THE STATE SENTINEL

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INDIANA

STATE SENTINEL.

"CROW CHAPMAN, CROW!"

SPEAKING WITH THE FREEDOM OF A MAN, HIMSELF FREE, TO AN AUDIENCE OF FREEMEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY] [BY G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

Vol. I.] INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 31, 1841. [No. 6.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

A simple and frugal Government, confined within strict Constitutional limits.

No public debt, either by the General Government, or by the States, except for objects of urgent necessity.

No assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States, either directly, or indirectly by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

No extensive system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, or by the States.

A constitutional barrier against improvident loans.

The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

A gradual return from an extensive credit system.

No national bank to swindle the laboring population.

No connexion between the Government and banking corporations.

No grants of exclusive charters and privileges, by special legislation, to banks.

No connexion between Church and State.

No proscription for honest opinions.

Fostering aid to public education.

On the resolution submitted by Mr. Clay of Alabama, in the Senate of the United States, on the subject of the appointment of extra officers, clerks, &c.

MR. BUCHANAN said he did not intend to discuss the diplomatic question. This had been sufficiently discussed already by the Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Benton,] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Preston.]

The Senator from South Carolina and his party, throughout the late canvass, made the most solemn pledges of retrenchment and reform in the administration of the Government, should they obtain power. The time had now arrived for redeeming these pledges; and before he took his seat he should contrast their performance with their promises.

At present he would say to the Senator that he thought his speech was made ten months too late. General declarations before the election that Mr. Van Buren's administration had been extravagant beyond all former example, were made and reiterated so often throughout the country, as to have produced a powerful effect among the people. Such declarations could have no influence in this Chamber. We had over and over again challenged gentlemen to specify a single particular of extravagance in the conduct of the late administration, and they had on all occasions, except one, shrunk from the task. At the late session of Congress he (Mr. B.) had called upon the present Attorney General, [Mr. Crittenden,] then an ornament of this body, to point to a single particular where this extravagance existed. That gentleman had made the attempt; and with all his well known abilities, had utterly failed. It was not, therefore, by charges of extravagance, delivered in an *ore rotundo* manner, that the late administration could be successfully assailed. No, sir, no; that day had passed by. The whigs were now in possession of all the public offices. They had the means of detecting every imprevident expenditure within their own; and yet they had not ventured to make any attempt of the kind. This was the highest tribute which could be paid to the economy of the late administration. He repeated that the time for general charges had gone, and Senators must now descend to particulars, or be utterly disregarded. They could no longer retreat, by referring to millions in the aggregate, when they could not show the misapplication of dollars. The truth was that Mr. Van Buren's administration had demanded no greater appropriations than were absolutely necessary to carry existing laws into execution, and had expended these appropriations with rigid economy.

Although the present administration had come into power, but a few months ago; yet he could, without difficulty, point to individual instances of extravagance which could not be refuted. He would defer for the present. The resolution of the Senator from Alabama, implied a charge against the Treasury Department; and the Senator from South Carolina, instead of attempting to refute this charge, resorts to recrimination against the late administration, for the purpose of diverting public attention from the present to the past. A rumor has been in circulation that the present Commissioner of the Land Office, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, had employed a number of new clerks in his office; and the Senator from Alabama had merely called for the facts. If the rumor be false, the Head of the Department will have an opportunity of explaining it; if true, he ought to have an opportunity of showing, if this be the case, that the increase was necessary. The information called for was in every point of view desirable, and could not, with any reason, have been resisted. But what had the Senate witnessed! One of the most prudent and cautious supporters of the present administration, [Mr. Smith of Indiana,] decorous dreading the result, had risen in his place, and with an apologetic preface had opposed this resolution of inquiry as improper and unnecessary, but without descending to particulars. The Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Preston,] however, finding that his friend the Senator from Indiana had made a mistake, rose and declared that the resolution ought to pass; but to divert the attention from the tender point of the case, proposed an amendment from which it might be inferred that if there had been any increase of clerks, this was justified by precedent, under the late administration. This was certainly not the best method of proving that the present administration, so much lauded by the Senator, was superior to the past in retrenchment and economy.

The Senator would derive no consolation from this source. The late Commissioner of the Land Office, who had been removed by the present administration, had been, according to the acknowledgement of party friend and party foe, one of the most valuable officers under the Government. He was distinguished for energy and application to business. He found a vast mass of old business on hand when he entered the office, and he was determined that this business should be brought up. He prevailed upon his clerks to work day and night, and accomplish his task. In order to effect this purpose, he had been obliged, under an act of Congress, to employ a number of additional clerks. These and others he dismissed after he had no longer any use for them; but the present Commissioner, it was alleged, although the business of the office had been reduced, was now employing supernumerary clerks, for the purpose of rewarding party services.

But it was almost a waste of time to talk of these clerks, while there were so many other charges of extravagance at hand, and, in point of amount so vastly more important. Congress had, by a majority still available to the party in temporary possession of power, passed a law to borrow twelve millions of dollars, although, even from the facts stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury himself, we had present need of no more than six millions. Now, he would defy the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Preston] to show that the Government wanted even the six millions for any existing claims on the Treasury. Why, then, were the other six millions demanded and granted, if it was not intended that it should be expended! And what was this but extravagance! Was it retrenchment! Was it reform! That was too absurd to be pretended. Well, this borrowing would have been bad enough in itself, but, in addition to it, there was the tariff bill, to establish a system of taxation in a manner unknown to any other uncivilized country in the world. By this tariff bill, the merchants of the great commercial cities were to have but two weeks' notice of a change so sudden, and so great in the duties paid upon imports. What may be the result!

He (Mr. Buchanan) understood that orders for fall imports, embraced by this bill, had already been sent abroad by our merchants to the amount of several millions of dollars. Before these goods could possibly be received, this tariff bill, would go into operation, and these merchants, without any previous notice, would have to pay an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. on their goods. Due and timely notice had always been given heretofore of these changes in our tariff. And why is this tax to be put upon these imports, ordered in ignorance of any such tax being likely to affect them, during the balance of the year! Why, merely, that the present reform and retrenchment party in power may have funds in hand for the most extravagant expenditures ever contemplated by any administration of this Government. Well convinced, that within ten months the whole system of duties must be changed, under the compromise act, this reform and retrenchment party is determined to make good use of the intervening time, and of this extra session of Congress, to possess themselves of funds for carrying out the sort of retrenchment and reform they mean to give the country.

Well, in addition to the borrowing bill and this tax bill, a bill has been passed—but there is, thank God! a ray of sunshine penetrating the gloom in relation to it—the object of which is to borrow certainly ten, and most probably sixteen million and a half more, for the purpose of buying bank stock. He had, indeed, hopes of the executive in regard to that bill—not from any thing he knew personally, but what he witnessed around him, that the country would be saved from the infliction of this additional contribution to this extravagance fund. But this extra session of Congress was to pass a law, the effect of which would be to raise duties to the amount of eight or nine millions on articles of prime necessity—articles which enter into the daily consumption of the great mass of the people—such as tea and coffee—and which compete in no manner with our domestic manufactures. This, certainly, was a happy beginning for a reform-and-retrenchment-administration, pledged as the whig party has pledged itself to the people. If that party goes on at this rate, borrowing and borrowing and taxing and taxing, this country will soon arrive at the magnificent height of taxation and expenditure which distinguishes the Governments of France and Great Britain. He, [Mr. Buchanan] however, anticipated better things, not from the present administration, but from the sober second thought of the people themselves.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Preston] had, he [Mr. Buchanan] was glad to see, buckled on his armor once more for the encounter in defence of his friends. But he hoped in defending them, he would not sully its brightness by thrusting himself forward to justify these extravagant expenditures.

He (Mr. Buchanan,) though he did not, when he rose, intend it, had, he believed, a word to say in regard to these diplomatic agencies so much talked of this morning. He believed the Government ought to dispense with the office of Charge d'Affairs at Naples. The course of our diplomacy always has been one of reciprocity. We ought not to have a diplomatic agent at any court that would not reciprocate the courtesy. We had a claim some years ago to be adjusted at the Court of Naples, and for the purpose of accomplishing that object, we sent a diplomatic agent there. That business was, however, adjusted, and our agent was from year to year continued; but the Government of Naples never yet had shown any disposition to condescend to reciprocate the courtesy; and he, therefore, thought our agent ought to be withdrawn. The civility is all on one side. Mr. Van Buren would have recalled him; but he thought it more delicate to leave the question to his successor. A word or two in relation to St. Petersburgh. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Preston] seemed to think there was no great necessity for a diplomatic agent from the United States at that Court.

He (Mr. Buchanan) thought very differently. He thought the Russian court was one, above all others where we had occasion for a minister of the first class. It is, in fact, the controlling court of continental Europe. It was at present, and had been for years, friendly to this Government. This friendship should be cherished. There was no foreign court at which an American minister was more kindly, and, perhaps he might say, as kindly treated. If his conduct was proper and circumspect, he was always received as a favored minister. But our commercial interests required it; we had a considerable and profitable trade with the Russian Empire, and, in proof of this, he might refer to the returns of American ships which had entered the port of Cronstradt for many years.

There never was a minister at that court who deserved better of his country than the minister whom it had been the pleasure of the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Preston,] gratuitously, as he (Mr. Buchanan) thought, to step out of his way to censure. He meant Mr. Cambreleng.

[Here Mr. Buchanan pronounced an eulogium on Mr. Cambreleng—not distinctly heard in the gallery.]

Mr. Preston owned that he had intended any disrespect to Mr. Cambreleng in what he had said of him.

Mr. Buchanan said he had been one of those unfortunate individuals whose good or bad fortune it had been to be a foreign minister, and that, too, at the court of St. Petersburgh. It was an office which sought him, he had never sought the office. He never cared much about foreign honors, and never sought the glory of dangling after stars and garters. He went to the court of Russia upon a special mission. For twenty years this Government had been endeavoring to conclude a treaty of commerce with Russia, and had always been unsuccessful. It had been his good fortune to conclude this treaty; and this he attributed much more to the kindly feelings of that country than to any merit of his own. It was, he believed, the only general commercial treaty which Russia had at the time with any power, and Lord Durham then failed in obtaining a similar treaty for England. When he went upon this mission, he had made it a special condition with the President that he might return home as soon as the treaty was made. He had, therefore, been at least the humble agent of doing something beneficial for his country.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Preston,] has a right to cast his eyes upon a foreign mission. He (Mr. Buchanan) could only wish that he might have an opportunity of judging for himself what it is to be a foreign minister. His (Mr. Buchanan's) own experience, was not, he confessed, such as could justify him in recommending it, such as could justify him in recommending it as a very enviable distinction. He really believed, when the Senator should go abroad, one of these days, as he no doubt would, that he would find this being of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at a foreign court, was not quite the thing it had been cracked up to be. It looks very dazzling at a distance; but when you come to approach it, you find yourself disappointed. If the Senator has a fortune of ten or twelve thousand dollars a year, in addition to his salary, he may, no doubt enjoy a good deal of court life, such as it is.

His salt works on the Kenawha, Mr. B. hoped would stand large remittances; and if so, he might get along pleasant enough. He will find many ways of spending twice the amount of his salary, and that without the least difficulty. But it was his (Mr. Buchanan's) conviction that when the Senator tries it once, he will not be very anxious for a second trial.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

SENATE.

The Senate were engaged in discussing some amendments to the Land Distribution bill, when a message was received from the President of the United States.

The Chair announced that the President had returned the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States, with his objections thereto.

The bill before the Senate was then laid aside, and the message read by the Secretary of the Senate. It will be found in another column.

The moment the reading was concluded, the excitement, which was intense, was manifested in the gallery over the chair of the President of the Senate by a few indications of applause and dissent, when

Mr. Benton rose and expressed in strong terms his indignation at having heard the hisses of bank ruffians in the gallery, insulting to the President of the United States, on the reading of his message; and concluded by moving that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to take the offenders into custody, and bring them before the bar of the Senate to answer for their conduct.

Mr. Rives declared he did not hear any hisses, and he understood from those around him that none were heard; he concluded, therefore, that the Senator from Missouri was mistaken.

Mr. Benton said, emphatically, he was not mistaken; and as the Senator had raised a doubt, he would now insist on the fact being proven. No man should doubt whether he heard that manifestation, when he asserted that he did. He had come prepared to hear the President of the United States insulted by the bank ruffians in the gallery, and he had told his friends it would be the case; but he had also told them that on the first indication of such an insult, he would stand up in his place and have the ruffians brought to the bar of the Senate, to answer for their conduct. He would ask those around him if the hisses were not distinctly audible?

Mr. Walker said, he himself heard them—and he believed the same individuals were now persisting in the same course, (pointing to the gallery over the President's chair.)

Mr. Benton remarked that the same thing was at that moment going on in the gallery. It was by intimidation these Bank myrmidons wanted to carry their measures; and if they were not seized in the act, the next thing they would do would be to bring a hired mob into the halls of legislation, and extort their charters by force of arms. He would seize them as he would throttle the monster itself.

Mr. Preston concurred in the propriety of the motion, and expressed his disapprobation of any disturbance in the gallery either for or against a measure, as an insult to the Senate itself, for which it ought to have some law of punishment.

Mr. Rives was proceeding to make some further remarks, when

The Chair made an explanation, and

Mr. Buchanan observed that this was a solemn crisis in the affairs of the nation and he hoped every American citizen would feel its importance. He had distinctly heard the hisses as stated by the Senator from Missouri; but he was obliged in justice to say they were but momentary. They were arrested either by the call of the Chair to order, the good sense of the people in the gallery, or the rising of the Senator to make his motion. As they were so promptly put down, he hoped the Senator from Missouri would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Benton refused to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Linn reminded the Senate that when the Bank bill passed the Senate there was a loud manifestation of approbation in the gallery, of which no notice was taken. He believed on the present occasion there was approbation as well as hisses; but both were instantly suppressed. He distinctly heard both. No doubt it was the promptness with which his colleague had got up to check the disturbance, which had prevented it from going farther. He had no doubt some law ought to be passed making it punishable to commit any outrage of this kind on either House of Congress.

Mr. Merrick thought with the Senator from Pennsylvania that this was a very solemn occasion. There had been tokens of assent and dissent. The President of the Senate at the moment rapped very hard till order was restored. The disorder was but momentary. He trusted some allowance would be made for the excitement so natural on the occasion.

Mr. King suggested the difficulty that might arise out of pursuing the matter further. He had witnessed something of the kind once before, and when the offender was brought to the bar, great embarrassment was created by not knowing how to get rid of him. He thought it would be better to pass over the matter and proceed to the consideration of the message, or to the appointment of a committee for its consideration.

The Chair explained that having heard some noise, without considering whether it was approbation or disapprobation, he had called the Senate to order; but could not say that he had or had not heard hisses.

Mr. Rives explained that he did not mean say the Senator from Missouri did not hear the hisses, but that he himself did not hear them, and he believed many gentlemen around him did not hear any. But as the Senator from Missouri had avowedly come prepared to hear them, no doubt he did, more sensitively than others. He would ask the Senator to be satisfied with the crush which the mother of monsters had got, and not to bear too hard on the solitary bank ruffian, to use his own expression, who had disapproved of the monster's fate. He hoped the Senator would withdraw the motion.

Mr. Linn observed that the Senator from Virginia, by his own remarks, doubting that there were any hisses, had forced the Senator from Missouri to persist in having the proof. However, he now understood that point was settled; and the object being accomplished, he hoped his colleague would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Preston again expressed his concurrence in the propriety of the motion, and hoped effectual steps would be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a scene.

Mr. Allen had made some appropriate remarks, and concluded by stating that he understood the offender was in custody, and expressed his sorrow for having done what he was not at the time aware was an offence; as, therefore, all the ends had been accomplished which his friend had in view when he refused to withdraw his motion, he hoped he would now withdraw it.

Mr. Walker said, when the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) pledged himself not to withdraw his motion to arrest the individual who had insulted the Senate and the country by hissing the message of the President of the United States, that pledge arose from the doubt expressed by the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives), whether the hissing had taken place. That doubt was now solved. When the Senator from Missouri appealed to his friends as the truth of the fact stated by him, he (Mr. Walker) had risen, and pointed to that portion of the gallery from which the hissing proceeded. Our Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms had proceeded to that quarter of the gallery designated by him, (Mr. W.) and this officer had now in his possession one of the offenders, who acknowledged his indecent conduct, and who was prepared to point out many of those who had joined him. The object of the Senator, was, therefore, now accomplished: the fact of the indecorum was established; and the offender, as moved by the Senator from Missouri, was now in custody. This, Mr. W. hoped, would be sufficient punishment, especially as Mr. W. understood the offender expressed his penitence for the act, as one of sudden impulse. As, then, the formal trial of this individual would occupy much time, Mr. W. hoped the matter would be dropped here, and let us proceed, as required by the Constitution, to consider the message of the President returning the bank bill, with his objections. This message, Mr. W. said, he regarded as the most important which ever emanated from an American President, and under circumstances the most solemn and imposing. The President, in perfect and glorious consistency with a long life of usefulness and honor, has placed his veto upon the charter of a National Bank, and, Mr. W. said, his heart was too full of gratitude to the Giver of all good for this salvation of the country, and rescue of the Constitution, to engage in the business of inflicting punishment upon an individual, said to be respectable, and who had in part atoned for his offence by the expression of his repentance. Let him go, then, and sin no more, and let us proceed to the consideration of that Veto Message, which he, Mr. W. had confidently predicted at the very commencement of this session, and recorded that opinion at its date in the journals of the day. Many then doubted the correctness of this prediction, but he, Mr. W. whilst he stated at the time that he was not authorized to speak for the President of the United States, based his conviction upon the knowledge of Mr. Tyler as a man and a Senator, and upon his long and consistent opposition to the creation of any such Bank as was now proposed to be established.

Mr. Benton said he had been informed by one of the officers of the Senate [Mr. Beale] that one of the persons who made the disorder in the gallery had been seized by him, and was now in custody, and in the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Thus the officers had very properly done of their own motion, and without waiting for the Senate's order. They had done their duty, and his motion had thus been executed. His motion was to seize the disorderly, and bring them to the bar of the Senate. One had been seized; he was in custody in an adjoining room; and if he was still acting contemptuously to the Senate, he should move to bring him to the bar; but that was not the case. He was penitent and contrite. He expressed his sorrow for what he had done, and said he had acted without ill design, and from no feelings of contempt to the President or Senate. Under these circumstances, all was accomplished that his motion intended. The man is in custody and repentant. This is sufficient. Let him be discharged and there is an end of the affair. His motion now was that the President direct him to be discharged. Mr. B. said he had acted from reflection, and not from impulse, in the whole affair. He expected the President to be insulted: it was incident to the legislation on Nation Bank charters. When they were on the carpet, the Senate, the President, and the American people must all be insulted: the bank myrmidons are disappointed. He told his family before he left home, that the Senate and the President would be insulted by hisses in the gallery this day, and that he would not let it pass—that it would be an insult, not merely to the President and Senate, but to the whole American people, and to their form of Government—and that it should not pass. He came here determined to nip the business in the bud—and to prevent an insult to the President in this Chamber from being made a precedent for it elsewhere. We all know the insolence of the National Bank party—we know the insolence of their myrmidons—we know that President Tyler, who has signed this veto message is subject to their insults—beginning here, and following him wherever he goes. He (Mr. B.) was determined to protect him here, and, in doing so, to set the example which would be elsewhere followed. He repeated: an insult to the President for an official act, was not an insult to the man, but to the whole American people, and to their form of Government. Would these bank myrmidons insult a king, surrounded by his guards! No not at all. Then they should not insult an American President with impunity wherever he was present. In the Senate or out of it, he would defend the President from personal outrage and indignity. As to the numerous and respectable auditory now present, his motion did not reach them. He had not moved to clear the galleries; for that would send out the respectable audience, who had conducted themselves with propriety. The rule of order was *"to clear the galleries;"* but he had purposely avoided that motion, because the disorder came from few, and the respectable part of the audience ought not to suffer for an offence in which they had no share. Mr. B. said the man being in custody, his motion was executed and superseded; its object was accomplished, and, he being contrite, he would move to discharge him.

The President of the Senate ordered him to be discharged.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky then rose and moved that the message just received from the President of the United States, returning a bill unsigned, which had originated in the Senate, should be laid on the table, with a view of taking it up for consideration to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Mr. King suggested ten o'clock instead of twelve, and moved that five thousand copies of the message be printed.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky gave his reasons for preferring twelve o'clock to-morrow. He wished to have time for consideration, and would have preferred putting it off another day; but he supposed the message would be printed in time to afford sufficient opportunity for studying it by twelve o'clock to-morrow. He could not consent to take it up sooner.

Mr. Calhoun concurred with the Senator from Kentucky in the propriety of selecting 12 o'clock in preference to 10 o'clock.

Mr. Rives suggested 11 o'clock—the regular hour for going into the orders of the day. That was the hour appointed in 1832 for taking up Gen. Jackson's Veto Message.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky preferred 12 o'clock: whatever business of the orders of the day would be on hand could be passed over formally when the hour came.

Mr. Clay of Alabama reminded his colleague that 6,000 copies of Gen. Jackson's veto message had been ordered to be printed. He thought 10,000 would not be too much.

Mr. King had looked over the journals, and found it was 6,000 copies of General Jackson's veto message had been ordered on his motion. He would now make a similar motion.

Six thousand copies of the message were then ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rives moved to go into Executive session; which was agreed to, by a vote of 23 to 19.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock, and the Senate a short time after. It is understood that the Federal members went into caucus immediately.—*Globe, of 16th August.*

From the Charleston Mercury.

OPERATION OF THE DISTRIBUTION BILL.—It is inefficient to relieve the deeply indebted States, not affording them enough to pay the interest of their debts; and it will only plunge them deeper into embarrassment, by stimulating borrowing. Without benefitting the States, it will be, as far as it goes, a bounty to the stock-jobbing harpies, foreign and domestic, who have speculated upon their resources. It will drain a deficient treasury, make necessary a taxation taking from the people fourfold the amount distributed, and from the Southern people tenfold. It distributes the revenue in the inverse ratio of its collection. It will be a grievous oppression to us, and a cheat and a delusion in the end to those who beg for the money, and to whom it is tendered as a bribe.

From the Herald of the 9th.

Notwithstanding the favorable prospect of the passage of the distribution or "national plunder bill," state stocks, for the express benefit of the holders of which the iniquity is to be committed, do not materially improve in value, although money continues very plenty. This apparent anomaly grows out of two causes: one is the fact, that although the distribution of the lands will take $3,000,000 a year from the national treasury, it will be distributed in a manner which will be of no benefit to the most indebted States, or those the stocks of which are most depreciated. The yearly interest of the State of Indiana is $750,000, and if the sales of the lands are $3,000,000 yearly, she will receive, according to her representation, $87,000. The Illinois interest is $780,000, and she will receive $37,000. The Maryland interest is $707,000, and she will receive $100,000. Pennsylvania interest is $2,000,000, and she will receive $350,000. The Alabama interest is $400,000, and she will receive $61,000. Mississippi interest is $625,000, and she will receive $20,000. Arkansas interest is $180,000, and she will get $12,000. From this it is evident that the real relief afforded by this measure will be very small. It really will be an injury, because it will only stimulate borrowing.

Another cause is the condition of the foreign markets, which precludes the hope of a speedy vent abroad for the stock. The supply already of these stocks is large, greater than the market will bear, and without a foreign market, stocks, like flour, must fall to a very low rate. In a period of universal stagnation of business, when the merchants are afraid to operate, and therefore do not want money, the funds of the capitalists accumulate on their hands, and they may then afford to invest them in stocks, bearing 5 or even 6 per cent. interest. These investments are then guided by the probability of being able to realize the funds again, without loss, when returning business again creates a demand. American capital will always yield a better return in business than in stocks. In England, there is usually a surplus in quiet times that seeks stocks for investment, as a matter of necessity. When this is the case, capitalists there find a ready vent when they wish to realize. This is not now the case, however; political agitation in England, as here, has raised a storm which causes capitalists to hold back. At the same moment the National Governments of the world are crowding upon the money market for loans. The following is a list of the proposed loans:

	Negotiators.	*Amount.*
France,	one half Bank of France,	$90,000,000
Austria,	In Holland,	60,000,000
"	In England,	70,000,000
Russia,	With Hope & Co. 4 p. ct.	14,000,000
Spain,	In London,	30,000,000
Belgium,	"	20,000,000
Brazils,	"	10,000,000
Texas,	In Paris,	5,000,000
Great Britain,	Probably	20,000,000
United States,	Proposed,	30,000,000
	Total loans,	$449,000,000

This vast supply of stocks are coming on the market at a moment when it is proposed in England to overturn the whole order of things, under which her enormous debt has grown up. The yearly interest is $150,000,000, and has been thus far supported by the artificial prices for the produce of the country, caused by the high duties. By the duty on corn, the price has been kept up to 70s. or $15 per quarter: at this rate, 10,000,000 quarters will represent the annual interest; but if, by reducing the duty, the prices, as it is supposed, will be brought down to 40s, or $10 per quarter, it will require 15,000,000 quarters to pay the annual interest. The operation will be the same as adding 50 per cent to the national debt; that is, it will require half as much more of exchangeable commodities to pay the interest as before. The result must be a great reduction in the quantity of surplus money seeking investment abroad. The decrease of supply of money is brought about at the same moment with an increased demand; the result must be a very great fall in the price of stock, or an exclusion from market. Russia, Austria, and France want money for military purposes, and must have it—they will pay any price for it. The United States must get it at par for their 5 per cent. stock, or not at all. This there is very little probability that even the Federal Government will be able to do. What chance is there, then, for State stocks, many of which are already dishonored, and others threaten repudiation!

HIGHLY COMPLIMENTARY.

The editor of the Boston Courier, who is noted for his adherence to the principles of the federal party, with a degree of honesty, openness and consistency rarely to be found, in some speculative remarks upon the course most advisable, in his opinion, for General Harrison to pursue, says:

"We do not know a single exceptionable act of Gen. JACKSON or Mr. VAN BUREN, which was not a mere carrying out in practice what Mr. JEFFERSON justified in theory, and WOULD HAVE PERFORMED, if he had been bold enough to meet the public indignation which he foresaw such an attempt would provoke."

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—Of the 26 Senators who voted for this bill, only four are opposition men, viz: Messrs. Williams of Maine, Walker of Mississippi, Young of Illinois, and Mouton of Louisiana. Among the 25 noes were five Whigs, viz:—Messrs. Archer and Rives of Virginia, Bayard of Delaware, Prentiss of Vermont and Graham of North Carolina.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

The science of *Quackery* both in banking, medicine, and Pease's horehound candy, appears to rage as the dog days are coming to a close. One of the latest specimens we find advertised as an *Elixir*, entitled

"*HAJEEB BRIWMN.*"

OR

THE FISCAL AGENCY.

"A REMEDY FOR ALL EVILS."

The inventor is Dr. Baron Von Humbug, of Kentucky, a graduated disciple of the great Royal Seminary at Barritaria. It can be obtained in small doses at Major Hopkins' "Pewter," or at most of the popular places of resort. We take the following recommendations from among a list of several thousand:

No. 2 CROSS STREET, July 25, 1841.

Dear Baron.—Being afflicted for several years with a *consumption* far above my ability to bear, I took one glass (wine glass full) of your invaluable medicine, and in five minutes found my pockets and hat filled with United States Bank notes.

Your eternal friend,
JOHN EASY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1841.

Illustrious Doctor.—Having several years been *confined* from a serious and extensive *bilious complaint*, I took one bottle of your medicine and have not been troubled by an *attack* since. It is the life and essence of the system by which *borrowed* health is restored. Adieu.

JEREMY BIDDLER.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1841.

Most Humane Doctor.—My rent falling due a few days since, I was suddenly attacked with my usual quarterly complaint. I took half a bottle of your medicine, and my landlord immediately gave me a receipt in full *for the whole year.*

With grateful remembrance, yours,
PETER PARLEY.

BUFFALO, April 16, 1841.

Most Extraordinary Man.—For two years I have been *deaf* to all entreaties—my pockets and pocket-book were closed to every application—one smell of your medicine effected a cure all round, and I am now a *sound* and honest man.

Yours, *for ever.*
JAMES GRABALL.

GREENLAND, April 5, 1841.

Excellent Doctor.—While on a hunting excursion last winter, I was buried under an avalanche of snow—*frozen* stiff—dug out by my neighbors this spring—thawed by one bottle and a half of your extraordinary medicine used as an outward application.

Ever to be remembered, sir, yours,
CHARLES HARDY.

PLOUGHKEEPSIE, June 1, 1841.

Wonderful Baron.—I became *totally blind* in 1836, during which period it fell to my untimely *lot* to be afflicted with the prevailing *mania* of that memorable year. One *look* at a bottle of your remedy instantly restored by sight, and I now see things in their proper character.

N. P. TALMAGE.

New York, July 20th, 1841.
Howard-street.

Most Excellent Baron.—For years I have been troubled with an *itching pelt*, partaking of all the peculiarities of that dreadful skin disease commonly termed "*Rose,*" alias "*Sub Rosa.*"—Hearing of your extraordinary medicine, I ventured to make an application, and found myself immediately invested with *grasping power* sufficient to hold $28,000 in Frederick County Bank notes.

Your eternal friend,
VILIAM VIOLEY.

We saw the Rev. O. A. Brownson *play what for money*, on board of the steamboat, on the night of the 7th ult.—*Saco (Me.) Herald.*

That was Sabbath day night, remember.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Is there to be no limit to these beastly assaults upon character? Is there no reputation so pure, no integrity so unsullied, as to be above these infamous slanders? Have the base minded creatures who perpetrate such outrages no self respect, no respect for the public sense, no regard for the common obligations of humanity and civilization? Such a vile calumny as the above is revolting, and ought to banish its reckless and guilty author among cannibals.—*Ohio State Journal.*

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE PASSION.—At New Orleans, on the 15th instant, an inquest was held on the body of a woman by the name of Corri, living at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets. It appears she occupied the dwelling about a month, and was on the point of moving, when a dispute arose between deceased and the landlord, in which the landlord held her during a paroxysm of passion. After the subsidence of the fit and struggle, she called for a glass of water, became insensible, and was not heard to utter a word until the hour of her death.

Martin Ranahan, an Irish servant at the White House in Washington, is quite an original. When Harrison came to the White House, Ranahan addressed him as follows:

"An plase your honor, they say you're going to make a clane swape—*I'm the last Martin in this nest*—must I take wing?"

"No, Ranahan. They say 'tis ill luck to drive the *house martins* from where they build. Stay where you are, Ranahan."

Mr. Calhoun, says the Democratic Review, never showed himself a greater man than at the crisis of 1837; and the reconciliation of the Democracy with him was like that of old friends, still true at heart, though long estranged by mutual angry misunderstandings and resentments—a reconciliation, cementing with a closer warmth the attachment whose temporary interruption is thereafter forever forgotten.

ANOTHER CASE OF SEDUCTION BY A CLERGYMAN GENTLEMAN—WHERE WILL IT END?—The Philadelphia "Spirit of the Times" says:—In the Franklin County court, at its last session, Patrick McFarland recovered of John McNulty, a verdict of $2,500. The suit was brought by Mr. McFarland for the seduction of his daughter, a girl of 19. The defendant in the case was a Catholic priest, who resided at Chambersburgh. It is a case as unusual as disgraceful.

The greatest humbugs at present are the many cheap newspapers—and the greatest ninnies are those who put them.