

E WABASH COURIER.

JESSE CONARD, Editor.

TERRE-HAUTE, SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

IG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
NOAH NOBLE, of Marion;
JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd;
GEORGE W. STIFFE, of Marion;
NO. J. ROBBS, " "
AUSTIN W. MORRIS, " "
S. B. NOEL, " "
HENRY COOPER, of Allen;
JASPER B. SMITH, of Fayette;
JESSE CONARD, of Vigo;
WILLIAM BROWN BUTLER, of Vanderburgh.

RELIEF TO THE STATES.

The better this subject shall be understood, more likely we believe, will public opinion be inclined to settle down in favor of relief, on basis of the public lands. This is not an assumption of State debts. And even if it could be considered, the measure may be supported as entirely constitutional. Precedent is found in the history of our Government, going the full length of assuming.

In '90, the National Government assumed debts to a large amount. And also in '92 a measure of assumption was adopted, during Mr. JEFFERSON's first term. By the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain, it was provided "that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of full value in sterling money, of all bona-de debts heretofore contracted."

That Congress have a right to appropriate the public land funds, there can be no question. That power has been exercised in various ways. For instance, in the State of Indiana, public lands have been appropriated, and set apart by Congress for the construction of certain canals. Now what can be the difference, constitutionally, or in effect, between appropriating the sales of public lands for the payment of debts contracted for public improvement, after the work has been done, setting lands apart for the construction of such works before the commencement? It is, of course, one and the same thing. The last *Baltimore American* has an excellent article on the subject of State relief. We extract as follows:

"Mr. Wm. Coer Johnson, the author of the plan of national relief to the States on the basis of the Public lands, has been addressing the people of St. Mary's on the subject of his proposition. We are strongly persuaded that nothing but a general adoption of the plan with the provisions of this plan is needed to secure the approbation of the people of the United States.

The measure in the first place is entirely constitutional. Even if it were upon the ground of a mere assumption of debts, it would have precedent to it. In 1776 the National Government assumed State debts to the amount of \$21,000,000, and this was done at a time when the sales of the public lands did not amount to one hundred thousand dollars annually; when the national debt was more than \$15,000,000, and the population of the Union was less than six millions; when the daily paying imports were but a little above sixteen millions, and the gross revenues of the nation were between two and three millions. Yet the measure was highly salutary. It relieved the struggling States of burdens which with their limited resources were very oppressive, and which were a constant impediment to industry by removing the shackles of taxation which retarded the people of the States; and by the stimulus it imparted to business and enterprise it tended to bring the resources of the country into play, and thus to increase the revenues far beyond the amount required for the annual payments of interest on the assumed debt."

Another very important feature in Coer Johnson's \$200,000,000 plan, strikes us as worthy of consideration. And that is, in affording the means of investment, and thereby putting in circulation, for the use of the people, a large amount of money now lying idle and unearned up. On this point the *American* further adds:

"The sales of the public lands from 1830 to 1842, both native and foreign, were \$84,613,017, averaging nearly eight millions annually. Here would be an ample provision at once for the six millions of interest on account of the nationalized State debts. The very adoption of such a measure would, moreover, increase the amount of the public lands sold, and by removing the shackles of taxation from property, would open up an entire new field for an enlarged scope to industry, that the receipts from current house duties would be abundantly sufficient for the ordinary wants of the Treasury, and for the accumulation of a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of the whole debt. Of this there can be no doubt."

Our State, thus nationalized, would not only cease to be a burden by such an arrangement as this, but the very creation of a national stock of \$200,000,000 would in the end prove of great use in affording a desirable means of investment, and thus draw hoarded sums from idleness and diffuse them into the circulation."

YOUNG MEN'S WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A Whig Convention was held in the city of Baltimore on the 21st ult. at which it was resolved to recommend a young men's National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 2d of May 1844. The proceedings will be found in another part of our paper. We approve of the object, and hope it will meet a ready response over the whole country. A full, glorious, Whig response. Let there be a young men's National Convention in Baltimore on the 2d of May 1844, to respond to the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States to be made on the 1st of May—and let Indiana be well represented in the young men's convention—Referring to the Convention, the *Baltimore Patriot* says—

"The proposed Convention will equal that of 1840 in all things. The avalanche of the people will be upon us again, and receive a joyful welcome—the thousand banners will again float in the breeze—the music of an hundred bands will again resound throughout our streets—the shout of ten thousand voices will awaken the echoes in every mountain and valley—and the Whigs of the whole country, filled with high hopes and animated with unwavering confidence in the election of Harry of the West, will enter upon the contest which to end in that auspicious result, with an enthusiasm and ardor, which the times of 1840 only can parallel."

PENNSYLVANIA.—Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS, formerly U. S. Senator, and Ambassador to Russia, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Pittsburg District.

Jos. R. INGERSOLL has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of Philadelphia; and Joseph C. NEAL, Editor of the Pennsylvania, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the same District.

DR. WHITE'S ORATION.—We find on our table a copy of an Oration lately delivered before the Euphronean Society of Wabash College at Crawfordsville, by the Rev. EPHRAIM WHITE, D. D., of South Carolina. It is handsomely done up in pamphlet form. And is altogether an excellent discourse—eloquent, argumentative and chaste. We were struck with the opening sentence, the very first paragraph. The Oration thus commences—

"Literature, science and religion, concentrate and unite society. They bring those of different regions, different climes, states, nations, and even continents, upon the same ground; and harmonize their modes of thinking and principles of action, till distance is annihilated, local peculiarities are forgotten, personal strangers become attached friends, and men feel that they have a common object and destiny."

Here is a text for a volume of thought—

Literature, science, and religion,—yes, could these spread their benign influences more universally, how much of the now rugged path of life would be smoothed—our way strewn with flowers, instead of thorns and thistles.

How much of life would be softened—and the condition of humanity ameliorated. That which harmonizes our modes of thinking and principles of action, always in a greater or lesser degree, strengthens friendships, forms attachments and smooths down the rough asperities of habit, inevitably connected with uncultivated natures. Without literature, or science, or religion; or perhaps the whole together; what a bleak, barren, rugged affair is the ordinary, every day business of common life, with all its collisions and jealousies and tumults of action. How different on the contrary is the whole of life—how much are all our pleasures enhanced, where a spirit of literature is properly diffused—where science sheds its rays, and a rational feeling of religion, all operate together. Business would become a pleasure—and the jealousies engendered thro' conflicting interests in every day transactions, converted into social friendships, and feelings of mutual kindness, influenced by a proper charity from one individual to another, through every branch of society.

HENRY CLAY.—Wherever we hear of a Whig Meeting, and our papers are full of them, we are sure to find the name of HENRY CLAY proposed for President. No matter where, or under what appellation of geographical boundary—whether Ward Meeting, Precinct Meeting, Town Meeting, District Meeting, Township Meeting, County or State Convention—it is all one and the same thing—all are for Henry Clay.

MURDER OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—

Mr. JOHN SUTTON of Meigs county (Tenn.) a soldier of the Revolution, was murdered at Rochester (N. Y.) on the 19th ult. She was shot dead in her own house at noon day. Two men (brothers) named Howard, had been arrested and committed for trial, charged with having perpetrated the dreadful crime. One of them has confessed his guilt. The object was plunder. The deceased and her brother had occupied the house together, and were reputed to have kept a large quantity of money in their dwelling. A third person, not known, was seen with the Howards, and is supposed to have guilty with them. He had not been arrested.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—The Queen of England has just visited France. French and English papers are full of the details of the parade, and meeting with the King and royal family of France. This is said to be the first time in three centuries, the Crowned Heads of England and France have met in the latter kingdom on amicable terms.

NOTICE.—

The Rev. DR. WYLIE, President of the University at Bloomington, has been requested to lecture on EDUCATION, in this place, THIS EVENING, Oct. 7th. The Court House bell will ring at the time appointed.

PARSON MILLER "is himself again." He lectured lately, on his favorite subject, at Claremont, N. H. He says he has seen but four conversions within the past four months. Miller rather on the wane.

THOS. W. (Governor) Dorr, is about to return to Providence (R. I.) And it is said to be the determination of the authorities of the State, at once to arrest Mr. (Gov.) Dorr, on his arrival within the borders of the State, and try him for treason.

A TYLER COAT.—The St. Louis Republican speaks of a curious garment exhibited at one of the shops in that city. The garment was on one side French cassimere, of a drab or light color; and on the other, fine pilot cloth, of a dark color. It was particularly recommended to the official corps, in Saint Louis, and other places. For further particulars, it is stated, that a Tyler coat is a coat that may be turned, as circumstances require, and worn either side out.

A WORLD'S CONVENTION, of the friends of Temperance, is proposed to assemble in the city of London, in June, 1844.

COAL TRADE.—It is supposed that the coal trade in the Mississippi Valley may become very important. In 1842 there were received at New Orleans, from the interior, 24,120 bushels of coal; while, during the present, the receipts there, from the same quarter, amounted to 255,563 bushels. The consumption of coal at Cincinnati is said to be four times that of New Orleans, and the increase of the trade has been nearly as great.

PIANO MANUFACTORY.—The Indianapolis Journal states that there is now established at Indianapolis a Piano manufactory where instruments are made, which are equal, if not superior, for tone, to those of Eastern manufactory. Mr. PARMELET the proprietor is highly recommended by the Journal.

THE WINNEBAGO FORUM, printed at Rockford, Illinois, marks to us a notice of the death of DAVID Ross, in that Town, on the 15th of September, said to be a traveller from near Terre Haute.

October 6, 1843.—5-51.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the undersigned has taken Letters of Administration on the Estate of ALEXAN BAKER, deceased, late of Vigo County, and State of Indiana. All debts, and expenses, to be paid, are required to make immediate payment; and those owing claims against the estate, are notified to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

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