

## Moral and Religious

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.  
The express mail yesterday was unusually

Why has not the demand for hemp increased because the laws are not enforced. More negroes are committed in the slaveholding states of the year, than in all Italy: in five; though the population of the latter is five times greater than the white population of the former. And

southern murders are as strongly characterized by the Italian by a dastardly spirit; for the "chivalrous South," is nothing more than the infamous stiletto of Italy. They are not because the Southern people are naturally more than any other people. They are only what all people would be with the same institutions, who permitted their laws to sleep.

question between the free and slave states of this Union, we shall exercise our right to state it in the abstract, as an institution. In view of it, we insist that the ferocity which characterizes the South and South west, originates in slavery. When a body of men are accustomed to trample upon the rights of another body, we cannot expect from them the

respect for the rights of each other. Governing slaves, fierce passions will be let loose, and if not bridled towards inferiors, they will be turned towards equals. Another consequence of slavery is want of education; for we cannot expect to find schools among the planting population, so widely scattered over a large surface. How few schools for white children exist in the country.

In the Spanish and French colonies, slaves were always less burdensome, and the white population more orderly, than in the British, because they were controlled by a strong government in the mother country. Besides this, notwithstanding all the efforts of English historians have said about Spanish

to the Indians and negroes, the Anglo-Saxons have invariably been the most cruel oppressors of the Europeans to foreign enemies or subjects. For the first of these reasons, slavery has always been more extensive in the United States, than even in the British colonies. Thus we find the Anglo-Saxons, the most energetic, and the most tyrannical of all, placed in the South in the position of oppressors, and the negroes, the most indolent and the most degraded of all, placed in the position of the oppressed.

control them; and we consequently find it should find it at the free North or the free South under similar circumstances, in a state of free and equal subordination.

What is the remedy? A despotism that we govern all with a strong hand, or a determination of the majority to enforce the laws. Napoleon turned Italy of assassins, by salutary severity.

he very sagaciously thought that hanging thousands of negroes, would save honest people by the thousands. But as the South are not yet prepared to do this, we suggest to all of its considerate citizens, the necessity of uniting in a determination to enforce the laws. Therefore, with a view to their own good, we ask the South people to lay aside their rifles, pistols and stilettos, and to seek for security upon laws and order.

...entirely every man who violates them. True courage is obedience to the laws. True patriotism is to render their country the abode of virtue, peace and security.

---

*Life too short to be wasted.*—Pliny makes a

g computation in regard to the shortness of life. I never recall it without being powerfully impressed with the truth. "Consider," he said, "the time spent in sleep, and you will find that you actually live only half his space. The other half passes in a state resembling death. Do not take into the account the years of infancy, which are destitute of reason, nor the months of sickness, and the sunset years of old age, when the mind is feeble and the body infirm."

And in many cases of old age, the faculties of longevity. The senses grow dull, the eyes are racked, the sight, the hearing, the power of walking, the teeth also, die before us; and all this is reckoned in the period of a life; and, short as life is at the best, those who consider of its brevity let it slide by them without trying to seize and make the most of its golden moments. How much time do we waste in in-

on, in vain regrets, delusive hopes and  
undended fears. What a vast proportion of a  
valuable existence is wasted in mere waiting  
and waiting for something that seems necessary  
for happiness, and the want of which prevents  
from enjoying the present hour."

---

*To Sabbath Breakers.*—Brother Meredith

received a rain in this neighborhood who can  
for the Sabbath. He burnt his plant  
and on the Sabbath; there came a rain on  
ay night, so he planted his tobacco on Su  
and, for fear of frost he cut it on Sund  
the woods caught on fire from hunters on Sat  
night, and burnt his tobacco and barn on  
Sabbath. So his crop began on the Sabbath  
consumed on the Sabbath. — *Biblical Re*

The brain of a hasty man is like a sooty chimney; it is continually in danger of taking fire in the flames beneath. The brain of a sober and quiet citizen is like a chimney never swept; the sparks of passion pass through and escape without danger into the cooler regions of thought and reflection.



## POETICAL.



The following lines were received too late for insertion in our last number. The reader will find in them a well-written, but forcible castigations of a too popular form, for which villages are famed, and which should be abandoned.—E.N.

For the Plainfield Union.

### Gossiping.

In fact there's nothing madder so much graver,  
As that about which men and women chatter;  
Which in the end exchequed by human care.—Brewster.

The flying rumors gathered as they rolled,  
Search any thing was sooner heard than told;  
And all who said it added something new,  
And all who heard it made themselves true.—Pope.

Some have their fancies for the town,  
And I'm sooth, do frankly own,  
For reasons, I've the name;  
Others, condemn the city bouds,  
Its past and present, and its bouds,  
And all its pomp and fame.

New, 'tis not that I do not love  
Mid fresh green fields and flowers to rove,  
By distance unfettered;  
To the dancing of the rill,  
List nature's tunes, and climb the hill,  
Where prospects bright unfold.

No—these are charms, which my whole birth  
Was the bustling scenes of earth,  
Blend not with lonely dingles;  
Yet have they power on every soul,  
Whose sensibility's control  
Inspires to lofty themes.

But 'tis of villages I write,  
Whose neat white cottages invite  
To seek the rural scene;  
The simple walls that ought to bless  
The homes with peace and rest,  
So gladness in their mien.

Yes, 'tis a truth too widely known,  
For these it contrives to do;  
That one foul stain doth cling,  
To every village and its air,  
However peaceful it appear;  
And this, is—gossiping.

To each, belongs a mystic bond,  
Whom one cause, good or bad,  
And these of women's lives,  
Are made of no trifling things;  
And wives, which little else engage  
But endless gossiping!

From house to house, these sisters move,  
Beaut on the errands of their love,  
And scold and do you young;  
Wise, winsome, witty, leave no fool,  
Escape the judgment of their school,  
The habes of their tongue.

In trouglous days, when with the sun  
The count of village and its bouds,  
And news doth rest its wing;  
Their stock of scandal well might rest,  
Necessity must needs intrude,  
New threads for gossiping!

And most mysterious is the power  
They have to weave in one brief hour,  
From secret a thing to bring,  
An ample cloth by long-endowed;  
Of strange scenes, as may fulfil  
Each end of gossiping!

But then its worth indeed to show,  
The more 'tis worn, the more 'twill grow!  
Until some later thing  
(Such fashions change), unsuits the plan,  
For 'tis something, though its trade,  
The charms of gossiping!

And as it chance a stranger come,  
To seek out by a quiet boud;  
"Hail them, you cease to sing  
Their dances o'er the sister train,  
For thence now flows about again,  
Themes ripe for gossiping!"

For should the stranger stand aloof,  
Well pleased to find beneath his roof,  
The quiet voice of his dear friend,  
Error's way too quickly find,  
Which filled in haste by busy minds,  
A married soul is wrought.

It serves to sweeten many a bowl  
Of China's brew, whose swift control  
Bright thoughts will quickly bring;  
For scandal's tongue ne'er flies so fast,  
As when around that cup is placed,  
Which so aids gossiping!

But why enlarge upon a theme,  
Which ill befits the poet's dream,  
And yet whose sound should ring  
Through every valley, hill and glade,  
Until the bitter tale is stayed  
Of ceaseless gossiping! E. C. S.

Teter Brook, June, 1838.

### CIRCULAR.

To all Collectors & receivers of the Public Money  
Treasurer's Department, June 1, 1838.

By a resolution passed the 21st ult. Congress has declared, that it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make or to continue in force, any general order which shall create any difference between the mode or medium of payment, in which debts or dues to the Government may be paid.

To carry this resolution into effect, it has become necessary to issue a Circular to all Collectors and Receivers of Public Money.

By the present laws, and Treasury notes alone are expressly made receivable for all kinds of public dues, and you will be required to take them till otherwise instructed.

A circular was issued under the direction of the President of the United States, on the 11th of July, 1836, which, after a set time prohibited any currency from being taken in payment of the public lands except specie—no authority for the issue of the Treasury notes being then in existence.

This circular did not order any different mode of payment, but it was the value of the notes contained in it was not applicable to the revenue from customs, and a practice had existed before, and has been continued since, to receive bank notes of a certain character in payment of duties.

In this condition of things, and without any new legislation, either to extend the provisions of that circular to every branch of the revenue, or to abolish the practice of taking bank notes in payment of it, Congress, by the resolution above quoted, that no difference or discrimination shall be created or continued in force by any general order emanating from this Department.

It has thus been made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, either to require the collection of the whole revenue, in all its branches, in gold or silver, or Treasury notes, or to permit, under such restrictions as the existing law was imposed, and such as may be deemed by him to be proper, the acceptance of bank notes for lands sold as well as for other public dues.

However desirable it may be on some occasions to receive the receipts and payments of the general Government in specie, the currency provided in the Constitution, and however expedient it may be to give undue encouragement to a different currency, which by its fluctuations in quantity and value often renders the wages of labor uncertain, gives instability to the value of property, and thus enables the artful to accumulate wealth at the expense of the unwary; it is not believed that this department can find a sufficient warrant in the Constitution, or in the laws of the public opinion, to justify the sudden and total exclusion of this mode of the specie paying banks from reception for public dues of every description.

Important changes have also taken place since July 1836, in the condition of the banks and of business generally, which have diminished the necessity for unusual checks on exchanges and overdraws.

Influenced by these considerations, and by a desire to accommodate the public debtors as far as is compatible with the restrictions of law and the safety of the pecuniary interests committed to my care, I have decided to give the uniformity now required, by availing myself of the permission given in the resolutions of 1816, to receive the notes of banks, and by extending, under suitable limitations, the same to all banks not equally to all branches of the public revenue.

The limitations as to the character of the notes receivable, will be such as are required by express laws, or by necessary implication. Some of these limitations have already been established at one brief interval, been adopted in practice since the reformation of the Constitution, and are deemed essential to maintain a sound currency, so indispensable to the prosperity of the country, the safety of public morals. Others have been introduced more recently to promote local convenience, the public security, and an equal standard of value.

Let you will in conformity to the obvious intent of the resolution of 1816, take such bank notes only as are "payable and paid on demand, in the legal currency of the United States."

3d. You will receive no bank notes of less denomination than \$20; the reception of all smaller denominations being virtually prohibited by the second section of the act of April 14th, 1836, which forbids their being paid out to any creditor of U. S. Through smaller notes offered for duties could, from the nearness of banks in most sea ports be taken, and easily exchanged before making payments, yet, from the remoteness of many land offices from banks, this could not be effected there without much delay and expense; and as uniformity is now required, the provision must be made general.

3d. Nor will you accept bank notes of any denomination, unless they are payable on demand, in gold or silver coin, at the place where issued; and equivalent to specie at the place where received, as is substantially required by the last mentioned act in respect to payments.—These requirements can in the opinion of the department, be enforced with greater certainty, and unnecessary risk and loss more surely avoided, by confining the receipts, as has been the usage at some former periods, to bank notes issued and dated within your state, and in the adjoining states. The credit of these notes can usually be best known—counterfeits of them more easily detected than those of other banks, and with less delay when it is wanted for public purposes.

4th. You will not take the notes of any bank which, since the 4th. of July, 1836, has issued any note or bill of a less denomination than \$6; the notes of all banks less than \$6, are expressly excluded by the 5th section of the act of the 23d June 1836.

Great care will be expected from you in carrying into effect this, and all former circulars still in force; and particularly to require that Receivers be vigilant to furnish every citizen to the Register for making the monthly examinations, recently required of the funds and vouchers on hand, and to guard against the imposition upon the land offices of bank notes, or entries alien to specie, and not well known to be receivable, according to the spirit of these instructions and the manifest intentions of the acts of Congress which they are designed to carry out.

Respectfully, LEVI WOODBURY,  
Sec of the Treasury.

In Cincinnati it is almost impossible to rent a comfortable dwelling-house. Families have been obliged to leave their homes, and to take up their abode in some cheap several months before they could procure houses to live in. Rents are high; dwelling houses that three years ago would not have rented for more than three or four hundred dollars, are now being rented for six or seven hundred dollars from five to seven hundred dollars this spring.—Ohio Journal.

## Twenty-first Congress.

Friday, June 1.

The Senate was chiefly engaged with local business. The bill establishing Iowa territory passed.

In the House, the morning hour was passed in unimportant business.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng the House then resolved to take up the bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

Mr. Howard, in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

Mr. Howard introduced an amendment submitted on the 21st inst., by Mr. Bell, to the effect that Mr. Turley concluded his remarks in reply to Mr. Bell, in the course of which he commented upon that gentleman's course at different periods of his political career with great severity.

Mr. Bell, in reply, said that he was sorry to hear that he hoped he should be indulged with an opportunity to rejoin to the unprovoked attack of his colleague. He said that his personal relations with his colleague had not been friendly, but had always been civil, and not unpleasant; he knew, but little of his course previous to meeting him upon the floor, and did not suppose his attack was dictated by personal malice or ill will. He looked upon him as the voluntary seceder, not acting from the promptings of his own heart, but as the act, voluntary conduct of the malice of others. He had found the political associates of his colleague, in the house and out of it, equally destitute of candor and of public principle. He had so charged of them—and against them in his own district, and in the vicinity of their homes, among their neighbors; but they were never willing to meet him there, nor he hoped they would meet him privately and personally, and not continue to make these attacks upon the floor of the House. He had accused them at home and here of bad faith, falsehood and hypocrisy; and he hoped they would meet him there or here.

He repeated that he did not think his colleague, (Mr. Turley) was actuated by private malice, but was the willing, voluntary instrument of others, and that he was engaged at the conduct of a lawless, forthwith cast his sword. The inhabitants of a city defended in a similar manner, burned a fellow citizen at the stake. The sensibilities of the citizens of peace and order, and the abolitionists, who were white and colored persons walking together, destroy the Hall in which they had assembled.

And these very men are not advocates of mobs in general, or, at the least, of their attachment to the laws and their firm reliance upon them.

The abolitionists who so loudly and so justly denounce mob justice, have in a recent movement of theirs, exhibited the same lawless spirit which they now charge upon Mr. Turley. They have passed a resolution lately passed in New York, by which committees of vigilance, are to be organized throughout the country, to assist the escape of runaway slaves and to prevent the execution of those laws which will restore them to their masters. What have we here? Men combining to prevent the execution of legal and constitutional enactments!—This is mobocracy beyond a doubt.

This hateful spirit is seen even in our Halls of Legislation. To cite no other instances, there are an American whose face was so sullied with shame, at the recent outrage on law and decency in the house of representatives, by Messrs. Bell and Turley? Must such things continue? Yes, they will continue, and worse will soon come, if that body is not purified from the foul contagion of lawless and lawless spirit.

Mr. Turley, in reply, said that he was sorry to hear that he hoped he should be indulged with an opportunity to rejoin to the unprovoked attack of his colleague. He said that his personal relations with his colleague had not been friendly, but had always been civil, and not unpleasant; he knew, but little of his course previous to meeting him upon the floor, and did not suppose his attack was dictated by personal malice or ill will. He looked upon him as the voluntary seceder, not acting from the promptings of his own heart, but as the act, voluntary conduct of the malice of others. He had found the political associates of his colleague, in the house and out of it, equally destitute of candor and of public principle. He had so charged of them—and against them in his own district, and in the vicinity of their homes, among their neighbors; but they were never willing to meet him there, nor he hoped they would meet him privately and personally, and not continue to make these attacks upon the floor of the House. He had accused them at home and here of bad faith, falsehood and hypocrisy; and he hoped they would meet him there or here.

He repeated that he did not think his colleague, (Mr. Turley) was actuated by private malice, but was the willing, voluntary instrument of others, and that he was engaged at the conduct of a lawless, forthwith cast his sword. The inhabitants of a city defended in a similar manner, burned a fellow citizen at the stake. The sensibilities of the citizens of peace and order, and the abolitionists, who were white and colored persons walking together, destroy the Hall in which they had assembled.

And these very men are not advocates of mobs in general, or, at the least, of their attachment to the laws and their firm reliance upon them.

The abolitionists who so loudly and so justly denounce mob justice, have in a recent movement of theirs, exhibited the same lawless spirit which they now charge upon Mr. Turley. They have passed a resolution lately passed in New York, by which committees of vigilance, are to be organized throughout the country, to assist the escape of runaway slaves and to prevent the execution of those laws which will restore them to their masters. What have we here? Men combining to prevent the execution of legal and constitutional enactments!—This is mobocracy beyond a doubt.

This hateful spirit is seen even in our Halls of Legislation. To cite no other instances, there are an American whose face was so sullied with shame, at the recent outrage on law and decency in the house of representatives, by Messrs. Bell and Turley? Must such things continue? Yes, they will continue, and worse will soon come, if that body is not purified from the foul contagion of lawless and lawless spirit.

Mr. Turley, in reply, said that he was sorry to hear that he hoped he should be indulged with an opportunity to rejoin to the unprovoked attack of his colleague. He said that his personal relations with his colleague had not been friendly, but had always been civil, and not unpleasant; he knew, but little of his course previous to meeting him upon the floor, and did not suppose his attack was dictated by personal malice or ill will. He looked upon him as the voluntary seceder, not acting from the promptings of his own heart, but as the act, voluntary conduct of the malice of others. He had found the political associates of his colleague, in the house and out of it, equally destitute of candor and of public principle. He had so charged of them—and against them in his own district, and in the vicinity of their homes, among their neighbors; but they were never willing to meet him there, nor he hoped they would meet him privately and personally, and not continue to make these attacks upon the floor of the House. He had accused them at home and here of bad faith, falsehood and hypocrisy; and he hoped they would meet him there or here.

He repeated that he did not think his colleague, (Mr. Turley) was actuated by private malice, but was the willing, voluntary instrument of others, and that he was engaged at the conduct of a lawless, forthwith cast his sword. The inhabitants of a city defended in a similar manner, burned a fellow citizen at the stake. The sensibilities of the citizens of peace and order, and the abolitionists, who were white and colored persons walking together, destroy the Hall in which they had assembled.

And these very men are not advocates of mobs in general, or, at the least, of their attachment to the laws and their firm reliance upon them.

The abolitionists who so loudly and so justly denounce mob justice, have in a recent movement of theirs, exhibited the same lawless spirit which they now charge upon Mr. Turley. They have passed a resolution lately passed in New York, by which committees of vigilance, are to be organized throughout the country, to assist the escape of runaway slaves and to prevent the execution of those laws which will restore them to their masters. What have we here? Men combining to prevent the execution of legal and constitutional enactments!—This is mobocracy beyond a doubt.

This hateful spirit is seen even in our Halls of Legislation. To cite no other instances, there are an American whose face was so sullied with shame, at the recent outrage on law and decency in the house of representatives, by Messrs. Bell and Turley? Must such things continue? Yes, they will continue, and worse will soon come, if that body is not purified from the foul contagion of lawless and lawless spirit.

Mr. Turley, in reply, said that he was sorry to hear that he hoped he should be indulged with an opportunity to rejoin to the unprovoked attack of his colleague. He said that his personal relations with his colleague had not been friendly, but had always been civil, and not unpleasant; he knew, but little of his course previous to meeting him upon the floor, and did not suppose his attack was dictated by personal malice or ill will. He looked upon him as the voluntary seceder, not acting from the promptings of his own heart, but as the act, voluntary conduct of the malice of others. He had found the political associates of his colleague, in the house and out of it, equally destitute of candor and of public principle. He had so charged of them—and against them in his own district, and in the vicinity of their homes, among their neighbors; but they were never willing to meet him there, nor he hoped they would meet him privately and personally, and not continue to make these attacks upon the floor of the House. He had accused them at home and here of bad faith, falsehood and hypocrisy; and he hoped they would meet him there or here.

He repeated that he did not think his colleague, (Mr. Turley) was actuated by private malice, but was the willing, voluntary instrument of others, and that he was engaged at the conduct of a lawless, forthwith cast his sword. The inhabitants of a city defended in a similar manner, burned a fellow citizen at the stake. The sensibilities of the citizens of peace and order, and the abolitionists, who were white and colored persons walking together, destroy the Hall in which they had assembled.

And these very men are not advocates of mobs in general, or, at the least, of their attachment to the laws and their firm reliance upon them.

The abolitionists who so loudly and so justly denounce mob justice, have in a recent movement of theirs, exhibited the same lawless spirit which they now charge upon Mr. Turley. They have passed a resolution lately passed in New York, by which committees of vigilance, are to be organized throughout the country, to assist the escape of runaway slaves and to prevent the execution of those laws which will restore them to their masters. What have we here? Men combining to prevent the execution of legal and constitutional enactments!—This is mobocracy beyond a doubt.

This hateful spirit is seen even in our Halls of Legislation. To cite no other instances, there are an American whose face was so sullied with shame, at the recent outrage on law and decency in the house of representatives, by Messrs. Bell and Turley? Must such things continue? Yes, they will continue, and worse will soon come, if that body is not purified from the foul contagion of lawless and lawless spirit.

## For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor.

A writer who wishes his communication to be read, should not perhaps select so old a subject as mobocracy. The evils resulting, and the dangers to be apprehended from this cause, have been presented in every possible light, but they have been upon the minds of the people, and are in number and violence, and dangers are therefore about us; these warnings should be thickened and repeated again and again, until men begin to see and feel, and act, as the importance of the subject requires. We must continue our endeavors to arouse the political body from its lethargy while life remains, as we would if one were perishing with cold, because it is to sleep in death.

This apathy on the subject is the most alarming feature in the case. The reason of all this is, that such things are diagnostic of the country, and highly criminal; they regret exceedingly that they have occurred, but do they feel as they should feel, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston? Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston? Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston?

Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston? Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston?

Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston? Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston?

Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston? Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston?

Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston? Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston?

Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston? Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston?

Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston? Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston?

Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston? Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston?

Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston? Do these events so fire their minds with indignation, that they rise in all the majesty of a sovereign king, and declare that these violators of the laws which fill, when a lawless soldier has butchered some of their fellow citizens at Boston?

a greater quantity of cane land in cultivation than I had known for twenty years previously." It is further stated that land was raising in value in prospect of the advantages of free labor.

A company of New York Mechanics are now engaged in establishing a Mechanic's Banking Association in that city, with a million capital, under the general banking law.

## THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Tuesday Evening, June 12, 1838.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. Thomas Jefferson.

One of the most interesting subjects that has been brought before the present Congress, is the occupation by the United States of the Oregon Territory, comprising all that portion of our country lying west of the Rocky mountains. This valuable territory, including the whole of the fertile valley of the Columbia River, clearly and indisputably belongs to the United States, but is virtually claimed by Great Britain, through her Hudson Bay Company. This powerful company has been called a part on that river, and several trading posts have built a new mill, and have a steamboat running on its waters. Besides carrying on a very extensive and most profitable trade with the Indians, they have long for a long time cutting down timber in the heart of that territory and shipping it to the Sandwich Islands. We hope earnestly that this important subject will be disposed of the present term, and the territory forthwith occupied by the United States. Great Britain has ever been a most grasping power, but we did not suppose she would lay claim to any portion of our territory; and that she has now done so, let her be ousted therefrom without delay, for the longer it is postponed the more difficult will the matter become.

## Schools.—Take Notice.

It will be perceived by the notice now up, that the School Committee of Westfield township, have, agreeably to the late law, divided the township into ten districts. The boundaries of each are given immediately under the notice of the meetings in each district for the election of trustees which takes place on the 14th inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when we earnestly hope the business of every District will be punctually attended to.

The committee would respectfully recommend that every School District attend to the licensing of teachers; and that a true list of all the children between the ages of 5 and 16, be forwarded to the committee on or before the 1st of July, with the names of the parents and guardians attached, as we believe a neglect will deprive them of their apprenticeship of the school fund.

By request of the Committee,  
DENNIS COLES, Chairman.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor.

In pursuing your interesting columns of last week, my attention was drawn to the school Committee's notice of this township. At first, I can assure you that I was highly delighted at the promptness with which "our" late school law was responded to; but when I more closely examined of the operations of the licensing plan, I was in much fear that it would injure the whole system and partially defeat its wholesome operations. The Freeholders have the power to declare it inexpedient to license teachers, but in their wisdom they otherwise decided. With them, however, I beg leave to differ, and for the following reasons: First, the School Fund is so trifling that in many of the districts that people will not change their teachers for the advantages of it; and the teachers will not be willing to pass the jury ordeal of examination for the same reason. Secondly, in those districts where we have good schools, neither the teachers nor schools would be benefited by the licensing; but it would be natural for them to get their certificates in order to draw a portion of the School Fund, (which you see appears to be requisite).

Thus then it is clear that the best schools would draw all the money, and our poorer schools get none. I conclude therefore that the friends of education would lose the countenance and support of all that portion of the community who do not receive the fund, and they will denounce the system and condemn its friends. I would suggest then that the Freeholders of Essex when next in session revoke that part of their proceedings relative to the appointment of a licensing committee, and declare it inexpedient until the fund shall be larger, so that a school may be taught a longer time in each year; and it shall have become sufficient to defray a considerable portion of the whole expense of education. Then apply the licensing, and attach a superintendent to the system, which in the late act was unfortunately omitted, and we shall have, in my opinion, an efficient common school law.

Plainfield, June 8th.







