



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 USE."

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.

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.

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.

Interior bank notes have declined, but relief is seen among some as last week.

News from Yucatan to the 15th ult., has been received at New Orleans.

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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.

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We regret to learn that the Hon. Mr. Habersham, member of Congress from Georgia, died at his residence in Habersham County, Georgia, on the 24th inst.

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."

The publication of long political documents and Congressional proceedings, has limited the amount of general intelligence in today's paper.

A very healthy planter in Woodford county, Ky., says: "I had rather be taxed for the poor boy's education than the poor man's ignorance; for one or the other I am compelled to do."

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 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, and 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.

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.

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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 \$6,055,000 at \$10,391,186.

The balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1842, is estimated to amount to \$3,731,369, and on the 30th June, 1844, to \$1,635,871.

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Report of the Secretary of War.

The Report of the Secretary of War, furnished 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 amount of the military service for the year ending 30th June, 1842, is \$4,454,454. The estimates for pensions for 1843 are \$697,650. In the Indian Department the expenditures 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, depend on the continuance of the present military organization.

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THE STATE DEBT.

The following 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 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 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 suited 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.

How so shallow 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.

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 \$5,000. But the printers of all parties combine to keep it up, and party sustains, and is likely to sustain them. Other "contingencies" are not so easily done down. But in the proposition to reduce the pay of members to one dollar, we do not see how the demagogues, or the aristocrats—no hardly like which—than the Statesmen. It would send the Legislature none but the rich, who could support luxury, or the vulgar sort who had no better business at home.

But the most unworthy proposition Mr. Biddle makes is to withdraw the appropriations from the Charitable and Literary Associations, and to divert them from Common Schools! The Common School system he denounces wholesale; and gives the preference to private schools!

We do not believe either another man in Pennsylvania, who can read and write with a pen, would have had the hardihood to utter such a sentiment! The revolution in favor of Common Schools is now in its infancy, and will never wither, until all our schools are as good as new, and our youth are as well educated as those of any other State.

It is difficult, as experience has shown us, to introduce such a system as first. Ignorance and Avarice always oppose them. But when once established, those who have enjoyed them would soon be in the front ranks of the reformers. Mr. Biddle would do us greater wrong than to the people, and filled to overflowing those "Institutions for the Blind" which he proposes to keep in order to dig new canals, and keep old ones in repair!

With the air of one having authority, Mr. Biddle denounces the Free School plan as "not worthy of the name of system, being without uniformity and without efficiency." His error in relation to it seems to be, that it is "not imperious that its adoption in townships depends on the will of the people."

We had supposed, in a popular government, that the will of the people ought to govern even in cases of obvious utility. But if we were otherwise, Mr. Biddle ought to know that without that will, it can never be introduced at all. The same principle exists in New York, where we think it was some what better for this gentleman to condemn the system which has made New York the intelligent nation of the continent, and the envy of the intelligent men of other States.

Mr. Biddle proposes, further, to add new taxes on real and personal estate (in addition to last year's tax of \$1,200,000)—of \$750,000 on Poll Tax, (\$1 per head) 500,000 On Tea and Coffee, 100,000 On Wine with present taxes and income, he says, would produce to the State \$3,977,312.

The tax on Tea and Coffee, now deemed necessary, is really impolitic. It is a tax on the poor, and not on the rich. A new "Stamp Act" would be proposed by no man at all acquainted with the people.

Thus we see, that all Mr. Biddle's schemes for paying the public debt are impolitic or impracticable. The only thing which he proposes to do, or ought to be made applicable to it, in our judgment, is the taxes of about \$1,200,000, and the Coal tax.

But if the Public Works are retained, the one-third that—beyond tolls—will be required to keep them in repair; and the balance will go to pay the interest, and enable the State to finish the North Branch and Erie Canal! Who can endure such ignorance of the true interests of the State?

The North Branch and Erie Canals cannot be completed short of \$5,000,000, as any man who has sought for information elsewhere than in those patent engines of deception, Canal Commissioners, or Engineers Report, will be able to tell you when they are finished, instead of yielding dollars yearly to keep them in repair!

The whole scheme, therefore, may be summed up thus— In the first place, it is impracticable. In the second place, if it were practicable, it would be most oppressive and injurious to the Commonwealth.

It would crush the people with taxes; It would increase the unprofitable Public Works; And to do so, it would unfit the People for Public Knowledge, by taking from them the means of education. It would bring Darkness upon the Land, and leave the Deaf and Dumb blind to hopeless misery!

But it would gratify the Corrupt, by retaining the Patronage of the Public Works! There is no difficulty in retaining at what Mr. Biddle calls "workshops," He seems proud to keep in company with his most valid authority—from whom address he derives important data—Mr. McClen, a very intelligent member of the last Legislature!

We will state now, in a few words, how we think the State debt should be paid; and we will say only one thing, which we think has the most weight—not of Authority—but of Reason. The State Debt is about \$39,000,000. Sell the Public Works and the Stocks held by the State in incorporation, and companies payable in State Stocks, (which is now selling at \$40 in the hundred) at par, and it would pay

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 can of moment transpired in the House this morning.

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at least twenty-two millions of the debt—Deduct the

That would leave seventeen millions—17,000,000 Interest at 5 per cent, 850,000 Would make the interest per annum 8,850,000

To pay it, Present tax on real and personal 81,200,000 Add tax on Coal, (which ought to be laid) 750,000 81,950,000 Deduct Interest, 8,850,000

Balance after payment of Interest, \$1,140,000

Leaving one million of hundred thousand dollars to form a Sinking Fund towards paying the principal of the State Debt.

But suppose \$1,000,000 only to be taken for that purpose, adding the other \$100,000 to the ordinary revenue, which, with that revenue and the proper retrenchments in the Legislative expenses, would be sufficient for the ordinary expenses of Government, without blotting out the Common Schools or Institutions for the Blind and Dumb, or staying the Revolutionary Soldiers and their Widows—that one million of dollars applied to a sinking fund, and put at interest at 6 per cent per annum, until the State Debt falls due, would pay off the whole debt (\$17,000,000)—in less than a dozen years; before, indeed, it would fall due.

Then repeal the tax on real and personal property, allowing the tax on Coal to remain; and let the State increase to \$1,000,000 per annum (without taxation)—to pay all the expenses of Government; adding every man's child in the Commonwealth, who is educated, to the list of the tax payers; and upon the blind eyes of the unfortunate; add scientific and literary institutions; and fill up this noble State with Intelligence, with Patriotism, with Power!

Mr. Devron, in a note published in the Globe, has "defined his position" on the subject of the next Presidency. He says—

"I am no political aspirant, and need no solicitation on the part of any party; for any other—My conduct has shown me to be a man who asks for the Presidency, and against myself for any place whatever, except the one I have; and in all parts of the Union will be satisfied, and will consider their enquiries fully answered."

A POET DEAD.—Samuel Woodworth, the author of the "Old Oaken Bucket," died in New York on last Friday.

Ohio.—The Ohio Legislature assembled on the 5th inst. The Legislature is strongly pro-Foco in both branches. Gov. Corwin made his last message to them, having been superseded at the last election by Wilson Shannon.

Governor Corwin's Message is brief and able. We conclude the following summary of its contents from the State Journal.

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 contended 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 sustained by a system of universal education. On this subject he utters a sentiment, as beautifully expressed as it is true and just: "It is (Education) says Gov. Corwin, as it is without number, the most important of our political duties; 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 Wash and Erie canal is nearly completed, and a convenient connexion with the River and Lake has been secured. Thirty-four miles of the Miami Extension, the most extensive completed an inland navigation between Lake Erie and the Ohio at Cincinnati.

Interest upon the public debt has been promptly discharged. The next interest upon the public debt has been promptly discharged.

On the subject of the currency, Gov. C. recapitulated the facts generally known, and there are 23 banks in the State, in a sound and solvent condition, and justly entitled to the public confidence. Of this number, the chartered of thirteen expire on about three several times, and two others follow within the next thirteen months. The aggregate capital of these institutions is about \$5,000,000, a considerable portion of which is held by non-residents. If these banks are suffered to go out of existence, the most extensive distress would be generally aggravated. In that case, we shall have only eight banking corporations remaining in the State, from which to derive a currency.

Gov. C. expresses himself in suitable terms on the subject of the claims of the State upon the National Government, to a distribution of the avails of the public and national lands, which would enable this State to pay the whole amount of her public debt. A similar reference is also made to the partiality shown by the National Government in its distribution of western navigation interests being almost wholly overlooked, at an immense annual sacrifice of life and property.

The N. York Courier and Enquirer calls the battle now going on between the Globe and Madisonian, "a fight between a rattlesnake and a skunk and nobody cares which wins."

Good beef is selling in Cincinnati at three quarters of a cent per pound.

PLASSEN'S CANDY.

This pleasant Medicine is formed by a combination of twenty different ingredients, all celebrated for the cure of Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Complaints; and by its combination, if one of these afflicts you, it will cure you, and if you are