

## THE DEAD MONSTER.

The U. S. Bank building in Chesnut street is advertised to be sold by the Sheriff of Philadelphia. It is a splendid marble structure, and should be bought by the Government. Indeed we are puzzled to imagine where bidders are to be obtained for such a costly edifice. Closed as it is at present for the ordinary purpose of business, it has a melancholy aspect. Converted into a Custom House, the effect would be beneficial, not only to our merchant, but to the immediate neighborhood and the public at large. The fact is, even those who have suffered most by the explosion of the monster, are anxious to forget and get rid of all associations connected with its past history.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

The time was when a journal of the Inquirer's school would have thought it 'flat burglary' at least to speak thus disrespectfully of the great regulator of currency and cotton; but now even whiggery, once so devoted to 'the monster,' can afford to give a kick to the prostrate Juggernaut, and to utter a wish that its past conduct, so lauded and admired at the moment of action were buried in oblivion. We must, however, object to this—make what you will of the building—a custom House; an Opera House, a town Hall, any thing—but its 'past history' must not and cannot be so easily effaced from the minds of men and if we had our way, inscriptions should be carved deep into its marble walls, to record in indelible characters the iniquities of its existence. From first to last, the course of the United States bank furnishes a lesson which should never be forgotten. Men should reflect upon it—ponder over it, that for the future they may not again become the easy victims of purse proud arrogance and unprincipled pretensions. There should be no forgetting in the case. It is wholesome to remember that this is the institution which undertook to war upon the government of the people's choice—to overthrow Presidents and to corrupt Congress—to whip the timid into its ranks by panics and pressures, and to seduce the courageous by bribes and bounties—an institution which subsidized the press, overran the country with its hireling orators, and poured forth the money of its stockholders like water, in the vain effort to buy that which could not be obtained by reason and argument. It was this bank which in the last moments of its national existence, boldly barred its doors against Congressional investigation, that the names of its bribed myrmidons might remain unknown and then turned its corrupting influence upon the State Legislature to obtain a new lease of life which its debaucheries had left it without sufficient stamina to sustain. Reeling and staggering under the weight of its accumulated sins, it tottered on from year to year, and at last came crashing to the ground, a helpless wreck, almost before the ink was dry which hoisted of its undiminished energy and inexhaustible resources.

These things are not to be forgotten, and to fix such experiences firmly in the mind some competent hand should sketch in plain language the leading points in the history of the Bank, so that every citizen may be enabled to keep his recollections clear and distinct. A connected narrative is wanted of the great panic movements, of the revolutions 'blooded as yet,' of the proscriptions and persecutions, the bribes and corruptions, the speculations, peculations and adulterations, which distinguished the career of the now fallen managers of this iniquitous corporation. We should never forget either that the United States bank and its influences contributed more largely to the present deplorable state morals than any other cause—that it set the example of buying legislators; like cattle at the shambles, and would have made the ballot box a purchasable commodity. But we have neither time nor space to recapitulate the reasons why the history of the U. States bank should not be suffered to escape into oblivion—nor is it necessary. Every one remembers enough of the events of the last twelve years to be convinced that they are too important, and lessons of too valuable to be suffered to pass away without leaving strong impressions upon the minds of all.

*Peninsularian.*

**Cincinnati Money Affairs.**—The Gazette of the 17th has the following: "We understand that the Lafayette Bank of this city, yesterday came to the determination to pay out her own paper or specie upon all demands, and to receive hereafter on the notes of our city banks or specie in payment or on deposit. This is right. It is the only kind of resumption which can do any good, discount good business paper at short dates to the extent of their incomes and we shall have a sound circulation once more, and a deal of capital now dormant will be brought into active use."

**Business at Pittsburg.**—The Gazette of last Thursday morning says that a considerable falling off in the amount sent, up to the 1st of June exceeds that of last year eleven hundred tons, while the amount of goods coming west, has, up to the same time has been much less than last year. This is a healthy indication.

The Cincinnati Republican states that one cultivator of strawberries in the vicinity of that city has sent to market during the present season, from two acres of ground, four hundred bushels of this delightful fruit, which paid him eight hundred dollars.

**A young Lady in a Trance.**—A young lady in this city during regular periods every day for some time past, has been in a trance when restored to earthly consciousness; has related many marvellous stories of what she had heard and seen in the world of spirits. On Saturday, young lady, who is rather skeptical about special supernatural agency in the affairs of men, at the urgent request of a pious friend, went to see Miss D.—when she awoke from the trance, for the purpose of having her doubts removed. Miss D. lay on a bed apparently lifeless, and several physicians and a clergyman of the Methodist persuasion were in attendance. About the usual time she awoke, and appeared perfectly collected. The skeptical young lady was introduced to her, and asked her the following questions:—'Where have you been?' 'To Heaven.' 'What kind of a looking place is it?' 'One eternal day.' 'Did you see God?' 'Yes.' 'What kind of a looking being is he?' 'I cannot describe him, he was so glorious.' [Here the clergyman raised his eyes to the ceiling, and waving his hand, in a deep tremulous voice said. Seek to know no more!—Heaven will not be trifled with!'] The lady however after a momentary pause, resumed her inquiries.—'Who did you see here besides God?' 'Myriads of angels and spirits of saints.' 'Yes; they asked me, if I was fond of music, and I told them I was well said they, you shall have plenty of it here but you must first go back and come to us through the grave. They then took me to the grave, but I did not feel frightened, and they told me I must now go back and I began to cry bitterly. 'Did you see any person there whom you knew to be wicked while on the earth?' [Here she faltered a little.] 'I do not recollect; but I think not.' 'What did they say to you when they sent you back?' 'They told me that they would call again for me at twelve o'clock, and then they would tell me when I was to come home; I hope they will let me live to tell all that I have seen.' The dialogue was bro't to a close by the interference of the clergyman, who appeared deeply interested.

At twelve o'clock, she again fell into a trance, from which she had not awoke at last account. She experienced religion a few weeks since was baptised and admitted as a member of the church. She is said to be very pious.—*Boston Post.*

## A SAILOR'S LETTER

A good one is told by an English paper of an old lady who had received a letter from her son, a sailor and on board a merchantman, which run thus—'I have been driven into the Bay of Fundi by a pampose right in our teeth. It blowed great guns and carried away the bowsprit—a heavy sea washed overboard the pinnacle and companion; the captain lost his quadrant, and couldn't keep an observation for fifteen days: at last we arrived safe at Halifax.'

The old woman, who could not herself read, got a neighbor to repeat it to her three or four times, until she thought she had got it by heart. She then sailed out to tell the story. 'Oh my poor son!' 'Why what's the matter, mother—I hope no mischief!' 'Oh thank God, he's safe—but he has been driven into the Bay of Firmament by a bamboozle right in the teeth—it blowed great guns, and they carried away the pulpit—a heavy sea washed overboard the pinnacle of the tabernacle—the captain lost his conjurion; and could get any salvation for fifteen days—at last they arrived safe at Hallelujah.' 'Ja blees us! what a wonder they wasn't beat to atoms! Well I wouldn't be a sailor.'

**A Brave Irishman.**—An Irishman who was a soldier of the Revolution was suddenly stopped near Boston by a party; during a dark night—a horseman's pistol was presented to his breast, and he was asked to which side he belonged. The supposition that it might be a British party, rendered his situation extremely critical. He replied—

'I think it would be more in the way of civility; just to drop a hint which side you are pleased to favor.'

'No,' hastily said the first speaker—'declare your sentiments or die!'

'Then I will not die with a lie in my mouth. American to extremity! Do your worst you spalpeen!'

The officer replied, we are your friends—and I rejoice to meet with a man so faithful to the cause of his country.'

At the late term of the Mississippi Circuit Court, at Natchez, a friendless foreigner in the utmost destitution, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, for stealing a basket of coal. The amount of the evidence, it is said, was, that on a severe winter night, while suffering from cold, he took some coals from the premises on which he was temporarily residing, to build a fire for the purpose of protecting himself from the severity of the weather. If this offender is deserving of two years' punishment, how much ought those receive who have stolen thousands and reduced widows and orphans to poverty.

We learn from the Uniontown, (Pa.) Democrat, that Samuel Gray, indicted for the murder of his son-in-law in November last, has been tried, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for nine years.

## INDIANS WARS.

By advices recently received at the War Department, grounds are furnished for serious apprehension that an Indian outbreak will occur near Council Bluffs, between the Sioux on the one part and that portions of the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawotamies in that vicinity, on the other part. The Secretary of War was induced by rumors to the same effect, to send a company of dragoons to Council Bluffs, to protect the Indians there, and prevent the apprehended outbreak. The communications now received give the matter a more determined aspect than it heretofore wore. The Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawotamies have written a letter, under date of the 7th of May, to unite in resisting the Sioux. The letter represents to be assembled, preparatory to a hostile irruption into the country of the united band, and that they have sent runners among the Sioux villages on the St. Peter's for reinforcements so as to be in strength sufficient to insure success. The Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawotamies inform the Delawares that they have one hundred men on the borders of their land on the lookout for the Sioux, and call for assistance in the vigorous defence they intend to make. This letter was handed by a Delaware to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, and sent by him to the Indian Agent who has charge of the Delawares, through whom it reached the Indian office. Strong hopes are entertained that a meeting of the hostile parties will be prevented. But the Sioux are turbulent, restless, and diligent in war. The Madisonian says that in this instance measures have been taken which, it is hoped, will effect the desired object. We heartily join in this hope.

## THE WHITE SLAVE OF ENGLAND.

Under this title, some of the English papers give frightful accounts of the condition of the laboring classes, and especially of those engaged in working in mines. A gentleman named Binney lately visited Lancashire, distinguished himself as a worrying miner, and in that character was enabled to walk about the pit, and make his observation without suspicion or interference on the part of the overlookers or other persons interested in suppressing the truth. The shaft by which he descended was about 200 yards in depth, and upon reaching the bottom he traversed the wagon way for 500 or 600 yards to the boards or bays, down which the coals were being carried in tubs. Here found about 30 boys and girls employed—their ages varying from 10 years to 19 or 20, and upwards. It was at first difficult to distinguish the sexes in this party; as both, when attired for work, are clothed in a miner's rough frock and trousers, and it was only by the exposure of the upper part of their persons of which no care is taken to conceal, that he was enabled to tell the females from the males around him—it is to be observed that in deep cuttings, were the atmosphere of the mine is usually hot, the men in this part of the kingdom, as well as in the pits of Somersetshire, work in a state of nudity, with the exception of a slight bandage round the waist, or occasionally a loose pair of trousers.

This is indeed frightful, but some of the additional details are so shocking as to be unfit for publication.

The Mills Point Herald gives an account of a most brutal outrage committed near Yorkville, Tenn. Three negroes, supposed to be runaways, broke at the dead of night into the house of a widow lady who resided near Yorkville, killed her child a lad of about five years, violated her person, and after staying their brutal appetites, wounded her in several places, struck her over her head with a hatchet, and supposing her dead, fled. Most fortunately, however, the last blow, which they thought had taken effect, glanced off, her head being protected by her long tresses, which hung dishevelled down her neck. As soon as she recovered her senses, she succeeded, though dreadfully lacerated, to drag herself to a neighbor's house, where she related the horrid outrage committed upon her. The whole neighborhood was thrown into excitement, and hundreds of armed men were on Wednesday scouring the woods in search of these desperate ruffians. One of them was shot at in the Obion bottom, wounded and tracked by his blood for several miles, but succeeded in reaching a thick canebrake, where effectually escaped the grasp of his pursuers. According to last accounts the whole country was in arms and scouring the woods and bottoms with blood-hounds hoping to take the assassin negroes.

A case of suicide of an extraordinary character, occurred at New Orleans on the 13th inst. A Frenchman named Decelles, during the last yellow fever season, lost the wife of his bosom. From a naturally vivacious man, he became moody, low spirited, and refused to be comforted. The loss of his wife, was to him a loss of every thing dear on earth. On the day in question he took a pistol, and stretching himself on his wife's grave blew his brains out.

The man who murdered two lads, sons of Mr. Pettis, Windsor, Vermont, a few days since, has been found dead on the bank of the Connecticut river, near Weatherfield. It is supposed that he made an attempt to swim across the river to avoid detection, in which he failed, and was drowned.

## NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Intelligence from Houston to the 1st inst. has been received.

In consequence of the threatening aspect of the affairs between that country and Mexico, President Houston has ordered a special session of Congress.

We take the following items from the papers.

'The President has appointed Gen. M. Hunt acting Inspector General of the republic, with orders to organize the troops that are to be mustered into service. We understand the President intends to order out a certain portion of the troops of each county of the republic, with the exception of the counties of Bexar, Goliad, Refugio, San Patricio, and Travis. If volunteers sufficient should not enlist, a draft will be made. Harris county will be required to furnish 256 infantry, and the other counties in proportion to their population. These things indicate that a storm is gathering, that will soon burst into terrible reality upon the devoted fields of Mexico.

Flacco, a noted Lippan warrior has lately received a commission, or rather a note authorizing him to command a company of Lipans. He now considers himself a Texian captain, and is highly proud of his new office.

The armed brig Wharton arrived at Galveston on the 26th May. She cruised along the Mexican coast as far as Campeachy, and saw but one Mexican vessel, which she chased into Tuspan.

Judge Terrell, the Attorney General, has been sent to the East to concentrate the troops in that section.

The extra session of Congress doubtless has reference to the long talked of invasion of Mexico.'

The Picayune adds—'There were most important rumors in town last evening, in relation to movements in Texas, but we forbear publishing them until properly authenticated.'

**INDIAN TROUBLES.**—Murder in the Cherokee Nation.—We learn from Van Buren, (Ark.) that some difficulties had occurred between different parties in the Cherokee nation growing out of funds which separated the tribe a few years ago. A man named Foreman has been killed. It appears that a man named Stand Watie and his brother were at England's grocery when Mr. Foreman and some of his friends came in. Seeing a bottle standing on the counter, Mr. Foreman said, 'Whose liquor?' 'Mine,' replied Mr. Watie: help yourself, Foreman; and Watie filled their glasses. Foreman proposed the following, to be drunk by them as a toast!—'Here is to you and I may live forever. Stop, says Watie, I want some explanation first. It is currently reported and believed, that you murdered my brother and uncle, and assisted in murdering my cousin, old man Ridge, his son, and Boudinot, and that you are carrying arms to kill me.' 'Say it yourself,' said Foreman, with a significant toss of the head. Watie then threw a glass into Foreman's face, and Foreman struck Watie with a loaded whip. A scuffle ensued and Foreman stepped forward to pick up a board with which to strike Watie, when Watie drew his knife and stabbed him in the back. Foreman ran round the corner of the house, and Watie fired a pistol at him without effect. Foreman exclaimed, 'You have not done it yet!' but immediately after fell and expired.

Great excitement prevails on this subject in and out of the Nation, and many lives will be forfeited before it is finally settled. Foreman was much the larger man of the two and deserved to die long ago for his demon-like assassination of some of the best men that ever lived in the Cherokee Nation.

It is said that Foreman was one of the men who assisted in the assassination of old man Ridge, (the chief of the treaty party) his son, and Boudinot.

This affair happened in Benton county, about fifteen or twenty yards from the line, on Beatie's prairie. Springston, a friend of Foreman's who was shot in the same place is not yet dead.

**Massacres in Florida.**—A Tallahassee paper of the 9th inst. gives the following account of a shocking massacre that occurred on the Suwannee.

On Wednesday, 7th inst; about two o'clock in the afternoon a party of about forty Indians came upon the plantation of Capt. Robinson, near the Sandy Ford, on the Suwannee River. Capt. Robinson's three sons and a hired man were ploughing in the field. They were all simultaneously fired upon by Indians: three of the young men were shot dead, the other mortally wounded. Capt. Robinson, who was at some distance from the young men when he first saw the Indians and heard the report of their rifles, fled towards his house. When he approached it, he found another party of Indians already in the yard, and he saw his wife and daughter break from the house and endeavor to escape. Mrs. R. was shot, and fell wounded the daughter was pursued by an Indian who caught her throat, with his knife dragged her back to the house, and with her wounded mother she was thrust within doors, and the house fired. The living and the dead were consumed together.

Capt. Robinson rallied the neighbors, who soon after visited the spot. One of the young men who was shot in the field, was found still alive, though he did not long survive.

The Bill for the armed occupation of Florida, it is hoped will soon put an end to these massacres,

## REVENUE DISTRIBUTION.

The United States Gazette says that the demand enough for the Government expenses, to call for a high tariff, independent of any question of protection. The great demand we conceive to be a demand—a demand made by those who promised if successful in the last contest, reduce the expense of government to ten millions. If they had come with five millions of their promise, there would be no need of additional taxation.

The distribution of the proceeds of public lands is strenuously urged by the G. ette and the Pennsylvania democratic members are denounced for not voting for it. We imagine however, that the censure will weigh much with the people. The people of this State desire an economical government. They do not wish to pay taxes to the National Government, for the mere purpose of having a small portion of them paid back into the State Treasury. They know that they may as well pay them into the State Treasury in the first place, and indeed better, for that course will be less likely to introduce engines of corruption, and more likely to promote a rigid economy.

This project of relieving the distressed State, is less rational than that of Mr. Biddle for relieving those of individuals, by borrowing money in Europe to lend them, which so signally failed; for the whig project is merely to employ the United States tax gatherers to take the money out of the pockets of the states, on promise to apply it for their own benefit rather to return it to them after deducting expense, for them to employ it themselves as they might have done if it had never been taken from them. *Phil. Pennsylvanian.*

**From Rhode Island.**—Rumor of warlike proceedings are heard from this State. An extra from the Providence Journal, (Whig Chartist paper) states that Gov. Dorr means to meet his Legislature at Chepachet, on the 4th days of July, the day to which they adjourned and, meantime arms, munitions and military organization, appear to be aimed at by the insurgents.

This practical demonstration was given last week;

The powder-house of Dutee Greene was broken open some time between Friday evening and Monday afternoon; and forty-eight kegs of gunpowder, containing 1200 pounds were stolen therefrom. The building is of stone, with an iron door, said to be of very great strength. The door was fastened by strong locks, and massive bars and bolts. Four locks, were broken by the thieves.

**Further from Rhode Island.**—We perceive by the proceedings of the Chartist's Assembly, at Newport: Rhode Island published in the Providence Chronicle of Wednesday evening, that steps have been taken in the matter of an extension of suffrage. A select committee of two persons from each county in the State was appointed to consider the subject of suffrage and a Convention to form a Constitution.

The Chronicle also contains a letter from Woonsocket, which states that there was decided suffrage movements there Cannon passed through the village at night, and armed men are seen after night fall. The Chartist keep vigilant watch in every part of the State.

There have been several other attempts to take possession of cannon.

An attempt was also made to rescue Wetherby, who was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the expedition to Warren, which failed. Wetherby is now in Bristol jail in fault of \$1000 bail.

**Strange Incident.**—The Buffalo Commercial contains a notice of mysterious occurrence which is exciting no little attention there. It seems that some time last summer the death of a young lady was announced the notice being furnished by her father, a gentleman of great respectability. It has lately been made known that her life was insured in London for \$18,000. The Company refuses to pay the amount on the ground that they are not satisfied as to the mode of her death. They have sent agents to procure evidence, and from the testimony they have collected it appears that about the time of the alleged death a physician of that city was called to attend a young lady at the house of the gentleman alluded to; He did not think her dangerously sick gave her some medicine and knows nothing more of the matter. The Sexton did not see the corpse—nor did the officiating clergyman, as during the funeral ceremony the coffin remained closed. Doubts are expressed as to her being really dead and an examination of the grave is suggested. If she be dead the manner of her death would become a subject of investigation.

An affray recently took place in the Cherokee nation, in which Stand Watie, a Ridge man, killed James Foreman and another Indian. We have not heard the particulars. Parties are forming for revenge and unless a stop is put to it, more blood will flow. A detachment of troops from Fort Wayne were despatched to arrest these violent and lawless proceedings.

## HARVEST DRINK.

Mix with 5 gallons of good cold water half a gallon of molasses, one quarter of sugar and two ounces powdered ginger. This will make not only a very pleasant beverage, but one highly invigorating and healthful;