PAR & BAYSHER.

GETTYSBURG, DECEMBER 21, 1841.

## NEWSPAPER LAW.

☞The law is, and so the courts decide, that the person to whom a paper is sent is responsible for the payment, if he receive the paper or make use of it, even though he never subscribed for it. His duty in such case is either to take the paper from the office or place where it is left, but to notify the publisher that he does not wish it. If papers are sent to a post office, store, tavern, or other place, and are not taken by the persons to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store or tavern keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment unless he immediately gives notice to the publisher that they are not taken from the office or place where they are sent. Extract from the Post Office Regulations, page 50, section 115:

"In every instance in which papers that come to your office are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, you will give immediate notice of it to the publisher, adding the reasons, if known, why the papers are not taken out."

## REMITTANCES BY MAIL.

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

*"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."*

☞NOTE.—Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen that, by operating any postmaster to frank their letters containing money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letters contain nothing but what refers to the subscription.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser.

## NEUROLOGY.

The singular philosophical developements made in the article published in the Advertiser by Dr. Buchanan, a few days since, upon the subject of his discoveries in Neurological science, have excited much attention throughout the country. The most respectable and influential of our eastern exchanges, have taken the subject in hand, and even those which are most cautious in believing any of the thousand new and strange theories with which this age abounds, have paused before venturing to question the truth of this, substantiated as it is by evidence of scientific experiments, in which collusion or deception were out of the question. That the discoveries which Dr. Buchanan made, are startling, nay, bordering on marvellous and improbable, is true; but that he *has* succeeded in numberless instances, within the past few weeks, in producing the results described, cannot be denied. Men may combat abstract theories and quibble about points in metaphysics, forever, and *reasonably* refuse to be convinced; but actual experiments and clear results, brought home to the senses and the judgment, *force* conviction upon scepticism.

Having had but little leisure to attend Dr. Buchanan's Lectures and witness his experiments, and being within, not overstocked with "marvellousness," we have refrained from any very particular account of his proceedings; we shall wait until we know much more of the matter, or his surrender, or attempt to explain the why and the wherefore of his *brain*-ological achievements. The only experiments we have witnessed took place on Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. E——, in the presence of a company of intelligent ladies and gentlemen, most of whom had never witnessed an attempt of the kind, and were skeptical upon the subject. The first subject experimented upon, was a young lady, in good health, but of a delicate constitution, who was also a stranger to Dr. Buchanan, and his art. It will be necessary only to notice those experiments attended by the most marked results.

The first experiment was of drowsiness—a fullness of head—heaviness of the eye lids—in a few minutes she complained of an inclination to sleep, and in spite of the raillery and ridicule heaped on her, she could not to keep her awake, she was nodding in her chair with her eyes closed, like one incapable of being roused. Dr. B. subsequently, wrote on a piece of paper which he handed to the company, that he would excite the organs of "playfulness, mirth," &c. In one minute she expressed a desire to dance (though of a religious and contemplative cast of mind.) Dr. B. then tried the organ of "tune," (writing his intention before each change of his hands,) when she preferred *music* with her dancing, and fell like playing lively pieces. The Dr. then changed to *martial music*, when she instantly expressed a preference for that species of music above all others—drums, fifes, marches, &c. Another change to the "sympathetic and kind," produced a strong desire to sing for the benefit of orphans—to soothe the afflicted, &c. Dr. B. produced *thirst*—then wrote on a paper that he would cause her to prefer *"toddy"* to all other drinks. In less than a minute being ques tioned whether she desired water, wine, hard cider, or brandy, she replied neither, but thought a glass of *toddy* would suit her best. The success of this experiment was complete; but what sort of toddy Dr. B. found in the head of a lady, who is both a *tee totaller* and a *Whig*, which caused her to prefer toddy to *water* or *hard cider*, we leave unexplained.

Dr. B. now tried similar experiments on another lady, and by the same course of pressure and friction upon such sections of the brain as he wished to excite, produced like results. *Reverence* was excited, and she desired to read the bible—felt religious—thought that children under the influence of such a feeling would be more devout—would like to go to church. *Combativeness* was excited, when she said she felt unpleasant—had no desire to go to church—would quarrel with her children and beat them. *Mirthfulness* was brought into action, when she expressed a desire to be in a ball-room, or to go to the theatre—felt "full of play and fun"—had no disposition either to flog the children or to go to church, but preferred gay company. *Calculation* roused a desire to study geography, and arithmetic—would like figures better than any thing else—thought of the time she learned the multiplication table, and thought every one could repeat them now. Dr. Buchanan changed his hands to philoprogenitiveness. She was silent—spoke not when addressed, though the agony depicted in her countenance plainly told that she was the victim of powerful and painful emotions. The experiment was suspended—and after reviving, she stated that the recollection of the death and funeral of some of her children, and the sickness of others some time since, had rushed so suddenly and strongly upon her mind as to deprive her of the power of utterance, and produced feelings of distressing faintness. Other experiments were made, plainly showing that the different portions of the brain can be by direction and pressure, excited to increased activity, producing an unusual manifestation of the passions or feelings of which they are according to phrenological dicta, the organs. Such are a few of the facts.—Let physiologists, metaphysicians, wonder workers and believers in marvels, make the most of them. We shall recur to the subject and perhaps speak of the useful purposes proposed to be attained by the cultivation of this new branch of science.

MUTINY AND MURDER.—The New Orleans papers of the 14th instant contain the following account of a horrible revolt at sea by a number of slaves; the particulars of which, we have detailed, are said to be confirmed by a letter from the Commander of the vessel on board of which the slaves were embarked:

"The brig *Creole*, Capt. Ensor, of Richmond, bound for New Orleans, with a cargo of tobacco, one hundred and thirty-five slaves, and four or five passengers, was on the 7th ultimo, in the possession of the slaves, who rose and mutinied—killing and wounding several white persons. It appears that on the 7th ult. at 8 P. M. the brig was home to in the belief that she was approaching Abaco. The next day, after the passengers and crew not on duty had retired, at about half-past 9 P. M. the slaves mutinied and murdered a passenger named HEWELL, owner of a portion of the slaves, by stabbing him with a Bowie knife. They wounded the captain and one of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and several other of the hands severely. But little defence could be made, as the victims were totally unprepared for an attack, and had no musket on board, while the slaves were armed with pistols, knives, and bludgeons, made by cutting up handspikes.—There is reason to believe that the whole affair was arranged before they left Richmond.

"Having obtained possession of the vessel, they broke open the trunks and ransacked the whole cargo. They spared the lives of the men, passengers, and a part of the crew, on condition they should be taken immediately to Abaco, an English island. Forced to obey, the crew set sail and arrived at Nassau, N. P. on the 9th ult. On landing, the American Consul had the Captain and two of the men immediately taken on shore and their wounds dressed, while every attention was paid to the wounded on board. The Consul likewise requested the Governor of N. Providence to place a guard on board to prevent the slaves from going ashore, as he well knew that if this were not done, it would be impossible to secure the guilty perpetrators of the murder. The request of the Consul was granted, and an investigation of the affair was conducted by two magistrates of Nassau. The captain also took the testimony of the passengers and crew. Nineteen slaves were identified as having participated in the mutiny and murder. They were placed in confinement until further orders, the Governor refusing to have them sent to America under the circumstances. The remainder were liberated by her Majesty's authorities, on the ground that the slaves must be considered and treated as passengers, having the right to land at any of the transports from New York or Plattsburg. Sackett's Harbor, or Buffalo, was from five to twelve dollars per hundred. The present cost to Plattsburg is thirty cents, and to the other points named sixty cents per hundred. A twelve-pounder, which at the cheapest rate, could not have been carried to Buffalo for less than two hundred dollars, may now be transported to the same point, in one fifth or one eighth of the time for twenty-four dollars.

The Secretary urges the establishment of a National Foundry, giving many and cogent reasons for such a measure.

The Military Academy at West Point, and its beneficial influence in advancing the standard of Military science in the army, is spoken of with approbation, and the attention of Congress is invoked to its further improvement.

The number of pensioners of the United States is rapidly diminishing. During the last year the number on the rolls has diminished one third, the greatest number having occurred among the invalids, the revolutionary pensioners under the act of 1818, and the widows of certain revolutionary soldiers. The whole number, of all descriptions, on the rolls at the date of the annual report was 44,394. The whole number at present is 26,531.

The closing paragraphs of the report refer to recent arrangements made with the different tribes of Indians, but nothing of importance in our relations with those tribes has been matured since the last report.—*Lancaster Ex.*

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.—The New York Courier and Enquirer of yesterday says:—By a letter from Central America, we learn that the whole town of Cartago, C. A. of about 30,000 inhabitants, was, with the exception of two houses, destroyed by an earthquake, about the middle of September last.

From the Washington (Pa.) Reporter.

LUNDY'S LANE.—We copy an article to-day, which we find credited in the New York American, containing a graphic description of the battle of "Lundy's Lane;" and as it is not improbable that one of the principle heroes of that sanguinary action is destined to play an important part in the coming political events of this country, we have transferred it to our columns, in the belief that it will be read with peculiar zest at this time.

It is not to be disguised, that General Scott has done his country some service, as well as honor, in the field; and if his military record no other instances of heroic daring and dauntless bravery in which he was a conspicuous actor, the desperate engagement of 'Lundy's Lane' would of itself be sufficient to immortalize his name.

That 'Lundy's Lane' was the most hotly contested battle during the late war, certainly there was greater slaughter, in proportion to the number of troops engaged, than on any other field; and the determined bravery displayed by the commanding officers, on both sides, is not exceeded in the annals of the memorable period Here as at 'Chippewa,' and other well fought fields, the name of Scott stands conspicuous, rivalling in deeds of prowess, if not outstripping most of the brave spirits who led the invincible chivalry of the Republic to victory and glory.

Should it be his fortune to be made choice of by his countrymen for the first office in their gift, the shafts of detraction will be hurled in vain by his political opponents, against the coat of mail that shields his noble breast. Though success will crown the Whig cause, let who will be the candidate, in 1844, we are free to confess the name of Scott presents a tower of strength, and with him the victory would be easy.

But then it is too soon to talk about these things; we must bide the proper time, and then we shall know who is to be, and in truth, too, that cannot be misunderstood. We go for the *strongest* and *best* man; but for the *strongest*, if not the *best*. We go for victory in the next contest, and in looking about for the instrument to achieve it, we discard all local or personal predilections. We go, in short, for killing off Locofocoism in the easiest and surest method; and if Scott is the strong man—the *available* man—why, then he's OUR MAN.

Should it so happen, that Gen. Scott would be the choice of the National Convention as the candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency, and we think it not unlikely that he will be, we should not be apprehensive that our opponents would lay the charge of *cowardice* at his door.

From the American Almanac for 1842.

STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE U. S.

| Denominations. | Churches. | Ministers. | Memb's |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baptists, | 6379 | 4229 | 452,000 |
| " Freewill, | 753 | 612 | 33,976 |
| " Seventh-Day, | 43 | 45 | 4,500 |
| " Six Principle, | 16 | 19 | 1,200 |
| Catholics, | 612 | 515 | 800,000 |
| Christians, | 1000 | 800 | 150,000 |
| Congregationalists, | 1300 | 1150 | 210,000 |
| Dutch Reformed, | 197 | 197 | 22,515 |
| Episcopalians, | 750 | 848 | 62,000 |
| Friends, | 560 | | 100,000 |
| German Reformed, | 600 | 180 | 30,000 |
| Jews, | | | 15,000 |
| Lutherans, | 750 | 257 | 62,266 |
| Methodists, | 2000 | | 880,000 |
| " Episcopal, | | 3106 | 686,849 |
| " Protestant, | | 1500 | 50,000 |
| Moravians or Uni Brethren, | 24 | 33 | 5,745 |
| Mormonites, | | | 12,000 |
| New Jerusalem Church, | 27 | 33 | 2,000 |
| Presbyterians, | 2507 | 2225 | 274,084 |
| " Cumberland, | 450 | 450 | 50,000 |
| " Associate, | 183 | 87 | 16,000 |
| " Reformed, | 35 | 25 | 2,000 |
| " Associate, Re. | 214 | 116 | 12,000 |
| Shakers, | 15 | 45 | 6,000 |
| Dunkers, | 49 | 40 | 3,000 |
| Unitarians, | 200 | 174 | |
| Universalists, | 557 | 317 | |
| " Six Principle, | 16 | 10 | 2,117 |
| Catholics, | 612 | 515 | 800,000 |
| Christians, | 1000 | 800 | 150,000 |
| Congregationalists, | 1300 | 1150 | 210,000 |
| Dutch Reformed, | 197 | 197 | 22,515 |
| Episcopalians, | 750 | 848 | 62,000 |
| Friends, | 560 | | 100,000 |
| German Reformed, | 600 | 180 | 30,000 |
| Jews, | | | 15,000 |
| Lutherans, | 750 | 257 | 62,266 |
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| " Associate, | 183 | 87 | 16,000 |
| " Reformed, | 35 | 25 | 2,000 |
| " Associate, Re. | 214 | 116 | 12,000 |
| Shakers, | 15 | 45 | 6,000 |
| Dunkers, | 49 | 40 | 3,000 |
| Unitarians, | 200 | 174 | |
| Universalists, | 557 | 317 | |

In the above table, the whole number of Catholics, Episcopalians, Friends, Jews and New Church men are given, while the other denominations only communicate Church members strictly. The whole number of persons attached to the leading denominations is estimated as follows:—Baptists (of all sorts) 4,300,000; Methodists (do.) 3,000,000; Presbyterians (do.) 2,175,000, Congregationalists 1,400 000; Lutherans 450,000; Unitarians 180,000, Dutch Reformed 450,000; Christians 300,000; Universalists 600,000.

SECTARIANISM AT THE POLLS.—It is against this that we should guard with a vigilance that never slumbers. We should not stop to inquire what sect it is that makes its appearance at the ballot box; it is enough for us to know that *any*, sect is there, with its sectarian purposes, whether it comes with Papal, Episcopal, Presbyterian claims, it should be firmly met, rebuked and driven away. It is an enemy to religious equality, freedom of conscience, universal toleration. It may for a time conceal its nature and design, but it is a vampire, and once fastened upon the heart of this nation, it will drink its life-blood.

Sectarianism when it comes to the ballot box comes in quest of power, and in that very act leaves its religion behind it. It brings with it instead of the Bible, its less tolerant creed—instead of the lamp of truth, the torch of persecution—instead of liberty and conscience, racks, dungeons and the flaming stake. It converts its sacred credentials into instruments of forcing its benevolent mission into tears, tortures, and blood! All history utters one great and solemn truth on this subject; it thundersits admonitions in the ears of this nation; the very graves of our ancestors echo with remonstrance. We must be deaf to the past, and lost to the future, not to rally and resist wherever and whenever we may encounter this moral monster.—*Phila. North American.*

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.—The New York Courier and Enquirer of yesterday says:—By a letter from Central America, we learn that the whole town of Cartago, C. A. of about 30,000 inhabitants, was, with the exception of two houses, destroyed by an earthquake, about the middle of September last.

FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND.—The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says that he has ascertained upon the best authority, that the Irish peasantry will this year be exposed to the terrible calamity of a failure of the potato crop.

RECOUNTER BETWEEN TWO MEMBERS OF THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—The following is a copy of the Nashville Whig extra, of 29th ult. 8 o'clock, P. M.:

A recounter, with pistols, transpired this afternoon, in front of the capitol, immediately after the adjournment of the two houses of the General Assembly, between Mr. Haskell, of Madison, and Mr. Rowles, of Bradley, members of the House of Representatives.

Although two pistols were used by both parties, (the second pistol of Mr. Haskell failing fire,) no injury was inflicted on either combatant, save a slight flesh wound in the hand of Mr. H. But we regret to learn that Mr. Luke, a young man in the store of Mr Borton & Bradly, was slightly wounded in the thigh, by a ball from one of the pistols fired by Mr. Rowles.

The immediate cause of this affair was a fracas in the House between the same parties this morning growing out of a reference, in debate, by Mr. Haskell, to the exciting scenes of Saturday, in which he took occasion to say he would not submit to the repetition of certain language he employed on the Democratic side of the House. After he closed his remarks, he walked up to one of the fire places, where Mr. Rowles met him with the inquiry, whether his remarks were intended for him. "To the question, Mr. H. replied affirmatively. Mr. Rowles rejoined that he held himself at all times responsible for what he said on the floor. Mr. Haskell then told him if he would say as much out of the House, he would chastise him; and thereupon Mr. Rowles passed a blow at Mr. H., which blow was prevented, by the by-standers, from returning. An apology was made by both members to the House, but with an intimation from Mr. Haskell that he would not deal with the member from Bradly. The sequel was, the offensive meeting on the public square, which we have just detailed.

The scenes of Saturday, out of which the affray arose, are spoken of as follows by the Nashville Banner of Monday.

In the House of Representatives, a disgraceful scene occurred, while the resolutions relative to the right of interrogation and instruction were receiving the final action of that body. Confusion and uproar prevailed; the Speaker was openly insulted and menaces and defiances were cast and hurled back among some of the members with great bitterness. Altogether the scene was a disgraceful one, and we hope it will never be repeated in the halls of the Tennessee Legislature.

A RACE OF GIANTS.—*An Extraordinary Family*.—There is now a person of the name of Scott, a nurseryman, about three miles from Manchester, and near the Indian College now building, who is one of six sons, now living, and whose united stature is the extraordinary one of 38 feet, or six feet four inches on the average. The lowest in stature is six feet two inches and a half. The father of this race of giants, who was married when thirty-nine years of age, has now living nine children, six sons and three daughters, two of the latter being very tall, whilst the other is by comparison diminutive. About seven years ago, all the family assembled at the family residence near Carlisle, and on the occasion there was a very, which they did, walking two and two, arm in arm, the circumstance caused much attention. The mother was only nineteen at the time of her marriage, and died about twelve months ago.—*Eng. paper.*

CAPTAIN TYLER.—The Alexandria Gazette has the following relative to Mr. Tyler's title of 'Captain.'

'Many persons seem at a loss to know why Mr. Botts dubbed the President 'Captain Tyler.' Some supposed that it was in derision—others that it merely referred to him as a leader. We pretend not to unravel the mystery; but the Charlestown Free Press says, that Mr. Tyler, during the last war, commanded a company of volunteers in New Kent or Charles City, was in service on the seaboard, and made a pretty good one, as a military officer. At home he was generally known as 'Captain Tyler,' and was rather proud of the title. As late as February last, he reminded one of his friends of the circumstance—and we scarcely think he subsequent elevation has rendered him ashamed of the appellation.

THE YOUNG PRINCE'S INCOME.—The following extract from the Annual Register, which explains the course observed in the case of George IV., while Prince of Wales, drink Burleson, is now Vice President of the Republic of Texas. He is well known on the Champlain Canal, as a boatman of 1834 5. He was engaged in building a boat at this place, about that time. This, together with irregular habits, and miscalculations in business, he became embarrassed, took the *Sabine Slide*—entered the Texian army—became Colonel, and now Vice President by over 2,000 majority! Shad was a 'six-a-head' and a right sort of a Texan citizen we should think.'

THE PRINCE'S INCOME.—"The following is the amount of the revenue of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cornwall, and the Duke of Lancaster, for the year ending the 5th of January, 1840, as taken from the Exchequer Accounts, and published in the Annual Register:

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue of the Prince of Wales, | £65,000 |
| Revenue of the Duke of Cornwall, | 70,000 |
| Revenue of the Duke of Lancaster, | 15,000 |
| Total, | £150,000 |

"The Prince of Wales is also Duke of Cornwall, and Duke of Lancaster, and consequently the whole revenue of the three dukedoms, which is £150,000 per annum, is at his disposal.