



E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CARLISLE, PA. Wednesday, December 21, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT HENRY CLAY, Subject to the decision of a National Convention DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLES. SPECIALLY "FOR THE PUBLIC BEY."

- OUR CREED. 1. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation. 2. An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry. 3. Restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto. 4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States. 5. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections. 6. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the term of the Presidential office to a single term.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.—HENRY CLAY.

THE LADIES OF St. John's Church in this borough, propose holding a Fair for the sale of Fancy Articles and Refreshments. It will commence to-morrow (Thursday) evening, in the County Hall, and continue during Friday. The proceeds to be applied to the erection of a Parsonage.

WE are authorized to state that a special meeting of the Carlisle Presbytery, will be held in the second Presbyterian Church in this borough, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, on business of interest and importance. Divine service may likewise be expected in this Church, this evening, to commence at 6 o'clock. The community in general are respectfully invited to attend.

V. D. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 104, South Third Street, Philadelphia, authorized to act as Agent, for procuring subscribers and advertisements for the "Herald and Expositor."

A list of Counterfeits and rates of discount on the Pennsylvania Banks and part of Maryland, will be found on the first page. It is carefully corrected from the last Philadelphia Exchange Register.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Attention is invited to the advertisements of the North American, and the Spring Garden Fire Insurance Companies of Philadelphia, both of which Dr. Joun J. Myers, is agent for Carlisle. There is nothing more important to property holders than Insurance—without it no man can feel secure in the possession of property. A few dollars thus judiciously invested may be the means of saving thousands.

Reports of the Secretaries. Having published our last the President's Message, we give this week "the accompanying documents" in a condensed form; their immensity length precluding their publication in extenso. The Reports of the Secretaries possess considerable interest, and the reading of them is necessary to a proper understanding of the condition of the government. And this government is one that the people ought to watch closely.

The Legislature. The Legislature of this State will meet on the first Tuesday in January ensuing, being the 3d day of the month. The Tuesday following, January 10th, is the day designated for the election of a United States Senator.

The third Monday of January, the 16th, is the day appointed for the election of the State Treasurer. We intend keeping our readers fully advised of all that transpires of a public nature this winter, both in Washington and Harrisburg. We shall probably have a special correspondent in the latter place, while the Congressional intelligence of each day will be given in a condensed form, as commenced last week.

Our neighbor Mr. Ely, as will be seen by his advertisements, is opening out a rich assortment in the Grocery line, and at prices very much reduced. See advertisements.

CLAY CLUB IN HARRISBURG.—A large Clay Club has been formed in Harrisburg. When shall we commence the organization of that Club in Cumberland county?

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.—The jury in the case of Milton J. Alexander, tried for the murder of Lougee, on Tuesday last, rendered a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter." The punishment for this crime is imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than two, nor more than six years. The court deferred passing sentence until Saturday. Strong exertions will be made to procure his pardon from the Governor.

Harrisburg is again infested with incendiaries. On Monday a week last a new building belonging to Mrs. Esby was discovered to be on fire, and was saved with great difficulty. Shortly after, a frame building in the rear of Mr. Anderson's Cabinet maker shop took fire and was entirely destroyed. Both fires are supposed to have been caused by incendiaries.

Gen. Jackson, in a letter to a friend, comes but decidedly against the Exchequer. He says, "I am, and ever have been opposed to Government Paper Currency, let it be derived from Exchequer, or otherwise."

Mutiny on board the U. S. Brig Somers! The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Saturday says—we announced on Thursday the arrival of the U. S. Brig Somers, Commander Mackenzie, from the coast of Africa and that from St. Thomas. In the first report of her arrival no mention was made of any unusual occurrence; but reports—various in some particulars—but of the same general tenor—have since become public; that soon after her departure from the African coast a mutiny broke out, headed by Passed Midshipman Spencer, who had drawn off into his bad revolt some forty or fifty of the crew. A small number, including the apprentices, remained faithful to the officers, and after a short but severe conflict the mutineers were overpowered and put in irons.

A court martial was held the same night; Mr. Spencer, the gunner and the master-at-arms were found guilty and sentenced to death, which sentence was carried into execution the next morning by hanging at the yard arm. The plot of the mutineers is said to have been long in arrangement and preparation, and their intent was to murder the officers, seize the ship, a remarkably fast sailer, then cruise off Sandy Hook for the capture of one or more of the Liverpool packets, supposed to have large sums in specie on board, and after this going pirating.

Mr. Spencer, the leader of the revolt, was a son of the Hon. Secretary of the War Department. The agony of the father's feelings under the terrible infliction language would vainly endeavor to express.

Another account says that a large proportion of the mutineers were from among the apprentices; and that the two executed with Spencer were not petty officers but sailors. This account says that the plot was disclosed by the master-at-arms, who was solicited to join it.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Somers we understand, the surviving mutineers were transferred to the North Carolina, and it is to be presumed that they will be brought to trial.

Spencer was only about nineteen years of age, and received his warrant as a Midshipman on the 20th of November last. Like his brother, who figured in the papers so largely for his misconduct some months ago, he has been a sad fellow from his boyhood. We presume that official accounts of this astounding affair will be given, when more of its particulars will be spread before the public. It has been thus far kept secret here, we presume, in order that it might not first reach the ear of his parents through the columns of the press.

Philadelphia Money Market. The Exchange and Trade Register cautions the public against taking the United States Bank notes at any price. Suit was some time since brought, and judgment obtained, on a large amount of the bills of this institution, and these are still in circulation, but good for nothing, because their value is not embodied in the judgment. As there is no distinction by which their bills may be known, it is unsafe to take any until they are either withdrawn from the market or they can be recognized.

Interior bank notes have declined, but relief is given as usual. We are sorry to break this frail thread of his argument, but even if he continued spinning on a single scale, we do not think the Anti Tax party could be wound up. Quit spinning, neighbor—the Coons are not all dead yet.

News from Yucatan to the 15th ult., has been received at New Orleans. The Mexican troops were still in the province of Yucatan, but the inhabitants were sanguine that they would be able to drive them off with great loss. It was reported that Gen. Morales was dangerously ill. An engagement took place on the 12th between portions of the Mexican and Yucatan troops, which resulted in the total defeat of the invaders. It is also stated that the soldiers are deserting from the Mexicans and joining the standard of Yucatan. On the whole, the prospects of the Yucatecos are very bright, and success promises to crown their efforts.

The Family Appointment! Governor Porter's appointment of his son to the very lucrative office of High Sheriff of Philadelphia, has been received by all parties, as far as we have heard, with no other feeling than that of unmitigated disgust. There can be nothing more contemptible than the manner in which this son, although he may be a clever young man, has been forced upon the public estimation. Mr. William A. Porter became of age, it is said, about a year ago, and about the same time was admitted to the practice of law. Within three weeks after his admission to the bar the Prosecuting Attorney in Philadelphia, (Mr. Scott) was rudely thrust out of his office for no other cause than to make room for the son of the Governor! And now, the vacancy is seized upon to elevate him to an office of the highest responsibility in the city, and worth moreover, \$12,000 a year!

Thanksgiving day, although a new thing, was observed with due respect throughout Maryland, on the 14th inst.

Virginia and Massachusetts have got into another ugly snarl from that everlasting source of mischief, Slavery on one side and Anti-Slavery on the other. Virginia, having law on her side, pursues a runaway slave (Latimer) to Boston, and endeavors to recover him by legal process, which Massachusetts manages to thwart and send the claimant home without his "property." This, of course, creates an intense feeling of resentment in the South against all who sanction a practice by which they are deprived of a species of property guaranteed to them by the Federal Constitution. In retaliation for this injustice it is intimated in letters from Virginia, that a decided and emphatic movement is in contemplation to effect such regulations in that State as shall prevent the Courts of Law from enforcing the payment of any debts or obligations due to Northern citizens.

Important. It is stated that the basis of the arrangement between Gen. Thompson, our Minister at Mexico, and the Mexican Government, for the settlement of our claims on the latter, is the preferential right of Mexico to cede California to the United States. This is very important, as such an acquisition would give to us a firm footing at an important point west of that almost boundless region, the Oregon territory.

REPLY FOR THE DOCTORS.—We clip the following valuable receipt from an ancient book of medicine. It reads like so if it might answer: "Get a large kettle of water—let it come to a boil, then put your head into it and let it simmer for precisely half an hour; take out your head and shake all your teeth into a hoop; pick out the decayed ones and throw them away. The sound ones you can put back again. If this won't cure you nothing will."

Another steaming process, if the above fails, which is to fill your mouth with very cold water and then sit on the stove until it boils.

The Hon. Daniel Webster has consented to deliver an oration, on the 17th of June next, on the occasion of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument. Mr. Webster delivered the address when the former state of the Monument was laid by Lafayette.

The Annual Treasury Report. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was communicated to Congress on Friday last. The following are its principal statements: The Receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the present year, with the estimated receipts for the fourth quarter, from every source, including Loans and Treasury notes amount to thirty four millions five hundred and two thousand dollars, besides the balance of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars in the Treasury on the first of January last.

The Expenditures for the three first quarters of the year, with the estimated expenditure for the remaining quarter, amount (including \$7,856,400 for redemption of Treasury Notes) to thirty four millions five hundred and three thousand dollars.

The Receipts for the half year ending first of July next are estimated (including Treasury Notes and Loan to amount of \$5,538,000) at \$14,583,113; and the Expenditures for the same period (including interest on debt and Treasury Notes) to amount of \$6,655,000 at \$10,391,186.—The estimates of Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1844, (under the new arrangement effected by the act of the last session,) are estimated, the Receipts from customs and public lands (and \$150,000 from miscellaneous sources) at \$18,850,000, and the Expenditures (including interest and Treasury Notes) at \$20,945,498.

The balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1843, it is estimated will amount to \$3,731,369, and on the 30th June, 1844, to \$1,635,871.

Since the estimates were prepared at the several Departments, it has been ascertained that the expenditures for the fourth quarter of the present year will fall considerably short of the amount estimated; so that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st January next will be considerably larger than estimated; but, as the difference will become a charge on the Treasury in the next year, it has not been deemed necessary to alter the amount as first estimated.

The recommendations of the Report are confined to a further provision for revenue and the support of public credit, by taxation on untaxed or lightly taxed articles of import, to produce an addition to the present revenue of three millions of dollars a year; an authority to allow interest on all outstanding Treasury notes, as under the last issue thereof, and the establishment of a warehousing system.

Report of Secretary of the Navy. The following is a synopsis of the report of the Secretary of the Navy. The first topic touched upon is the Home Squadron, which is composed of eight vessels, and being so large, has had the duties of the West India Squadron imposed upon it. Its cruising ground now extends from the banks of Newfoundland to the river Amazon, including the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. The steamers Missouri and Mississippi have been taken out of commission as too expensive, and others substituted. The Brazil Squadron consists of the Delaware 74, the frigate Columbia, the sloops of war Concord, John Adams, Decatur, and the schooner Enterprise.—conduct and services of this squadron are spoken of in terms of praise. The Mediterranean Squadron now consists of the Columbus, Congress, Fairfield, and Preble, all under the command of Commodore Morgan. Orders have been given, however, assigning to Commodore Morris the command of the Mediterranean Squadron, and to Commodore Morgan, that of the Brazil Squadron.

The Squadron in the Pacific consists of the frigate United States, sloop Cyane, sloop Yamacraw, sloop Dale and the schooner Shark. A large increase of the Pacific Squadron is earnestly recommended for the most important reasons connected with our territorial rights.

In the East Indies, we have only two ships, the frigate Constitution, and the sloop-of-war Boston. On the coast of Africa we have no squadron.—The ratification of the treaty with England renders it necessary that a squadron of at least eight guns should be assigned to that service.

Of the exploring squadron under Lieutenant Wilkes, the Secretary says it has given to this country rich and abundant stores in all the departments of natural history, which are now being arranged, and a narrative of the expedition is being prepared by Lieutenant Wilkes himself.

The Secretary recommends an increase of the number of vessels in actual service, as well as one of giving increased protection to our commerce, as to keep up discipline among the officers. He proposes that the squadrons of the Mediterranean and Brazil, as also those of the East Indies and Pacific, should consist of the same number of vessels and of the same class, and that, at suitable intervals, they should interchange stations.

Touching the reorganization of the Department by the act of the last Congress, the Secretary states that the law has been carried out as far as has been found practicable, and the advantages are manifest and great, and the advancement is said to be imperfect, and this is attributed to the changes which it underwent in the House, after passing the Senate.

The personnel of the Navy is a subject discussed at considerable length. That subject exhibits, and that the public eye is occasionally offended with displays of depreciable behavior, is admitted; but the Secretary thinks this might be expected by any body of men of equal numbers.—Reform must commence with the midshipmen, who are the prospective lieutenants, commanders and captains; with this view the present loose system of appointments to this office is assailed, and a corrective proposed. The proviso of the Appropriation Bill of the last Congress, limiting the number of midshipmen to the number who were in the service on the 1st January, 1841; and of other officers to the number who were in service on the 1st January, 1842, will, if persisted in, prove extremely unfortunate in its action, inasmuch as it will be impossible to furnish the proper officers of our ships of war, supposing any considerable number of our captains and commanders to be employed.

The Secretary recommends a suitable navy, under some fixed and permanent plan—and that, in order to have officers properly disciplined, the vessels be kept as much as possible at sea. He also recommends the establishment of naval schools on shore, for the education of midshipmen and those who are candidates for appointments in the navy—and proposes a system of compulsory furlough, which will compel negligent or unqualified officers to retire from the navy on half pay.

The Secretary says his experience confirms the belief that the several grades of Admiral, Vice Admiral, and Rear Admiral, ought to be established in our navy.

An increase of the marine corps is again urged, as being absolutely necessary to give proper protection to the public property; not less than twenty millions of which, the report says, are now exposed at the navy yards to confiscation and loss, for want of proper marine guards.

He thinks that the expenses of the navy are much greater than they ought to be, and that mechanical labor is paid for at too high a price.—The iron and copper heretofore used have been

of inferior quality, but have been greatly improved under the superintendance of Professor Johnson, of Philadelphia, by whom they are tested previously to being used. Great frauds have been practiced in copper, which will hereafter be prevented.

It will in a few days lay before Congress, a code of rules and regulations for the navy, drawn up in obedience to a resolution of Congress—and invites attention to the laws on the subject of navy pensions, which, he thinks, require changes and modifications.

Report of the Secretary of War. The Report of Secretary Spencer, furnishes a very full and satisfactory account of the state of the Department under his immediate control. A very thorough inspection has been made, under his order, of all the military affairs of the country, and the information thus obtained, he says, is of the most gratifying character. The estimates for the army proper for the half of the year 1843, amount to \$553,586; whereas the appropriations for the same service for the half of 1842 were \$2,142,334; thus showing a reduction of \$1,588,748—made possible by the close of the Florida war, the suspension of many expenditures in consequence of the low state of the Treasury and a general disposition to economy. The same causes have induced a reduction of the estimates for the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1843, to \$3,204,568, being \$1,080,100 less than the equivalent for 1842, and \$867,430 less than that of 1840. The Secretary believes that the present military establishment of the country may be maintained for \$3,100,000, not including stores, &c., nor expenses of erecting fortifications. The recommendations for the ordinance service for the year, commencing July 1st, 1843, are \$775,300, and in the Engineers Department for the next eighteen months \$1,245,500 are asked. The whole amount of estimates for the military service for the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1844, is \$4,144,454. The estimates for pensions for 1843 are \$697,650. In the Indian Department the expenses are regulated by law and will amount in 1843 to \$791,484.

The Secretary states that arrangements have been made with nearly all the Florida Indians to remove beyond the Mississippi; and that during the year 450 have been shipped, and 200 more surrendered. A force of 1644 men is retained in Florida. The troops withdrawn have been stationed at different points.

A strong force has been placed on Red River, under Gen. Taylor, to keep the Indians in check, and to prevent any attempts to engage in the contest in which Texas is involved with Mexico.—The safety of the Southwest, West and Northwest, frontiers, in the Secretary's opinion, depends on the continuance of the present mounted regiments.

From the general returns of the army it appears that the whole number of troops now in service is 9,847, consisting of 781 commissioned officers, 9,600 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, and 247 enlisted men of ordinance. The aggregate is 847 less than the number stated in the last annual report. The desertions have not been frequent though many discharges have been made of foreigners; and the Secretary recommends a modification of the laws prohibiting the enlistment of such. The ordnance Bureau is well conducted. Several of the States are delinquent in the returns of their military stores—New Jersey, Delaware, Arkansas and Louisiana not having made returns for 12 to 16 years. During the season no work has been done at the armories, though operations are now resumed, and orders have been given to make 500 rifles, and 500 percussion muskets per month for the next six months. The importance of a national arsenal is urged.

The reserved mineral lands in the North of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa are recommended to be sold in ten acre lots, at the minimum rate of \$100 per lot, as demanded alike by the interest of the United States in the lands and the prosperity and peace of the citizens occupying the lands. Measures have been adopted for putting in order Fort Jessup, in Louisiana, and Fort Atkinson; for establishing the new posts on the Marmiton river, and on or near the False Washita as an anchorage at Detroit, Plattsburg, Fort Adams and at various other posts.

The Secretary again invokes the attention of Congress to the dishonored pledge given by the Quartermaster General, in the name and by the authority of this nation, to the Creek Indians, to remunerate them for their services in Florida, and as a consideration for their removal. The "earnestness," says the Report, "with which a gallant soldier pleads for the faith and honor of his country, and for justice to a helpless tribe, who is helped not to our own sense of right, it is hoped will not be less exerted by the circumstances, but will find a hearty response in every bosom."

Arrangements have been made whereby 2085 guns may be mounted at important points on the sea-coast. The works at Detroit and Buffalo will be vigorously prosecuted; and operations at the outlet of Lake Champlain have been suspended in consequence of thecession to our Government of Rouse's Point, where the commencement of a work is recommended.

The Report recommends the defence of Mobly Bay, the completion of the Cumberland Road, and the payment of expenses already incurred for its continuance. The Report of the Board appointed to visit the Military Academy at West Point is regarded as very satisfactory.

Post Master General's Report. The Report of the Post Master General is able and interesting. We give a synopsis of its principal statements. There are 13,733 Postmasters and Clerks; 2343 Contractors and Agents; and the transportation during the year covers a distance of 34,835,991 miles.

The whole amount of mail transportation for the year ending June 30th, 1841, was 34,398,533 miles, at a contract cost of \$3,159,375; the whole amount of transportation for the year ending 30th June, 1842, was 34,835,991 miles at a contract cost of \$3,087,796.

The amount of expenditure of the Department for the year ending June, 1843, was estimated in the Report of December last, at \$4,490,000. The revenue to be derived from postage, &c., in the same report, was estimated at \$4,380,000; the balance estimated for the expenditure did not include the same due by the Department prior to the 31st of March, 1841, beyond its estimated current receipts of that year.

The gross expenditures of the Department for the year ending 30th June, 1842, so far as they have been audited and paid, are \$4,627,716.25—exceeding the amount derived from postage, during the same year, \$81,470.49.

The amount of expenditure for the current fiscal year for the services of this Department, may be stated by way of estimate, in round numbers, at \$4,390,000.

The estimate does not include the probable expense of the new routes established by Congress at the last session, none of which have yet been put in operation. The probable cost of these routes per year will be \$130,000, making the whole estimated expense \$4,520,000.

The cost of rail road transportation for the last year, stands at \$429,568; the whole length of mail road in the United States is 247,726 miles, costing \$3,067,796. On this last figure, a mail road only 3001 miles in railroad transportation, at a cost of \$429,568. Only one-fifth eighth part of the whole number of miles costing one eighth part of the gross sum.

The purchase of the right of transporting the mails on railroad routes, is again urged upon Congress, by considerations of some moment. A reform in the franking privilege is very properly recommended. This privilege has been most grossly abused by those enjoying it. It costs the people annually half a million to pay for the private correspondence of government officers.

The report warmly recommends a reduction of the rates of postage. The department would not suffer from such a reduction, because the increase which it would be calculated to produce, would more than make up. The present high rates keep back many letters, and give rise to smuggling in order to avoid them, which at present greatly keeps down the receipts of the Post Office.

Twenty-Seventh Congress. MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1842. SENATE.—Immediately after the meeting on Monday, the President announced the standing committees. They are of course as constituted at the last session, except that Mr. Archer has been placed at the head of the Committee of Foreign Relations, the former chairman of that committee having desired the President of the body to make the change, and furnishing satisfactory reasons, the wish was complied with.

Some memorials of a local character, were then presented. Mr. Tappan presented a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U. States with the view of limiting the term of service of the Judges of the Courts of the United States.—The resolution was read twice and made the special order for the first Monday in January.

Mr. Benton presented a resolution as an amendment to that offered on Thursday by Mr. Bayard, proposing the rescinding of the Expunging resolution.

A wordy preamble preceded the following: Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to General Jackson, Ex-President of the United States, for having by his courage, patriotism, and sagacity, in removing the Deposites from the Bank of the United States in 1833, and in putting his veto upon the renewed Charter of the Bank in 1835, thereby saved the Government and the People of the United States from the pecuniary loss, the political corruption and the moral pollution which a longer connection with that institution must have brought upon them.

Nothing else of moment occurred in Senate. HOUSE.—The first thing done in the House, was the announcement, on the part of a Speaker of the Standing Committees. They are but slightly changed from last Session.

The different items in the President's Message were then referred to the proper Standing Committee's, but not before some debate was had, as to the manner and plan of reference of some of the more important items of the Message. The Exchequer place and the Tariff were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; and the fine of General Jackson was referred to the Judiciary.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1842. The most important business in the Senate today was in relation to the Bankrupt Law. The resolution of Mr. Tallmadge, calling for information in regard to the effect of the law, was passed by several Senators, who voted for its passage. No declarations were opposed to it. Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Crittenden were the principal speakers, and expressed themselves most freely on the subject. The correspondent of the Baltimore American gives the following as the substance of their remarks:

Mr. Crittenden was apprehensive that public opinion was now against the Bankrupt law, and he knew that it was so in his State. He had preferred a Bill of limited duration to one of a permanent character. He was now in favor of the repeal of the law. He believed it had accomplished much good, and that many an honest and unfortunate man had been relieved by it.

Mr. C. believed also that there had been some cases of fraud committed, but this was the fault of all human laws. He believed the law now in force had its days, and produced its good effects. He looked forward to a repeal thereof at the present session of Congress. The resolution introduced here was willing to vote for, if it should be modified by striking out the call for the points of law under which the decisions had been made.

Mr. Tallmadge said he would not say one word upon the merits of the law at present, further than to remark that he thought the Bill had been giving friends every day since its passage, and without his own knowledge there were many creditors formerly opposed to the law who were now his friends. He did not think the resolution was open to the objections named, and he believed that the information asked for would not be as complicated as was imagined. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The first business of the House this morning consisted of an effort made on the part of Mr. Botts to have the Secretary of War (Mr. Spencer) arraigned for retaining, in his letter to the public a short time previous to the New York election, that the Whig members of Congress had proposed terms to the President after the Cabinet had proposed terms, to the effect that if the Cabinet might remain unmolested, a second bank bill would not be presented.

This Mr. D. pronounces a calumny, and proposed an investigation, with a Select Committee to inquire into the facts. The resolution was considered as a question of privilege, it was necessary to have a vote of two-thirds, which could not be procured.

Mr. Everett asked leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, being objected to, Mr. E. moved the yeas and nays, which was decided, yeas 127, nays 63. This it is thought, indicates very strongly the death of the Bankrupt Law. Mr. Everett then introduced his bill.

After an unsuccessful effort to get up Mr. Bott's resolution in relation to the charge of the Secretary of War, upon the Whig members of Congress, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1842. SENATE.—A number of petitions, principally of a private character, were presented this morning in the Senate. A number of bills were also reported, among which was one by Mr. Linn to refund to Gen. Jackson the thousand dollar fine.

The bill repealing the Bankrupt Law was, after some discussion, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary by a vote of 17 to 12. The Senate then went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The General Appropriation Bill was reported and after its reference, the House went into an election for Chaplain. Mr. Tiffany, Episcopalian, was elected on the second ballot. A message from the President returning the Land Bill and the bill relating to Contested Elections, both of which had passed shortly previous to the last adjournment of Congress, was announced.—They were both withheld over ten days after the

meeting of Congress, within which bills must be returned, and are therefore dead. The eating and drinking establishments which have so long disgraced the Capital have been ordered away by the House. The Senate will agree before the order is efficient. Nothing else of moment transpired in the House this morning.

THE STATE DEBT. The following able article, reviewing Mr. Nicholas Biddle's letters, and proposing a different plan for the reduction of the State Debt and the payment of the interest, we copy from the Lancaster Union. This plan, which proposes to pay a little more than half the State Debt immediately by a sale of the public works, and create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the remainder, while in the meantime the Taxes would be so moderate as to be cheerfully submitted to, and since all thought of Regulation, will, we think, be more in correspondence with the feelings of the people of Pennsylvania than would Mr. Biddle's (and also that of Gen. Porter) which would retain the public works in the hands of the Administration and grind the people to the earth with Taxation and grind the interest.—A perusal of it will convince the reader that it comes from one who is familiar with the State Finances, and is acquainted with the character of her people.

Mr. Nicholas Biddle, late President of the U. S. Bank, has addressed several letters to the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and Ledger, upon the financial condition of the Commonwealth. We think these letters are calculated to do more harm. The just and honorable sentiments contained in the two or three first, which so forcibly indicate the responsibility of National contracts, and denounce Regulation, are happily set aside for the others an influence very pernicious to the interests of the Commonwealth.

Agreeing with him, as we do, upon the necessity of restoring the Public Faith, and paying the State Debt, we differ with him in almost every particular as to the proper means of doing it. Mr. Biddle's whole plan goes upon the ground of retaining the Public Works in the hands of the State; and out of this grand mistake all his other errors grow—errors which in our judgment are inferior only to repudiating the public debt.

We do not believe that any man could be so stupid as to suppose that the State Debt could be paid by the sale of the Public Works, amounting to \$564,000.

How so absurd a man could be made to believe that they ever produced that sum beyond expense, we are at a loss to imagine. They have never paid expenses except one year during Mr. Ritter's administration, and then there was very little excess. For the last four years they have sunk nearly half a million of dollars annually in misstatements put forth by the officers employed on them, and always fallacious; and outstanding debts towards brought in, produce the result we have stated.

No next proposes to reduce the Legislative expenses. This, we admit, might be done by curtailing the Printing, which one year amounted to the enormous sum of \$50,000. It would be necessary to keep it up, and party sustains, and is likely to sustain them. Other "contingencies" must be done down. But in the proposition to requisition our citizens for the people of other nations, originating and ending in the same universal education. On this subject he utters a sentiment, as beautifully expressed as it is true and just: "It (Education) says Gov. Corwin, is without number, and it is the foundation of our political edifice; it is the foundation upon which the State stands, and without which it must crumble into ruins, and crash in its fall those who, in a false and fatal security, have taken up their abode in it."

Gov. C. speaks of the act of the last Legislature relieving the School Fund, as a measure greatly to be deprecated, the injuries of which should be repaired without delay. The Governor, after a sentiment of gratitude to the Governor of Good, alludes to the success which has continued to attend our system of self-government, and to the parties which have consented to a result so important. That success he ascribes to the degree of intelligence which distinguishes our citizens over the people of other nations, originating and ending in the same universal education. On this subject he utters a sentiment, as beautifully expressed as it is true and just: "It (Education) says Gov. Corwin, is without number, and it is the foundation of our political edifice; it is the foundation upon which the State stands, and without which it must crumble into ruins, and crash in its fall those who, in a false and fatal security, have taken up their abode in it."

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