Posey and Vanderburgh Senator.—We learn from the Indiana Statesman of July 8th, that on the 2d instant, at a public meeting in Posey county, pursuant to notice, of which Mr. Felix Mills was Chairman, and Mr. Richard Owen, Secretary, the following among other business was transacted :—

On motion, two gentlemen from Mount Vernon, and one from Harmony, were appointed a Committee of Conference, to recommend to the meeting a suitable candidate to run for the lower House.

The Committee reported Mr. Eben D. Edson as their choice; and Mr. Sheriff Cox informed the Convention that Mr. Edson had pledged himself to support the Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senator.

The meeting adopted the redommendation.

A letter from Senator Davis, of Washington county, and one from Lieut. Governor Hall, on the subject of the senatorial election, having been read to the meeting,

On motion of Mr. William Cox, the meeting decided to go into a nomination for Senator.

Mr. P. Saltzman proposed Col. William Casey as a candidate.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Cox, it was put to the vote, and unanimously decided that Col. Wm. Casey should be the nominee of the Convention.

[The importance to the public of the subject discussed in the following letters, (being those above referred to as read to the Convention) will, it is hoped, serve as a sufficient apology, to their respective writers, for publishing them. They are as follows:]

Washington, Ind., June 24, 1842.

Dear Sir—I have a strong solicitude to know you views in relation to the period of time for which Pitcher was elected to the State Senate. You remember, that winter before last, the Whigs gerrymandered the State into Senatorial districts; that by that winter's legislation, Posey and Vanderburgh counties were legislated out of a Senator—Roberts being in Warrick county. Lane was elected in the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Posey, Vanderburgh and Warrick—served one year and resigned; Roberts was elected to fill his place—served one year for Posey and Vanderburgh counties, and was legislated out, and Pitcher was elected to *fill his place*, made vacant by throwing Roberts into G. Burton Thompson's district, with the exception of Crawford county, which was attached to Orange county. Thompson's time expired last winter, but he resigned to give place to Roberts; so that Roberts answered to Thompson's place, and Pitcher to Roberts's place. *There was no new district made entire, and no additional Senator elected.* Sands in place of Riley—Roberts in place of Thompson—and Pitcher in place of Roberts.

Query. How can Pitcher serve longer than the period for which Lane was elected? The case to me appears plain.

I have called your attention to these things, not because you do not understand them, but to know whether I understand them. If I am correct, you must elect a Senator in August next. I have seen several gentlemen from your district, who seem to know nothing about the matter; nor do they seem to know but that Pitcher is elected for three years; and I know the people have generally been deceived in relation to this subject, or I am grossly mistaken myself.

Your friend, respectfully,
ABNER DAVIS.

R. D. Owen, Esq.

Princeton, June 25, 1842.

R. D. Owen, Esq.

Dear Sir—Your note of yesterday's date was not handed to me until this morning—too late for an answer by the mail that brought it.

All the information I have on the subject of your note, is to be found in the Journals of the Senate, from which I give you the following extracts:

"On motion of Mr. Collins,

"Messrs. Davis, Sheets and Herriman, Senators from newly-formed districts, proceeded to determine by lot the number of years they should respectively serve, when tickets being deposited in a hat, under the direction of Messrs. Collins and Harris, appointed by the Chair as tellers, the drawing resulted as follows:—Mr. Davis drew three years; Mr. Herriman drew two years; and Mr. Sheets drew one year.

"Mr. Collins (on the suggestion of doubts, as to whether the district now represented by Mr. Pitcher is not also a new district,) moved a reconsideration of the vote on the motion made by him to proceed by lot to the determination of terms of members of the new districts.

"On motion of Mr. Herriman, the motion of Mr. Collins was laid on the table."

The question was never called up again by any Senator during the session.

The Standing Committee on Elections reported generally that the credentials of members were in due form.

With sentiments of high esteem,
I remain, yours,
SAM'L HALL.

☞We have thought it proper to copy the above proceedings *in extenso*, as it is possible the subject may come up for discussion hereafter, concerning the Senatorial question. We have no doubt that the view taken by Mr. Davis and Mr. Hall is correct.

If people at a distance judge the character of the Hoosiers by their Representatives in the Koon Skin Kongress, they must think we are a pretty set of customers indeed! Of the course of two of those representatives in relation to the last *veto*, the Ohio Statesman's correspondent writes as follows:—

"Mr. Proffit, sportively entitled "the indomitable fice-dog of the Corporal's Guard," sallied out to the defence of the President, into a very witty sarcastical and sincere manner: and upon taking his seat, Mr. Lane of Indiana, somewhat celebrated for his expose in the early part of the session, of the character and treasonable mal-practices of the Godlike Daniel, took up the glove. After abusing the President for the exercise of his constitutional duty to his heart's content, and to the evident injury of his lungs, for he raved like a lunatic when the 'fit is on' he sat down in a very complacent manner, perspiring most copiously from the excitement of his tremendous phillippic."

We find also, the following, in the "Madisonian" of the 2d inst:—

"Our Learned Brother Lane."—We beg leave to call the attention of the people of the district in Indiana now *misrepresented* by this small oratorical hurricane, to the fact of his declaration that he prefers a monarchy to the exercise of the Veto power under our republican institutions. We refer our readers to his speech, published in the Intelligencer, on the receipt of the late Veto Message.

It is said to be a long lane that has no turning. Well for Brother Lane, was it, that he was timed by the "hour rule," otherwise, in the sublimated energies of his etherialized oratory, he would, by this time, have been in a straight lane for Heaven. The fact is, Earth is too narrow a boundary for such a genius. Zanoni was a fool to Lane.

Look Out!—A bold attempt was made to rob the dwelling of A. F. Morrison, Esq. on Sunday night about 12 o'clock. The burglar succeeded in entering the premises, but being overheard, made good his escape, barely in time to save his hide.

No doubt several of these rascals are among us; and it behooves our officers and citizens to be on their guard, especially as the Camp Meetings are about to be held, and many persons will leave their dwellings.

Democrats! Whigs! Are you prepared for August! Remember the true issue—The Speculators against the People.

☞The "Tall Oats" mentioned last week were from Judge *Armstrong*, and not Judge Wright, as erroneously stated.

"Two Dollars a Day," &c.—The N. York American says, that emigrant laborers are employed in that city at $2 per week, finding themselves.

CELEBRATION IN WARREN TOWNSIP.

IN MARION COUNTY.

The celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence, under the direction of Captain Lawhead's company of Rifle Rangers, at Aquilla Parker's in Warren township, went off with great spirit. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Daniels, and an excellent oration delivered by Wm. J. Brown. The "Farmer's Plain Dinner" was said to be first rate by those who were fortunate enough to get tickets and a seat at the crowded tables. After dinner the following regular toasts were washed down with Adam's Ale with great enthusiasm:—

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate—May the friends of Liberty ever cherish with grateful remembrance, the glorious occurrence in the American Congress, on the 4th of July, 1776.

2. The Constitution of the United States, the safeguard of our Liberty—May it be preserved inviolate by the American Nation.

3. The Union of the States of this great Republic—Palsied be the hand, and powerless the tongue, that would attempt its dissolution. The Union must and shall be preserved.

4. Our Country, our whole Country—Though under momentary embarrassments she has the resources and the means within her control, by wise legislation, mingled with patience, to weather the storm, and to regain her wonted elevation and proud independence.

5. The President of the United States—May he be governed by wisdom and actuated by pure patriotism.

6. Washington, the father of our common country—May the United States ever hold his name in grateful remembrance.

7. The Army and Navy of the United States—The right and left arm of the nation's defence, the rallying point of the Militia in time of danger; may they be suitably sustained by Congress.

8. Religious Liberty—We deprecate the doctrine of religious establishments by human law—the boasted Jewel of the American Republic; may it soon shine in its resplendent glory in all the other nations of the earth.

9. The sovereignty of the States—Let it be preserved at all hazards.

10. Education, the bulwark of American Liberty—May it be fostered in every family, and suitably encouraged by the General and State Governments.

11. Indiana, our own Hoosier State—Though laden and bowed down with a ponderous load, yet with her youthful elasticity and fruitful soil, may she soon show herself erect, when all the world shall own her honest, and her elder sisters shall be proud of her fraternityship.

12. Defalcation in public trusts—The sacrifice of American industry, destruction of public confidence and consequent weakness of our political system.

13. The American Fair—No nation on earth can beat us in the feminine gender of our population, in high moral character, intellect and beauty—may their sons ever emulate the patriotism of the fathers of the Revolution, and equally disdain the Tyrant's Yoke, and may their fair daughters be happily and suitably married!

BUCK CREEK CELEBRATION.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

The 4th of July was celebrated in Buck Creek Township, in Hancock County, with unusual zeal. A free dinner was provided by the citizens of the township, at which some hundreds were present, of which a large portion was ladies and old men. The services of the day were commenced by the chaplain, Mr. John Eastes; the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Andrew J. Tims, and a spirited oration was delivered by Dr. J. W. Hervey. In conclusion the following toasts were drank with great enthusiasm:—

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate—May it ever usher in the memory of the glories of '76.

2. Columbia, the land of freedom and equal rights—May her glory be a theme for the poets of all future ages, and may her fame be a favorite song of the bard until music shall cease to charm.

3. May the chain that binds these States in the bonds of National Union be as firm as adamant and as inseparable as the attributes of the Deity.

4. George Washington, who braved undaunted the storm of the American Revolution—May his name be lisped and cherished with delight by all posterity to the end of time.

5. May America ever be a refuge from tyranny and oppression, and may the servile chains of slavery never clank on her shore, but freedom exhibit the image of its Maker.

6. The surviving heroes of the American Revolution—May this day catch the sacred flame that animates our bosoms, when we contemplate the sweets of civil liberty.

7. Lafayette—May his name be written in golden letters on the banner that bears the emblem of our greatness, and may all nations when disposed to war, be actuated by the same spirit that actuated Lafayette, when he dedicated his life at the shrine of American Liberty.

8. Indiana—May she proudly ascend the hill of fame and stand pre-eminent in moral and literary greatness.

9. Education—Civil Liberty is only secure with a people who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them.

10. The Constitution of the United States—A mighty bulwark against despotism—May it be preserved and handed down to posterity untarnished.

11. The Press—May it be honestly used to enlighten, and not deceive, the people.

12. The surviving soldiers of the Revolutionary war, the patriarchs of our country, the authors of our Liberty—May the declining sun of their lives be as bright as was its dawn.

13. The Fair—Never more lovely than when ministering at the altar of Liberty—May they be blessed wherever their lots may be cast.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Capt. Hodges.—May the proud banner of American Liberty ever wave over her sons in despite of foreign aggression and the organized frauds of an internal moneyed aristocracy.

By William Collins.—Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, and R. M. Johnson—True specimens of American Democracy.

By W. A. Dunn.—May party spirit cease to mar that Union which should be cherished by the American people.

By James Anderson.—The right of Free Suffrage—the basis on which our free institutions are reared—may the sovereign people ever defend it from the grasp of usurpers.

By James Collins.—The ladies of Buck Creek Township, who have honored this celebration with their presence—

Were it the last drop in the Well,
And we gasping on the brink;
Ere our parting spirits fell,
'Tis to you that we would drink!

By A. J. Sims.—The 4th of July, the anniversary of our nation, and the birth day of Freedom—May it be hailed with joy from Maine to Mexico.

We have the MS. copy of Dr. Hervey's oration, as well as that of two or three others. If we publish one it would be expected that we should publish all; and as it would be impracticable for us to do that while our columns are overrun as at present with other matters, we are compelled to decline publishing any.

Customhouse Difficulties.—It is said that suits have already been instituted against the Collector of Boston for compelling the payment of duties in accordance with the recent "circular" from the Treasury Department. By this it would seem that the Government is not only without certain laws for the collection of duties, but is in a fair way being saddled with costs in the bargain.

Bishop Soule.—The New York Commercial says that letters have been received from the venerable bishop, written on his arrival at Liverpool, June 17th, after a passage of 34 days from New York. He writes that his health had been greatly benefited by the voyage, and that it was then better than it had been for years before.

WHIG PYRAMID.

R
hode
Island
Charter.
Nova Scotia.

CONGRESS.

The "Little Tariff bill."—In the House, on the 4th July, the question being, shall the provisonal tariff bill now pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President, it was decided in the negative, there not being a majority of two-thirds,—yeas 114, nays 97. The Indiana delegation voted as follows:

Yeas—Lane, R. W. Thompson, Wallace.
Nays—Cravens, Kennedy, J. L. White.
Proffit *dodged*, as usual.

The vote of White is remarkable, as he had previously blackguarded the President in consequence of the veto, most outrageously.

The vote of our delegation on the proposition of Mr. Casey that Congress should adjourn on the 18th July, stood as follows, (the question being on the suspension of the rules for the purpose of receiving the resolution):—

Yeas—A. Kennedy.
Nays—Cravens, Lane, Thompson, J. L. White.

Wallace don't appear to have been *thar*, and Proffit in accordance with his rule, *dodged* again.

The *whole* vote was yeas 75, nays 80. The vote of the whig members of our delegation would have turned the scale.

The Globe of the 5th inst. says:—

The House is at the *big tariff*, having finished its denunciation of the veto on the little one. Whether a proviso for the distribution of the land fund is to be fastened on the big tariff, to give birth to another veto, depends, we think, upon circumstances. If the Southern Whigs shall agree to such protective duties as will answer the ends of the northern monopolists, we suppose it will not be encumbered with the distribution clause. If the tariff should be forced down so as not to satisfy the greedy manufacturers, it is not improbable that some proviso will be tacked to it, to bring down a veto, to saddle the President with the responsibility of defeating the revenue bill. The bill, as it now stands contains the clause repealing the condition of the distribution—by which the distribution was to be stopped under such an increase of the duties as is contemplated by the tariff bill now under consideration.

The Tariff debate in the House was continued on the 6th and 7th inst. Mr. Saunders of North Carolina, ably defended the compromise compact, and was opposed to such extraordinary impositions as here contemplated to be laid upon importations. He scored Mr. Fillmore (Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means) vertically and horizontally, in reference to that gentleman having taken the average aggregate of annual expenditures of Mr. Van Buren's administration $28,000, as the whig standard for the imposition of duties! Only think of it—the head of the chief committee of a whig House, taking the extravagant expenditures per annum of the late "profligate" and "unprincipled" administration of Mr. Van Buren as the new standard of whig retrenchment and reform. The debate was continued by many other members. The bill was to be taken out of Committee on the 12th inst.

Senate, July 7.—Mr. Tallmadge gave notice that on Monday next, he should move to take up the bill reported by the special committee on the Exchequer at the opening of the session. As far as we remember this bill, it provides for the establishment of a concern half bank and half sub-treasury.

The resolution of Mr. Bagby, directing an inquiry into certain alleged and apparently well established defalcations or frauds of John Ross, the contracting agent for the removal of the Cherokee Indians, coming up, in its turn,

Mr. Bagby re-asserted his charges against John Ross (an Indian Chief, or half breed.) The frauds, it appears, amount to the enormous aggregate of $500,000. Mr. Sevier intimated that the Department of War was suspected of having been, at a former day, or at this time, a party in collusion with these unsanctified proceedings of the Cherokee agent.

A great pension principle was settled in the Senate. The claim of a widow was produced who had three Revolutionary husbands; and the question was raised whether the pension of one, two, or three or all, should revert to her, or whether by her two last marriages she had not forfeited all right to a pension. The Senate, in a spirit of enlightened magnanimity, accorded to the old lady the pensions of her three husbands, according to the established law of reversion.

Senate, July 8.—A bill to increase the salary of District Judge of Louisiana was in the afternoon taken up, with an amendment pending, raising the compensation of the Mississippi Judge to $3,000. Mr. Smith, of Indiana, moved further to amend, by raising the salary of the Judge of his State from $1000 to 1500. Debated by Messrs. Buchanan, Walker, Woodbury, Berrien, King, Allen, Barrow, and others, until four o'clock, when

Mr. Bates suggested the propriety of proceeding to business. Seven months of the session, said he, are gone. We have before us, eight folio pages of public and private bills to be acted upon. It was time to economize time, he thought, if we could economize it in no other way.

Mr. Smith's amendment was rejected; and that in behalf of the Mississippi Judge also; and the question then being upon the third reading of the bill, it was rejected—16 to 21—the democrats all voting for the dismission of the case.

Character of the Koon Skin Kongress—*by a Whig.*—The Boston Courier, edited by the veteran *Buckingham*, as *true* a whig as ever lived, thunders forth in the following fashion:

"That the *general* and *universal* opinion of the people of this nation, is in direct opposition to that of the Intelligencer, we think, is too palpable to need illustration. There never was a body of men collected together for purposes of legislation, in any country under heaven, which had so little claim to respect and courtesy, and which, from the gross misconduct of a majority of its members, so entirely forfeited all *right* to the confidence of the people. That the present Congress is a "laborious" body we freely admit. It has labored hard to prevent the adoption of any measure to replenish an exhausted Treasury, or to restore the impaired credit of the Government. It has labored hard to defeat and has hitherto been successful in defeating all measures for the protection or promotion of domestic industry, agriculture, mechanic arts, commerce and manufactures. It has labored successfully, as far as it has gone, in destroying the navy and depriving the country of its small means of defence against foreign aggression. It has spent about seven months in disgraceful wrangling and vituperation—in crimination and recrimination—in mutual ebullitions of wrath and resentment against former administrations, as well as the present—in horse-racing, cock fighting, duelling, defending swindlers and counterfeiters, and lecturing on temperance!"

The Courier also says—

"No reliance can be placed on the integrity of Congress; in fact no such attribute belongs to it. The fools who have recently loaned their money to keep the duelists, blacklegs, and demagogues from starving, may possibly be induced to extend their charity to the secretary of the treasury once more, and thus prolong the official existence of the Government; but the people, the working classes, the enterprising and industrious people, are sick of the miserable policy which pervades every branch of the government. If the members of Congress will adjourn and go home, they will be entitled to the thanks of their constituents, and confer a favor on the country, of greater value than any that they have wit to conceive and virtue to execute while assembled in Washington."

A Land of Darkness.—The Hon. Henry A. Wise in one of his recent speeches in Congres, actually boasted that the people of his district would not let a newspaper be established in it; and that they were right. On examining his district according to the late census, we find that of a population of about 53,000 persons, only about 8000 of those over 20 years can either read or write. And this is the Mr. Wise who wants to have the compensation of Members of Congress increased to $16 per day, and to be placed in such respectable standing as to be above the influence of the Jack Cades, alias, common people, or working men. We care nothing for Mr. Wise's sentiments as to *party* politics, but we have usually considered it inadmissible that any but a most ignorant and benighted community, could elect such a man to the station he now occupies.

THE EXPOSITION.

☞The following are the President's reasons for approving the Apportionment Bill, lodged on the State Department and called for by the House—

"In approving this bill, I feel it due to myself to say, as well that my motives for signing it may rightfully understood, as that my opinions may not be liable to be misconstrued, or quoted hereafter erroneously, as a precedent, that I have not proceeded so much upon a clear *and decided opinion of my own*, respecting the constitutionality or policy of the entire act, as from respect to the declared will of the two Houses of Congress.

"In yielding my doubts to the matured opinion of Congress, I have followed the advice of the first Secretary of State to the first President of the United States, and the example set by that illustrious citizen, upon a memorable occasion.

"When I was a member of either House of Congress, I acted under the conviction that to doubt the constitutionality of a law, was sufficient to induce me to give my vote against it; but I have not been able to bring myself to believe that a *doubtful opinion* of the Chief Magistrate ought to outweigh the solemnly pronounced will of the Representatives of the people and the States.

"One of the prominent features of the bill is that which purports to the mandatory on the States to form districts for the choice of Representatives to Congress in single districts. That Congress has power by law to alter State regulations, respecting the manner of holding elections for representatives is clear; but its power to command the States to make new regulations, or alter their existing regulations, is the question upon which I have felt many and strong doubts. I have yielded those doubts, however, to the opinion of the Legislature, giving effect to their enactment as far as depends upon my approbation, and leaving questions which may arise hereafter, if unhappily any such should arise, to be settled by full consideration of the several provisions of the constitution and the laws, and the authority of each House to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

"Similar considerations have operated with me in regard to the representation of fractions above a moiety of the representative number, and where said moiety exceeds thirty thousand; a question on which a diversity of opinion has existed from the foundation of the Government. The provision recommends itself from its nearer approximation to equality than would be found in the application of a common and simple division to the entire population of each State, and corrects, in a great degree, those inequalities which are destined at the return of each succeeding census, so greatly to augment.

"In approving the bill, I flatter myself that a disposition will be perceived on my part, to concede to the opinions of Congress in a matter which may conduce to the good of the country, and the stability of its institutions, upon which my opinion is not clear and decided. But it seemed to me due to the respectability of opinion against the constitutionality of the bill, as well as the real difficulties of the subject, which no one feels more sensibly than I do, that the reasons which have determined me should be left on record.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 25th, 1842.

Rhode Island.—The brutal and shocking tragedy of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" and the "Jersey Prison Ship" are having another "Act" affixed to them by the charter authorities of Rhode Island. The history of these outrages is condensed by the New York Plebeian, as follows:—*Cin. Times.*

"The prisons are crowded. Cells of eight feet square beneath the surface of the earth, are tenanted by sixteen prisoners to each cell. There is a small aperture for air and light in the doors of each of these dungeons. The only parallel we know of in history to this, is that of the celebrated black hole of Calcutta. About six hundred persons are thus incarcerated.

"The property of these captives has been seized on and confiscated, and furniture and necessaries have been taken away from families in their way. And where wives or mothers tried to retain their money, the savings of economy, they have been forcibly prevented, and the money taken from them. The Charterist Government seeks in this way, by seizures and confiscations, to indemnify itself for the cost of putting down the suffrage party.

"Freedom of speech is dumb in Rhode Island, for it is terror struck. Freedom of the press is annihilated by a political supervisorship. The editor who writes for the truth and the right is put in prison, and his press is put under the charge of one of the chartists dynasty. Every means are taken to prevent any of the dark deeds now being done, from being made known in any of the adjacent States. In short there is no press in Rhode Island that dares to promulgate the truth as regards the Government."

"Sentences, not trials, are rapidly progressing. Carter has been sentenced to eleven years confinement in the State prison. Every word or deed against the Government is treason, working confiscation of property, and imprisonment of person. Numerous individuals have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and their persons treated with indignity."

There is now no voice of the people, or prerogative of the Executive, to restrain the oligarchy. "Order reigns in Warsaw."

THE HUMBUGGED STATES.

A few of the States have made provision, by law, for receiving the dividends of the land revenue on the 1st day of July, instant; and as the day is passed by, we may look hourly for their receivers general to arrive in the metropolis of the Union, preparing with secure conveyances to transport their precious loads to the State Treasuries. These States, and their receivers general are all humbugged. There is no money here for them, and there will be none. We have shown, heretofore, that the sum total for distribution, on paper, is the miserable pittance of $150,000; the dividend to which the States would be entitled, would be a disgrace to a beggar's wallet. But even that is not here. The wants of the Government have consumed it; the attempt to borrow it in N. York has failed; the present rate of the tariff will not produce it; and the agent to borrow it in Europe has not reached his point of destination. The States, then, which have been soft enough to make provision, by law, to receive their dividends, are humbugged! They are made ridiculous. Their agents come here for money, and they go back with a flea in the ear. They are fooled. If it had been the first of April, instead of the 1st day of July, the joke would not have been so unreasonable. As it is, we take it that the 1st of July must supercede the 1st of April in the grand calender of Whiggish humbuggery.—*Globe.*

The Guillotine—A Scene in Congress.—The following colloquy took place in the House of Representatives on the 30th ult., pending the discussion of the Veto Message, between Mr. Weller, a member of Congress from Ohio, and Mr. Granger, from New York, who was appointed Post Master General by Gen. Harrison:—*Chil. Advertiser.*

Mr. Weller—"Will Mr. Granger tell us how many victims were guillotined whilst he had charge of the Post Office Department!"

Mr. Granger.—"I will answer that question. The number was SEVENTEEN HUNDRED."

Mr. Weller.—"Yes! Seventeen hundred individuals turned out of office during the short career of the gentleman; and had he remained in office two weeks longer——"

Mr. Granger.—"I will also give the gentleman information on this head. Had I remained two weeks more, THREE THOUSAND would have been added to the list; making FOUR THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED in all."

State Bank of Illinois.—A writer in the St. Louis Republican represents that the liabilities of State Bank of Illinois are now reduced to $1,700,000. To pay this she has nominally about $5,500,000 assets; and the writer makes an estimate to show that her bills, notes, real estate and specie are now worth in specie, more than $2,000,000. The writer thinks the bank is playing the game of keeping her paper as worthless as possible, that it may be bought up for the benefit of the stockholders. The editor of the Republican estimates that the N. York house, Nevens & Townsend, (large stockholders we suppose,) has been buying up her paper; and he supposes that the plan is to compel the bank's debtors to settle in specie as soon as her circulation can be bought up. The editor recommends the holders of her notes to institute a suit against her instead of sacrificing them. He says that the impression is very common that the bank of Shwneetown is playing the same dishonest game.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 5th inst. The distress in many parts of England, had considerably increased—and a great number of persons were out of employ. Cotton had declined about ½d. The flour and wheat markets were very dull. Money continued easy for commercial purposes, at 4 per cent. with but little demand.

The attempted assassination of the Queen.—The trial of the youth, John Francis, for high treason in shooting at the Queen, took place on Friday, the 17th ult., in the Central Criminal Court, London. He was found guilty on the second and third counts of the indictment, charging him with having fired a pistol loaded with some destructive substance, at her Majesty, the jury having a doubt that it contained a bullet, but believing that it was loaded with something else besides wadding and powder. The prisoner, who was dreadfully affected, was sentenced in the usual form, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

The whole of Lord Ashburton's homestead, situated at Clapham, a romantic village, about two miles distant from Bedford, together with twelve houses in the village, were recently totally destroyed by fire.

The Leipsic Gazette says, that a plot against the Emperor of Russia has been discovered and suppressed, the Senate of St. Petersburgh having joined in the conspiracy, which was provoked by the late attempts to emancipate the peasantry.

Riots of a very serious character have occurred at Cork, Limerick, Ennis, and other places, in consequence of the high price of potatoes and other articles of food. At Ennis, the police were forced to fire on the mob; two or three lives were lost, and several persons were wounded.

At Wigan the hand-loom weavers, who are in the most appalling state of destitution, have gone 600 in a group to the poor houses, demanding shelter, and shouting 'Food or Death.' Two companies of the rifles were at last compelled to disperse the unhappy beings.

The following condition of the township of Leeds is most awful and heart rending:

			Weekly income
East Ward	2,179	persons, with a rate per head of	$1¼
South "	363	" "	$1
North "	1,420	" "	1s. 6¾
West "	802	" "	1s. 5½
North-east	3,137	" "	$¾
Mill Hill	173	" "	$¾
North-west	889	" "	$¾

The average of the whole being under one shilling a week for each person.

Alarming State of the Manufacturing Districts:—Haslington, June 8th.—This part of the country is in a deplorable state, for hundreds and thousands have neither work nor meat. They are daily begging in our streets, twenty or thirty together, crying for bread. Meetings are held every Sunday on the neighboring hills, attended by thousands of poor, haggard, hungry people, wishing for any change, even though should it be death. On Sunday last, a meeting was held on the hill, near Accrington, and the persons present, it is said, covered an area of 4420 square yards of ground, so that calculating six to the square yard, there must have been 26,000 persons present. The speakers, ten in number, were violent, advising their hearers never to petition to Parliament again, but be determined to have redress of grievances immediately. Resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The people say they are determined to have their just rights or die in the attempt, and say they will neither support delegates nor conventions, for present relief they want, and present relief they will have before another winter makes its appearance. They say they might as well die by the sword as by hunger.

Emigration to America.—Whole villages, including the rich as well as the poor, are emigrating—says a letter from Mentz—from Germany to North America. Three of those in Upper Hesse have within these few months, been entire y abandoned, and several in Rhenish Prussia are preparing to follow the example. A short time ago the whole population of one of these villages passed through Mentz, on its way to America, accompanied by its pastor and its schoolmaster.

Newton Wigney, M. P., one of the partners in Wigney's Bank, which lately failed for a large amount at Brighton, attempted to secrete much valuable property, which has been discovered. Upon his examination, he confessed that the bank had not struck a regular balance for years, and had long been insolvent. Besides India rubber and potato-sugar speculations, he had been *in* to American lands, probably the down-east humbug. Upon the surrender of all his remaining effects, together with Mrs. W.'s jewelry, he is allowed to become bankrupt.

The Horse Attila.—Col. Ansen has, it is said, won by the Derby, £22,000; Lord Chesterfield, £12,000. The horse Attila, the winner, was taken by Colonel Anson in exchange for a doubtful debt of £120 or £140. His first winning was £3,000, his second, £8,000; so that in all he has returned the lucky possessor £33,000.

The four Judges of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench are equally divided on the question as to the legality or illegality of mixed Presbyterian marriages; but one of them, Mr. Justice Berrin, has given way, *pro forma* in order that an appeal may be made to the House of Lords.

At the Cheltenham sessions, George Jacob Holyoake, lecturer on socialism and home colonization, was held to bail himself in £100 and two sureties of £50, for denying, in one of the lectures, the existence of a God.

On the 20th April, the town of Koseger, in Esclavonia, was totally destroyed by fire; 179 houses, more than 500 barns, and many of the inhabitants became the prey of the devouring element.

A letter from Seville states that the distress of the nuns in that place is so great that, in order to keep them from starving, a benefit has been given for them at the theatre.

An immense fossile elephant, or mammoth, at a depth of twenty feet below the surface, has just been discovered, in the Wealden formation of the Marden-hill, at Maidenstone, during the excavation of the cutting for the South-eastern Railway.

Lord Congleton (formerly Sir Henry Parnell) put a period to his existence on Wednesday morning, the 18th inst. at his residence, in Cadogan place, London, by hanging himself with a handkerchief.

Queen Christina, of Spain, it is said, has become the purchaser of Malmaison, the favorite residence of the Empress Josephine.

General Bustamente, ex-President of Mexico, was among the presentations at the Queen's drawing room, June 10.

Up to the 31st of May the amount of contributions for the sufferers at Hamburg was about £1,043,000.

Shawneetown Bank—Something Suspicious.—The Democratic Organ, published at that place, says:—

It seems that there have been recently large transfers of stock in the bank of Illinois to certain companies of St. Louis. Why these men should be purchasing stock at par value and substituting their notes in the place of those of the original holders, at a time when the stock is so much reduced in value, has created some enquiry. And what makes the facts more interesting is that some of the principal men of the Bank have taken a lively concern in the transaction. The best opinion seems to be that these men anticipate a speedy end to the Bank, and hope by getting possession of the principal interests of the Bank to be able to purchase State Bonds at a reduced price—separate the State from the Bank and pay her in bonds—proceed to collect the debts of the Bank, and realize in the end a splendid speculation. Whether the scheme shall prove successful we know not. But while we look upon it as ominous of the approaching dissolution of the Bank, we are shocked at the manner in which they hope to consummate the plan. Base and unprincipled as it may seem, they even talk of buying State Bonds with the specie on hand. And whence comes this specie? It is well known that not a dollar of private stock is now paid in, but the State has paid here. Is it the State's money? The small remnant left out of $1,000,000, by mismanagement?

☞They will have it that Mr. Clay is a loco foco former. He is certainly very early in the field.—*Boston Post.*

CANDIDATES--August Election.

For Representatives.

William J. Brown, | Thomas Johnson.

For Associate Judge.

Daniel R. Smith, | Alexander Wilson,
James Armstrong (for re-election),
Adam Wright (for re-election).

For County Clerk.

Henry Brady, | Robert B. Duncan.
William Moore.

For County Commissioner—2d District.

John McFall, | Matthew Little.

For School Commissioner.

Elias N. Shimer, | J. L. Mothershead.

For Sheriff.

Banner Lawhead, | Joseph T. Duvall,
Corson Vickers, | Andrew Loudon,
James M. Smith, | Andrew Smith.
Thomas N. Thomas,

For Coroner.

Samuel McCurdy, of Franklin Township.

☞We are requested to announce MATTHEW LITTLE as a candidate for County Commissioner.

We are requested to announce Samuel Jennison as a candidate for the State Senate, for the district composed of the counties of Boone and Hamilton.

WILLIAM J. BROWN,

A Candidate for Representative, will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places:

At the place of holding Elections in Decatur township, on Wednesday the 20th.

At Marr's School House, Perry township, on Thursday the 21st.

At Bethel, Friday the 22d.

At Cumberland, Saturday the 23d.

At Cross Roads, near D. Hoss, Lawrence township, Wednesday the 27th.

At Brubaker's Mill, Thursday the 28th.

At Broad Ripple, Friday the 29th.

At the Upper Market House, in Indianapolis, on Saturday the 30th.

On each day to commence at 2 o'clock. Other Candidates are invited to attend.

THE MARKETS.

The Louisville Sun of the 4th inst. says:—

"Business is decidedly improving. Whenever the different branches of the Bank of Indiana, make arrangements to settle balances with the Banks in this place, their money will be received upon deposite, and the trade driven from Louisville to Cincinnati during the suspension, brought back again. The arrangement would be eventually advantageous. Until it is done, however, our banks cannot be justified in receiving Indiana money. Ours has been decidedly the "better currency." We hope to see it equalized."

Louisville Market, July 9.—Bacon, hog round, 2¾ to 3¾ cents; hams 4. Flour, from new wheat, very fine, $3 75 to $4 25; old $4 to $4 25; demand limited. New Wheat sells readily at 50 cents per bushel. Oats 15 a 16. Corn 20 a 25. Lard 5 a 6, in demand. Whiskey 15, demand limited.

Baltimore, July 7.—306 heads beef Cattle were offered yesterday and 150 sold at prices ranging from $4 a 5 50; about 50 head were driven north. Howard street Flour at $6, very little in market; City Mills is also about $6, sales of Susquehanna were made at $5 87½. Nothing doing in grain.

Buffalo, July 4th.—Business men are of opinion that money is now more abundant than a year ago. Wheat remains firm at $1 12½, considerable quantities are arriving daily—we mean that to be the price for first quality. Flour has been sold last week for $5¼ yet it is quoted and commands something more.

The President has appointed Wm. Robinson, Jr., of Pittsburgh, to proceed to Europe, in charge of the negotiation of the twelve million loan. The Phil. Evening Journal, a federal paper, says that Robinson is one of those who were concerned in procuring, by bribery, the recharter of the United States Bank in 1836, and that his appointment is so responsible and delicate a trust, is a subject of universal censure in Philadelphia.

PROSPECTUS
TO THE NEW VOLUME OF
THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE
AND
Democratic Review.

VOLUME XI., commencing July, 1842.—John L. O'Sullivan, *Editor.* By an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about

SEVENTY FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named:

BANCROFT,	A. H. EVERETT,
J. F. COOPER,	BROWNSON,
AMOS KENDALL,	CAMPBELL,
WHITTIER,	J. L. STEPHENS,
SEDGWICK,	TILDEN,
GILPIN,	TASISTRO,
BUTLER,	EAMES,
PARKE GODWIN,	BRYANT,
HAWTHORNE,	CASS,
DAVEZAC,	C. J. INGERSOLL,
PAULDING,	MISS SEDGWICK.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been commended by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year, in their relative place with the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages. It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence, and that it has been agreed under the circumstances, that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for all he delivers, as the history of views they may contain, as though appearing in the original work, which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of ex-President Andrew Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in the finest style of engraving by J. L. Dick of Philadelphia, are those of—

Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky,
Hon. Silas Wright, of New York,
" James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania,
" John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina,
" T. H. Benton, of Missouri,
" R. J. Walker, of Mississippi,
" Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts,
" C. C. Cambreleng, of New York,
" Governor Dorr, of Rhode Island,
" Polk, of Pennsylvania.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries, or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of procuring portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above Magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first day of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington. It will also be