piness of the mind.

A notion somewhat similar, is inculcated by Bulwer, in his Zanoni. His docume son with what it is, were it not for the improve is, that sufficient attention has not been ments, constructed by the States? It is the canals of money, and that by a proper study of and which will prove its strength and security in the secrets of nature, the process of chemistry, and the subileties of the elements, And when the States have crippled themselves the means of protracting existence, to a and embarrassed their citizens by works of comconsiderable extent might be discovered. when such aid may be furnished without detri-Hr. Tomilson quotes Isliah, when he says: "there shall be no more thence, or an old man that has not filled his days."-He also expresses the opinion, that during the delightful period alluded to there shall be an entire cessation of all national and individual costility between man and man; individual nostility between men and man; to pay the interest on their foreign leans. Being that the people shall beat their swords into pulling shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; that nation shall not lift up fected the credit of the United States to such an extend the credit of the credit of the United States to the credit of the United States to such an extend the credit of the United States to such an extend the credit of the United States to such an extend the credit of the United States the credit sword against nation, neither learn war any more. That the great and paramount law of love to God, and love to man, shall be so generally acted upon, that the practical influence of every contrary sentiment, shall be utterly banished from the

Without expressing any opinion as to the various views-one thing is clear, so far as Christians are concerned; namely, thatit is the duty of every individual to act, in the immediate circle of which he forms a member, so as to improve the mental and moral condition of those around him, and thus to assist, in however humble, degree, the arrival of a period to which all having faith in the scriptures and prophecies look forward with hope and confidence. The Temperance Reform, of the present time, by which millions have been rescued from error and crime, may justly be regarded as one of the lights of the age, which points to a more general moral regeneration of the family of man. When we remember, moreover, that in the course of a single century, the whole face of the earth is changed, as relates to its inhabitants, and that the millions of the present become the millions of the past-what moral revolutions may not be anticipated in the course of one or two centuries!

RELIEF OF THE STATES.

Letter of the Hon. James Cooper.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1843. DEAR SIR :- The present embarrassed condition of the country almost necessarily induces every body to look around for a remedy for the evils of the times. The people, suffering all the embarrassments which result from the great indebtedness of the States, as well as the evil of a bad, and at the same time, restricted circulating medium, begin to manifest dissatisfaction that some measure is not adopted for their relief.— They find it difficult to believe that a country enjoying profound peace, abounding in all the ele ments of wealth, prosperity and greatness, should be hopelessly prostrate, without power in the government to provide a remedy. A rage for internal improvements similar to that which involved. Pennsylvania so deeply in debt, has been experienced by other States both in its influences and consequences. The embarrassment and distress of the people, resulting from the enormous debts of the States, and the vitious condition and scarcity of the currency have hardly a parallel in the past history of the country. The load of taxes, imposed on the people to pay the interest on the im-mense debts contracted by the States, is not only embarrassing, but threatens us with a worse mis

The payment of heavy taxes in times like the present, when money is scarce and all the agricultural productions of the country greatly depreciated in price, is so difficult and oppressive that it is to be feared a remedy will be sought for the cvils endured by the people, in repudiation by the States.* This is the dangerous tendency of the spirit of the times, and should be resisted by option of such measures as will remove the cause of the apprehended evil. The infamy which will attach to us as a nation, if any of the States should refuse to nev-their, debts, a by every patriotic citizen as the beaviest misfor tune which could be fully. To relieve the people and thereby prevent the occurrence of such deep national disgrace as will follow the refusal of the States to pay their debts, should be the anxions care of all those who occupy positions which may enable them to contribute to an object so de-sirable. But how is this relief to be afforded? is the question which is naturally suggested.

By the act of Congress, passed the 4th day of

September 1841, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were to be distributed amongst the several States, in proportion to their representation in the House of Representatives.—
This act contemplates a semi-annual distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; but in the embarrassed condition of the country, the quantity of land sold was small, and the adistribution so inconsiderable as to af ford but little relief to the States in their pressing exigencies even had the law remained in force An extension, however, of the principle of this act would afford immediate and efficient relief, and a measure having this object in view was brought before Congress at its last session, by Mr. W. Cost Johnson of Marylany; a somewhat similar one having been proposed by Mr. Meredith P. Gentry of Tonnes ce as early as 1840.

The measure proposed by Mr. Johnson, contemplates an i-suc of stock by the national government to the amount of \$200,000,000, to be distributed among the States, indebted and non-indebt ed, in proportion to their representatives in Congress; and it provides that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall go into the Treasury of the United States and constitute a fund for the redemption of the stock proposed to be created. It will be perceived that this is but an extension of the principle of the late act, which provided for a semi-annual distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands amongst the States. This measure proposes, that in anti-cipation of the receipt of the proceeds of such sales, the national government, shall give to the States, presently, in the form of stock, what they would only have received under the late law in a long series of years; and in consideration of this. the States are to relinquish to the general govern-ment the proceeds of the public lands until the stock issued by it shall have been redeemed. The exigency of the times is pressing. Something must be done for the restoration of the prosperity of the people and the preservation of the faith and credit of the States. This measure promises to effect these objects, both of which are so desirable; and in the present conjunction of affairs there is no other, in my judgment, which can be relied on, to afford such extensive, effectual relief as the country requires.

This measure does not contemplate, as is generally supposed, an unqualified assumption of the debts of the States by the general government, but only that the latter shall lend to the former the benefit of its credit for a full equivalent. But of no assumption of the debts of the States were intended, there would be found both precedent and the authority of great names to vindicate it. In 1790 Congress did-assume the debts of the States; due by the Several States; and Mr. Jefferson, as I am informed, was in favor of the measure.

In claiming the aid of the general government, the States are not seeking a gratuity. They de-mand but an equivalent for what they have done for the nation—an equilavent which will cont the for the nation—an equilavent which will cost the tation nothing, but the loan of its credit until the proceeds of the public lands shall have redeemed the stock proposed to be issued. The works, the cost of which has so deeply involved the States, have all contributed to the common good, the wealth and power of the whole country.

Every agade full of earth—which has been dug from our canals; every—foot of railroad—which has been constructed, has gone to swell the gen-

This, to some extent, has already been the case with the Slates of Misgieslppi, Indiana and Illinois, but it is to be hoped, for the credit of these States, and the honor, of the country of which they form a part, that their refusal to pay their stebs was rather the result of inability to pay them than of fraudulent determination to cheat their creditors.

In this charitable construction by correct, the measure which is the maker! of this letter, will combine them to redeem their character as far as that is new measure.

What would the country have been in compariment to the general welfare? Nay, the aid which they ank is such as will be as advantageous to the general government in restoring its credit, as it will be to the States and the people in relieving them from their embarrassments

The national credit has received a severe shock throad from the failure of several of the States extent that we are looked upon as but little better than a community of swindlers, amongst whom the obligations of good faith are unknown. This ninion so derogatory to our national character revails so far, that those European houses, who inve been the guarantors of our State credit have cen in danger of being destroyed by mobs and iots. This measure promises not only to afford elief to the people, but will serve materially to re-establish our credit in Europe, and save the na-tion from the indelible disgrace which will surely ollow repudiation on the part of the States; lisgrace which, if it onto attaches, will cleave to e character of the whole country forever. I this measure would do nothing more than save u rom the stain of bad faith, which twenty centures have not washed from the name of Carthaget should be supported by every man who feels a proper regard for the character of his country

ndite institutions.
But, let us enquire, what is to be objected to nd ite institutions. his measure? It will hardly be alleged, at least by those who were the advocates of the late distribution law, that Congress does not possess the power to afford the aid contemplated by this meaure, and so imperatively required by the condion of the States. This measure but proposes to extend the principles of that law, without changng it ... But in addition to this, it has already be nown that Congress, by the direct assumption of he State Debts in 1790, exercised a power in volving all that is required in the adoption of the

resent measure. The argument urged against this measure with the greatest effect, is the inexpediency of involving the General Government in a large debt for the benefit of the States. This argument is not well considered, inasmuch as it pre-supposes that the people of the United States, are not the same. be conceded that this measure will benefit he people of the States, enough is conceded not only to justify, but to require its adoption. The bject of all governments is, or at least should be, the welfare of the people. But the adoption of this measure will not materially increase the dobt of the country; it proposes rather to change the manner, and vary the means, of paying an existing debt, than to create a new one; and in this nange of manner and variation of means, consists the benefit of the measure. It the existing debts are to be paid by the States, the money to pay them must be drawn from the pockets of the cople by direct taxation. But if the General Government should undertake to pay them, the incans may be raised by the imposition of duties, instead of heing oppressive to the people, by judicitious discrimation in levying them, may be rendered instrumental to their prosperity. Indeed, it is no slight reason for the adoption of this measure, that its tendency will be to render the Tariff proposed by with leading the determinent. perminent, by withdrawing the fluctuating a-mount of the proceeds of sales of the Public Lands from the object to which it is now applied -leaving the ordinary expenses of the Govern nent to be paid out of its ordinary revenue. I have stated that the argument most frequently urged against this measure, is the mexediency of involving the general government in embarrassments. Those, however, who are acquainted with the past financial history of the country, will not feel any apprehension on this score. In 1815, when the population of the country was less than eight millions, the public debt exceeded \$123,500,000. The resources of the ountry at that period, were less than half what

of greater inconvenience than ever the debt had The population of the country has increased ince-1845, from less than eight to more than is worthy of his superior abilities and cultivated ighteen millions; and the resources and availating mind. eignicen militions; and the resources and available wealth of the country have increased in a still greater ratio. What real difficulty then, in view of these facts, is to be apprehended from a debt of \$200,000,000? A debt of this magnitude would be very formidable to the States, and its payment difficult and highly oppressive; but to the U. States, in comparison, would be nothing.— By the former it would have to be pail, as before stated, by a resort to direct taxation: the latter can pay it by a well regulated tariff of duties, not only without oppression, but with advantage to he great agricultural manufacturing, and me-

they are at present; yet in seventeen years from the conclusion of the war every dollar of

this debt was paid off; and the surplus revenue

connulating, in the Treasury, became a matter

anical interests of the country. I have thus briefly state & some of the reason hich recommed this measure. There are other 's little less cogent. One of the great evils of As soon as a measure becomes identified with a particular party, from its parentage or otherwise the adverse party arrays itself in opposition to it. Such has been the experience of the country for years past; such is its experience at the present moment. The late distribution law, uside, from party, could hardly have failed to commend itsef to general favor; but becoming identified with its great author, the whole of a powerful party as arrayed against it.

The measure now proposed, has not yet encountered either the favor or hostility of party; and I trust it will not. The condition of the country requires that some measure of relief staked on this are of too great magnitude to be sacrificed at the shrine of party prejudice. If this measure be such as its friends regard it, let the people embrace it. Let them not be driven support because this or that party has refused it its concurrence. Can the people of our of old Mother Cumberland for a candidate; so long own State in view of its condition, suffer party as Col. Charles McClure resides within its bounds spirit to mislead them so far as to cause them eject the means of relief which it proffers.

Pennsylvania is involved in a debt of nearly \$10,000,000. The interest on this immense sum, amounting to \$2,000,000 annually, can only be raised by a resort to direct taxation. Already the people are overwhelmed with the weight of their burthens, which nothing but the hope of relief renders tolerable. The payment of the interest alone, without any attempt to extinguish the principal, presently or remotely, swallows up the fruits of their industry. This measure promises relief. Of the \$2,000,000 of stock to be issued by the general government, for distribution amongst the States in the manner proposed, the share of Pennsylvania would exceed \$2,000,000. This would at once extinguish the half of her debt, we trust that "Old Mother Cumberland" will when the balance would become manageable and be fully represented by "good men and true."

he brought within the reach of remedy by State But bad as is the condition of Pennsylvania, it is not worse than that of many of the other States. Subjoined is a statement of the debts this subject, is in our paper of to-day, and we ABSTRACT.

Statement of the debts due by the several States, Territories, and the District cities of Columbia as reported to Congress by the Secretary of

ine Treasury, June 25, 1842.	
Amount outstanding and unredcemed,	
o i maine.	
Massachusetts,	\$5,424,137 00
Pennsylvania,	40,000,000 00
Maryland,	15,124,701,49 00
City of Washington,	817,920 00
Alexandria, D. C.	382,100 00
George Court D. C.	116,010 00
Virginia,	4.037,200 68
South Carolina,	3.691,234 41
Georgia,	606,750 00
Alabama	15,400,000 00
Louisiana,	23,985,000 00
Mississippl	23,983,000 00 1
Kentucky,	7,000,000 00
Mentucky,	3,085,500 00
Michigan,	5,611,000 00
Ohio,	10,924,123 00
Indiana,	12,751,000.00
Illinois,	13,527,279,63
Missouri,	819,261 00
New York,	\$2,959,735 91 8,398,166 00
Tennerine	8.398.166 00.1

the health of the body, as well as the hap- eral prosperity of the nation, by opening up ways seen that many of the States are as deeply involvto its inexhaustable resources, and facilities of ed; in proportion to their means, as our own; and communication between its different sections,—some of them are more so. The adoption of this ineasure will, in my judgment, relieve them, at least in a great degree. It, will mitigate the burthen of taxation; restore the credit of the States paid to the means of prolonging life, that and railroads, and other improvements designed and the United States, at home and abroad; remem are too much engaged in the pursuit orate business, and revive the perishing prosperi-ty of the country. I have thus hastily and in a desultory way, thrown together my views on this important subject. My object is to draw public attention to the measure. If I accomplish this, shall think I have done some good Very respectfully, your friend and ob't ser't

JAMES COOPER. Geo. Dansie, Esq.



E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

Carlisle, pa. Wednesday, February 15, 1843.

HENRY CLAY, ubject to the decision of a National Convent

DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLES. SPECIALLY . FOR THE PUBLIC EYE.

OUR CREED.

A sound National Currency, regulated by th will and authority of the Nation. 2._An adequate Revenue, with fair-Protection: American Industry. 3. Just restraints on the Executive power, em

bracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto. 4. A faithful administration of the public domain with an equitable distribution of the proceed of sales of it among all the States. 5. An bonest and economical administration

the General Government, leaving public officer perfect freedom of thought and of the right o suffrage; but with suitable restraints agains improper interference in elections. 3. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to

These objects attained, I think that we should ease to be afflicted with bad administration

Mr. Gorgas, of the Senate, and Messrs. Ken nedy and Brindle, of the House of Representa- His meetings are numerously attended. tives have our hearty thanks for important pub

the Government.-HENRY CLAY

BTWc are indebted to the politeness of the Rev. P. II. GREENLEAF, of Charlestown, Museu husetts, and formerly of Carlisle, for the copy of column. sermon, in pamphlet form, delivered by him on the evening of Christmas day, in St. John's church Charlestown. The subject of the Rev. gentlenan's discourseois, the observance, by the Pro testant Episcopal church, of Christmas and other holydays and festivals, which he handles in an able, argumentative and eloquent manner, strongly urging the propriety of their observance. We have no doubt that the sermon will prove highly acceptable to the great body of the church to which Mr. Greenleaf is attached.

First Page.

On our first page to-day will be found the ad dress of the State Temperance Convention to the of the Rev. W. R. DEWITT, of Harrisburg, and

Melancholy Accident.

We learn that on Wednesday last a young lac whilst engaged in sliding on the Big Spring near Newville, broke through the ice and was drowned He was about twelve years of age, and the only on of a widow lady named Cook.

Our District.-Our Congressional district as it stands in the Apportionment Bill of Mr. Penni man, is formed of Cumberland and Franklin; a district Locofocoish in all conscience. Our friend of the Chambersburg Times is satisfied with its the times is party violence, which discovers itself in hostility to measures on account of their authors, without regard to their intrinsic merits. that Perry may yet be added! That's not the spirit of a warrior, neighbour! Why if we were a loco foco we should be positively ashamed to huzza over a victory in such a one sided district

Revival of Religion.

We learn that considerable excitement exists Harrisburg on the subject of Religion. It is tated that hundreds of individuals there have professed to have experienced a change of heart. and united themselves to the various churches.

SUPPORT YOUR OWN!-A correspondent of the Volunteer thinks with regard to the announce nent of Hon. Jesse Miller of Perry as, a suitable loco foco candidate for Governor, that there is neither "policy or propriety" in travelling out of old Mother Cumberland for a candidate, so long He is perfectly right too in sustaining their own men, selfishness may be always excused in a com munity. But the most perfect " policy and propricty" in you all, friends, would be to keep silent with regard to your favorites, and the "whip ping in" to Governor Porter's nominee, whom you will have to support, will not then be quite so miliating !

Clay State Convention.

The Clay State Convention, which is to assem ble in Harrisburg on the 22nd instant, promises to be a large and of course, an enthusiastic one.

Relief to the States.

The able letter of the Hon. James Cooper, or trust will receive an attentive perusal. There i little prospect of such a measure becoming a law at this session of Congress, but it is not the less necessary on that account that the plan should be thoroughly understood by the people, and if approved of the passage of the measure earnestly pressed upon the next Congress.

Lieut. Mackenzie. The Court Martial for the trial of Lieut. Mac kenzie ie making progress in New York. The same witnesses are examined as on the Inquiry, and the same matters elicited from them. .

Penmanship, We have seen some most splendid specimens of penmanship, executed by Mr. P. P. Toop. He is voices" in the general call, he will be forced now giving lessons in the room above the Commis-8160.774 189 07 vate lessons to the ladies at their rasidences. Call above labilities in the said see his specimens!

thought proper to censure the Cumberland Valley. Rail Road Company, for agreeing that Delegates to be held in Harrisburg on the 22d instant, should

embers of other conventions and meetings. We understand that by a standing resolution of the Board of Managers, the officers are authorized, in all cases, to make arrangements to carry persons to public meetings at a reduced price, when satisfied that such reduction will cause an ncrease of passengers and receipts. Under this rule, in the political campaign of 1840, members of both political parties were carried to the various suitable places and distances, a line of military conventions then held. Since then, on various posts from some point on the Missouri and Arkan occasions, persons have been carried on the same occasions, persons have been carried on the same of Oregon; and also, at or near the mouth of terms to Camp Meetings, to Temperance Conventions, to the dedications of churches and Odd hereafter shall be made by law to secure and or Mr. Buchanan-or Mr. Tyler, or of any body else, who will fill the cars.

Legislative Wisdom!

The Chambersburg Times (loco foco) says of loco foco member of the House-"a crazy fellow in the Legislature named John H. Deford, of Fayette co., reported a bill in the House of person shall transact the busines of 'a broker, unless he pay for a license \$1500, in the city of cie-paying banks at a greater discount than 3 per cent, under a penalty forfeiting the whole amount of the notes discounted; and that any person who shall publish any thing in the newspapers or otherwise, CALCULATED to depreciate the paper of be fined not exceeding \$1000, and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court."

Bankrupt Law.

An important report was made in the Senate altogether in its character. The voluntary clause is repealed—a majority of creditors is rendered necessary to a discharge-corporations the laws of Great Britain." not included. 1500 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

of Father Miller is preaching in the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia. He pays \$300 rent for the use of the room for thirteen days and nights.

TWe invite the attention of Merchants and others who visit the city, to the advertisement of C.F. Raymond, which will be found in another

Death of Commodore Hull.

It is with deep regret, says the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle of yesterday, that we record the death of the gallant and distinguished Commodore ISAAC HULL. of the United States Navy. This distinguished naval commander, for whose recovery serious apprehensions were entertained by his friends, for several weeks part, died at his residence in Portico Square. Spruce street, between Ninth and Tenth, Philadelphia, on Monday morning, at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock, aged 68 years, thus closing a life of public servies which are recorded in imperishable characers upon the pages of our national history.

EDITORIAL CHANGE -Mr. Isnac Lefevre, of the people of Pennsylvania, and a synopsis of a lectry start of Cinaria and a synopsis of a lectry start of Cinaria and a synopsis of a lectry start of Cinaria and county, was canted to the Chair, and vindicating their constituency and humanity. The ture on Genius. They will each amply repay a of editorial life and is succeeded by Mr. E. W. perusal. The address, we learn, is from the pen Stahle, who will have the future management of appointed Secretaries.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were the first than the following Preamble and Resolutions were the first than the following Preamble and Resolutions were the first than the following Preamble and Resolutions were the first than the following Preamble and Resolutions were the first than the following Preamble and Resolutions were the first than the first tha that paper. Mr. S. has our warmest good wishes for his personal prosperity—we cannot wish him any political success.

Common Schools

The annual Report of the Superintendent of ommon Schools of Pennsylvania, is published in the Harrisburg papers. Mr. Parsons has carned the reputation of being a very active and energetic superintendent if not the most competent. in all respects to the discharge of his important a candidate for President of the United States—a duties. His report this year embodies a great amount of information upon the School system, by his long experience in public affairs, his com and it is to be hoped-will have a good effect in increasing its popularity. It should be a very grati- ted virtues and transcendent talents: And wherefying fact to our community, to know that the as it is necessary that a day should be fixed for management of their High Schools has been such the assembling of such Convention, and action as to make it worthy of a distinguished place in the Superintendant's report, while it implies no mean compliment to our Board of School Directors, and its lamented Principal, to whose ability, fidelity and industry the High School chiefly owes its character and usefulness-what nobler monument could perpetuate his memory? Wo extract the following from the report:

"The plan devised, and now submitted for your deliberation, is to make such an alteration in the School law as will enable every city, borough, town, and if possible, every school district to establish, High Schools upon the principal now adopted, and successfully carried into effect in the city and county of Philadelphia. That this plan is perfectly feasible, does not admit of a doubt, for it has been tried with eminent success and use-fulness in the borough of Carlisle, with this difrence, that they do not give instructions in the dead languages, but confine the course of study to the branches of English literature.

Having personally attended an examination he public Schools in that place, and minutely i quired into the operation of that plan of organi zing Schools, the undersigned is fully conv of the practicability of this system and its useful ness in the country. And the evidence exhibited by the great advancement the youth had made in many of the higher branches of English litera ture under the charge of an excellent and worthy teacher, could not fail of convincing the most ing our Common Schools."

Rumored Change.

Certain rumors are affont in regard to changes which will be made after the 4th of March.-It is said that Mr. Forward will retire from the cabinet, and receive a Judgeship in Pennsylvania

—Mr. Webster will be sent to England. Mr.

Everett will take the place now vacant in France.

General Cass be Scoretery of State, and Mr.

Strickler, John Miller, Jacob Whitman, Jacob Horner, Richard Parker, Benjamin Gibler, Henry, Paul, Melchoir Breneman, Andrew McDowell, David Lamy, Saml. Bear, Jacob Erb, John Hengy, Michael Diller, Samuel Miller, Daniel Bitser, cabinet, and receive a Judgeship in Pennsylvania Cushing. Secretary of the Treasury. We opine, that Mr. Webster has now

'where he's to go !"

Mr. Clay. The New Orleans Tropic says;-" A committee from Memphis, Tenn. arrived Miley, Thomas Anderson, George Kuhns, Jacob Weaver, George Rupp, Peter Gibler, Samuel Hustelley to visit that city. The letter of invitation to Mr. Invitation to Mr. Clay to visit that city. The letter of invitation Kauffman, Daniel Coble, David committee from Memphis, Tenn. arrived tion is signed by unwards of 700 ladies and gentlemen. We think Mr. Clay will have Strock, Thos. Loudon, Jacob Leidig, Jas. Lamb, to go. He might resist the gentlemen, william Morrett, John Eberly, John Mateer, John William Morrett, John Eberly, John Mateer, John William Quigley, John Kubbs. tion is signed by unwards of 700 ladies and

Oregon Territory.

The Oregon question is now occupying a large hare of the public attention, both in, and out of to the Convention of the friends of Henry Clay, Congress. The Bill introduced into the Senate of the United States, by Ma. LINK of Missouri, be carried on the road upon the same terms with proposing to extend the authority of the United states over that territory, has been the subject o the most brilliant debate witnessed in Congress

his session. The following synopsis of the bill, which we take from the Baltimore American, may be interesting to our readers:

"The bill authorizes and requires the Presiden

of the United States to cause to be erected ut

sas rivers into the best pass for entering the valley Fellows Lodges—to military parades, &c. The grant 640 acres, or one section of land, to every white male inhabitant of the Territory of Oreompany have found this course profitable to gon, of the age of 18 years and upward, who small cultivate and use the same for five consecuesume that hereafter, as well as heretofore, will tive years, or to his heirs at law, if such there be be willing to grant similar privileges to the friends of any political aspirant, whether he be Mr. Cass or Mr. Büchanan—or Mr. Tyler, or of any body to the father for each child under the age of 18 years he may have, or which may be born within the five years aforesaid. The President is also uthorized and required to appoint two additional Indian agents, to superintend the interests of the United States with any or every Indian tribe west of any agency now established by law; and the sum of \$100,000 is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriat-Representatives, in which he proposes that no ed, to carry into effect the provisions of the act: "The bill further provides that the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts and District Courts of the Territory of Iowa shall be

Phiadelphia; \$1000 in Pittsburg; or 500 in any extended over that part of the Indian territories other county:—that no person shall discount or share the relief issues, nor the notes of any special country is the present limits of Iowa, and share the relief issues, nor the notes of any special country is the relief issues, nor the notes of any special country is the relief issues, nor the notes of any special country is the relief issues, nor the notes of any special country is the relief issues. the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Texas, not included with limits of any State; and also, over the Indian territories, comprising the Rocky Mo the country between them and the Pacific Ocean south of fifty-four degreess and forty minutes of any specie paying bank, or the relief issues, shall north latitude, and north of the forty second degree of north latitude; and justices of the peace may be appointed for the said territory in the same manner and with the same powers as now provided by law in relation to the Territory of

The bill contains a proviso to the effect that An important report was made in the Senate any subject of Great Britain who may be arrest on Friday, by Mr. Berrien, on the Bankrupt law. ed under this law, westward of the Rocky Moun It recommends continuing the law, but changing it altogether in its character. The voluntary Great Britain, under stipulations between the wo powers, shall be delivered up to be tried by

The bill has been passed by the Senate, by vote of 24 to 22, and sent to the House for con.

From the report of Mr. Parsons, superintend for a repeal of the late law abolishing imprisonment nt of Common Schools, we learn that the State for debt. Yet such is the fact, and the whole of yesof Pennsylvania pays annually to Colleges, Ac- terday was spent in the House, on propositions of adenies and Female Seminaries the sum of hirty-six thousand, four hundred and thirty-one dollars and pinety-nine cents!

The remination of Anson V. Parsons to be an Associate Judge for the Court of Philade; on the strength of a few petitions, principally for phia, has been confirmed by the Senate. There were but two dissenting votes, Messrs. Penniman and Darsie.

Quite a mania exists among the people of this ancient Commonwealth" for the formation of new counties. Petitions are now before the Le gislature for no less than fourteen of them!

- New Counties.

ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY! At a meeting of the Whig Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, held on Monday evening, January 16, 1843. THOMAS CARSON, of Franklin county, was called to the Chair, and but who did themselves credit on this occasion, in

offered by Mr. Cochran, of York, seconded by Mr. BROOKE, of Delaware county, and unanimous v adopted:

Whereas, The Whig citizens of various sections of Pennsylvania have, in their primary meet-ings, suggested the propriety of holding a State Convention at the Seat of Government, and have elected. Delegates to attend the same, whose oh ject it shall be to avow the high respect for and confidence in the patriotism, integrity and abilities of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, entertained by a large portion of the people of this Com-monwealth, as well as their preference for him as tation which he is pre-eminently fitted to adorn, prohonsive system of policy adapted to restore and preserve the prosperity-of-his-country, his-exalprehensive system of po vet remains to be taken on the subject in many

ounties of the State: Therefore
Resolved, That it is respectfully recommended by this meeting of Whigs members of the Legis-lature that the proposed Convention of the friends of Henry Clay, beheld at Harrisburg, on WED. NESDAY the 22d of FEBRUARY next, and that the Whig citizens of the several counties who have not yet acted upon this subject meet and elect such number of delegates as they may deem expedient to represent them on that occaion : for the promotion of which object this meet ing confidently rely on the known zeal of those to whom it is addressed in favor of "Harry of the West," and the high appreciation entertained by them of his character and the indispensable necessity of his services to the welfare of our country.
On motion, Resolved, That the Whig papers throughout the State be requested to publish the roceedings of this meeting.

The following are the names of the delegates, who with many others not named, we hope will all be present to give old Mother Cumberland a friendship for Henry Clay!

CARLISLE-Gen. S. Alexander, Robert Wil-CARLISLE—Gen. S. Alexander, Robert Wilson, Jno. J. Myers, Geo. W. Hitner, E. Beatty, Charles Ogilby, L. G. Brandebury, Abm. Phillips, Jas. H. Devor, Jas. A. Gallaher, C. M'Farlane, Jas. Armstrong, Jno. Rhoads, Augustus A. Line, J. D. Gorgas, Dr. W. Irvin, Jacob Bretz, Jacob Fetter, Col. A. Noble, Jacob Rheem, John Officer, Robt. Irvin, Jr. Geo. W. Cart, Geo. W. Hilton, Thos. H. Criswell, Jno. Gillon, Jno. B. Parker, Rob Wightman, Geo. Wiesse, Jr. Robt. A Noble Rob Wightman, Geo. Wiesse, Jr. Robt. A. Noble Wm. Weakly, M. G. Ege, N. Hantch, Abm. Henlel, Jas. R. Smith, Joseph Weibley, Abel. Keeny, John Halbert, George Keller.

NORTH MIDDLETON-Wm. M. Hender son, Esq. Robert Clark, George Sponsler, Ulrich Strickler, John Miller, Jacob Whitman, Jacob John Wilson, Thos. D. Urie.

SOUTH MIDDLETON.—Peter M'Glaughlin Samuel Given, Matthew Moore, Esq. William B. Mullen, Daniel Kauffman, John Kauffman, George The battle since one o'clock has been one of the O'Donnel, Richard Craighead, jr. George Craig-head, jr. John W. Craighead, Alexander C. Gregg, Thomas Paxton, James Mehaffey, John Bitner. SILVER SPRING-John M. Martin, William

WEST PENNSBOROUGH,-Col. John Wyn. now giving lessons in the room above the Commisto give in."

No giving lessons in the room above the Commissioners' office, in this place, where he size teaches
stenography, card drawing, &c. We would invite
all who wish to write a pretty hameliscall on Mr.

All who wish to write a pretty hameliscall on Mr.

The bill will undoubtedly pass the Senate, and be
exampled another your lessons to the ladies at their residences. Call until his tongue protraded from his month, when
side of the state of the state

EAST PENNSBOROUGH .- Christian Staynan, David Coble, Simon Oyster, Thomas Warden, Henry Zearing, Esq. John Olewine, Thomas

B. Bryson, John H. Zearing. MECHANICSBURG-Lewis Zearing, Esq. Villiam Houser, John Reigle, Samuel Meiley. MONROE .- George Brindle, Esq. L. Reigle,

NEW CUMBERLAND .- John Sourbeck, Phil Shreiner, Charles Oyster. ALLEN.-Daniel Shelly, J. B. Coover, Dr. L. amer. Dr. R. L. Cathcart

NEWTON .- Christopher Au, Samuel L. Sentan, Jacob Aul, J. Quigley, Jacob Hefflebower.

SHEPAR DSTOWN DISTRICT. James Eckles, sen., Robert Bryson, Alexander Catheart, D. S. Hamacher, James J. Moore, D. M. McEllnenny, George Yost, jr., George Goodman, Josedh H. Beelman, Michael Hoover, Jacob Zug, William Eckles (James,) David Miller, James Eckles, jr., Nicholas Urich, William Coulter, D. Urich, George W. Brandt, Jonas Huntzberger, Joseph Crall, Jocob Shelly, Jacob Urich, H. H. Grove, Jacob Mumma, Jacob Cocklin, D. Huntzberger, Solomon Mohler, Andrew Heickes, H. B. Bowman, John Sadler, John G. Taylor, Christian Mohler, ir. Dr. T. L. Calbeart Moliler, jr., Dr. T. L. Cathcart.

SHIPPENSBURG BOROUGH. Cobaugh, Samuel Speece, Joseph Mifflin W. F. Carey, Dr. Wm. Sturgis, Robert Koons Wm. McLean, J. D. Henderson, Dr. A. Stewart A. Sturgis, John McCurdy, Jacob Rebuck, W. D. E. Hays, John Lee, jr., John Cobaugh, D. Waggoner, J. D. Geisman, Wm. Peal, Jacob Marquart, John Clark, Joel Shopley, George Hamill, (of Robert,) Dr. Samuel McClure, D. H. Culbertson, George W. Reynolds, Edward Scull, J. C. Altick, Judge Myers, James Mackey, jr., Dr. Robert Hays, B. Reynolds, Captain E. Mull, A. Dale, Win. McClure, Samuel Utz, John B. McClure, George W. Clippinger, Abraham Zuck.

SHIPPENSBURG TOWNSHIP. Andrew Frazer, Captain Elias Hoch, Daniel Cenower, Josiah H. Raum, James Culbertson.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP James J. Hemphill, David S. Runshaw, Captain Wm. S. Runshaw, Major C. Au, Colonel Peter Lesher, Wm. Boyd, Christian Reynolds.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP. Alexander Kelso, Robert S. McCune, John Pilrim, Wm. Kelso, Major Henry Hippensteal aptain David Clever, James Kelso, Major Geo Clever, Moses Hemphill, Jacob Clippinger, Johnson Williamson, Samuel Yocomb, Geo. W. Himes,

Captain Henry Rebuck, General A. Sturgis. Mennsplbania Legislature.

Correspondence of the Herald and Expositor. HARRISDURG, Feb. 4, 1843. No one could be made to believe without the evilence of his own senses, that the men who make so many boisterous pretensions of exclusive democracy and when shed so many 'erocodile tears, over the misfortunes of the poor men, as the leaders of the federal loco foco party do, would be the first to ask were likely to get into a snarl which came near breaking up the House. The Speaker was comthat vulgar, ignorant demagogue.Lowry and the pelled to call upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to assist radical Hahn to repeal that Law. The empty headin keeping order, there being as high as three or ed, hompous, conceited swaggering Deford, Kerr of four motions pending at once. Rough times. Monroe, besides the two persons above named violently advocated its repeal. This repeal is asked for loco foco York, and signed by property holders and others, who think poor men cannot now find security for rent so easily as they could before the passage of this act. This is the strongestargument I have heard Relief issues of the 4th May 1841, immediately urged against the law. Though its repeal is asked and \$100,000 monthly, received the signiture of for on the ground that it has destroyed the credit of the Governor on the 6th inst., and on the 7th the the "poor men" and made his condition worse in- State Treasurer cancelled and delivered to the stead of better, every body knows that this is one of Auditor General (to be destroyed by him) \$100,the last motives that actuate the "repealers." The | 000 of said issues, to wit : true reason is, it has taken out of their control the ersonal liberty of the poor, and prevented then THE CLAY STATE CONVENTION I from incareerating him in prison, or extorting from his friends the sum he may be so unfortunate or so

Hannissung, February 11, 1843. The most interesting debate and one of the pretiest family quarrels that I have ever witnessed, has een going on daily in the House of Representatives since Tuesday morning last. It originated in a bill to diminish the expenses of the Canal Commission ers, and to provide for their election by the Legislathe Locofoco family, which has contributed much to the interest it has created. The combatants have been Messes, Heckman, Speaker Wright and Room fort in defence of the bill, and Messes, Lowey, Elwell, Karns, Kerr, of Mercer, Boal, and Deford, (this gentleman, however, subsequently changed his ground and came out against the Commission in defence of the Governor, his right to appointing the Canal Board, and all the corruptions of the office holders. Most gallantly has the battle been fought on both sides. The corruptionists, however, though they have the numerical strength in speakers, were no match for the reformers. This debate has bappi ly illustrated the truth of the old adage, "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." Messrs. Wright, Roumfort and Heckman have carried on the war in right gallant style, making some of the. most well directed attacks upon the Canal Board situated in a central part of London' valued and their corruptions and malpractices that they have ever received from any quarter. I can answer for it that they and the people have heard more wholesome truths in the few days past than ever came to their ears before. And those high functionaries, and their defenders in the House, have shown that these truths have come home to them with a tremendous force, by their unparalleled twistings, writhings and contortions. Such a miserable set of wretches as the Canal Commissioners, and indeed strong voice in the loud acclaim of Pennsylvania's the whole administration have been, no man with a particle of compassion would ever desire to sec .-They have resorted to every means in their power to intimidate members from speaking out boldly upon the subject of their abuses, and to stifle the truth for which the people so loudly call. But all would not do. Messrs. Heckman, Roumfort and Wright spake out like men, and I honor them, and the people of the State will honor them for the independent have shown and corruptions they have had the hon esty to reveal. The bill which has been the occasion of this tre endous hubbub in the high places at Harrisburg,

besides diminishing the pay of two of the Commissioners to \$3,00, rescues the pay of Supervisors to \$2 per day, and Mr. Heckman asserts that it will save the tax payers annually about \$50,000, and i will certainly do away with the enormous corruptions by which one half has been added to the presen State debt. After being debated until one o'clock to-day, the House went seriously into consideration of it, and remained in session until 31 o'clock this afternoon, when it finally passed a second reading' hardest fought that has ever signalized our legislative combats. The corruptionists, about twenty-fiv strong, resisted it at every step with the zear of me fighting for their existence. But their resistant could not avail. It compelled its friends, however to call the previous question six or seven times to get rid of numberless amendments offered simply t barrass it. As the bill now stands it provides for he election of the Canal Commissioners by the people at the next October election, and that in ten days after its passage, the Legislature shall elect, on join ballot, one man who shall be president of the Caual Board, and each House shall elect one, all of whom

veloed by the Governor! It is thought that in that jority of two-thirds. It looks like it, at any rate in

I told you some time since that some worshippers of Jackson in the Legislature wish to relieve the National Treasury of about \$4000 as the principal and interest of the fine imposed on him at New Orleans by Judge Hall ... The resolution has finally passed both Houses instructing our members of longress to vote the old man this sum. I hope when receives this sum in Treasury shinplasters that he will die in peace, satisfied with having held some ppointment from President down to District Atorney, by which he has drawn nearly half a million f dollars from the people. The debt that they owed him is now fairly cancelled, and those \$4000 over which he has so long mouned, will undoubtedly noth his bed of death.

I do not know that the Legislature have repealed any law since my last that was passed the present ession. This is unusual. They have several atempts, however, to repeal the law requiring \$100,-000 monthly, of Relief Notes, to be cancelled .--But they have not succeeded yet. I should not be surprised if they do before they are done. Such pportunity will do almost any thing.

A resolution was passed the House the present reck, instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring n a bill to reduce all salaries one-fourth, and the pay of members of the Legislature to two dollars per day. The bill is to be brought in within one week and made the first order of every day until passed. The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 57 to 22. I believe it is all humbug, however, as far as many of the locofocos who voted for it are oncerned, for several of them voted the next day to e-consider the vote. One more such drilling as they received in those twenty-four hours will accomplish the object. They probably had no ideathat it would pass when they voted for it. They were in hopes that others would defeat it. Finding. their mistake they were willing to back out.

Harrisburg, Feb. 13, 1843. Mr. E. Beatty-The last week the House spent five days debating the bill reducing the salaries of the Canal Commissioners, and taking the appointment out of the hands of the Executive, and to allow them to be elected within ten days after the passage of this act by the Legislature, to witr the President of the Board to be an engineer and elected on joint ballot by both Houses; then each House to elect one, and at the next general election they are to be elected by the people. I think it will end in a division of the Locofoco party. The Porter party fight hard. On Saturday we had a session of six and a half hours, and had to call the previous question on every section. This day we expect it to come up on final reading. But we had a resolution offered to-day requiring the Committee on Banks to bring in a bill authorizing the Banks to issue notes of the denomination of one, two, and three dollar notes, to the amount of twenty-five per cent. We had the Canal Commissioners' bill up a tittle while to day, and we

Yours. Cancellation of Relief Notes. The act authorizing the State Treasurer to

cancel \$100,000 of the most depreciated of the

Of the Towarda Bank \$83,206,00 " Berks County Bank 8,243 00 West Branch Bank 1,782 00 Erie Bank 6,679 00

\$100,000 SPECIAL MISSION TO ENGLAND.-It seems now pretty well settled that a special tee with instructions to enquire into the expediency mission will be sent to Great Britain to of repealing the law, or the retrospective provision settle subjects of importance, among which the Oregon question is the most prominent.

Mr. Webster is mentioned as most likely

to receive the appointment. JESSE HOYT .- By an official letter from Hon. C. B. Penrose, Solicitor of the Treasury, in response to an inquiry of ture. The discussion has been thus far confined to Congress, it appears that Mr. Jesse Hoyt, ex-Collector of the port of New York, is indebted to the United States in the snug sum of \$256,295 31, and bids fairto continue in that interesting predicament, as Mr. Hoffman has not yet been able tobring him to trial-the case being, put off from term to term on Mr. Hoyt's affidavits of the absence (at Philadelphia) of a material witness.

A Windfall!

The York Press of Friday last says, that "a family, part of which resides in that borough, has fallen heir to property at about \$10,000,000 !"

The Triumph.

The full return of the late election for member of Congress in Georgia, is received. The majority for the Whig andidate, Mr. Crawford, is 4,590. He has been sworn in, and taken his seat in the House.

Capture of Monterey. On Thursday, 2d inst, Mr. Adams offered resolutions in the House, calling upon the President for information under what authority, and under whose instruction Com. Jones invaded the territory of Mexico by the capture of the town of Monterey; calling upon him for a copy of all instructions given to Com. Jones, and for information whether orders have, been despatched recalling him from command. On Friday, they came up, and the previous question being called, after some remarks from Mr. Wise in opposition, thevwere adopted.

Another Exchequer Scheme.-Letters from Washington to one of the Tyler organs in the city state "that a new movement will soon be made in Congress, having for its object the establishment of an Exchange, which will combine many of the advantages of the President 's proposition and those of the Sub-Treasury. It is understood that Mr. Buchanan gives his aid and countenance to the project, and is assisting in its elaboration."

Seduction and Retribution. The Philadelphia papers of Monday contain full ccounts of the seduction of a young lady, a Miss Mercer, of that city, by a fashiouable roue named Heberton, and the assassination of the seducer by the brother of the young lady. Great excitement exists in Philadelphia in consequence of the affair. We have no room for further particulars this

week.