From the New Haven Columbian Register.

THE GREAT DISTURBER.

There are thousands of the business men of our country who are now satisfied, though they formerly thought otherwise, that the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, instead of being the 'regulator,' is the '*great disturber*' of the currency, and of all regular dealings. They were unwilling to believe that an institution whose first duty it was to lend its capital to the prudent dealer at six per cent should have become so entangled in its own speculations as to be compelled to borrow money at 18 and 21 per cent. But they cannot shut their eyes to the facts that are daily passing before them, and which the sales of post notes, as constantly reported in the New York, Boston and Philadelphia papers verify. If the evils of the post note system were confined to the United States bank they might be borne with: but the greatest difficulty is, that many of the other banks, all over the country, instead of aiding business people as they should with their loans, employ their funds in shaving the post note paper of the United States Bank. The mechanic, manufacturer or merchant who goes to their counter with a well endorsed note of a few hundred dollars, is told that he cannot be accommodated. The civil cashier, does not now, as formerly, tell the applicant that the deposites have been removed—or the specie circular issued—and that money never can be plenty till the Administration of the General Government is overthrown—because such excuses, would not at the present day be available with men of any party. The public have closely watched the dividends of these banks, and have discovered that while the people are cramped in their loans and are told that money never was so scarce—when, in short, the banks are 'doing nothing,' over their counters, many of them make larger dividends than they ever did before.—How is this? when according to the rules of old fashioned banking, the dividends or profits, should depend upon the prosperity of business, and the six per cent loans of those most active in business pursuits. But the career of the United States Bank solves this mystery. It has set an example, which has reversed the old system of lending money at six per cent. That institution, instead of lending to those who do business, has undertaken to trade and speculate on its own hook. And when it wishes to borrow money to carry its trading operations through, it offers to pay usurious interest, so far beyond the regular six per cent. borrowers, that other banks are tempted to withdraw their funds from the business community, and make loans at usurious rates, to the monopolizer—or in other words, they buy its post notes at the rates of eighteen and twenty-one per cent a year, and leave their old six per cent. customers to take care of themselves, as they can.

All our principal cities have been thus interfered with, by the 'great disturber.' The city of Boston has been till quite lately exempt, and was getting along in comparative prosperity; but a few days ago the 'great disturber' put its suckers in the midst of them, and all was at once thrown into confusion.—It was done in this way: An agent of the U. S. Bank appeared in Boston with $800,000 of post notes, at six, nine, and twelve months to run—which were in the market at the tempting offers of 18 per cent. or more discount. These offers were snapped at by the capitalists and banks—who advanced the cash to the agent, he quickly drew the specie from them, and carried it to the U. States Banking House at Philadelphia, where it was no doubt wanted to meet the pressing engagements of that institution. When the business people of Boston the next day applied as usual for bank accommodations, they were told there was a dreadful pressure in the money market" just then and they could on no terms be accommodated. The Bostonians now seem to have their eyes open to the game that has been played upon them. It took several other cities much longer to find it out; but we believe there are few among them now, who if they speak their real sentiments, will not say that the present embarrassments are more to be attributed to these disturbing movements, than to any other cause. How many of them would now, if they could, place the Treasury deposites of the United States upon the hazard of such movements? And how many of those formerly opposed, will now see the wisdom of the President's recommendation of an Independent Treasury, that has no connection with such gambling risks?

The policy of the United States Bank ever since 1837, if not before, has been to fix upon the country the greatest curse (next to war, pestilence, and famine,) an irredeemable paper currency—the better to help along its cotton speculations. Hence it held out to the last, against the resumption of specie payment. Hence it filled the country with spurious bills, payable by no one—'resurrection notes,' as they were called—the issues of the old bank, whose charter had expired. That paper was sold at a discount, and many of the other banks bought it up, just as they now buy post notes, instead of loaning money to regular customers. Compelled by an act of Congress to withdraw those 'resurrection notes,' and issue no more of them, the Bank has now substituted for them a species of paper still more depreciated, in the shape of post notes—a second cape again of Monsieur Tonson, more troublesome than the first.—And there will be no end to these visits, unless the people every where set their faces against them. When the post notes now in circulation become payable, they may be met by another swarm to take their places—and these by still another—and so on. Other banks, seeing how it works, may be induced to do the like. The country then, would become filled with an irredeemable paper currency. The United States Bank, if it intends to follow up this game, might as well suspend specie payments at once, as to do in this way by piecemeal; as well make the notes never payable, as payable at nine months, with repeated renewals of nine months, for ever after.

BANK KITES.—The Bostonians have lately had a requital for their adhesion to the U. S. Bank in its late resumption policy—Their money matters had been quiet, and they were going on easily, when the Bank of the United States put its sucker into their pond, in the shape of $800,090 of post notes. Mr. Frothingham, the late cashier of the Branch there and now the agent of the Bank, sold them very readily, for the mere sale did not disturb the market. But when he came to remit the proceeds South, the Boston Banks found themselves at once most dangerously in debt to other cities, and compelled at once to stop their discounts and put all means in requisition for their defence against this sudden and secret attack. The merchants were called on to pay every thing; and when they asked the Bank, as they had regularly done, for accommodations they were denied of course. The consequence was, that from a state of comparative ease, in three days the market was in an agony of pressure. The extreme pressure which New York merchants are compelled to endure, originate from the same bad policy. The utmost that the friends of the Bank are now liable to say in defence of its post notes is, that they are issued for the accommodation of persons in distress, and not, as they say to relieve the distress of the bank itself. But both in morals and sound financiering, the last reason is the only one that can be any justification of the Bank. To raise eight hundred thousand dollars for some personal friend, at the expense of such a revulsion as has been produced in the money market of Boston, is unwise, exceedingly unfair. The mischief immeasurably exceeds the benefit; and the benefit, what there is, goes to those who have mismanaged their own affairs, and ought to suffer the consequences, whereas the mischief falls upon those who have managed well and are entitled to fare well.

The policy of the Bank in drawing bills on England without funds there, and shipping specie to meet those bills at maturity, is put forth as a voluntary effort on the part of the Bank for the public good, because it is said to better that specie, if it must be shipped, should all go forward under one control.

In our judgment it would have been much better if things had taken their natural course. The fictitious drawing of the Bank was deceptive. It brought into the market exchange which the state of trade had not created, and by doing so depressed the price and made a seeming payment abroad, when in reality the indebtedness remained undiminished. Exchanges are the thermometer of trade. When they are left to their natural course, men know how to calculate; but if by any fiction, too high or too low a degree is marked, it is exceedingly dangerous. The Bank by its fictitious course brought down exchange below the specie shipping price. The Banks ceased to strengthen themselves, and the merchants were more liberal in their engagements. At the end of sixty days, every thing is thrown into panic by a sudden call for great sums in coin for exportation. The whole thing is in violation of the established workings of trade. Men lose their guides and know not what is before them. We have had quite too much of this quack regulating of commercial affairs. They would go much better if let alone. It is impossible for the Banks generally, under such circumstances to feel secure in the pursuit of their ordinary business. In the manner of making the last draft for specie here, there was too much reason to suspect that the object was to get a refusal of payment. It is customary, when large amounts of specie, are to be drawn from a Bank, to give some notice, that the specie may be prepared, and no useless inconvenience occasioned. But in this case, although there was no reason to doubt the ready payment of the drafts, they were presented late in the day, and as we understand accompanied with threats that unless instantly paid they would be protested. What possible use could the Bank have for such a protest?

The long continued fictitious operations of the U. S. Bank to raise money, have at last awakened an anxious enquiry on all hands for the cause. A Bank with thirty five millions of capital giving its note at six months for a single hundred dollars, to be sold in the street at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum discount; realized vast sums by drawing bills on Europe without funds there at the time of drawing, and yet having no money to loan here while these bills are running to maturity; so completely without means that it cannot help a customer to five thousand dollars except by giving him a post note running to maturity at a period much more distant than the maturity of the securites it receives;—Did ever a good merchant even, allow his notes to be sold in the market at usurious interest for two years. Was there ever but one end to such things, if long persisted in? It certainly is high time that the public insisted on knowing the cause of this most unusual and dangerous conduct. Whatever that cause may be, the sooner it is known, the better. We shall have no quiet in our money affairs while a mighty agent is abroad in the market, with power to borrow its creditors into debtors, and so reverse and upset the fair and proper action of commercial business.—*Journal of Commerce*

From the Indiana Democrat, Sept 7.

The Election.—It is idle for the Whigs to pretend to say that the late election in this State was no indication of the strength of the two political parties. In the first district fanaticism and not party issue decided the result. This district is as decided for the Administration as any district in the State. Mrs. Miller and the Rev. B. Stinson did more to defeat Mr Owen than any thing else. Mr Proffit has no popularity. His party hold him in as much contempt as we do. In the second district Mr. Ewing was elected as the Whig candidate by a convention. He was the incumbent, and the strongest and most able Whig in the district.—His opponent, J. W. Davis, was also selected by a convention. Both parties made every effort. The large majority of near 1400 in favor of Mr Davis, can be depended upon as the actual force of the Democratic party. In the third district Mr Graham, the Whig candidate, was the incumbent. His course was approved by his party, and he was selected by a convention as the most popular one on his side of the question. He is a venerable old man, one of the early pioneers, and one of the framers of the Constitution, and what argued still more for him was the fact that he had never been beaten. He had always succeeded. His private character was irreproachable, and nothing but his political doctrines defeated him. His opponent, Mr. Carr, succeeded by a majority of near 2000. No one can deny but what party and party alone decided the contest in that district.

In the fourth district the Whig candidate, G. H Dunn, is properly regarded as the most profound and able of his party. His defeat was thought impossible. The people decided, in the election of his opponent, Mr. Smith, against his political sentiments. In the fifth district Mr. Rariden is re-elected. His majority over the Democratic candidate, Mr. Thompson, is about nine hundred. J. McCarty was also a candidate; he received about as many Whig as he did Democratic votes. In Wayne county the Palladium says he received 200 Democratic votes. In other counties he took many votes from both candidates. It is fair to admit that the Whigs have about 900 majority in this district. In the sixth, W. W. Wick (Dem) is the successful candidate. The vote in each county is not a fair test of party strength. In Marion many Whigs voted for Judge Wick; in Hendricks, Bartholomew and Monroe, many Democrats supported Mr Herod. Though parties were not fairly pitted against each other in every county, still we can safely say that the majority Judge Wick received is not as large as the majority Mr. Van Buren will receive in 1840. In the seventh district Mr. Howard's majority is near 1900. His opponent, Mr. Evans, says in a published letter that he "*fell in a political revolution;*" that it was the strength of the Van Buren party that defeated him. This is evidently true. Mr Evans in confirmation of his opinion, says that in every county in which General Howard received majorities, the Democratic candidates for the Legislature were elected. This is also true. If the Congressional election is no test, why is it that the Democratic party have gained so much in the Legislature? Last year the Whigs had at least thirty majority on joint ballot—this year the Democrats have at least eighteen majority on joint ballot. A political revolution, as Mr. Evans would say, brought this about.

The Next House.—We have now the complete returns of members elected to the Legislature. In addition to the list published in our last, we have the returns from Dubois and Warrick. From Dubois, Mr Emmerson, (Dem.) and from Warrick, A. Frisbe (Dem.) is elected in place of Mr. Devine, (Whig.) From Pike we are not certain whether T. C. Stewart or Elijah Flint is elected. Both are Democrats, and both are reported elected by different papers. The House stands thus: Democrats 62, Whigs 38. Democratic majority 24. This is larger than we anticipated. Last year the Whig majority was about the same. Can any State show a gain like this, from a minority of 24 to a majority of 24.

A Desperate Fellow.—A rogue at the west has stolen a lot of newspaper accounts.—*Boston Post.*

The rascal deserves no mercy—he should be should be sentenced to collect them.

What consummate folly! Half a dozen brothers, four uncles, and a grey headed father trying to stop a young girl's getting married to the man she loves, and who loves her. Just as if rope ladders were out of date and all the horses in the world spavined!

From the N. Y. Commercial of the 20th.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

A few minutes after two o'clock we received our papers by the steam ship British Queen, Captain Roberts. To our attentive London and Liverpool correspondents we are indebted for London papers of the morning of September 2d.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The British parliament was prorogued by her majesty in person on the 17th of August. Her majesty entered the House of Lords, & the members of the other House of Parliament having been summoned made their appearance headed by the speaker below the bar, when, the royal assent having been given to the last act of the session, the Lord Chancellor presented a copy of the following speech to her Majesty, which she read, says the Globe, in her usual elegant and emphatic style.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

The public business having been brought to a close I have now to perform the satisfactory duty of releasing you from your long and laborious attendance in parliament.

I rejoice that a definitive treaty between Holland and Belgium, negotiated by the mediation of the five powers, has settled the differences between those two countries, and has secured the peace of Europe from dangers to which it had so long been exposed.

The same concord which brought these intricate questions to a peaceful termination prevails with regard to the affairs of the Levant. The five powers are alike determined to uphold the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire, and I trust that this union will ensure a satisfactory settlement of matters which are of the deepest importance to the whole of Europe.

It has afforded me the sincerest pleasure to have been able to assist in effecting a reconciliation between France and Mexico. Intent upon preserving for my subjects the blessings of peace, I am highly gratified when I can avail myself of an opportunity of removing misunderstandings between other powers.

I regret that the differences which led to the withdrawal of my minister from the court of Tehran have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted by the government of Persia.

I have observed with much approbation the attention which you have bestowed upon the internal state and condition of the country. I entirely concur in the measures which you have framed for the preservation of order the repression of crime, and better administration of justice in this metropolis, and I have given a cordial assent to the bills which you have presented to me for the establishment of a more efficient constabulary force in those towns which peculiarly required it, and for effecting the important object of generally extending and invigorating the civil power throughout the country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the zeal and readiness with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the year.

It has been wish satisfaction that I have given my assent to a reduction of the postage duties. I trust that the act which has passed on this subject will be a relief and encouragement to trade, and that by facilitating intercourse and correspondence, it will be productive of much social advantage and improvement. I have given directions that the preliminary step should be taken to give effect to the intention of Parliament, as soon as the inquiries and arrangements required for this purpose shall have been completed.

"My Lords and Gentlemen.

It is with great pain that I have found myself compelled to inforce the law against those who no longer concealed their design to resist by force the lawful authorities, and of subverting the institutions of the country.—The solemn proceedings of courts of justice, and the fearless administration of the law by all who are engaged in that duty, have checked the first attempts at insubordination; and I rely securely upon the good sense of my people and upon their attachment to the constitution, for the maintenance of law and order, which are as necessary for the protection of the poor as for the welfare of the wealthier classes of the community."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by her Majesty's command, said—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 24th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 24th day of October next."

Her Majesty, who appeared to be in the full enjoyment of health, then quitted the house, attended as on her entrance.

IMPORTANT FROM THE EAST.

The Morning Post of September 2d, contains the following important announciations from the

TURKISH EMBASSY.

Saturday Morning, 9th, 45m. A. M.

Sir—I am directed by our secretary to give you the following substance of a despatch received by a special courier from Paris, where it arrived by telegraph:—

"The French officer who was commissioned to claim the Turkish fleet, in the name of the five great Powers, has received a flat refusal from Mehemet Ali, unless all his exhorbitant demands are complied with, and the expenses he has been put to defrayed by the Sultan."

I have only to say that our worst anticipations are realized.—In haste, your most obedient servant,

P. XASSIMON, Inter.

The French and English fleets, according to advices from Trieste, of August 18th, were at anchor off the Dardanelles, and a number of English ships of the line were on their way to Tenedos, to reinforce Admiral Stopford's squadron, already consisting of ten ships of the line.

The head quarters of the Turkish army were still in Malatia, and those of the Egyptian at Marascon, where Ibrahim Pacha was at the latest dates.

Prince Metternich has been severely sick. Great solicitude was felt for his recovery, not only by the Court, but by the people of Vienna. He was convalescent on the 21st of August.

THE WAR IN CIRCASSIA.

It is stated from Constantinople, Aug. 7, that a severe battle had taken place in Circassia, in which the Russians, as usual, were victorious, but not without having paid dearly for their victory.

The Russians had lost a ship of the line, and two frigates, by a severe storm, on the coast of Circassia.

EAST INDIES.

Advices from Bombay are to the 1st of June and from Jukkar to the 13th of May. An expedition against Balooche fort had been attended with success. The fort was carried by storm, after a sharp engagement.—The Balooches had forty eight killed and forty six wounded. The Company's troops suffered but slightly.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4.—There is a decree of the Mexican Government ordering all foreign merchandise imported into Tampico after its date to be sequested and condemned, unless the skipper prove that he was ignorant of the existence of such decree at the date of the shipment—a decree which is at war with every principle of justice, and utterly incompatible with the comity which one nation ought to bear towards another.—It will be remembered that the French admiral excepted Tampico from the blockade to which the Mexican coast was subjected, because that place was in possession of Mexia and the Federal insurgents, with whom it was the policy of France to keep on good terms. To prevent Mexia from reaping the advantages which this exemption from the blockade was likely to bestow, the Mexican Government issued the decree alluded to above. In the mean time, a large amount of merchandise was carried into Tampico from New Orleans and other American ports, before the decree was notified in this country. When Mexia's party was defeated, the Federal insurrection suppressed, and Tampico restored, the sequestering decree was immediately carried into rigorous execution, and American property worth, we understand, a million of dollars, is threatened with confiscation.

We know not in what light Mr. Ellis, the American minister at Mexico, will regard this arbitrary proceeding; but it is unquestionably a hostile measure, which ought not, to be submitted to by the United States.—Some of the merchandise thus seized, altho' imported into Tampico in American vessels, belonged to citizens or subjects of foreign countries; and they will seek redress from their own Governments. But whatever is the *bona fide* property of American citizens, cannot be taken from them in this piratical manner without inducing our Government to adopt measures of retaliation.

At the time when those goods were carried into Tampico, Mexia and his party exercised *de facto* the supreme authority in that port. Their authority was obeyed by the inhabitants with as hearty good will as if it were permanent and unquestioned. In truth, at one period the star of Mexia seemed to be in the ascendant, and it was the opinion of many intelligent persons that he must succeed in overthrowing the Republic. Suppose Mexia, after the raising of the blockade, had announced his intention to seize all foreign merchandise imported into Vera Cruz after a certain date; and suppose (what at one time was not an improbable occurrence) he had afterwards obtained possession of the place—the execution of his denunciation would not be a particle more unjust towards foreign interests than the attempt of the Mexican Government to enforce their decree of January 8th, against American property which came into their hands under similar circumstances.—*Louisianian.*

The editor of the N. H. Argus says it's no joke to wake up in the morning and find a million or so of musquitoes roosting on his probocis. What is the length of his nose?

"Now Sam, if you don't stop licking that molasses, I'll tell the man.' 'By chalks—you tell the man, and I'll lick you and the lasses too.'

The grandiloquence of some men is often amusing. "Gentlemen," said a student, "it is extremely insalubrious to inhale the obnoxious effluvia which arises from the cadaverous carcase of a defunct horse."

On another occasion, when asked where he was walking, he replied, "merely perambulating miscellaneously through space.—Ex Paper.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

FLORIDA

We extract the following paragraphs from a letter just received from a friend, an officer of the army in Florida. The matter will interest our readers.

"ST. MARKS, Sept. 7, 1839.

"Many outbreaks have lately occurred among the Indians, both in Middle and East Florida. A party of sixteen United States soldiers of the 6th infantry, under the command of Serjeant Honite had quite an engagement with them near Fort Andrews. The reports will show that the Sergeant and one of his men were killed. The party behaved with great gallantry. Fort M'Clure has been attacked, one man wounded, and some horses killed. Two volunteers were killed near Fort Wheelock, not very distant from Fort King. A steamboat on the Suwanee was fired on, and one of the hands wounded. All these attacks took place about the same time, and no doubt by different war parties, showing a unity of purpose and determination of spirit to resist all efforts at removal. Sam Jones and Harney are again in correspondence. Sam disavows all knowledge of the Indians who massacred Dallam and others, and says he will punish them. All stuff. Sam has not yet put his foot on the land assigned the Indians by negociation with Chitto Tuskenuggee. If he had approved the treaty, and intended to abide by it, is it not reasonable to suppose that at some period during the sixty days, he would have visited the country? in which event he would have been near enough to the Calloosahatchee, to have prevented the murder of Harney's party.

A GOOD SIGN.

The New York Times, a Conservative print of the TALLMADGE type, in a late article, expresses great dissatisfaction with the city banks. This paracidal course of the Times can only be accounted for by supposing that its resources are cut off. The banks which sustained it, we may hope, have resolved to abandon politics, and take care of their true interests in the old rational successful way—by attending to their legitimate business. Wise commercial men begin to renounce speculating banks, whether in politics or commodities. The people in a body still more fearfully frown upon them. The banks perceive that they cannot exist in a state of war with the people; and of the fact that they repent and mean to reform, we think some indication is afforded, inasmuch as some of their organs of political warfare have turned their batteries against them.—If the MADISONIAN were to join the TIMES in hostilities upon the banks, the public would consider their redemption not impossible.—*Globe.*

Those women who are most loved by their own sex, are precisely such as are least sought by the other.

The best remedy for sea sickness is to stay on shore—for the gout, board with a printer.

David Paul Brown, Esq. of Philadelphia, is engaged in behalf of Joseph Cinquez and the other Africans taken on board the Amistad, and committed upon the alleged offences of piracy and murder.

'Hallo boy, ain't you got a daddy living?' 'No but my brothers have!' 'What's their names?' 'Why, the're both named Bill, except Sam, and his name's Bob! My name's Bo-ze, but they calls me Boozy for short.—Any thing more to ask?"

President Making.—The Cincinnati Post, a Whig paper, copies from the Nashville Banner a prospectus for a President, by which the editor makes it appear that his candidate is to have 184 electoral votes, 148 being necessary to a choice. The Evening Post adds the very sensible remark:—

"How easy it is to make Presidents—*on paper*!—We are apprehensive it is the only way in which the whigs ever will make one?"

HALTH OF THE SOUTHERN CITIES.—*New Orleans.*—Our news from this city is up to the 16th, the weekly report of the Charity Hospital ending Sep 14th shows in its list of 42 deaths in all, 24 from yellow fever all white persons. The deaths from fever throughout the city must average nearly 40 per day.

Mobile.—The fever is still increasing in this ill fated city and the mortality among the poorer classes is absolutely frightful.—The population is rapidly reducing by deaths, and by the constant departure of persons who can possibly leave the city.—Medical aid is solicited from the country and the neighboring cities. No reports are given in consequence of the difficulty, if not the impossibility of manking them up.

Augusta.—Our slips from the office of the Constitutionalist report officially the deaths from fever on Thursday Sep. 12th at noon for the 24 hours preceding, two in the city and one in the country. On Friday 13th in the same time, three in the city and one in country.—

Augusta.—In this city the fever is also increasing and the mortality is very great. On the 19th the Board reported 8 deaths from fever all white persons.

Natchez.—They have had several cases of yellow fever in this city. Four deaths are reported on the ninth.—Balt. Post.

NAVAL.—News by the Philip Hone, Captain Waterman from Valparaiso, reports the United States ship Falmouth as having left Valparaiso for Callao 13th June; also, the exploring squadron left about the 7th.—Fears were entertained for the safety of the United States schooner Sea Gull, (one of the vessels attached to the squadron,) she having parted company from the Flying Fish in a heavy gale off Cape Horn.