

# CORRESPONDENCE.

(ELIZABETH-TOWN (Ohio)  
July 30th 1833.

Messrs. Editors.

The *Statesman* published on the 26th inst. containing Mr. Lane's address to the people of the 4th Congressional district, has just been placed in my hands for perusal; and much to my astonishment, I find Mr. Lane in that address, uses in relation to myself the following language. "Long since has Mr. Wallace endeavored to atone for his agency in the attack upon me in 1826. Two years ago he asked pardon of one of my children, and acknowledged the injustice of the decision against me;" than which, nothing can be more unfounded. I pronounce the whole statement to be utterly and absolutely false. I atone to Mr. Lane for my agency in the attack upon him in 1826? I ask pardon for my conduct of one of his children? I acknowledge the injustice of the decision against him? Why it is the most unparalleled piece of presumption I ever heard of; I never for a moment harboured such a thought, much less uttered them, at any time, or upon any occasion. Indeed, I have yet to learn that I ever made an attack upon him. I surely never preferred any charges against him!—His accusers were Noah Noble and William Hamilton, and not David Wallace. If therefore, Mr. Lane has been wronged, they are the persons who wronged him not I.—It was upon *their* testimony and the evidence they furnished that Mr. Lane was convicted, not upon mine, for I neither gave or furnished any to my knowledge. Wherefore, I pledge myself to Mr. Lane that until I am convinced that it was wrong in me to appear as counsel for the prosecution, and that Noah Noble and William Hamilton prepared themselves, or gave false testimony on the trial, I have no pardons to ask either of him or any member of his family—no acknowledgements to make in regard to the justice of the decision against him. Thus much I have thought proper to say in justice to myself. I cannot consent that such statements should go forth to the world uncontradicted or that by my silence I should tacitly acknowledge their truth.

I have again and again stated that I was no volunteer in that affair; that I had been applied to twice by Gov. Noble before I consented to appear for him; and then, not till he had threatened to publish the *box* of the circuit if he could find none, who had moral courage enough as he insinuated, to step forward and conduct for him the prosecution. This I could not consent to; professional pride and honor forbade it; I accepted of his proffered fee; conscious at the same time, that by so doing, I could possibly do Mr. Lane no harm, if he was innocent; that if his enemies were slandering him—if the charges against him were false and unfounded, a public investigation would only make those manifest, and, at once, redeem him and his character from obloquy and disgrace.

I have frequently been told that in the speech I made upon the trial, that I was unusually severe on Mr. Lane. This is probably the fact; at least, I know, that at the time I intended so to be: But then I have always said that it was called from me by Mr. Lane's own conduct. I spoke in reply to him, and as a matter of course, in reply to the extraordinary threats and abuse he poured out upon me in the course of his speech; and as counsel, are frequently in the habit of doing. I endeavored to balance accounts with him and no more, whether I succeeded in this is certainly not for me to say here.—That the trial should be conducted amicably, and as free as possible from personal remark or allusion; Mr. Morris my associate counsel applied to Mr. Brevint, who appeared for Mr. Lane (and as Mr. Morris afterwards informed me), had it fairly understood, that no personalities were to be indulged in by the counsel for either of the parties: that in our respective arguments we were to confine ourselves to the testimony and not to depart from it; but, contrary to all expectation, Mr. Lane himself was the first to violate this arrangement; and to leave us no alternative but to meet him upon his own ground—I make these statements, for the purpose of showing first that the counsel who conducted the prosecution entertained towards Mr. Lane at the time no personal ill-feeling—that they acted in their professional capacity and in none other. And secondly that Mr. Lane and his friends may know who to attribute the prosecution to, and whom to hold responsible for it.—It is due to Mr. Test to say, that so far as my knowledge extends, he neither aided, abetted, counselled, advised, or assisted in the prosecution, but, on the contrary, kept aloof from all participation in it.

You will gentlemen confer a favour on me by publishing this letter in your next paper. It can do no harm to any person. It contains a simple statement of facts as they came to my knowledge, and explains how I came to be concerned in the transaction.

Respectfully in haste

Your ob't serv't.

DAVID WALLACE.

To the Editors of the Statesman:

Gentlemen.—The necessity of appearing in a newspaper is at all times unpleasant but especially so, when the controversy is of a personal character. I have just learned from Mr. J\*\*\* that the Hon. David Wallace read to him a communication intended for your next paper—which contains a *positive* contradiction of the following statement, extracted from a publication by A. Lane, Esq. "Long since has Mr. Wallace endeavored to atone for his agency in the attack upon me in 1826. Two years ago, he asked pardon for his conduct of one of my children and acknowledged the injustice of the decision against me." For the publication of this statement I am not at all responsible. For *ITS TRUTH* I AM.

During the sitting of the Circuit Court at Lawrenceburgh in the spring of 1831, I met Mr. Wallace. Having been absent for several years I knew little that had occurred, except from the remarks casually made by my friends and acquaintances. By these I learned something of the nature of the attack upon my Father in 1826. And of the spirit with which it was conducted. I heard with regret as well as surprise that Mr. Wallace's course had been marked by bitter personal animosity—and his transient success when the decision against my Father was given—bathed in an insulting display of triumphant mirth. The high respect and kind feeling, I had previously felt for Mr. Wallace and the peculiar situation in which we stood to each other rendered me more sensitive to this unnecessary hostility. Unwilling to be involved in a personal quarrel with Mr. W. but still more unwilling to place our acquaintance on its former footing, I carefully avoided all intercourse with him. In the 2nd week of the court, while alone in my Father's office, Mr. Sullivan of Madison and another gentleman came in. It was not until I had taken the hand of the latter, that I recognised Mr. Wallace. Vexed by the circumstances my manner was perhaps colder than in my Father's house it should have been. Mr. Sullivan perceiving that there was something wrong, after a few minutes, left the office. Mr. W. was about to follow him, when I called him back. I told him frankly why I was unwilling to receive him as an old friend. From my Father's enemies such conduct might have been anticipated but from him I had expected an honorable impartiality, if not a friendly support. Mr. Wallace said in reply "that he was happy to have an opportunity to explain his conduct!" that "nothing but threats of being published as afraid of my Father could have induced him to engage in it" that he intended refraining from all personalities but that my Father's sarcasms had excited him to answer in kind" that "he was very sorry he had indulged in any bitterness of remark &c." not only did he say "the decision was unjust" but "that every one acknowledged it" The judges themselves had already certified that "it was illegal and grossly unjust." He said further that "my father had only done what most Lawyers were in the habit of doing and that none of the family should feel hurt, as the transaction had really done my father good and increased his popularity." As to the decision, I distinctly remember, that he made a disrespectful allusion to the condition of one of the Associate judges, which enabled him to operate on his feelings. Much also was said and well said by Mr. Wallace of an apologetic character, he repeatedly declaring that he was *very* sorry that he had had any thing to do with the case, and hoped that the recollection of it would not prevent the friendly intercourse which he had so much desired to renew." He then spoke of his coming election &c. My father's entrance cut short our conversation which had lasted perhaps half an hour.

Mr. Wallace did not say, "I ask your pardon" but in different terms and more appropriate language expressed deep regret for his conduct &c. I was a willing mediator between Mr. Wallace and my relations. Soon after our interview, I repeated to them his apology and urged them as Mr. W. had said all that he could say, to receive him again as of yore, and as far as their political opinions might permit, to support him at the fall elections. What was my surprise to learn that Mr. Wallace's professions of friendship were insincere. I was unwilling to be convinced, but circumstances I had not before known, left me no room to doubt that Mr. W. only desired to make my good feeling for him the means of obtaining the support or at least neutralising the opposition of my relations. Indignant at Mr. W.'s false professions of friendly feeling, I on our next meeting, declined his proffered civility and since then, we have had no intercourse. Having understood that the version of the trial Mr. W. gave to me did not agree with that given by Gov. Noble nor even with his own statements to others; I last winter endeavored through a mu-

tual friend, H. H. Moore, Esq. to have an explanation of these contradictory statements. I now regret that this did not take place. It would have saved Mr. Wallace the degradation of a public exposure and relieved me from the unpleasant duty of making it.

It has occurred to me that Mr. Wallace regarded his conversation with me as confidential and has made his public disavowal in the hope that I would not gainsay it. I can only remark that his apology was mentioned by me to my friends with the best intentions—to remove their prejudices against him. Its circulation was beyond my control. As it has been published and as Mr. Wallace has publicly declared it is false I am forced to appear over my own name to declare its truth.

I shall not presume to investigate Mr. Wallace's motives. The whole tenor of his denial proves that his intention in publishing it three days before the election was to injure Mr. A. Lane and benefit Mr. Test (his father in law). The attempt to identify Gov. Noble's testimony which agrees in every important particular with the statement in Mr. Lane's Hand-Bill—with Mr. Hamilton's which is contradicted by his own note and by the affidavits of four respectable citizens; illustrates too faithfully the rule which Mr. Wallace has apparently adopted "that all is fair in politics." The temptations of political success have been too strong for Mr. Wallace's integrity. At one period when himself a candidate the hope of converting opponents into friends induces him to make an apology unconditional and ample. At a subsequent period when an opponent is to be injured and a relation to be benefited he has dared publicly to disavow his apology and to repeat the very charge for countenancing which he had before apologised. A lingering remnant of respect for Mr. Wallace and for the station which my fellow citizens have given him would fain make me hope that he will be able to explain his conduct satisfactorily. On my return from the south where my engagements now call me I shall take pleasure in doing Mr. Wallace ample justice for any exculpation he may offer.

Respectfully yours,

J. F. LANE.

For the Western Statesman.

EDUCATION—No. 1.

It is important that every public undertaking be commenced with the greatest possible degree of caution. Great talents are often thrown away in visionary schemes of philanthropy, much time and money spent in enacting laws of no practical utility, and the best laid plans for promoting the happiness of mankind, rendered abortive for want of adequate means to carry them into effect. Most disappointments experienced by men of genius, arise from their not forming a just estimate of the intelligence of the community in which they live, and of the diversity of interests, prejudices, jealousies, and feelings opposed to their success. They have an intellectual grasp of which they are unconscious, and are surprised that the improvements suggested by them, in the various departments of professional life, in science and literature, are not as readily understood and appreciated by others as themselves; surprised that their favorite schemes are treated as impracticable, and what is still more surprising, that their plans should be opposed by those whom they had conceived most likely to adopt them.

Many of the laws enacted by the different states for the public good, though of great intrinsic value, are in like manner, and for the same reasons, opposed and rendered useless. Hence much of the time of each Legislature is spent, in undoing the acts of the one preceding. In a country like ours, no law can be called a wise one, that is not sustained by the force of public opinion. It is necessary therefore, that that opinion should be formed from the best possible sources of information. System after system designed to raise the character of Primary Schools, and increase the number of branches taught in them, have been acted upon by the different states, and have been abandoned for not producing any beneficial result; or if retained operate but feebly and often injuriously. The State of Indiana has acted wisely in sending abroad an intelligent agent, to examine the operations and results of the different systems, and to make observations and report to the State, whatever he shall find best calculated to facilitate the improvement of youth in the primary schools, or the completion of their collegiate education. But of what use will all his observations be, unless the people that they are intended to benefit be duly informed of them? Unless they feel an interest in the object of his mission; and are waiting with anxiety to read his communications? Will the people be thus informed? Do they feel such an interest and anxiety in the objects of his mission? Are not nineteen twentieths, in fact ignorant that such an agency has been created? If they are, we presume they will not long remain so, and that when informed they will feel sufficient interest and

anxiety for the ultimate objects of the agency, to assist in their promotion. But how will the people get this information? How will the subject be made sufficiently interesting to rouse them to action? Let me ask, how do they get information on other subjects? By what magic power are they marshalled into two great parties and brought to the polls to vote for their respective candidates?

What power was that which taught even the humblest of our ancestors, their rights, and gave them nerve to resist the aggressions of tyranny? It was the power of the Press. A power that gives light and life, and marshals its hosts wherever its energies are directed. Let then a press be established by the State, devoted exclusively to the improvement of the character of the Primary Schools. Let the rays of light which gleam so brilliantly in different parts of the State be concentrated on this point and multiply each other, till an intellectual sun be produced, that shall rise above the horizon, and pour a flood of day that will dispel the gloom and silence of mental darkness; that will penetrate the most secluded recesses; and that every where will warm the hearts of the nearest frigid; so that a rapturous enthusiasm, a holy zeal will be felt, and a combined effort be made to raise the standard of common school education to that degree of eminence which was designed by the Genius of National Liberty.

J. L. B.

Lawrenceburgh July 29, 1833.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Office of the New York Courier & Enquirer,

Sunday, July 21, 1 P. M.

## LATER FROM FRANCE.

Our news schooner Eclipse boarded, yesterday afternoon, about forty miles East of Sandy Hook, the packet ship Sully, Captain Forbes, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 5th ultimo. We have received by her Paris papers of the 3d.

Under date of the 31st May, the Paris correspondent of the *Journal du Havre* writes as follows:

"It is not without cause that the governments of Germany and Italy fear a general explosion in their respective countries. The administrations there, instead of exerting themselves to allay the general ferment that exists, and acting up to the opinions of the age, seek only, by a system of persecution, the means of suppressing that revolution which is ready to break out. A traveler who has just traversed all the countries bordering on the the Rhine, has given us some details on this subject, which shew the height public discontent has attained. The ideas of independence prevailing among the people, and even the peasants, are manifest in the election of members of the liberal party for the legislative bodies now again called together. The parliamentary opposition expected by the High Diet from this source is considered so dangerous, that deliberations have been already held at Frankfurt, for the purpose of considering on the means of giving military aid to Baden and Wurtemberg, in case those governments should think it necessary to dissolve the Chambers which are now in session. In that case the Diet will issue a decree, not ordering, it is true, an unlimited suspension of the Constitutional Legislatures of the different German states, but giving each government the power to adjourn that action of the national representatives now so much required by the interest of these countries. This project, before being presented at Frankfurt, has been discussed at Vienna and Berlin, and the High Diet will take it to consideration on the return of M. Munch Bellinghausen.

"The situation of the Italian peninsula appears more precarious even than that of Germany, for, judging by the discontent which prevails in Savoy, a general explosion will shortly take place. In that country, no excuse having yet been found for the introduction of Austrian troops, King Albert has hitherto had to depend on his own resources alone, and he has managed so to displease the army, that a general mutiny had occurred in the Sardinian regiments. In consequence of this military conspiracy, numerous arrests have been made without any interference on the part of the people, but the last letters from Chambery and Turin, announce that the inhabitants are in motion, and some citizens have been arrested by the Sardinian police.—The court in Turin, alarmed by the turn things have been taking, would have no objection to receive some Austrian auxiliaries in the country; but the French cabinet having received information that negotiations were on foot for this purpose, had strongly opposed it and declared that France would send troops as they received there from Austria."

## FRANCE.

A very serious disturbance took place a few days ago at Boveg, near Amiens. On the morning of the 23d ult. a considerable mob was formed with a view

to oppose the removal of the rector of that parish, who had been denounced to the Archbishop. The rector himself had succeeded in inducing the crowd to disperse, when a national guard suddenly made its appearance in arms. He was soon followed by some others. The mob was again formed and a struggle ensued, which was neither long nor bloody, but the National Guards were compelled to yield. Towards the middle of the day, the Gendarmes, which had been sent for by the Mayor, arrived from Amiens; and about 8 in the evening, five persons who had been arrested were sent off for Amiens with handcuffs. At the sight of the irons, the indignation of the populace rose to its highest pitch. The escort was assailed by a shower of stones, the leader of the squadron was struck on the head and thrown from his horse, and seven some of the prisoners were hurt. The Gendarmes were obliged to yield to numbers and abandon their charge. In the night, Boves was surrounded by a detachment of the garrison of Amiens, and at day break, 12 prisoners were secured without resistance.

In the night of the 27th ult. M. Joly's extensive spinningmills at St. Quentin, caught fire from an accident near one of the stoves of the steam engine s, and in a very short time the whole of the fabric, with its engines, machinery, and stores of every description, was reduced to ashes. Every possible exertion was made to stop the ravages of the flames, but it was found to be in vain, and consequently the attention of the fireman was directed to the falling mills of M. Pluchard on one side, and the manufactories of M. Jolly on the other, and happily, with success. The amount of the loss has not been ascertained, nor is it stated whether any lives were lost. The premises were insured in three of the insurance offices of Paris to the amount of 600,000fr.

## GERMANY.

The Frankfurt Journal of the 29th ult., gives the following, from which it appears that the Fete of Hambach did terminate so quietly as its pacific commencement afforded ground to expect:—"Serious disturbances are said to have taken place at the Bavarian troops were compelled to charge the multitude. Five persons were killed and 54 wounded." The same journal states, that on Whit-Tuesday, on the occasion of an annual Festival held in the Forest of Frankfurt, several students, wearing grey smockcocks and large straw hats bound with red ribband, endeavored to excite a disturbance, by parading in a body before the prisons, making signs to those who were in confinement for political offences. They afterwards entered a boat to cross the Maine to the scene of festivity, singing the patriotic airs of the Poles, shouting "Liberty for ever! Liberty or Death!" and pronouncing the names of the students in custody, no mourning each with loud cheers. On landing on the other side, however, they were taken into custody by the police.

## PORTUGAL.

The last accounts from Lisbon mention that the Infante Don Carlos and his family had embarked on board an English frigate which is to convey them to Civita Vecchia. The Guerrero, Spanish ship of war, was intended for this mission, but the Prince hastened his departure on account of the intensity of the cholera, which is spreading in Portugal. This frightful malady is approaching the frontiers of Andalusia. The Marquis de las Amarillas, Captain-General of Annalusia, has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants recommending such sanitary precautions as have been successfully adopted against that scourge.

## TURKEY.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 20th ult. contains the following from Turkey:—"Two Memoranda have been published by the Ottoman Porte, the first of which is intended to contradict a report, current at Constantinople, of the removal of the Russian auxiliary troops, in consequence of a pretended stipulation with Admiral Roussin. The second Memorandum is relative to the presence of Count Arloff in the Ottoman capital, and is in substance as follows:—"The arrival of a Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Russia engages the attention of the public, and gives rise to various reports, which the Porte wishes to rectify. The sneer, which has been granted with so much generosity on the part of Russia, would have been of no use, if means had not been provided to apply it rightly. This alone accounts for a mission, which is an evident proof of the good understanding so happily prevailing between the Sublime Porte and the Russian Court. There are no other motives for it, and the public cannot be too much on their guard against the false reports of the enemies of the Porte, tending to injure the cause of His Highness's Government. Convinced that the internal differences of the Ottoman Empire will be settled without delay, and that order and tranquillity will soon be restored, extraordinary measures will naturally cease, when the conciliatory voice of the Grand Seignior shall have been listened to, and when the concession lately made shall have been appreciated and gratefully acknowledged. The Porte trusts that its efforts to restore peace will have the desired effect; but if it should be disappointed in its hopes, it would be right to continue the measures of precaution which have been adopted. The presence of an Extraordinary Russian Ambassador would thereby be sufficiently justified, and although the Sublime Porte does not consider itself bound to make a declaration on the subject, yet it has published the present Memorandum, in order to remove the slightest representations respecting the relations between the Porte and Foreign Powers."