INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

FOREIGN.

By the arrival of the steamship, Great Western at New York, and Britannia at Boston, we have 18 days later foreign news.

ENGLAND.—The distress among the inhabitants of many of the towns in England is dreadful. Public meetings continue to be held for the purpose of adopting some measures for their relief.

The journeyman printers in London are in a very distressed state. From 1200 to 1500 compositors and pressmen are said to be out of work, and there is but little prospect of any improvement in the trade for some time to come.

There was a great rise of the Thames on the 18th ult., which destroyed an immense amount of property in the Ware-houses on both sides of the river; such a high tide had not been known upwards of 40 years. There were heavy gales at about the same time which did great damage to the shipping, not only in the Thames, but on the coast in every quarter.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—On the 7th of Oct., the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the Commons to the House of Lords to hear her Majesty's speech read: on their return, the Speaker read the Royal speech and the House immediately separated.

In the upper house Lord Brougham read a petition from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, complaining of the encouragement given to the slave trade in Brazil and Cuba, by British subjects, there engaged in mining operations, who bought and employed slaves, &c. The petition stated that officers of the army and navy were engaged in the purchase of slaves—that fetters and shackles, used in the traffic of slaves, were exported from England—that vessels for the slave trade were built in English ports, &c. No motion was founded on the petition. In answer to a question, Lord Palmerston said he had reason to believe that six vessels were fitting out in England for the slave trade.

On the 10th and 17th ult. her Majesty was so ill that Dr. Lacock and Sir James Clarke were immediately summoned to Windsor Castle—it being an indisposition incidental to her present condition, and not effecting her general health, the doctors pronounced the Queen in good health on the following day. The Queen and Court left Windsor Castle for London on the 19th ult., where the Queen intended to remain till after accouchement.

On the afternoon of the 21st ult. the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace, at which Andrew Stevenson, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, had an audience of her Majesty to take leave, and presented a letter from the President. Mr. Stevenson and his family came passengers in the Great Western.

There have been three heavy failures in Glasgow—one was a commission-house connected in America, and the cause is assigned to the want of remittances by the Halifax steamer. Several failures in London, also, to a large extent.

Daniel O'Connell proclaims himself a candidate for Lord Mayor of Dublin, at the approaching election.

From the London Spectator, Oct. 2.

A movement against the corn law is going on "out of doors," which perhaps indicates a more deep-rooted and general dislike to that law than all the ostentatious agitation of the summer. Meetings are recorded in a great number of places, to petition the Queen against prorogation until the questions of the day shall be fairly discussed in parliament. Manchester began the new movement a few weeks back, and it has increased in strength from week to week. It differs in many essential circumstances from any previous agitation of the same object; it is evoked under the auspices of no party in power; it occurs on the very heels of a seeming defeat at the general election; its immediate purpose is more sure than ever of being frustrated at once, for cart-loads of memorials to the Queen will not prevent the new Ministry from proroguing Parliament next week. Nevertheless, the people meet, confer and memorialize with as much perseverance as if they were certain of success. They must mean something. It probably means this, that the people are tired of petitioning the House of Commons; that they have lost confidence in their own House; and so they appeal to the only other of the three estates whose disposition towards them admits of a hopeful construction; yet as they cannot, and obviously do not, expect much practical result from that, they are simply going through a form. When a people consent quietly and uniformly to go through set forms, a sort of moral drilling, it is certain they must have some very distinct and determined object in view. The next popular step will be a matter of great interest to the speculating politician; the statesman will be wise not to neglect the present.

SPAIN.—A new and formidable insurrection has broken out in the province of Navarre, at the head of which is Gen. O'Donnell, of celebrity in the civil war of the Constitution eighteen years ago. The movement appears to be confined to Navarre and the Basque provinces. The revolt is ostensibly in favor of Queen Christina, now an exile in Paris, but M. Olozaga, Spanish Minister at Paris, declares that it is not authorized by her, though she did not censure it. Munagorri, one of the chiefs of the revolt, had been surprised and killed.

MADRID.—On the 7th ult. an attempt was made to seize the persons of the Queen and Infanta at the palace, by some insurgent regiments; the attempt, however, was successfully resisted by the Queen's body guard; and, after several discharges of musketry the two generals, Leon and Concha, were compelled to fly from Madrid. It is supposed that this was a part of the O'Donnell plot, and that the intention of the conspirators was to attack at night the house of the Regent, arrest him and put him to death. The whole movement connected with this insurrection, it is stated, will soon be suppressed through the energy of Espartero.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC LOCOMOTIVE.—Paris, Aug. 4.—A letter has been received from Leipzig, dated 23d July, stating that Mr. Lewis Gabriel Stochrer, a mechanic an of that city, has just finished an Electro Magnetic Locomotive, the greatest part of which is constructed after Mr. Wagner's plan, and which has been purchased by the Germanic Diet. This locomotive is of seven horse power, and will draw three cars full of passengers. It costs about $1,000 instead of $7,500, the cost of a common locomotive; the supply for it amounts to not more than 60 cts. per day. The experiments which have been made with Mr. Stochrer's locomotive on the railroad between Leipzig and Dresden left nothing to be desired.

CHINESE CANNONS.—In the Parrock-hall, which arrived in St. Katherine's Docks a few days since from China, were two splendid cannon, which were taken from the Chinese by the English, at the Bogue Forts. They have been sent to this country as a present to Her Majesty's Government, and are to be placed, it is believed, in the Tower of London, as curiosities. They are of Spanish manufacture, about 11 feet in length; the touchholes have been spiked, which renders them quite useless; they weigh about two tons each. One of them bears the following inscription: "Por vida do Capitao geral de Macao, Manoel y Tavares Bocarao, Afez 1651." On the other is the Spanish crown, and "Don Felipe I, Rev. d'Espana." "Don Miguel Tavares Rocaerozsey San Geral y Mor, ecaptiad de Art Acan Macao, A. 1652." They are looked upon as great curiosities, and numbers of persons are daily drawn to the wharf of the docks where they now lie. A large bullet, of Chinese manufacture, was also sent by the same ship; it is exceedingly rough and ill-shaped, and seems to have been cast in two pieces, and rivetted together afterwards; this also, it is supposed, will be deposited in the tower.

TEXAS ELECTION.—The official returns of the Presidential election show the following result:

Houston	7,508
Burnett	2,574
Houston's majority	4,931

For Vice President.

Burleson	5,088
Hunt	3,942
McAfee	27

The following is a list of the members composing the 6th Congress:

Senators.—James Webb, Wiley Martin, Clark L. Owen, Timothy Pilsbury, James Shaw, George W. Barnett, Francis Moore, Jr., W. H. Daingerfield, James Byrne, Thomas McFarlane, James Gaines, J. A. Greer, K. H. Muse, Robt. Potter.

Representatives.—John Caldwell, Jno. W. Dancy, W. E. Jones, Louis P. Cooke, Williamson Daniels, J. H. Kuykendall, Gustavus A. Parker, Thomas M. Dennis, Patrick Usher, Thomas McConnell, R. M. Forbes, Tod Robinson, Charles H. Raymond, Willet Holmes, R. H. Williamson, Jas. A. Head, Jesse Grimes, Archibald Wynns, George T. Woods, J. B. Jones, Cornelius Van Ness, John D. Morris, William L. Hunter, J. W. Bowers, Alanson Ferguson, Robert A. Pennel, George A. Patillo, Willis H. Landrum, Moses F. Roberts, W. M. Hewett, Isaac Van Zandt, K. L. Anderson, N. H. Darnell, James S. Mayfield, John Brown, Isaac Parker, A. H. Latimer, William N. Porter, Andrew J. Fowler, Thomas F. Smith.

Many honest souls are at a loss to know why so many Federal Congressmen are so very anxious to have a National Bank. The following is the true reason. The Bank loaned

In 1830, to fifty members of Congress,	$192,161
1831, to fifty-nine do do	322,195
1832, to fifty-four do do	478,766
1833, to fifty-three do do	374,466
1834, to fifty-two do do	238,586

A SINGULAR SUPPOSITION.

We find the following singular and improbable statement, going the rounds of the papers; and though it has little claim to credibility, we give it for the speculation of the reader. It originated with the New England Review, a paper of character, which would not, we are led to suppose, publish such an article without some ground for the suspicion.—*Louisville Public Advertiser.*

GEN. HARRISON POISONED.

We have learned from private sources that when the body of General Harrison was disinterred, previous to its removal to North Bend, on opening the coffins in which it was enclosed, the head had swollen so large as to burst the glass case fitted around it. It was examined by medical men, and others, and the conclusion to which they come, left room for the horrible suspicion that he had been poisoned to death!

Of the fact as we now state it, there can be no doubt, for we have the most positive proof, and it only seems strange to us that no further investigations were made at the time, to satisfy the mind in regard to any other evidence of murder having been committed. There is one established fact, however, which strongly favors the idea that such might have been the case, and that is, nothing but poison could have produced such an effect upon the head, and cause it to swell in such a manner. And if there be any disease which might induce such a swelling, still, the disease of which it was generally thought and alleged he died, could not possibly be the cause.

The opinion that Gen. Harrison was murdered, is becoming prevalent among the people of Washington, and the above is the reason which they assign for such a distressing belief. And yet in thinking over the matter, we can hardly convince ourself that we are dealing with facts—but such is the case. The mystery is full of horror, and yet it is no phantom, no chimera of the brain, but a real, tangible, fearful reality.

The truth is not known—may never be known—save only by him whose eye is upon all things, searching out even the thoughts of men, as well as being cognizant of their deeds. What deeds of horror Eternity will bring to light, which Time has only served to cloak with the oblivion of secresy and silence!

The above statement is not only singular, but it is perhaps somewhat unreasonable. It is not likely that the *head* of the corpse would swell so much as to break the glass of a properly made coffin; though cases have occurred in which the swelling of the *body* has caused the coffin to burst open. The latter instances have occurred too when there was no suspicion of wilful poisoning, but they were supposed to be occasioned by the action of gasses evolved in the process of decomposition.

We are inclined to believe, that this statement of the Hartford Review, grows out of the questions raised in some of the Medical Journals, soon after Gen. Harrison's decease, in relation to supposed medical mal treatment during his last illness. The character of these discussions upon those questions, may be inferred from the following article which we copy from the Botanico-Medical Recorder, of Oct. 30, published at Columbus, Ohio:

DR. MORGAN'S REPORT OF CASES.

Case of President Harrison.—I wish to give you the medical treatment of President Harrison, as it appears in the July number of the Library of Health, on pages 221, 222, 223, and 224. The editor, Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, says he took it from a late Medical Examiner, which contains "a full account of the rise and progress of the last illness of President Harrison, and especially of the medical treatment, by Dr. Miller." Dr. Miller commences in the following manner:

"Saturday, March 27, 1 o'clock P. M.—Mustard to the stomach, heat to the intestines, additional bed clothing, and warm drinks." "A diaphoretic draught, tartar emetic, with the spiritus mindereri and diluents." 5 o'clock P. M.—"Ordered to be taken at bed time the following: R. Mass hydrarg. gr. 12, ex. colocynth comp. gr. iii. M. F. pil. No. iii."

Sunday, March 27, 4 A. M.—"Ordered enemata, sinapisms, with warmth to the part affected, and gave a Seidlitz powder." 10 o'clock.—"Ordered one of the following pills to be given every two hours: R. Hydrarg. chlorid. mit. xii., pulv. rhei. gr. xv., camphor gr. vi., M. Fit. pil. No xii." "Gave a pill at 12." 2 P. M.—Gave the second pill. Continued pills; had cups applied on the side affected; Granville's lotion to the spine, and over the brow. 3 P. M.—Applied a blister over the side, and gave twenty drops of laudanum, with one of the pills. At 4 P. M. gave him five grains more of calomel, with ten drops of laudanum.

Monday, March 29, 7 A. M.—"Had taken two of the pills, with the addition of three grains of calomel, and three grains of Dover's powder. Ordered a small dose of castor oil, with demulcent drinks." 2 P. M.—"Had failed to take the oil. Ordered one of the following pills every two hours, with some drinks and nourishment. R. Hydrarg. chlorid. mit. gr. xii.; M. Ft. pil. No. vi. 8 P. M.—Ordered continuance of pills, &c., with a large blister.

Tuesday, March 30, 7 A. M.—"Ordered one of the following pills every three hours till they operated. R. sub. mur. hydrarg., gr. xii.; pulv. ipecac. gr. iii.; pulv. rhei. gr. xv.; M. Ft. pil. No. iv. Continuance of nourishment and drink. 2 P. M.—Had taken one of the pills and the half of another. Ordered a continuance of the medicines, &c. 7 P. M.—Took no more of the pills of calomel and rhubarb. Ordered one of the following pills every two hours, *pro re nata:* R. sub. mur. hydrarg., gr. xii.; pulv. opii. pulv. ipecac, a a gr. iii.; camphor, gr. vi.; M. Ft. No. xii., with a little weak brandy toddy and nourishment, with hot fomentations to the abdomen."

Wednesday, March 31, 7 A. M.—"Has taken his pills regularly. Ordered continuance of pills every three hours, with infusion of serpentaria and seneca; with some drink and nourishment, and a little wine whey. 2 P. M. Discontinue pills. Continue the serpentaria and seneca, with some drink and nourishment. 7 P. M.—Has continued to take the serpentaria and seneca. Gave one of the following pills every three hours. R. sub. mur. hydrargh., pulv. ipecac, pulv. antim., a a gr. xii. M. Ft. pil. No. vi., and between each dose, half an oz. of spiritus mindereri, with 1½ grs. tart. ant."

Thursday, April 1, 7 A. M.—"The pills and spiritus mindereri were taken till they produced the desired effect. Discontinued all medicine for the present, and ordered cordial nourishment and drinks; applied ung. hydrarg. compound. over the whole abdomen and blistered surface. 1 1-2 P. M. We had applied blisters to inside of the thighs; feels blisters; has taken serpentaria and seneca infusion, with a few drops of the aromatic spirits of ammonia to each dose; and at bed time to give five grs. of the hydrargyrum cumcreta, with an anodyne, if necessary. 9 P. M.—Has taken the infusion regularly; could be prevailed upon to take but one dose of the ammonia. Application of warm poultices over the blistered surface, and Granville's lotion along the spine. The hydrargyrum cumcreta was given, with twenty drops of laudanum. 10 P. M.—Agreed to give one of the following pills every two hours, (till composed.) R. hydrarg. chlorid., mit., camphor, a a grs. vi., pub. opii, grs. iii.; M. Ft. pil. No. vi."

Friday, April 2.—"10 A. M. took his pills; infusion and nourishment when awake. Agreed to give him two grains of blue mass every three hours, with serpentaria and seneca infusion; nourishment, &c., continued. 6 P. M.—Has taken his pills and infusion regularly—some beef tea, weak brandy toddy, &c. Agreed to give half a grain of calomel, half a grain of camphor, and a quarter of a grain of opium, every two hours, with some nourishment, &c."

Saturday, April 3, 12 A. M.—"Hacking cough relieved by a tea-spoonful of the syrup of squills, morphia and Tolu, in equal quantities. At 5 A. M. had taken wine whey; the pills of calomel, opium and camphor being continued. Medicine ordered to be continued, and cooling drinks to be given. Soon compelled to resort again to cordial drinks and nourishment. 2 1-2 P. M.—Took brandy and water, and jelly. 4—gave twenty drops of laudanum. 4 1-2—sinapisms applied to extremities and abdomen. 5—gave starch, laudanum and kino injection, sponged with hot spirits of turpentine. 6—forcted camphor and carbonate of ammonia, with hot brandy toddy and frictions. 7—stimulating treatment continued. 8—our efforts to sustain him still continued."

The above is a true copy of Dr. Miller's account of the medical treatment of President Harrison, verbatim et literatim, as given by the Editor of the Library of Health. I shall leave comments to be made by abler pens than mine. Still, as a friend of true medical reform, I wish to make a request or two, which I think will receive all due attention. My requests are these: Will you publish the above, exactly according to copy, and then publish it in plain English, so the whole public may know for themselves a part, at least, of the abominable and foolish quackery practised upon an acknowledged great and good man, by learned physicians of the old school! Will you earnestly request all exchange papers (whether Botanic or political) to give the above one or more insertions! A very learned and aged regular physician of Vermont, in a private letter to me, soon after the death of Harrison, after speaking of being distressed daily by the practice of his brethren, asks the emphatic question, "Have we not a recent instance in the death of President Harrison?" Let this question be ably answered by all our medical reform editors, after they have read the above account.

Although I have full confidence that my requests will receive that attention they deserve, still I wish to impress upon your mind once more, the great importance which I believe, to be attached to this subject. The idea is this, General Washington was a victim to depletion by calomel and the lancet, and who can tell how many more Presidents will yet be subject to the same destruction!

"*Explanations (of the medical terms used in the foregoing.)*—R. Recipe. Ft. pill: make pills.

Mass Hydrarg: Blue mass—mercury.

Ex. Colocynth.—A powerful drastic, hydragogue cathartic, producing; when given in large doses, violent griping, sometimes bloody discharges, with dangerous inflammation of the bowels. Even in moderate doses, it sometimes acts with much harshness, and is therefore seldom prescribed alone, but mixed with calomel, gamboge, jalap, aloes, scammony, cloves, sulph. potassa, &c. (See American Dispensatory.)

Were not these *drastic hydragogue* blood-discharging articles admirably adapted to produce the "diarrhœa," which soon "supervened," and became so unmanageable!

Sinapisms—mustard plasters.

Seidlitz powder—a cooling physic.

Hyd. chlorid. mit.—calomel.

Rhei—rhubarb.

Dover's powders—opium, ipecac and sulphate of potash.

Pulvis autimonii—hartshorn and sulphate of antimony.

Pro re nata—as circumstances may require.

Sub. mur. hydrarg: calomel, same as Hyd. chlorid. mit.

Tart. ant.—Tartar emetic.

Hydrargyrum cum creta: mercury with chalk.

Morphia—a preparation from opium.

A careful examination of the above treatment, shows that the President took blue mass, calomel and other physic, opium and other poisons enough to kill a dozen well men in the prime of life. Is it any wonder that he died! Would it not be wonderful if he had lived! Look at the testimony in notes C and O, in our last No., particularly that of Graham and Chapman, in note C, and ask, how is it possible that men who profess to have all the lights of experience on this subject, should be guilty of such "unwarrantable and murderous quackery" as the treatment of President Harrison exhibits!

The disease was a common cold, and a consequent fever. Instead of producing, scientifically, by internal and external heat and moisture, a determination to the surface, and restoring the lost secretion and balance of power to the system, those regular *ignoramuses* used drastic purgatives, calomel, colocynth, &c., which greatly irritate the alvine canal, drew the determination inward, and finally destroyed the tone of the bowels so that they could not perform their duty, and now opium, camphor and kino must be used to correct these, and ammonia, brandy and seneca are necessary to restore the vitality which was destroyed by their poisons! And this is called "scientific treatment!" No wonder the doctors publish their account of it in arbitrary abbreviations of a dead language, which they suppose none but their craft can understand. All men of common sense would condemn it, if written in plain English.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have seen an article from the Cincinnati Republican, in which the Editor states that he is authorized by the Committee who removed the remains of Harrison from Washington to North Bend, to say that the statement of the New England Review is false, and entirely without foundation.

Perhaps after all, the matters in dispute may be most easily solved in this way: the Physicians who attended Gen. Harrison were desirous to do all they possibly could do for his relief, and their anxiety may have led them to *overdo*. As to a suspicion of *wilful* poisoning, it is altogether unreasonable.

THE BANKS AND STATE CREDIT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The position of Pennsylvania, in regard to her State credit and banking affairs, is most deplorable, and so palpable are the difficulties that now surround her credit that a general and complete explosion of the banks of Philadelphia is confidently expected. This is the natural result of the system of finance pursued in that city for the past five years, to say nothing of the fraud and corruptions, which it is well known have eaten out the vitals of the institutions. The policy of not paying and of continuing to make loans, not to active business men, whose returns are prompt and certain, but to speculators, men not known to be in embarrassed circumstances, could not end otherwise than in a constant accumulation of suspended assets and a diminution of active means, until the whole are locked up in one mass of inconvertible securities. The results of this policy are clearly indicated in the known transactions between the banks and the U. S. Bank and the State government. The only resource of the State has been, when the open market had been in vain applied to for means to meet her pressing liabilities and preserve her from bankruptcy, to force loans from the banks. Those loans of course took the active means of the institution and replaced them with State stock, that are depreciated 25 per cent. in the market, and with a constant downward tendency. The U. S. Bank has pursued the same course—she owed last winter to ten institutions, whose collective capital is $9,150,000, $5,078,000 on her circulating notes, that they had received in the course of business, and of course contituted almost their entire active means. These they might then have obtained payment for at a loss of 5 to 6 per cent.; but in pursuance of their bartering policy, they consented to take U. S. Bank post notes that fall due this fall, and which are secured by $7,000,000 of bauble property. This was a dead lock up of their means. The post notes have not and cannot be paid but by selling out the securities. The legality of the assignment of those securities is contested, and the sale probably cannot go on. In addition to this, the State government compelled a loan of $1,673,109 in May last, and has borrowed besides, since the suspension, from the banks, $4,833,000, for which the banks hold depreciated stock.

At the time of suspension the banks owed half their capital on demand, and had one-fourth active to meet it. In January, 1841, the operation of resumption was to increase the active means of the other banks, but in the shape of the bills of the United States Bank. They parted with their own means to meet the demands upon them, and received that due them in liabilities of the United States Bank, which was a capital error, as is evident from the fact that when they again stopped, a part only of the banks held more United States Bank notes than they all had active means at the time of the previous suspension, and their dead capital has been increased by that amount. In the same time the State has made from them forced loans to the amount of $4,833,000, besides the loan under the revenue act of May last, which was $1,673,000, making $6,506,000 of additional means locked up. They may, in the meantime, have realized $3,000,000 from their securities, which, with the bank post notes, would leave them $8,574,000 withdrawn from their active means, and locked up in Pennsylvania State stocks, and the securities given by the United States Bank. It is evident, therefore, that the institution can have now but little active means at their command. The State is no nearer the means of paying the $1,000,000 falling due in February next, than she was last year. She cannot force from the banks, because she has the last dollar already. The open market has been repeatedly and vainly tried for loans, and the market value of the stock is 75 per cent. with probably $7,000,000 of the stock in the hands of the United States Bank and other institutions, that must inevitably soon realize upon it. There seems, therefore, no prospect ahead but that of a general explosion of the banks, a complete failure of the State, exposing a state of things that must forever put an end to the Bank question.

GENERAL BANKRUPTCY IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.—The principal State Government of this Republic, south and north, are in debt for $200,000,000, and all but two or three, will be unable to pay the interest, and thus will become bankrupt in two years. In South America, every government is in debt—probably the aggregate is equal to $100,000,000, not a cent of which will ever be paid. In Europe, all the governments, Christian and Turk, are in debt, to the amount of $3,000,000,000 or more. These debts are increasing, and will lay the foundation of revolutions. The only government in the world out of debt, (we count the late loan temporary only) is the federal government of the United States, and this was done by the obstinacy of old Jackson. N. B. Perhaps the Chinese government may be out of debt—but we don't know certainly.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"We have beaten the Whigs for the last time," said a friend to us this morning. When we asked an explanation of so strange a declaration, he replied, "they will change their name." Our friend was probably right; there is a class of people well known in our police courts, who take names for convenience' sake, and when they become too notorious under one, resort to an *alias*. We shall not be surprised to see the bank party throughout the United States drop the name of whig, which they have made odious, and under which they have been so thoroughly beaten,—drop it, and take another with as little ceremony as ever did a knight of industry.—*N. Y. Post.*

Theodore Taylor, a printer, was killed at St. Louis a few days since, by being thrown from a horse.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE STATES CAN ANNUL THE DISTRIBUTION ACT.

We insert in this morning's paper the proceedings of a large democratic meeting in Mobile, which contain a pointed and strong denunciation of the Distribution act, as *unconstitutional, impolitic, unequal in operation, and corrupting in tendency, and affirming that it ought to be and must be repealed.* True democratic doctrine—every syllable of it. But if the bill is all this, we ought to look upon its enactment with the utmost alarm—for it is "*corrupting in its tendency,*" and who knows but the drug once taken will poison the whole system, inflicting a moral stupor upon the people and rendering us henceforth what the projectors of this scheme intended to make us, the passive and debased victims of a gigantic system of usurpation, founded on bribery. The constitution invaded—the Federal Government assuming the right of taking the State Legislatures into its pay—the highest sovereign prerogative of the States, that of exclusively controlling their own revenue system, invaded—when such a scheme is put forth in the form of an act of Congress, is it not time for the States to arouse themselves—to ask, "if we suffer such a law to go into operation, how long will there be such things as States or State Governments."

The idea that South Carolina would refuse to take her portion of the plunder of the United States Treasury under the Distribution act, has been made the subject of sneer and ridicule by the Clay papers. They say that South Carolina loves money as well as other States, (i. e. that she can be bought,) and that though the distribution be in her judgment a usurpation on the part of the Federal Government, a dangerous invasion of the independence of the States, a monstrous absurdity considered as a method of raising revenue, doubly dangerous to the exporting States as a step towards accumulating all the burdens of the General and local Governments upon commerce in the form of a ruinous tariff—yet such is the present fascination of a heap of money, that the proud State of South Carolina would unhesitatingly stop her pride, banish her scruples, and give her sanction to a system of plunder for the sake of hugging her poor share of the spoil. Such is the opinion Mr. Clay has of the people he proposes to buy up—and it is in faith that money offers a temptation superior to that moral principle—stronger than patriotism, than love of liberty, than State pride, than veneration for the constitution—it is on the firm belief that "every man has his price," that he and his friends hold at ridiculous bombast to suggest the possibility of any State rejecting her share of the proceeds of the public lands. Is this a just estimate of the people! Is there, in reality, nothing better than money! Is not liberty—is not the preservation of the balances of our system of Government, without which liberty cannot exist in our country—a higher and more powerful consideration, than the bribe held out in the Distribution scheme! We believe that South Carolina will reject this bribe, and with remarkable unanimity. There are two powerful reasons for this course—first, with the convictions we entertain of the character of this scheme, it would be disgraceful to receive the money. Second—to reject it would be at once to raise the strongest argument for the repeal of the measure, and give us the power of using that argument with the most decisive effect.

But Mr. Clay and his organs say further that if South Carolina should be so insane as to prefer her honor to $80,000 per annum, doled out to her from the Federal Treasury, nobody would care—she would only be laughed at, and her share smilingly pocketed by the rest of the States. But suppose the proud people of Georgia should hold sovereignty at the same high price, and trample on the bribe; suppose Virginia should spurn the bargain, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Maine, how would the distribution bill work then!

We have alluded only to those States in which all branches of the Government are bound by principle to treat the distribution of money out of the Federal Treasury to the State Legislatures as unconstitutional, dangerous, corrupting, and as a revenue measure, in the last degree absurd. But we have a mightier power over its operation than the full rejection of it by the States above mentioned. *The distribution act must be sanctioned by a formal legislative act in every State, before the money can be received.* Suppose, then, that the democratic party unanimously in all the States act according to their principles, we may add to the list Louisiana, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland—in all fifteen States—with a strong probability of increasing the list by adding Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Michigan. The democrats have it now in their power to nullify the distribution act in fifteen States—the three territories are democratic—if they act as becomes them, the great bribery bill may be strangled in the State Legislatures before three months pass over. And from whom does it better deserve its fate, than from the State Legislatures, whose independence it was designed to destroy, upon whose power and dignity it makes fatal war; whose venality and subserviency were impudently reckoned on by its author as the great security for the continuance of his scheme of corruption.

We call upon the democratic press to put on their armor and meet this enemy now, when we can strike him down with a single bold effort. Never was there an opportunity of achieving, by so simple means, so signal and honorable a victory for State Rights, for democratic justice, equality, and honest government. We call upon the politicians to write, speak, and urge this matter upon the people every where. We are pledged to repeal the distribution act; we can annul it in the State Legislatures, and *compel* the Whig Congress that created it to blot the foul scheme of bribery, waste, and corruption, from the statute book.

From the N. Y. Herald.

TOTAL OVERTHROW OF THE BANK WHIG PARTY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—It will be seen by the returns given to-day, that the election has resulted in the complete and overwhelming prostration of the whig party in the State of New York. The democrats have swept over the State like a tornado. There is no doubt of the perfect re-establishment of the democratic ascendency in every branch of the government within reach of the popular will. The House of Assembly is democratic by a great majority, the Senate is probably so, and the aggregate popular vote is immense and overwhelming.

Who are the men, and what are the measures, that are thus unequivocally, and in tones of thunder, condemned by the voice of an intelligent, indignant and patriotic people! And what are the causes which have led to this astounding result!

Upon Mr. Clay, and his partisans, the pipe-layers—upon Governor Seward and Weed, and the whole host of anti-masonic demagogues, is the stamp of public reprobation indelibly fixed. Their professions of patriotism are derided—their principles and system of policy repudiated, and all are overwhelmed in remediless ruin. A National bank is emphatically rejected and condemned, and the unhallowed attempt of Seward and Weed to mix up religion with politics, and operate upon the honest Catholics through the instrumentality of the Bishop and his coadjutors, is rebuked and put down forever. The reckless and extravagant system of internal improvement prosecuted by the Seward administration—the bare-faced corruption practised in the disposition and sale of offices, and the general demoralization that has crept into every part of the State Government, are all condemned by the people. A whig defeat was expected, but the majority is immense, far outrunning the anticipations of the most sanguine democrat in the land.

The influence of Bishop Hughes may have diverted some two thousand votes from the locofoco ticket in this city, but it injured the whigs immensely in others parts of the State. Never did a corrupt and dirty intrigue meet with a more prompt and exemplary punishment. The people are too honest, too intelligent, and too discerning for the unprincipled and depraved purposes of the regency at Albany and their associates in this city, and every future attempt to regain the ascendency will be a miserable failure.

Petitions will be presented to the next Legislature of this State, from the citizens of several counties, asking a revision of the Revenue System, passed at the last session. The memorials of the petitioners state, that the new office of County Auditor, is uncalled for by the condition of the country, augments the public expense, and therefore should be abolished. It also contemplates the repeal of that part of the act, which creates Boards of Equalization for the State and counties, the reduction of the fees and salaries of all the revenue officers of the State, and that part of the revenue law which provides for the forfeiture of ten per cent. for the failure to pay taxes on a certain day.—*Crawfordsville Reporter.*

The Bank of the River Raisin that was resuscitated, and quoted in Bicknell's Reporter, in order to put its shinplasters into circulation in the west, probably, according to the system pursued by the broker, Miller, who edits Bicknell's Reporter, the concern was quoted, not because it was entitled to the confidence of the public, but because it made a "*deposite*" with him. The same was done with the Millington Bank of Maryland, and with the Gallipolis Bank of Ohio by a similar "debtor" in this city. Bicknell's Reporter also, in order to give greater stability to the River Raisin Bank, intimated that the Ohio Life and Trust Co. was at the bottom of it. This has been promptly denied.

THE REESIDE CASE.—The exact sum in dispute in this case (still under trial in Philadelphia) is stated as follows:

Balance due James Reeside per his account	$148,994 31
Balance due from James Reeside per Auditor's account	32,719 62
Making a difference of	$181,703 93

INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Executive committee, on Saturday, Nov. 5, 1841, Joseph Curtis, of Edgar county, Illinois, presented for the examination of the committee eleven new seedling varieties of apples, without name; requesting the committee to give names to such as they might think worthy of cultivation. They were examined in the following order, viz:

No. 1. A full apple of large size, ripe in Oct. and Nov., flavor rich and mild, a valuable fruit and worthy of cultivation. In shape and color it resembles the Monstrous Bellflower; flesh and core resemble the Monstrous-Pippin. The committee gave it the name of Bellflower-Pippin.

No. 2. Medium size, green toward the shade, russet red toward the sun, juicy, rich, sugary sweet, apparently a fine winter variety—name, Curtis' Russet.

No. 3. Ordinary.

No. 4. do.

No. 5. do.

No. 6. Pleased with the apple, and thinks it worthy of a further trial.

No. 7. Very large, shape resembling the Golden Pippin, think it will be a valuable winter apple.

No. 8. Large size, the committee think it will be a fine winter fruit and worthy of cultivation.

No. 9. Ordinary.

No. 10. Good fruit, worthy of further trial.

No. 11. Ordinary.

Also, several other kinds, among which were three varieties of seedlings also originated by him, viz: Cheese Apple—large pretty looking fruit—Hannah apple and Illinois Greening, winter apples heretofore examined by the committee and considered worthy of cultivation.

Also, Phenix apple, Rhode Island Greening, Winter White, Blue Pearmain, and Lane's Sweet. The Rhode Island Greening, the committee think is a different variety from that cultivated here. Lane's Sweet they would recommend for trial as a baking apple.

It was resolved that Joseph Curtis be informed that it is proposed to offer a suitable premium for the best seedling apples to be exhibited at our next annual fair, and that he be requested to compete for the same.

Resolved, That a copy of the above notice of fruits be presented to Joseph Curtis, and to the editors in Indianapolis, with a request to publish the same.

A. G. WILLARD. Sec'y

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT'S POLITICAL BELIEF.—General Scott is again in the political battle field; the person in the command of the army of the United States offers himself to the people as their next President. We publish in another part of our sheet a circular drawn up by the General, and sent to such of his friends as have written to him inquiring what are his political opinions.

For the most part, the answers are such as we should expect from one who draws his political belief from those pure and wholesome sources of doctrine, the whig journals. In several important respects, they are the opposite to those maintained by John Tyler, and correspond with the views of that large majority of the whig party who follow the lead of Henry Clay. What Harry of the West will say to the appearance of this rival in his own ranks, equipped with a military feather and uniform, to seduce the affections of his faithful followers, we will not take upon ourselves to say. The circular answers, however, for the present, as a sort of back-stroke at Mr. Tyler.

General Scott, it appears, is of opinion that the President of the United States must, in all cases, regulate his views of the constitutional duty by those of the Supreme Court, and that to do otherwise, in any instance, as General Jackson has claimed, and Mr. Tyler claims the right to do, is "of evil example, if not of direct revolutionary tendency." In regard to the Executive veto, he agrees with Mr. Clay, that it is a dangerous power, and ought to be plucked from the Constitution. He holds that officers of government, both those appointed for a number of years, and those appointed for an indefinite time, ought not to be removed while they execute their duties properly—an easy doctrine this to maintain before an election, but not so easy for a president with a victorious and clamorous party at his back, to practice. The worthy General thinks that quite too many officers were dismissed in 1829, but he has not a word of censure to bestow upon the more numerous removals in 1841. On the subject of the single presidential term he is not quite orthodox—he thinks that Washington did quite enough by declining a *third* re-election, and intimates that he shall do no more, unless the present term of four years be exchanged for one of six.

As to the land distribution bill, the bankrupt bill, and the second fiscal agent bill, which was designed "to head Captain Tyler," General Scott gives them his entire approval. He thinks a national bank "not only necessary and proper, but indispensable."—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

PUBLIC CREDIT.—The Madisonian states that it is the intention of the United States Treasury Department to issue certificates of Government loan as low as $500, so that persons of small capital may, if they think proper, invest in it. The interest is six per cent. When this loan was first advertised for proposals, it was held at five per cent., and a portion of it was taken at a slight advance on that rate. It was then raised to 5½, and eventually to 6 per cent., on condition that sums as large as $5,000 should be subscribed. Still none of these several changes were productive of the desired effect—the loan to the required amount was not taken—and whether the reduction of the amount of the certificate noticed above, from five thousand to five hundred dollars, will be attended with any more success, remains to be seen. For ourselves, we have doubts. We do not think that the rate of interest, whether a half per cent. more or less, nor the size of the certificates, has aught to do with the popularity of this loan. The objection is deeper and more substantially seated. However mortifying the confession may be, capitalists have not confidence in the credit of the Government. The losses of the last five years in every kind of investment have been of so sweeping a character, that a shade of distrust is thrown over every thing the security of which is not apparent and tangible. Before the extra session of Congress, at which the public lands were legislated away, the Government had a certainty to cover all its wants. That unwise movement, which had for its object the relief of the indebted States by the funds of the Government, has not only failed in its aim, (for State stocks are daily sinking,) but the nation is dragged into the same condition of discredit. This is a new evil of the times, and its cause was the most reprehensible act of the extra session. That the Distribution law is the great cause of difficulty in negotiating the amount requisite to the wants of the Treasury, is proven in the fact that that portion of the loan which was put into the market before the adjournment of Congress, and before the Distribution bill became a law, was taken with difficulty at the lowest rate of interest. As the operation and effects of the Distribution law are gradually developed, the credit of the United States sinks, and the difficulty of negotiating loans increases. The amount which this law is estimated to take annually from the Treasury is about *three millions*, which deficiency Congress aimed to supply by increased imposts. The present cramped and discredited position of the Treasury, compared with what it was a year ago, exhibits just the difference always seen to exist between a substantial and doubtful drawer of paper credits, and the loss found to be upon the same side; for admitting that the increased impost law is of that equitable character which merely takes from one pocket what this Distribution law puts in another, (which, however, it is not,) it is still seen to be unprofitable, beyond the cost of collecting and disbursing, to just the amount that it impairs the credit of the Government and increases the interest in the amount of loans which it may be found necessary to ask.—"*United States.*"

A tragedy of an afflicting kind was lately enacted near Liverpool. A poor woman, pressed by extreme want, stole half a crown from a till. She was detected, and sent with her child, an infant of eleven weeks old, to the station-house. On entering the place the next morning the police found that the unhappy creature, stung perhaps by the fear of the degrad