

THE LAND FRAUDS.

From the Logansport Phoenix, of Feb. 9.

Reply to Austin W. Morris.

It becomes me to reply to the communication of A. W. Morris, published in the Indiana State Journal of the 5th of February...

Col. Lucas and Mr. Morris do not agree in any material facts in their published statements. It is necessary to allude to them, as public opinion has already condemned them.

But I have some more evidence, and as it is the best it ought to be brought in last. Here is your agreement with John Fitzgerald, and M. H. Milford (Lucas' clerk in the Elphig land office) and I defy the contradiction of Mr. Morris as to its authenticity.

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT made and entered into by and between Austin W. Morris, of the county of Marion, and Milton H. Milford and John Fitzgerald, of the county of Carroll, and State of Indiana...

1. It is agreed that said land, so entered for the joint use of the three, shall be entered in the name of the above named John Fitzgerald.

2. It is agreed, in dividing the same, that they shall be equal partners and share alike, as far as their means are equal; and that out of the whole quantity thus entered...

3. Before dividing said land, so to be entered, it is agreed that the same shall be valued by the three, and if of disagreement, any two shall decide as to the value of any tract.

4. It is agreed that after rating the same lots shall be put as for choice of tracts, or any other method to be adopted, which will be agreed to by all three.

5. It is agreed that the land thus to be entered shall be paid for in full, and final certificates and patents taken out thereon, and that the party who shall acquire the same shall quit claim to either of the other parties, by a quit claim deed, the particular tracts which may fall to either in the division above said.

6. It is agreed that in the event either is sued by any person, or body corporate, laying claim to any tract of land falling to either in the division above said, the expenses attending any such litigation shall be borne by all three, in proportion to the amount advanced by each.

7. For the true and faithful performance of all and every part of this article, the parties mutually bind themselves, our heirs, and our assigns, and to each other, under the seal of our hands, and in the presence of our friends, on this 10th day of January, 1846.

A CONSIDERABLE CUSTOM.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas, writing from Haarlem in Holland, gives this curious bit of information:—

Returning through the town, my guide pointed out several framed heads, hanging by the side of several doors, upon which were displayed oval pieces of lace work, placed over pink paper, to show their fineness; and which, I naturally supposed indicated the residence of lace-makers, but was mistaken.

A PEET AT BROADWAY.—The New York True Sun giving a glance at this noted street, makes the following striking remarks:—"To the student of human nature, we would especially recommend Broadway. Intermingled in strange discord, he will find every shade of character as well as complexion—every phase of passion as well as feature—every expression of love and hate, hope and despair, happiness and misery, pride and submission.

A DUEL CONTEST.—Lieut. Maury announced that during the observations of the 13th, at the Washington observatory, a comet, a nebulous object was seen to precede it, by nearly a minute, and to follow it by the field of view. Further observations, he says, indicate that the two objects hold the relation (if possible) of comet and satellite—or of a comet with two nuclei, without any intermingling of cometary matter between them.

THE DEBOUT FREE PRESS states that a little son of the Detroit, overseer of the Poor House in Adrian, was killed by a man named Chamberlain. He entered the house with a pistol, and fired at him over the head with a shot lammer, then cut his throat from ear to ear, and finally locked up the body in a trunk, locking also the chamber door. He then set fire to the house in an adjoining room, then to the barn, then to the barn of Mr. Hutchins, Commissioner of the Poor, and finally proceeded to the barn of Mr. Hoag, another Commissioner, where he was detected in the act of lighting a fire.

SELECTION DAMAGES.—A few days since, says the Cincinnati Commercial, in the Supreme Court, sitting at Cincinnati, Maria Roberts recovered of John Hough \$1,700 for seducing her. She was writing the above we have been informed that another verdict was rendered against Mr. Hough, for promising to marry Sarah Watson. His account now stands: For seducing Miss Roberts \$1,700 For promising Miss Watson 2,750 Amount \$4,450

WE GUESS JOHN WILL think it is time to stop trafficking and injuring the character of females when he pays that sum off.

"TAKE MY HAT."—The Tribune tells the following story:—A fellow went into the hall of a boarding house in Barclay street, a night or two since, while the boarders were at supper, and gathered up all the hats on the table. He was making his way out with his booty when a boarder a little behind him came in, and asked him what he was about. "Oh," says the thief, "I am taking the gentlemen's hats round to Leary's to be cleaned." "Well," replied the boarder, "take mine along too." "Certainly, sir," said the accommodating loafer, and vanished.

THE DISTANCE TO OREGON.—The actual distance to be sailed from New York to the mouth of the Columbia river, by the way of Cape Horn, is estimated at 15,000 miles. A ship canal to Panama, to be cut through the isthmus of Panama, will reduce the distance, would save eight thousand miles, or more than one half the distance, reducing the voyage out and back to less than the time now required to make the passage out. The distance from New York to the mouth of the Columbia river by land is about 3,700 miles.

IT IS STATED in one of the Canada journals, that one third of the population of Oregon is composed of French Canadians, most of them of mixed Indian race from the Riviere Rouge; and they will be likely to use their lands, should the plan of the American Government be carried out. It is represented that the French Canadian race are very temperate, but it is thought that the best taste is not exhibited in the choice of wives, who are generally squaws.

MONESTROUS PROPOSITION.—The Baltimore Sun says, that a diabolical outrage was perpetrated of the order of the House of Delegates of Maryland, in the year 1835, in the person of Mr. Decker, that the Legislature pass a law granting all free negroes of the State, and then providing for the sale of them, the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt. Two non-trou for earnest, yet to solemn a feat, the House seemed for a moment paralyzed; but promptly expressing a universal abhorrence of the proposition, Mr. Decker withdrew it.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The late hour at which our correspondents' letter was received, renders it necessary to omit a large portion of it. The part omitted, however, is merely a detail of unimportant business, to us considered.

The message contained the following correspondence upon the Oregon question:— 1. A letter from Mr. Pakenham of Dec. 3d, containing a proposition for an arbitration, with a view to an equitable division of the Oregon Territory.

2. A letter from Mr. Buchanan declining it. 3. A letter from Mr. Pakenham, suggesting a mixed commission of subjects and citizens to arbitrate between the two countries, and in case of their finding neither party entitled to the soil, then to make an equitable division between the two powers.

4. A letter from Mr. Buchanan declining to arbitrate at all upon a question of territory, and closing with the declaration that the United States and Great Britain were fully able to settle all differences between them, without the interposition of any foreign power, citizen, or subject.

5. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane in London, asking information in relation to the warlike preparations of Great Britain, and Mr. McLane's opinion of the same. 6. Mr. McLane's answer informing Mr. Buchanan of an interview had with Lord Aberdeen—in which his Lordship stated that these great national preparations had been determined upon before the Oregon question assumed any thing of a war-like aspect.

7. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, stating that he had not been anticipated with the United States, the same preparatory would have been made. He, however, deemed it due to say, that these preparations were such as would be necessary to be made in case of a rupture with our Government.

8. Mr. McLane in speaking of the conversation with Lord Aberdeen, expresses his opinion that the preparations are making with more reference to this country, than might be inferred from the replies of Lord Aberdeen. He says in case of a rupture between this country and England, she will endeavor to strike the strongest and surest blows at once, in the hopes of making the war a short one.

9. The first announcement that the correspondence was submitted created a deep sensation in the House; and during the reading, the interest in it was intense. Upon the floor, and in the galleries, all was hushed to silence. The scratch of the reporters' pens could be distinctly heard.

10. The correspondence, on motion of Mr. Ingersoll, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It is now D. M., and a few minutes since, the House was yet in session. There will be at least ten speeches as the day's work. After adjourning to-night, there will be but five hours more left for speeches. The vote, you are aware, is to be taken at 3 o'clock on Monday.

11. I adhere to the opinion that the majority for notice will be large; still it may be, that Mr. Dromgoolle's substitute may be adopted in the place of the original notice resolutions. A strong attempt will be made to that end, and may will yield to it for the purpose of having a larger majority—thus showing to England more united feeling upon the measure. The only material variation between the original resolution and the substitute, is that the substitute carries along with the notice a declaration of Congress that the act is not intended to close the door to compromise, or farther negotiation.

12. After having read the substance of the correspondence disclosed to-day, and considered its bearing, you will hardly need to be told that it is not regarded here as favorable to peace. The decision of the President in refusing arbitration, will be approved, I am confident, by the American people. The tone and language of the letters of the Secretary of State, are admirable; fully sustaining the good opinion formed of his diplomatic talent, from his previous Oregon correspondence. Why arbitrate! Who should we be willing to leave a question of this nature to! What farmer of your own Hoosier State, would agree to arbitrate with an eastern speculator who came along and told him that he owned a part of his farm; and presented no better claim than England has to any part of Oregon! Agreeing to arbitrate, is a concession of mixed right. It would really seem that we have had quite enough of arbitration with England.

THE LAND FRAUDS.

Col. Lucas and Mr. Morris do not agree in any material facts in their published statements. It is necessary to allude to them, as public opinion has already condemned them.

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT made and entered into by and between Austin W. Morris, of the county of Marion, and Milton H. Milford and John Fitzgerald, of the county of Carroll, and State of Indiana...

1. It is agreed that said land, so entered for the joint use of the three, shall be entered in the name of the above named John Fitzgerald.

2. It is agreed, in dividing the same, that they shall be equal partners and share alike, as far as their means are equal; and that out of the whole quantity thus entered...

3. Before dividing said land, so to be entered, it is agreed that the same shall be valued by the three, and if of disagreement, any two shall decide as to the value of any tract.

4. It is agreed that after rating the same lots shall be put as for choice of tracts, or any other method to be adopted, which will be agreed to by all three.

5. It is agreed that the land thus to be entered shall be paid for in full, and final certificates and patents taken out thereon, and that the party who shall acquire the same shall quit claim to either of the other parties, by a quit claim deed, the particular tracts which may fall to either in the division above said.

6. It is agreed that in the event either is sued by any person, or body corporate, laying claim to any tract of land falling to either in the division above said, the expenses attending any such litigation shall be borne by all three, in proportion to the amount advanced by each.

7. For the true and faithful performance of all and every part of this article, the parties mutually bind themselves, our heirs, and our assigns, and to each other, under the seal of our hands, and in the presence of our friends, on this 10th day of January, 1846.

8. It is agreed that in the event either is sued by any person, or body corporate, laying claim to any tract of land falling to either in the division above said, the expenses attending any such litigation shall be borne by all three, in proportion to the amount advanced by each.

9. For the true and faithful performance of all and every part of this article, the parties mutually bind themselves, our heirs, and our assigns, and to each other, under the seal of our hands, and in the presence of our friends, on this 10th day of January, 1846.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The late hour at which our correspondents' letter was received, renders it necessary to omit a large portion of it. The part omitted, however, is merely a detail of unimportant business, to us considered.

The message contained the following correspondence upon the Oregon question:— 1. A letter from Mr. Pakenham of Dec. 3d, containing a proposition for an arbitration, with a view to an equitable division of the Oregon Territory.

2. A letter from Mr. Buchanan declining it. 3. A letter from Mr. Pakenham, suggesting a mixed commission of subjects and citizens to arbitrate between the two countries, and in case of their finding neither party entitled to the soil, then to make an equitable division between the two powers.

4. A letter from Mr. Buchanan declining to arbitrate at all upon a question of territory, and closing with the declaration that the United States and Great Britain were fully able to settle all differences between them, without the interposition of any foreign power, citizen, or subject.

5. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane in London, asking information in relation to the warlike preparations of Great Britain, and Mr. McLane's opinion of the same. 6. Mr. McLane's answer informing Mr. Buchanan of an interview had with Lord Aberdeen—in which his Lordship stated that these great national preparations had been determined upon before the Oregon question assumed any thing of a war-like aspect.

7. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, stating that he had not been anticipated with the United States, the same preparatory would have been made. He, however, deemed it due to say, that these preparations were such as would be necessary to be made in case of a rupture with our Government.

8. Mr. McLane in speaking of the conversation with Lord Aberdeen, expresses his opinion that the preparations are making with more reference to this country, than might be inferred from the replies of Lord Aberdeen. He says in case of a rupture between this country and England, she will endeavor to strike the strongest and surest blows at once, in the hopes of making the war a short one.

9. The first announcement that the correspondence was submitted created a deep sensation in the House; and during the reading, the interest in it was intense. Upon the floor, and in the galleries, all was hushed to silence. The scratch of the reporters' pens could be distinctly heard.

10. The correspondence, on motion of Mr. Ingersoll, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It is now D. M., and a few minutes since, the House was yet in session. There will be at least ten speeches as the day's work. After adjourning to-night, there will be but five hours more left for speeches. The vote, you are aware, is to be taken at 3 o'clock on Monday.

11. I adhere to the opinion that the majority for notice will be large; still it may be, that Mr. Dromgoolle's substitute may be adopted in the place of the original notice resolutions. A strong attempt will be made to that end, and may will yield to it for the purpose of having a larger majority—thus showing to England more united feeling upon the measure. The only material variation between the original resolution and the substitute, is that the substitute carries along with the notice a declaration of Congress that the act is not intended to close the door to compromise, or farther negotiation.

12. After having read the substance of the correspondence disclosed to-day, and considered its bearing, you will hardly need to be told that it is not regarded here as favorable to peace. The decision of the President in refusing arbitration, will be approved, I am confident, by the American people. The tone and language of the letters of the Secretary of State, are admirable; fully sustaining the good opinion formed of his diplomatic talent, from his previous Oregon correspondence. Why arbitrate! Who should we be willing to leave a question of this nature to! What farmer of your own Hoosier State, would agree to arbitrate with an eastern speculator who came along and told him that he owned a part of his farm; and presented no better claim than England has to any part of Oregon! Agreeing to arbitrate, is a concession of mixed right. It would really seem that we have had quite enough of arbitration with England.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The late hour at which our correspondents' letter was received, renders it necessary to omit a large portion of it. The part omitted, however, is merely a detail of unimportant business, to us considered.

The message contained the following correspondence upon the Oregon question:— 1. A letter from Mr. Pakenham of Dec. 3d, containing a proposition for an arbitration, with a view to an equitable division of the Oregon Territory.

2. A letter from Mr. Buchanan declining it. 3. A letter from Mr. Pakenham, suggesting a mixed commission of subjects and citizens to arbitrate between the two countries, and in case of their finding neither party entitled to the soil, then to make an equitable division between the two powers.

4. A letter from Mr. Buchanan declining to arbitrate at all upon a question of territory, and closing with the declaration that the United States and Great Britain were fully able to settle all differences between them, without the interposition of any foreign power, citizen, or subject.

5. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane in London, asking information in relation to the warlike preparations of Great Britain, and Mr. McLane's opinion of the same. 6. Mr. McLane's answer informing Mr. Buchanan of an interview had with Lord Aberdeen—in which his Lordship stated that these great national preparations had been determined upon before the Oregon question assumed any thing of a war-like aspect.

7. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, stating that he had not been anticipated with the United States, the same preparatory would have been made. He, however, deemed it due to say, that these preparations were such as would be necessary to be made in case of a rupture with our Government.

8. Mr. McLane in speaking of the conversation with Lord Aberdeen, expresses his opinion that the preparations are making with more reference to this country, than might be inferred from the replies of Lord Aberdeen. He says in case of a rupture between this country and England, she will endeavor to strike the strongest and surest blows at once, in the hopes of making the war a short one.

9. The first announcement that the correspondence was submitted created a deep sensation in the House; and during the reading, the interest in it was intense. Upon the floor, and in the galleries, all was hushed to silence. The scratch of the reporters' pens could be distinctly heard.

10. The correspondence, on motion of Mr. Ingersoll, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It is now D. M., and a few minutes since, the House was yet in session. There will be at least ten speeches as the day's work. After adjourning to-night, there will be but five hours more left for speeches. The vote, you are aware, is to be taken at 3 o'clock on Monday.

11. I adhere to the opinion that the majority for notice will be large; still it may be, that Mr. Dromgoolle's substitute may be adopted in the place of the original notice resolutions. A strong attempt will be made to that end, and may will yield to it for the purpose of having a larger majority—thus showing to England more united feeling upon the measure. The only material variation between the original resolution and the substitute, is that the substitute carries along with the notice a declaration of Congress that the act is not intended to close the door to compromise, or farther negotiation.

12. After having read the substance of the correspondence disclosed to-day, and considered its bearing, you will hardly need to be told that it is not regarded here as favorable to peace. The decision of the President in refusing arbitration, will be approved, I am confident, by the American people. The tone and language of the letters of the Secretary of State, are admirable; fully sustaining the good opinion formed of his diplomatic talent, from his previous Oregon correspondence. Why arbitrate! Who should we be willing to leave a question of this nature to! What farmer of your own Hoosier State, would agree to arbitrate with an eastern speculator who came along and told him that he owned a part of his farm; and presented no better claim than England has to any part of Oregon! Agreeing to arbitrate, is a concession of mixed right. It would really seem that we have had quite enough of arbitration with England.

FEVER & AGUE. Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent Fevers, & all the various forms of Bilious Diseases. SPEEDILY & THOROUGHLY CURED. Dr. Ross' Quinine India Cholagogue.

This invaluable medicine was prepared from an extensive practice of several years in a bilious climate, and is never known to fail of curing Fever and Ague, or any of the diseases above named.

From Hon. ROSS WALKER, United States District Judge for the District of Michigan. Detroit, Oct. 26, 1845.

From Hon. STEPHEN V. B. THORNBIDGE, Michigan State Senate. BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 13, 1841.

From Hon. E. FARNSWORTH, Chancellor of the State of Michigan. Detroit, March 23, 1842.

From Hon. LUCAS ABBOTT, M. D., late Surgeon United States Army. Detroit, Oct. 1, 1841.

From Hon. EDWARD DINGHAM, Esq., Agent for the sale of the India Cholagogue. Detroit, Oct. 1, 1841.

From Hon. JOHN W. WALKER, Esq., late Surgeon United States Army. Detroit, Oct. 1, 1841.

From Hon. JOHN W. WALKER, Esq., late Surgeon United States Army. Detroit, Oct. 1, 1841.

From Hon. JOHN W. WALKER, Esq., late Surgeon United States Army. Detroit, Oct. 1, 1841.

From Hon. JOHN W. WALKER, Esq., late Surgeon United States Army. Detroit, Oct. 1, 1841.

FEVER & AGUE. Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent Fevers, & all the various forms of Bilious Diseases. SPEEDILY & THOROUGHLY CURED. Dr. Ross' Quinine India Cholagogue.

This invaluable medicine was prepared from an extensive practice of several years in a bilious climate, and is never known to fail of curing Fever and Ague, or any of the diseases above named.

From Hon. ROSS WALKER, United States District Judge for the District of Michigan. Detroit, Oct. 26, 1845.

From Hon. STEPHEN V. B. THORNBIDGE, Michigan State Senate. BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 13, 1841.

From Hon. E. FARNSWORTH, Chancellor of the State of Michigan. Detroit, March 23, 1842.

From Hon. LUCAS ABBOTT, M. D., late Surgeon United States Army. Detroit, Oct. 1, 1841.

From Hon. EDWARD DINGHAM, Esq., Agent for the sale of the India Cholagogue. Detroit, Oct. 1, 1841.

From Hon. JOHN W. WALKER, Esq., late Surgeon United States Army. Detroit, Oct. 1, 1841.

From Hon. JOHN W. WALKER, Esq., late Surgeon United States Army. Detroit, Oct. 1, 1841.

From Hon. JOHN W. WALKER, Esq., late Surgeon United States Army. Detroit, Oct. 1, 1841.

From Hon. JOHN W. WALKER, Esq., late Surgeon United States Army. Detroit, Oct. 1, 1841.