors, I thought I would call on thee."—To which the President replied, that "he was happy to meet a man so venerable in years, in the possession of all his faculties, and hoped that God would continue to bless him." Mr. Brown expressed a desire that he might visit the Friends School, before he should leave the city, which he accordingly did in the afternoon, where he again met the venerable patriarch, whom, on taking leave, he addressed in the following terms. "Mr. Brown, I have examined your institution, and find no imperfection in it—God bless you, sir." To which the sage of almost a century, replied, "I wish thee a safe return to thy home—the Lord bless thee."

Two canal boats recently passed Palmyra, N. York, eastward freighted with two hundred and fifty barrels (twenty-five thousand dozen) eggs from Ohio. These valuable cargoes were owned by a speculator "down east."

CONTENTS OF MR. RANDOLPH'S WILL.

We understand from a friend at Charlotte Courthouse, says the Richmond Compiler, that the will of Mr. Randolph was opened at Rappahannock, his late residence, on Friday last, by Judge Leigh, in the presence of Judge Tucker and one or two other gentlemen. The following are the principal if not the only bequests.

To Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, ten thousand dollars.

To Judge Leigh of Halifax, ten thousand dollars.

To Judge Leigh's son, John Randolph Leigh, a small boy, five thousand dollars.

To John Wickham, Esq. of this place, some plate and a horse or two.

The remainder of his estate—lands, negroes, &c. to the son of his niece Mrs. Bryant of Gloucester, daughter of John Conter, Esq.

Judge Leigh and Judge Tucker are the executors. This will was made subsequent to his return from Russia, and was dated in January, 1832.

Our informant says that he has not himself seen the will, but that he gives us the report believed at Charlotte Courthouse. This will will be offered for probate at the next Charlotte Court. It is the same that was left in Judge Leigh's possession. An examination is yet to be made among Mr. Randolph's private papers.

The name of our correspondent and his official situation at Charlotte Courthouse, induce us to place the utmost confidence in the correctness of this his statement.

Mr. Randolph, it is said here, has left two other wills; one dated in 1822, by which he directed the manumission of his slaves—and another in March, 1832. The former of these, is the one to which he was understood to refer, when he requested at Philadelphia that the provisions of a previous will should be carried into effect.

From the Philadelphia Intelligencer.

MURDER.

MOST FOUL, BLOODY, AND HORRIBLE. Among the sickening details of outrage and crime which crowd upon us from all quarters of the country, the following case of cold, bloody and brutal murder, is the most revolting and horrible which has long met our eye. It is with reluctance that we present these details stained with all that is black in depravity, and tiger-spirited in malice—to the readers of the Intelligencer. No one can hear the particulars of this fiendish act without a shudder of horror—no one can regard its cowardly and brutal perpetrator as a member of our race—"nor blush to think himself a man."

It is by no means the first case of cruel and deliberate *femicide* in this vicinity. In other instances the murderer escaped. The crime passed by unpunished. The following details are the best comment on the prudence of mercy so bestowed.

In Front above Otter Street a poor family of the name of Parker and consisting of a man, his wife and several children, have for some time resided. On Monday evening Thomas Parker, the father, who is represented as a man of the worst passions, returned home in a partial state of intoxication. The find in his bosom wholly unchained—the evil passions of his nature careered in freedom, and having no other being near upon whom to vent his rage—he struck the wife of his bosom—the mother of his children, one of whom an infant, was clinging to her breast at the time. One blow was insufficient; and procuring a heavy stick commenced the task of murder with renewed determination and vigour. He struck her with this club, until at length with a heavy blow upon the head, he felled her to the earth. He then dragged her into the house. Here while her lifeless and bloody corpse lay on the floor before him, with the infant hanging at her breast, and the larger children clinging, silent and pale, around her, the demon threw himself upon the couch—AND SLEPT! The night passed away with the horrible witness of his crime in the same room, and within a few feet of him—yet he slept on as if murder were a sport—as if blood—the blood of his wife—could be spilled upon his own hearthstone, without exciting regret or apprehension.

Even in the morning when the fumes of passion had passed off, he arose from his bed and leaving the body of his victim untouched and almost unnoticed, repaired as usual to his work. When the neighbors came in they found the body extended on the floor, with one child lying asleep beside it, and the infant upon its murdered mother's breast seeking nurture from that source which its unnatural and fiendish father had forever closed. The wretch was apprehended and taken before Alderman Hutchinson and committed. A coroner's jury was convened, the corpse examined by several physicians and a verdict returned that she came to her death by blows inflicted by her husband.

Cholera in Shelbyville.—The disease has been peculiarly severe in this devoted town. From the 24th of June to the 14th of July, 39 deaths occurred; although, on the last mentioned day, very few of the inhabitants remained in the town, most of them having left on the appearance of the epidemic. A correspondent gives it as his opinion, "that the disease would soon entirely disappear, as nobody would be left to take it."—*Chi. Rep.*

The Clerk of the Arkansas river informs us that, at the time of his leaving the Arkansas river, it was 15 feet higher than had been ever before known. A great number of farms had been destroyed; some were covered with the depth of two feet. Houses were floated away, and stock of all kinds, hogs, cattle, &c. drowned. In short, the whole country presented a scene of ruin and desolation.

The New Orleans Advertiser reports 30 deaths from the 22d to the 25th June, cholera. It does not state how many of them were occasioned by cholera.