

Form of petition by creditor under the compulsory provisions of the act.

To the Honorable S. R. B., judge of the district court of the United States, in and for the district of...

The petition of the of the state of... respectfully sheweth, that now a resident of within the district of being a trader, and actually using and exercising the trade and business of a merchant, is justly and truly indebted to your petitioner...

In consideration whereof, your petitioner humbly prays, that the said may by the order and decree of this court, be declared and made a bankrupt according to the provisions and true intent and meaning of the said act of Congress...

Dated, &c. (Signed) The form of the jurat to this petition may be the same as to the preceding.

INCREASE OF CRIME AND SOME OF ITS CAUSES.

No one at all conversant with the papers of the day, can fail of noticing the great increase of late, not only in the number of forgeries, theft, swindling, &c., but also of atrocious deeds of suicide and murder.

The law of violence seems to bear sway in nearly every part of our land, and the misuse of the wicked is stealthily creeping in and overturning the wholesome restraints and habits of former times.

In revolving in our mind this subject, a few thoughts have arisen which we throw out in connection with it, as illustrative of some of our views as to the cause of the increase of crime which has now become so painfully apparent.

Another cause has seemed to us to be in the fact, that so many young men seek the various professions of Law, Medicine, and even the Ministerial.

The disease under which this country is laboring is debt—debt in every form—private debt, public debt, bank debt, municipal debt, State debt.

The foundation of the British funded debt was laid at the revolution in 1688. It took twenty six years, (and those mostly years of war,) to raise it to two hundred million dollars.

In Great Britain, too, it should be recollected, that there was, at the time above referred to, but one incorporated paper money bank, to help the nation in running into debt.

The process is a very easy one, and for a time it was a very pleasant one, especially to those contractors who had "good, fat jobs" on the public works.

Thanksgiving in Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut will take place this year on the 25th inst.

to God, and are made outcasts and scourges to the world. The press should unite its voice with the pulpit, in the correction of these evils; for it is not religion only, but our common welfare, and our country's stability which depend on the right education of the rising generation.

Another cause is found in the multifarious temptations, seductions and extravagances of the times.—Turn the youth wherever you will he is beset by the glare of some allurements of evil: and steady himself as he may with good resolutions, he is too often inveigled into the deceptions of pleasure.

Love of dress and finery; anxiety for show and parade; a scorn of the little things of life, which go to make up the aggregate of character, and the vain-boasting pretensions of superiority, often without the means of maintaining those pretensions, are often the precursors of crime and disgrace, and betray a man into a course of evil conduct, ere he is hardly aware of his proximity to it.

It is thus that frequency induces crime; for where the culprit thinks he can be shielded by a hundred others, he will, as a natural consequence, be emboldened in his course of sin.

The following list exhibits the total amount of the indebtedness of each State, not including the debts occasioned by the deposits of the surplus money of the United States.

Table with 2 columns: State and Amount. Includes Maine (\$1,678,367), New Hampshire (no debt), Vermont (no debt), Massachusetts (\$5,119,137), Rhode Island (no debt), Connecticut (no debt), New York (\$20,165,254), New Jersey (no stock debt), Pennsylvania (\$34,723,361), Maryland (\$15,106,026), Delaware (no debt), Virginia (\$6,257,161), North Carolina (no debt), South Carolina (\$3,764,734), Georgia (\$500,000), Alabama (\$10,859,556), Louisiana (\$20,585,000), Tennessee (\$1,789,166), Kentucky (\$4,605,000), Ohio (\$14,869,476), Indiana (\$12,667,433), Missouri (\$13,465,682), Michigan (\$2,929,557), Arkansas (\$6,011,000), Florida (\$3,900,000), District of Columbia (\$1,500,000), Total (\$198,367,455).

Table with 2 columns: City and Amount. Includes New York (\$9,663,259), Boston (\$1,698,232), Philadelphia (\$2,495,400), Baltimore (\$4,680,370), Albany (\$695,532), Troy (\$361,000), Cincinnati (\$860,000), New Orleans (\$1,758,180), Mobile (\$513,000), Charleston (\$1,142,358), Total of City debts (\$23,867,841).

Table with 2 columns: State and City debts and Amount. Total of State and City debts, \$250,460,000.

From the Savannah Georgian.

DEBTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

DEBTS OF CITIES.

TOTAL OF STATE AND CITY DEBTS.

From the Savannah Georgian.

Politics of the Day.

[No dominant party in this country has ever been so effectually demolished, in so short a time, as by its own Whig, or Federal party—and that, too, by its own friends. Assuming power with an overwhelming majority in the national councils, and in almost every State in the Union, a few short months have brought about their utter destruction as a party.]

We have already published extracts from the address of Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, and articles from various other leading Whig politicians and presses, renouncing Federalism and all its sins; and we now solicit attention to the following letter from Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, a distinguished Whig, and neighbor to Mr. Clay.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 1st, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: I am just in the receipt of your polite invitation, on the part of my fellow citizens of Montgomery and Bath, to join them on the 5th inst., at the residence of S. Young, Esq., in the county of Bath, in celebrating the battle of the Thames.

I regret that business of a character not to be dispensed with, will prevent me from meeting many friends with whom I should gladly exchange gratulations, in a happy meeting on that day rendered memorable and glorious to Kentucky by reason of a victory gained by her brave sons, over the combined forces of the British and savages—a day sacred to the memory of her illustrious dead, who sealed with their blood the victories she has gained.

The reader cannot fail to perceive that a resumption of specie payments by the banks, by restoring a sound and equal currency at all those points, would at once annihilate so much of the difference of exchange, so called, as is produced by the depreciation of the currency, and show what the true difference really is.

It is obvious that the State Legislatures and public opinion may be as effectually exercised without the existence of a Bank of the United States as with it. Now is the time to reduce the truth to practice.

The amount of currency would be largely increased by resumption, giving instant and effective relief to the people. Although the banks might, in a moderate degree, curtail their issues, millions of dollars, now hoarded in men's desks and other dark corners, would immediately appear in the light of day, and entering into the circulation, more than replace the amount of bank notes which might be withdrawn.

Democrats, it is your first duty to stop this process. The longer that measure is delayed, the less the way to stop it is to compel the banks to resume. The way to stop it is to compel the banks to resume, the more difficult will resumption be, and the less decisive will be the relief to the people.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Duty of the Democratic Legislatures.—If, as the result of the late elections pretty clearly indicate, the Legislatures of a great majority of the States should be Democratic, they will lie under the deepest and most solemn and weighty responsibilities to the people.

Hitherto, it cannot be denied that the Democratic State Legislatures, or at least those so calling themselves, have failed in a vast many instances to fulfill the just expectations of their constituents.

only bonds required for the corporate privileges was what the corporation could squeeze out of the people over seven per cent. Thus did the majority of Congress, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, attempt to turn the government into a corporate usurer with other usurers, and to sell the privilege of exclusive shaving and cutting down the labor of the country for the excess of usury to be made and received upon these shaving establishments above seven per cent.

I am your fellow-citizen, ROBERT WICKLIFFE. To Richard French, Aquilla Young, Peter Everett, Thomas J. Young, and James M. Summers.

THE FIRST DUTY.

The first duty of the Democratic party, on resuming their power in the State Governments, is to restore to the People a Sound Currency, and reduce Domestic Exchanges to reasonable rates.

How are these objects to be accomplished? The process is direct and easy: COMPEL THE SUSPENDED BANKS TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS, OR WIND UP THEIR CONCERNS.

That done, both objects are accomplished. The people will every where have a currency of gold and silver or its equivalent, and what is now called difference of exchanges will chiefly disappear, in point of fact, the greater part of that difference is not the difference of exchanges, but a difference in the value of local currencies.

The boasted whig remedy, a Bank of the United States, is impotent to produce either of these results. From 1818 to 1829, while we lived in Kentucky, there were two branches of the Bank of the United States in that State, and yet, during the whole period, and for years afterwards, the local currency was from 10 to 50 per cent. discount, and the exchange between that State and the Eastern cities something more.

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The people deputed them to carry out reform, and they have but too often, not only neglected their duty, but become accomplices in the creation of new abuses. However they may have distinguished themselves by their opposition to these, as candidates for office, it must be confessed that too many Democratic members, when the period of action arrived, had belied their professions and deserted the standard under which they gained the victory, while others have cooled down to the freezing point, and been congealed into absolute frigidity.

This metamorphosis has generally, if not always, occurred in questions involving great pecuniary interests, such as Bank reform, and internal improvements. These generally work wonders. There seems to be a mysterious, inscrutable influence connected with all measures of this kind, which at the very moment the power of arresting profligate public expenditures or bank abuses is acquired by these patriots, blinds their understanding, disarms their hostility, and so confounds all previous declarations and pledges, and become the passive, if not active instruments in perpetuating mischievous old systems, and devising new.

We hope to see no more of this, notwithstanding the Penroses and Burdens, who sold the State of Pennsylvania to the insolvent Bank of the United States, have shared the rewards of the Pipe Layers under the Whig Administration. No honest man ought to envy them their honors or their bribes. Like the capulets and gold lace of the menials of European aristocracy, they are badges, not of honor, but disgrace. They are the wages of sin, and the wages of sin is death.

The Democracy, wherever they gain the ascendancy in the State Legislatures, are, in the first place, pledged to a thorough and radical reform of that pernicious banking system which has robbed the people of untold millions, and still continues the system of robbery with increasing voracity; which has distracted, embarrassed, and obstructed the industry of the country, by rendering employment uncertain, and wages the sport of bank contractions and expansions; and which, more than all other causes combined, has undermined the morals and corrupted the principles of those who have been its accomplices and victims.

In the second place, the Democracy stand pledged to arrest that wild and reckless system which, in nine cases out of ten, is mis-called internal improvement; and which "develops the resources of a state" by plunging it into almost hopeless and irretrievable bankruptcy; which has laid so many States at the feet of banks and foreign money lenders; which has converted the free people of the United States into bondsmen, condemned to labor through succeeding generations to pay for the prodigality of their forefathers; which, while it affected to hasten the progress of our country, has arrested its prosperity for at least a hundred years; which has entailed on us the disgrace of forfeiting our faith at home and abroad, and made it our only alternative either to be taxed or dishonored.

These are the two great lions which the Democracy stand pledged to take by the beard, whenever they acquire the power of correcting abuses. There are other grievances, which we shall not at present enumerate. Let them look to it, we repeat, at once, least by their flinching from their high responsibility, they become objects of contempt to their friends, of scorn and derision to their opponents.

TARIFF TAXATION.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO FARMERS.

Farmer Smith.—Neighbor Jones, you are always talking about the tax that Congress has imposed on us by the bill increasing the duties on goods brought from foreign parts.

Farmer Jones.—You don't! Don't you see you salt in your family, and give it to your cattle?

Far. J.—Certainly; but I don't pay any tax on that.

Far. J.—You do indeed. The Government takes from you one bushel out of every six, or makes you pay for five bushels as much money as would buy six, if there was no tariff, and a little more.

Far. J.—I think I do. If the merchant pays a dollar for two bushels, the Government makes him pay twenty cents to the collector, and when he comes to sell it to us, he makes us pay him a dollar and twenty cents for the two bushels.

Far. J.—Exactly—that is the principle, but the practical effect is worse than that. The merchant, you know, must have his profit on all the money he pays out for the salt, whether to the maker, the importer, or to the Government.

Far. J.—I see that, but it don't go to the Government.