relate to matters over which the Board have no control; and if they could overcome these objections, and had the power over all the papers, still it would be impossible for them to comply within any reasonable time, having ascertained, by a careful examination, that the copies and statements called for by the resolutions of the 29th ult. alone, would require the uninterrupted labor of two clerks for at least ten months, to make them out, and that the remaining resolutions, so far as they concern matters not beyond the reach of the Board, would require great additional time, which they are not able exactly to compute, without causing, what they fear would be an inconvenient delay to the Committee of Investigation; and they take it for granted that it would no more comport with the views of the Committee of Investigation to wait till so distant a period, than it would with the rights of the Bank, to have such a burden imposed upon it.

If the application of the Committee of the House be regarded according to its terms, as a mere request, it was of course competent to the directors respectfully to decline a compliance with it. It can be no contempt of the House, nor even matter of complaint or ground of prejudice, that any request, which is merely such, is respectfully declined by the party to which it is addressed. But the Committee of the Directors appear to have regarded it as a matter of duty, not to return a naked refusal to the requisition of the Committee of Investigation. The reasons of this refusal are stated, and they appear to the undersigned to be valid. Reference to the resolution in the appendix will enable the House to judge of this matter. The reasons, as has been seen are, that to comply with a part of these resolutions would be in effect, to copy or abstract an essential part of some of the books of the Bank, in order to their being made the subjects of a private and *ex parte* examination; a measure so much the more objectionable, as it would add the inconvenience of preparing the copy to all the other evils incident to such inspection. Another portion of the calls related to matters of fact, in no way appearing on the books of the Bank, and not to be ascertained but from sources of information no more accessable to the directors than to any other individual. These objections were, of themselves, particularly the first, decisive. In addition to this it appeared from a careful examination, instituted for that purpose, that the answers to the first series of calls could not be prepared without the uninterrupted labor of two clerks for at least ten months.

The undersigned are unwilling to take up the time of the House by a particular examination of each of the resolutions, but they feel themselves required to express their opinions of a portion of them. They will refer first to those which call for information touching the transactions of members of Congress with the Bank of the United States, and the correspondence of members of Congress with officers of the Bank.

[*To be concluded.*]

LOCUSTS.

This year being the regular septemdecennial period for the re-appearance of locusts in our country, and these insects having already made their *debut* in some places, we cannot do less than devote a brief space to their history and habits. Whether the locusts of the United States are of a different species from those which at various intervals have carried terror and desolation over large portions of the Eastern world, we cannot positively say; though it is certain that their visits have hitherto proved comparatively harmless. The history of the immense multiplication of locusts in some cases, and the damage done by them, if it were not well authenticated, would be wholly incredible.

This has been chiefly in oriental countries, where the insect has accordingly a proverbial reputation. "The land," says the Prophet Joel, "is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness—yea, and nothing shall escape them." Again—"They shall run like mighty men; they shall climb the wall like men of war, and they shall walk every one in his ways, and they shall not break their ranks, neither shall one thrust another."

This graphic description might by some be mistaken for a poetical exaggeration; but let us observe for a moment how remarkably it is accredited by the account the well known Dr. Shaw gives in his Travels, of the ravages of these animals in Barbary, in the spring of 1724, when they appeared in such numbers as absolutely to *darken the air*. After a while, they retired into the plains to lay their eggs. "These," says the traveller, "were no sooner hatched than each of the broods collected itself into a compact body of a furlong or more square, and marching afterwards directly towards the sea, they let nothing escape them. *They kept their ranks like men of war*, climbing over, as they advanced, every tree or wall that was in their way; nay, they entered into our very houses and chambers, like so many thieves." He then goes on to state that attempts were made to stop their progress by fires of stubble and heath, but all to no purpose, so numerous were the swarms.

In 1797, Southern Africa was overrun in like manner, the traveller Barrow being there at the time; and he states that the whole surface of the ground, for an area of nearly two thousand miles, was literally almost covered with them, while the water of a wide river was scarcely visible on account of the carcasses of those drowned in endeavoring to come at the reeds on the banks. This was the third year of their continuance, and their increase from year to year was estimated at over a million fold. The year before, they had made great ravages, but were finally driven into the sea, which is their common fate, by a tempestuous north wind; and when they were afterwards cast upon the shore, Barrow says they made a bank three or four feet high, extending fifty miles in length, the taint of which was plainly perceptible at the distance of a hundred and fifty miles. It seems that during the night these insects discontinued their march and clustered together in large heaps; and at this time the farmers sometimes destroyed vast multitudes of them by driving among them flocks of several thousand sheep.

Pallas, in his Travels in Russia, gives a more minute description of their mode of march. After getting started in the morning, he says, they resemble a swarm of ants, all taking the same course, at small distances but without touching each other ("*neither shall one thrust another.*") They uniformly travel toward a certain region as fast as a fly can run, and without leaping, unless pursued. In their course they advance from morning to evening without halting, frequently at the rate of a hundred fathoms and upwards a day—"When their progress is opposed by ditches they penetrate through them: their way can only be impeded by water as they are apparently terrified by every kind of moisture. Often, however, they endeavor, to gain the opposite bank, with the aid of overhanging boughs; and if the stalks of plants or shrubs be laid across the water, they pass in close columns over these temporary bridges, on which they even seem to rest, and enjoy the refreshing coolness. As soon as they acquire wings, they progressively disperse, but still fly about in large swarms."

As long since as 1550, mention is made of a cloud of locusts in Russia, which entered the country in three different places: and it is stated in a volume of the English Library of Entertaining Knowledge, and elsewhere, that they afterwards spread themselves over Poland and Lithuania in such numbers, that the earth was covered and the air darkened with them. The trees bent with their weight in some instances, and in others they were seen lying on the ground dead, to the depth of four feet.

In some regions of the world they populate and migrate almost as regularly as certain species of birds. Irby and Mangles, in their Travels, in Egypt and Syria, speak of seeing at the southern extremity of the Dead Sea, one morning, a swarm resting in a gully, in sufficient numbers to alter the color of the rocks they alighted on. The guides stated that they were on their way to Gaza, and that they passed almost annually. Volney also describes the movements of swarms which came under his own observation.

From Africa, which would appear to be the home of the animal, they have frequently come in former times especially, into Italy and Spain. In the year '59 a vast phalanx of very large ones ravaged the former country far and wide, until they were at length driven into the sea; and it is recorded that a terrible pestilence arose from their stench which carried off an incredible number of both men and beasts. Their depredations are said to have been such in the Venetian territory, in the year 1478, as to have occasioned a famine in which 30,000 persons perished. There is certainly nothing improbable in this statement.

We cannot ascertain from the sources of information within our reach, that Great Britain has been infested by these insects to any considerable extent. They appeared in England, it is stated, in 1798, but fortunately disappeared without propagating.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The following letter, from a benevolent Scotchman to the President, is published in our columns as the best mode of accomplishing the good intentions of the writer. If there be such efficacy in charcoal to destroy the impurities arising from drains and stagnant pools, in the warm months; although it cannot be applied to remedy the disease propagated by extensive marshes and the widely immersed tracts of country, as in Louisiana and elsewhere, yet it might be advantageously applied to purify the atmosphere of cities, by being used in the drains. It might also be tried on the margins of ponds, which infect particular neighborhoods:

GLASGOW, (Scotland,) Feb. 24, 1833.

Excellent Sir: May it please your Excellency to excuse this liberty, but I know not the address of any person in your great Republic to whom I could send my communication, with the same hopes of its receiving that attention it will receive from your Excellency, who has so much at heart the general good of the great people over whom you preside; so much so, I understand, that nothing that is thought to be of public usefulness, is below your Excellency's notice. I therefore hope that none of these ingenuous people will be offended at me for offering, for their good, my discoveries, as they have only escaped their notice on account of the simplicity of their application; nevertheless, their general adoption will be of great benefit to them, who are become the envy and the admiration of the world—so much so, that the desire of a great many, of all nations, is to get to your free country. But very many, like myself, have not the capital to remove to, and purchase an estate within, your Union; and therefore, we that are thus situated, must remain where we are, much against our inclination.

Last year I communicated to the Higland Society of Scotland, the Duke of Haulton and Brandon, President, and also to the Society of Arts in London, of which His Loyal Highness the Duke of Sussex is President, my discoveries of the use of charcoal as a substitute for stones in filling the drains of land. And in Cambridge and Lincolshire, where there is so much stagnant water, by which the inkabitants are afflicted with remittent and intermittent fevers. I proposed not only the drains to be filled with charcoal, but that charred wood was to be laid in all the ditches and round the borders of lakes, swamps, ponds, &c. And that this would so purify the water, and keep it pure, that the cause of these fevers would be removed; and these societies are so fully satisfied of my discoveries answering the intended purposes, that they have voted me their largest reward; and as these discoveries are thought to be of so much importance in Britain, where the stagnant water is not so general, and where the remittent and intermittent fever is not so moral as the yellow fever is in America, therefore they must be of much greater importance in the United States, where there is so much stagnant water and decayed vegetable matter, and during the hot season, this, in my opinion, is the great cause of the yellow fever, the same as the stagnant water, under a less hot sun, is the cause of remittent and intermittent fever in many parts of England, which will be entirely removed when my discoveries are fully introduced.

Directions for applying my discoveries in the United States:

1st. Charcoal is to be used in place of stones, in all the drains of land; its durability in water is already well known.

2d. In the Southern States, and all places where yellow fever is common, charcoal is to be used in all the drains of land, and also charred wood is to be laid in all the ditches and round the borders of the lakes, swamps, ponds, &c. and into all stagnant and impure water; and it will so purify and keep it pure, that when generally applied in the Southern States, they will become as healthy as the other States, if so be, as before stated, that stagnant water and decayed vegetable matter is the cause of yellow fever, as the property of charcoal in purifying water and keeping it pure, is a lready establishsd beyond any doubt. But I have no doubt it will be said, by some, that the swamps, and other stagnant waters, are so common, that it would be long before such a quantity of charcoal wood could be applied as to have any beneficial effect on the health of the country at large. This is, no doubt, in part true; but if the plan was only begun, it would soon show its good effect, and that would cause a general application, and so on, till the cause of yellow fever is entirely removed. Therefore, as soon as my discoveries received the approbation of those societies, as above stated, I lost no time in sending this, and if they are so far approved of by your excellency as to lay them before Congress, before the end of their sitting, the members will have the opportunity of taking home with them these plans, and also of putting them into practice on their own estates, so that in a very short time they will become known over all your great republic, and having received your Excellency's approbation, they will be generally known and adopted.

Your Excellency's condescending to order the acknowledgment of this letter, will be the highest honor I can ever receive from man.

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

THOMAS JOHNSON,
Stationer, and Ink manufacturer in the city of Glasgow, North Britain.

To his excellency General JACKSON,
President of the United States of America.

From the Winchester Virginian.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Whenever a novel theory is presented to the public, the natural incredulity of the human mind, and its hesitancy in receiving new opinions, assailed alternately by argument and ridicule, render it necessary that its champion should adduce something stronger than inductive reasoning from general principles to give it a place among established sciences. Men seldom surrender the belief in which they have been educated to any thing less potent than demonstrative facts—and even *they* are not always powerful enough to uproot the prejudices which birth, education and habit have created and cherished until they make "part and parcel" of their very beings. Among the theories of the present day, which are new to us, is the study of Phrenology, or the science of ascertaining character from the exterior organization of the cranium—a theory which has been combatted, at every step of its progress, by the light artillery of wit and the heavy ordnance of solemn argument, but which, whether it be founded in truth or not, has continued to enlist in its support warm and enthusiastic advocates, and is sustained alike by plausible reasoning and striking facts.

We may remark, by the way, that we do not mean to be understood as expressing our entire conviction of its truth. Our limited acquaintance with it, confined only to a few of its general principles and minor details, might well subject us to the imputation of presumption, were we to pretend to give judgement, *ex cathedra*, either pro or con. We make these remarks merely for the purpose of introducing to our readers the subjoined account of an examination of two skulls, sent to Dr. Powell, the phrenologist, for the purpose of testing his skill in "reading characters from heads," and by that means of illustrating the claims of the science of which he is so zealous an advocate to the confidence of the community.

A few evenings ago, in the presence of an audience of about two hundred and fifty persons, Dr. Powell examined the skulls of two individuals, sent him for that purpose, and of whose characters he was of course entirely ignorant. One of them was a boy, aged about 15, who, many years ago, was executed for the murder of an aged lady, without provocation, in a cruel manner. Dr. P.'s conclusions, from the examination of this skull, as given at length in a manuscript now before us, were summarily these: That it indicated considerable weakness of the moral and intellectual faculties, whilst the vicious organs were strongly predominant, particularly those by which cruelty of disposition, quickness of temper and violent fits of passion, curbed by an anxiety to conceal the consequences of their indulgence, are manifested. These general outlines of character corresponded very closely with the crime for which the boy was hung, and the circumstances under which it was perpetrated—as detailed by Dr. J. T. Austin, of New London, from whom the skull was procured. The boy murdered the old lady at night, when no one else was present, and took great pains to hide the body, dragging it a mile from the house in which the deed was done, and spending the remainder of the night in removing the bloody evidences of his guilt. On the day after, when the son of the murdered lady returned home, the boy accounted for her absence by some plausible story; but

"Murder, though it hath no tongue,
Doth yet speak with most miraculous organ."

The truth was soon discovered—the boy confessed his crime and paid the penalty. But he manifested neither repentance for the deed, nor fear of the consequences. On the contrary, he sometimes spoke with pleasure of his address in perpetrating the murder. "A more perfect wild cat (says the narrative of the case,) never lived."

The second skull examined was that of a man who was executed some years ago, in a n adjoining county, for poisoning a child, and for an attempt upon the life of its father. The result of Dr. Powell's examination is now before us. After describing the absolute and relative character of the prominent intellectual, moral and animal faculties, the Doctor says: "His character was marked by watchfulness, jealousy, censoriousness, dissatisfaction with the treatment received from others, selfishness, and a disposition to punish every injury and insult offered to his predominant feeling, self. If he ever disturbed the peace of society, it was done through revenge." A narrative of the circumstances which led to the perpetration of the crime for which this man was executed is rendered supererogatory by the remark of Dr. Austin, who, on being asked "what he thought of Dr. Powell's examination of of this skull?" replied, that "if the Doctor had been present at the trial of that man, and heard all the evidence, he could not have been more correct than he was."

We publish the results of the foregoing examinations, simply as a tribute to truth. They are facts from which every one may draw his own inferences. We believe that all truth is valuable and leads to good however our finite faculties may seem to discern evil and mischief in its tendencies. Although we may not be convinced that Phrenology is an infallible science, or that, if it be, a belief of, and acquaintance with it, will lead to useful results, still, if it be founded on facts, it is entitled to the benefit of them. We respond to the beautiful apostrophe of Sir William Jones—one of the wisest and best men that ever adorned human annals:

"Before thy Mystic Altar, Heavenly Truth,
"I kneel in manhood, as I knelt in youth;
"Thus let me kneel, till this dull form decay,
"And life's last shade be brightened by thy ray.
"Then shall my soul, now lost in clouds below,
"Soar without bounds—without consuming, glow."

From the Bombay Courier of September 28.

HORRIBLE SUTTEE.

The rajah of Eedur a small independent state beyond the British frontier in Guzerat, died on the 12th of August; and when the event became known to his household, seven of the ranees rushed into the apartment where the dead body lay. The mother of the present young rajah was alone ignorant of the fact of the death, being detained in her room by the karbarees, or native ministers. On the morning of the 5th, the 7 ranees, two concubines of different castes from the rajah, one personal man servant, and four female slaves, were taken down with the corpse and burnt with it, before the whole assembled population of Eedur. Every body of influence is stated to have aided in the horrid tragedy; and not a single person either connected with the rajah or otherwise, appears to have interposed by word or deed, to prevent these fourteen people from burning; on the contrary, there was the greatest alacrity on all sides to complete this outrage.

One of the ranees was several months advanced in pregnancy; another who had throughout shown a disinclination to sacrifice herself, had only been married nineteen months to the rajah, and was under twenty years of age. Just before the lighting of the funeral pile, the eldest ranee, sixty years of age, addressed the karbarees, saying that "she herself had always determined to burn with the rajah, and that no expostulation would have turned her from her purpose, but that it was strange she had not heard one word of dissuasion or compassion expressed by any one." She concluded by desiring them to go and live on the plunder they were securing to themselves by their destruction of the chief's family. The karbarees were influenced, it is understood, in sparing the life of the surviving ranee, as she is the mother of the late rajah's only son, and her loss might have been injurious to their interest. An extensive pillage of the rajah's personal property consisting of various valuables in jewels, &c, is stated to have taken place for the benefit of the karbarees.

From the Philadelphia Intelligencer.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

At Otaheite, Society Islands, Capt. Charles Spooner, of whale ship Erie, of Newport, to Miss Kingatara Oruruth.

We clip the above notice from one of our Eastern papers. Happily we have received from our attentive correspondent, (that is the phrase) at Otaheite, an interesting account of the ceremonial.

The bride, Miss Kingatara Oruruth, says our correspondent, is the daughter of *Demstrfrgwomldammfr*, one of the chiefs of the Island, and is connected with most of the noble families of the kingdom. She is about 16 years of age, and of a bright mahogany colour, with her cheeks tattoed in the most lovely manner and her ears slit in a style peculiarly fascinating. Her eyes are large, and of a greenish colour. Her lovely form, which was almost six feet 6 inches tall, was gracefully enveloped in an old blanket, and during the performance of the matrimonial rites, the fair bride stood before her happy lover modestly engaged in masticating a sugar cane. The young lady is said to be accomplished: and delighted the company assembled on this solemn occasion, by an exhibition of her superior skill in swimming. The bridegroom is a hearty mariner of Newport. He was elegantly dressed for the occasion in a blue jacket and white trousers. He swore that the lovely Kingatara alone was fit to share the hammock of a Yankee sailor; and said that if the masters complained that he was unskilful in his business, whaling, they could not deny that his wife, at least is a *whaler*.

LONG ISLAND RACES.

The first day, (yesterday,) of the second Spring meeting at the Union Course, was set aside expressly for sweepstakes and matches. The following is the result:

A sweepstakes, $200 entrance, mile heats.

Isaac Snedicor's colt,	1	1
Daniel Abbott's,	3	2
H. Van Cott's,	2	3
R. L. Stevens',	4	dis.
J. Alston's,		withdr.

Time—1m. 53s; 2d heat, 1m. 55s. Snedicor's and Van Cott's colts were the favorites.

A match for $500 aside, 2 mile heats, between an Eclipse and a John Richards filly, was won by the latter easily.

A match for $500, between Robin Hood and Bay Roman, one mile out, was won easily by Robin Hood. Time, 1m. 46¾s.—*N. Y. Adv.*

SECOND DAY.

The Proprietor's Purse, $300, two mile heats, came off yesterday, and the following was the result:—

H. Wilke's br. m. Fanny Richard, by Maryland Eclipe, 5 years old,	3	3
Thomas Jones' s. m. Rival, by Eclipse, 5 years old,	-	4
J. H. Van Mater's b. h. Tempest, by Tormentor, 5 years old,	2	5
R. F. Stockton's b. h. Monmouth, by John Richards, 4 years old,	-	2
A. Sherman's s. h. De Witt Clinton, by Ratler, aged,		dis.
I. S. Snedeker's s. h. Robin Hood, by Henry, 6 years old,	1	1

Time—1st heat, 3m. 49s; 2d heat, 3m. 49s.

Betting, field 5 to 4 against Monmouth for the money—even Robin Hood, for the first heat. Field 2 to 1 against Robin Hood's taking the purse.

NEW YORK, June 7th, 1834.

THE RACES.

The great contest between the North and South over the Union Course, came off yesterday; and was won without an effort, by the favorite of the South and the nation, Col. Jonson's Trifle. In announcing this result, it is due to Shark and Alice Grey to say, that neither of them were in order. But as it is, the South are victorious, and should pride themselves upon possessing such a nag as Trifle.

The horses were placed as follows—

Trifle	1	1
Shark	2	3
Alice Grey	3	2

Time—1st heat 7m. 57s. 2d heat 8m. 7s,

More than fifty thousand persons were on the course, and we are happy to record a great number of ladies added to the pleasure of the scene by their presence.

Extraordinary Trotting Match.—A bet of fifteen hundred dollars was made some time since, by Mr. B. R. Thiell, of this city, that his two horses would trot in harness one hundred miles in ten hours, over the Centreville Trotting Course. This match against time came off on Saturday. The weather was propitious (there being no sun,) and the course in fine order. The horses, which are not thorough-bred, but ordinary road horses, started at 30 minutes past nine o'clock, and performed their task in two minutes and twenty-five seconds less than the time allotted them. At starting, bets were two to one against the horses. After they had gone the first fifty miles, however, opinions changed, and bets were freely offered in their favor. At eighty miles, the horses appeared a good deal distressed, and their backers seemed anxious *to back out*. A feeling that the horses would give in, seemed indeed pretty generally to prevail during the last twenty miles, until the last half mile. But they got through their unprecedented task, and won the match for their owner in 9 hours, 57 minutes and 35 seconds. The crowd on the course was immense, and large sums of money were bet during the day. The horses were driven in a light wagon, and Mr. George Spicer was the reins-man.

Nothing equal to this has ever been done in any country before. Tom Thumb trotted in England 100 miles in 10 hours and 7 minutes, but it was in single harness.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

We yesterday inserted a paragraph in relation to a trotting match performed on Saturday, on the Centreville Track. The Commercial Advertiser states that the latter part of the match was a scene revolting to humanity. The horses performed wonders for the first eighty miles, but evidently flagged the ninth hour and on the tenth, became so completely worried, that, during a portion of that time, they were whipped with a degree of cruelty unheard of on any course in this country or in Europe. One of the papers states that men with whips had to drive them around the last mile, and that there is little hope of the recovery of one of these fine animals—should he even survive, he will never be fit for the road again.

ASTONISHING FEAT.

A raw boned youth, without shoes or stockings, started from Frome, (Eng.) on Wednesday morning with the Frome Coach, and run ahead of it all the way from that place to Devizes [19 miles,] in two hours, apparently without the slightest fatigue. Soon after the arrival in Devizes he was told that a stag was to be uncarted about 4 miles off. Thither the youth immediately proceeded; and after waiting a short time, he followed with the horsemen, and throughout a remarkably fine run, kept up with the fleetest horse in the field—cleared every fence, hedge, briar, and ditch, was in at the taking;—and on his return to Devizes, (having run altogether nearly 50 miles,) offered to lay a bet that he would then run two miles in ten minutes.—*English Paper.*

A Feat.—We learn that a few days since a young gentleman of Philadelphia, passed round Allan's Race Course, on foot seven times in 54½ minutes. The course is a mile round. The spectators are of opinion he could have gone 8 miles in the hour.

Dr. Jones, in a letter to Professor Silliman, states that there is a colony of Gipsies in Louisiana. They were brought over by the French at an early period and colonized. They have lost, however, their wandering gipsy habits, and attend to regular business. Their complexion is darker than the French, and they still call themselves gipsies or Egyptians.

Imprisonment is now generally substituted for whipping in the English army. This is as it should be.

"A GOOD UN."

In the after part of the cabin of the steamboat Trenton, there is hung up a tin sign, which indicates a part of what may be regarded as the proprieties of the place; it has the following inscription.—"Gentlemen are not permitted to lie down in this cabin." And gentlemen will beware, we suppose, of exhibiting any symptoms of needing the hint, for nothing can be more *outre* than to see men stretched along the settees, where the company, and especially ladies, are to be found.

A few days since, while the Trenton was on her passage, a tall gentleman, evidently a Kentuckian, was observed walking fore and aft the cabin, his arms folded up, and he, apparently, unmindful of the movements and conversation of his numerous fellow passengers; two gentlemen were in earnest and rather loud discussion of politics; after a hard shot from the disputant who belonged to the opposition side, the antagonist brought his hand smartly down and exclaimed—"General Jackson has done more for this country than any President we ever had."

The assertion was made in such a loud and positive tone, that it arrested the attention of several of the company, and among others the Kentuckian. He stopped short, and unfolding his arms, said to the last speaker—"Stranger, do you know that you are violating the rules of the boat?"

The Jackson man professed his intentions to violate no regulation—and asked what rule he had infringed.

"There is one which you have violated," said the Kentuckian, pointing to the tin sign, and reading—

"Gentlemen are not permitted to *lie*, down in this cabin."—*U. S. Gaz.*