

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 passing for five years, as enabling the bank to buy up the property to prevent its sacrifice. 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 bid farewell to reductions of the price as well as to gifts for internal improvement. The interest of the old states to swell the amount of proceeds—to prevent emigration that will diminish their own 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. No so with the *refuse lands* which have been in market fifteen or twenty years. Distributed throughout the 4th congressional district are 522,354 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 *perjure* themselves, enter the land and turn it over to him who bribed them. Such an objection needs no answer, and requires no answer.

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 the purposes of internal improvements or education. We all 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 13 months a well arranged and effective system of common schools, might be established, 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 argument 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 favor and confidence.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
AMOS LANE.
Lawrenceburgh, June 13, 1833.

Anecdote of Spurzheim.—It is a curious fact, which we learn from a note of Spurzheim's Physiognomy, published by Marsh, Capen & Lyon, that the deceased Philanthropist, when he visited Hartford last fall, pointed out the two men who were leaders in the late conspiracy and murder, as very bad criminals. Dr Brigham, who was in company with him, says:

"The negro Caesar Reynolds, who, from the testis only, it appears, actually committed the murder, he noticed when at some distance, and remarked, 'that negro interests me much,' and begged the liberty of examining his head minutely; and after he had done this, said he had the best formation, intellectually of any negro he ever saw, (and he is far superior to most blacks,) but stated that he was a wretched and dangerous man, capable of doing any wickedness, and one that would persevere in iniquity."

"The Warden has repeatedly assured me that Dr S. gave the characters of many of the criminals, especially the noted ones, as correctly as he himself could, who had long known them."

Boston Mer Journal.

Sag Harbor, June 10th.—Captain Jones of the ship American of this port, has obligingly handed us a label, or piece of board about nine inches in length and two in breadth, which he took from the neck of an Albatross, on the 16th of October last, in lat 38, 30 S. lon, 1, 30 W. contain the following inscription cut on the same:—PORTLAND of Newburg, lat. 23 00 lon. 30 04.90 out with 140 bbls sperm out."

The Portland sailed from Sandy Hook on the 23d of June, which makes the time of affixing the label on the bird's neck, the 22d of September or 23 days from the time it was put on until it was taken off—the true course from whence the bird started with the report, to where it was delivered, was south 60 east true distance direct 1869 miles.

It is a little extraordinary, that the captain, officers and part of the crew of the Portland, belonged to this port, and the former a neighbor of Captain Jones, who received the *despatch*; and when it is considered that the bird, especially if a female, had a vast many "morning calls" to make in a *crinklem-crunklem* course, and other indispensable *et ceteras*—it was doing well.

Some time since a young man of respectability was entrusted with \$7000, to be taken to New Orleans; but being unfortunately induced by a set of gamblers to speculate in their nefarious practices, he lost every penny of it.—The feelings which must have filled his breast at this breach of trust, should be a warning to others, as they certainly are a punishment to himself.

On Friday evening week, a soldier, stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York, and belonging to company D 4th regiment of artillery, was drowned while bathing in the East River. He was taken up in a about fifteen minutes; but, strange to say, he was perfectly lifeless, although he did not sink. His name was Thayer.

Some days since, a man named Morris Roberts was murdered near Lynchburg, Va. Extreme anxiety on the part of one Hartwell M. Doss, to discover the murderer, has rendered himself suspected, but he has escaped.—He is described as a small man, with light colored eyes, a down cast look, and when confused, spits incessantly. He is between 45 and 50 years old.

Facilities of travelling.—The distance from Boston to Washington, 500 miles, may now be travelled in about 48 hours; and within three years, there is no doubt it will be passed in about 24 hours.—This it is true, would seem to be rather flying than travelling; and yet there will probably be less actual fatigue in this rapid mode of performing such a journey than there was a few years ago in travelling one tenth part of that distance.

In 1799, the news of the death of Washington, which occurred on the 14th of December, at Mount Vernon, 16 miles from the city of Washington, did not reach Boston till the 24th of the month. And the Inaugural Address of Mr. Jefferson, delivered in Washington,

March 4th, 1801, was not received in Boston, till the night of the 13th.

The last annual message went from Washington to New York in less than twelve hours; the distance is 225 miles. Taunton Gazette.

Pittsburgh, (Pa.) June 29.
During the past week we have heard it stated that suspicious are in existence that the death of two persons, Mr. Loy and Mr. Pollock, (reported to have died of cholera,) was caused by drinking the water of a spring in which a bottle of Arsenic has since their death been found. It is positively stated, that the water at the time the arsenic was found, would have killed any person drinking it. This is the report—we cannot vouch for its correctness.

Interesting to Shippers.—The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth reports a decision in one of the courts of that State, which possesses some interest for country merchants and others, inasmuch as it defines with considerable strictness the rights of merchants and steamboat owners, in the carriage and transshipment of goods. It rules, that when the master of a steamboat acknowledges by bill of lading the receipt of goods, to be delivered at a certain place, the danger of the river only excepted, 'with the privilege of re-shipping in any smaller good boat, in case the river shall be too low; in case of a loss of the goods, the proper remedy is against the owners in an action of *assumpsit*. And secondly, that under this reservation of the privilege of reshipment, the master of a steamboat is not authorized to reship it in a keel boat in tow of another steamboat, or any other than a steamboat, and that the owners are responsible for all loss or damage occasioned by such reshipment. Pennsylvania Inq.

"Have you any second-hand coffins?" asked our witty friend Figaro, of one of the numerous undertakers of our city. "No," replied the astonished vender. "Well then," said Figaro, with the most imperturbable gravity, "can you, my dear fellow—as I am anxious to live economically—can you tell me where I can purchase a ready made *grace*?"

Nearly two hundred persons lately convened at Seabrook, Me. for the purpose of finding the bones of an old bachelor, who mysteriously disappeared about four years ago, with his pantaloons and all his money, after having been published to a young lady. It appears that the bachelor recently appeared to a man who had never been acquainted with him, and told him that he was murdered and robbed, and that his pantaloons might be found in a swamp, which, on search, are said to be found.

The persevering spirit in which Miss Prudence Crandall has contended against the whole town of Canterbury, Conn., and succeeded in establishing a school for the education of colored females is deserving of great praise.—She is determined to test the late law on that subject, in the proper court, as many have considered that Connecticut has no right whatever to prohibit colored people from going into that state for the purpose of receiving education.

The following is related by Mr. Rush—"Sir Felton Harvey aid-de-camp of the Duke of Wellington, had lost an arm in the battle of Waterloo. Whilst one of the battles in Spain was raging, the Duke gave him an order to convey to another part of the field. Half across it, a French officer was seen galloping towards him. Sir Felton's sword hung by his side, though he could not wield it; it was his right arm he had lost, and the other held the bridle; but he faced the foe looking defiance. As they swiftly drew near, the Frenchman raised himself upon the stirrups, his sword uplifted. Discovering at the very moment for the stroke, his adversary to be defenceless, he brings down his weapon in the form of a complimentary salute, and rapidly passes on. He gave his salute in silence." This was true chivalry.

The original Jack Downing complains thus in the Courier, of the men who steal his name.

"Now I think out, there is the rascal set of fellows about somewhere in this part of the country that ever I heard of, and I wish you would blow 'em up. They are worse than pick-pockets. I mean them are fellows that's got to writing letters and putting my name to 'em, and sending 'em to the printers. And I heard there was one sassy fellow last Saturday down to Newburyport that got on to a horse and rid about town calling himself Major Jack Downing, and all the soldiers and the folks marched up and shook hands with him, and thought it was me. Now, my dear old friend, isn't this too bad?—What would you do, if you was in my case? I say again, they are worse than the pick-pockets. Isn't it Mr. Shakspeare that says something about 'he that steals my munny-pus steals trash,

but he that steals my name ought to have his head broke." I wish you would find that story, and print it."

A disreputable trick was recently played off upon a gentleman of Rahway New Jersey. A letter addressed to him, stating where the body of Mr. Randolph, supposed to be murdered, might be found; and after considerable labor and expense, the letter was discovered to be a hoax. The Rahway Advocate of the 25th instant states, "that Col Scott of New Brunswick has received a letter purporting to come from Canada, on the same subject; no doubt an attempt at another hoax. It is much to be wished, that any scoundrel so lost to every sense of decency as to commit such an outrage, should be apprehended that he might receive the punishment due to so heinous offence."

Governor William Livingston left the following sample of the English of a New Jersey Justice of the Peace in 1780.

"We must have spiritable laws against the Tories, and level largely on their properties—if they take of a whig we must retaliate upon them, for the poor whigs are obliged to leave their habitations and lived in distressed places."

The Governor when appointed by Congress to a lucrative office, for which he did not feel himself qualified answered—

"I shall always make it a point of conscience not to accept of any appointment which I cannot execute with honor to myself and justice to the Commonwealth."

This kind of scrupulosity is rare now a-days. On another occasion he wrote: "If has always appeared to me an inscrutable mystery how men of honor can reconcile it to themselves voluntarily to accept of a public trust, and be indifferent whether they execute it or not; or at least to suffer themselves to be impeded in the discharge of it by such of their own private affairs as they must needs have known before they accepted the office, would occur."

Livingston was in the habit of contributing excellent articles, literary and political, to the magazines and newspapers. Several members of the legislature of New Jersey "expressed their dissatisfaction that the Chief Magistrate of the State should contribute to periodical works." The Governor desisted for several years.

Genuine apistle, addressed to Livingston.

Sir: May it please your Excellency to look at the distress of a Solger that Has got the Child of another Man Born in this town and the Mother is Ded at Camp and the Child Makes Him usles to his Command as he does not No what to Doo with it. May it please your Honor to assist him to make the overseer to take it from Him as he is a good solger and Has no ways to supporte the poor Enfant.

"There are" says the biographer, "still preserved a quantity of buttons, which Governor Livingston procured just before the Revolutionary war, to be made for his own use from clam-shells. This was for the encouragement of domestic manufactures."

Extract from the same work.

"About the time that Mr. Livingston established himself in N. Jersey a young and unfriended boy arrived in the country from the West Indies, bringing letters from a Presbyterian Minister, Hugh Knox, resident in the Island of St. Croix. The lad was put to the school of Francis Barber, of Elizabethtown. Both master and pupil not long afterwards entered the American Army. The scholar was Alexander Hamilton."

Attempt to escape.—The Morristown Palladium mentions that Antoine La Blanc, the suspected murderer of Mr. Sayre and family, attempted to break prison on Sunday last. He had commenced cutting a hole in the wall about four feet square, with a piece of an iron hoop, when he was detected in the act by the Sheriff, who immediately handcuffed and secured him within the strong walls of the dungeon.

Bear Hunt.—On the 22d inst. three hundred valiant sons of New Hampshire surrounded Ragged Mountain and killed a bear, suffering six others to escape. The victors organized and resolved, "That it is expedient to make another attempt, on the 4th day of July next, to destroy the remainder of those voracious animals that inhabit said mountain.—That the citizens of the neighboring towns be invited to attend, equipped with guns, sounding horns, &c. to form a line around said mountain and assist in the chase. That the commanding officers of companies be requested to attend and take the command of so many of their soldiers as may attend."

The Baptist church of Columbia, S. C. have passed a resolution, recommending to their brethren to dispense in future with the usual badges of mourning, on the occasion of the death of their friends, as being "as being a custom of the world, and not in accor-

dance with the spirit of the gospel." We like this recommendation for two other reasons—1st, because these badges are so frequently worn as ostentatious finery, rather than as symbols of heartfelt grief, making a solemn mockery of woe; and 2dly, because the poor, who are really unable to incur the expense of procuring them, are yet compelled to conform to the custom and thereby plunge into debt and retrench many of the necessities of life, or else lay themselves open to the charge of being destitute of the proper feelings of regard for their departed friends. True grief needs not the "inky-cloak of Hamlet" to signify its existence. It pours forth its tears, and heaves the sigh of anguish, in the privacy of a retirement which no human foot-steps may profane. Its sole author is He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and pours the oil and balm of consolation into the bruised and wounded spirit.

Judicious estimate.—A Yankee was explaining how he rode from Hampton in New Hampshire to Chelsea, (Mass.) scot-free. A traveller had kindly shared with him his seat on a sleigh box. When the Yankee had reached his journey's end, he inquired the price of his ride. "Why, I guess now, four pence ha' penny would be about fair." "Well," says I, faith, if it a't worth more than four pence ha' penny, it is't worth nothing; so I thanked him for the ride and walked off."

A puzzler.—Married, recently, in Bethlehem Conn., Mr. Chauncy Strong, to Miss Mary Ann Kasson. By this connection, he becomes son of his sister, brother to his uncle, nephew to his brother, and cousin to his nephew. She becomes sister to her mother, daughter to her brother, sister to her aunt, aunt to her cousin, niece to her brother, and cousin to her niece. Query—in what relationship will the next generation stand?

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

Cholera in Clermont county.—The Ohio Sun says that from the best information, between fifty and sixty deaths from cholera have occurred in Clermont county, this summer. Batavia, the county seat, has, so far, escaped—only one case, and that but slightly marked, having yet occurred there.—It is the opinion of the Sun that the disease has not yet abated.

Cholera at Tampico.—The schooner Emperor, Captain Boylan, arrived here this morning from Tampico, whence she left on the 9th ult. Letters received by her to the 8th instant, state that the cholera was raging there, and that the mortality was enormous.

A letter dated the 7th, states that in the fourteen days previous to the 7th there had been 600 deaths from the disease, and that on the 6th the deaths amounted to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY.

The fatality we believe is unprecedented in this country. The town of Tampico is estimated to contain 3000 souls; by some there is said to be between 4 and 5000 inhabitants. On the 8th, the day before the Emperor sailed, there was said to have been one hundred and eighty three deaths. We understand that it was generally confined to the lower classes; and but one foreign merchant had died of it. The American Consul, Mr. Robinson, was at the last accounts perfectly well.

A French barque, the name of which we did not learn, lost every person belonging to her with the exception of one man.

The schr. Wetree of this port had been seized and sold by the Mexican Government, and the schr. Annete, had been wrecked.—N. Orleans Courier.

The New Orleans Advertiser reports 89 deaths from the 22d to the 21th June inclusive. It does not state how many of them were occasioned by cholera.

By the Galenian of 21st June, we learn that the cholera has again made its appearance in that town. It broke out on the 19th, and raged with an unusual degree of malignity. In the first forty-eight hours fifteen deaths occurred, and amongst them are numbered some of the most respectable and influential citizens. In the Springfield, (Illinois,) Herald, of the 29th ult. it is stated that an endorsement on the way-bill had been received by the postmaster of Galena, dated on the 23d, which stated that, in the first three days, the whole number of cases was thirty-three, out of which were eighteen deaths.—This would induce us to believe that it was then abating in violence.

A singular fact.—In many parts of this county the chickens and other fowls have died in great numbers with all the symptoms of the Cholera. A gentleman of our acquaintance administered spirits of Camphor to several chickens which were apparently near death, and they instantly revived and speedily recovered.—Frankfort Ky. Commonwealth.