sideration, and a most inadequate one it is, the expenses of the Government. for not taxing the Federal lands. For the year 1839, this item amounted to \$63,670; last of the items. It was of recent origin, and, being a debt due to the States, is no part of the Government expenses. For the three previous years, when the land sales

These are the eighteen heads of extraor-

grown up from a trifle to a large amount vithin a few years past, and amounted to solven and solven 891,995 for the year 1839. Previous to Ge- all say that 15 millions would be an eco-quisition of their lands for settlement and caprice of my countrymen; but always to meral Jackson's administration it rarely ex- nomical expenditure; very well! here is 131 cultivation—and the removal of the Indians the years 1836, 7, and 8, it amounted to a- mark. bout \$220.000.

9. Duties refunded to merchants was an-

diture for this purpose in 1859, was \$1,248,-044, and near the same for the three preceding years. This again was an expenditure for the benefit of posterity, and not millions. chargeable as an expense upon the actual

for the Maysville veto.

in 1824. They had been an enormous drain ones for which they did not vote, they will The Opposition not only voted for all the upon the Treasury for the last seven years, remain silent! They will name no item, increases, and caused some of them to be upon the Treasury for the last seven years, amounting in 1833 to \$4,485,000, and sub-+ sequently averaging about half that sum.

6. Purchase of lands from Indians was head of expenditure only amounted to \$429, 987; in 1839 it was \$1,708,123; in 1836 it was as high as three millions. In 1807, \$2,-484,000, and in 1838 it was \$4,603,518, These were heavy expenditures, incurred for the great object of relieving all the states from the incumbrance of an Indian population; but though heavy, is not money gone from the Treasury never to return to it. It lands acquired; yet the vast sums paid on driven from the Capitol.

17. Removal of Indians and their wars.

19. The Exploring Expedition was the

were at the largest, and when some of the dinary expenditures, said Mr. B. and the States had neglected for some years to draw amount expended for each; and now let gen-

530 for the two per centum on the sales of reduction of the S7 millions aggregate in the public lands to make roads to the new States, and applicable to the Cumberland road. In the year 1824 it was only \$17,000; but in the great sales of 1835, '6, and '7, it amounted to near \$1,200,000. Here again was a payment of culturate full extravagance.

7. Donations of money to, or payments on account-of, the District of Columbia, was the full extraction of the position of the payment o account-of, the District of Columbia, was then, is a result which is attained by the revenue, and so soon as our Indian troubles in their moral and intellectual capacity for ty pittance, is a PAUPER and a LOAFER are over, and the payments completed for governing themselves—for sustaining and the brave soldiers who fight our buttles, an are over, and the payments completed for governing themselves—for sustaining and the brave soldiers who fight our buttles, and the payments of the payments mentioned. It amounted to \$126,374 for and to every other year, and which is right removal of Indians, and purchase of their carrying on the frame of Government which the sailors who man our merchant vesse the year 1859. It was a new item on the lin itself; and which must put to flight and to list of Government payments, having no existence in 1824, nor until the year 1852.— with this bugbear story of extravagance.— In the first place the agreement payments and a purchase with the payments and a purchase with the payments and a purchase with the requisite qualities for self-government the ordinary expenses will be within fifteen the requisite qualities for self-government. In the first place the agreement and the requisite qualities for self-government. In the first place the agreement which must put to flight and to lands, the aggregate expenditures will come our ancestors provided for us.

I believe that my fellow citizens possess the requisite qualities for self-government. SCOURING OF CREATION, and the requisite qualities for self-government. The first place the aggregate expenditures will be within fifteen the requisite qualities for self-government. After that time it had been annual, and as high as \$313,000 in one year to wit, 1833, and for the years 1836; 7; and 8, amounted to near \$440,000. It was a gratuity to the sincontinently asserted by the Opposition; to near \$440,000. It was a gratuity to the sincontinently asserted by the Opposition; to near \$440,000 in the year to with the year to with the year to understand—virtue to choose In the first place the aggregate expenditures millions.

Mr. B. demanded who ever deemed it an expense of the Government, when Mr. Jeffort in the monarchical idea, and measures which are best for themselves. It do not believe in the monarchical idea, and year to understand—virtue to choose In the first place the aggregate expenditures millions.

Mr. B. demanded who ever deemed it an expense of the Government, when Mr. Jeffort is charged with SWEAI in the first place the aggregate expenditures have not increased three-fold in fifteen years:

After that time it had been annual, and as sillions.

In the first place the aggregate expenditures in the monarchical with the principles of the substitute of the principles and manual, and as sillions.

In the first place the aggregate expenditures in the monarchic of the world to come!

In the first place the aggregate expenditures in the monarchic of the world to come!

In the first place the aggregate expenditures in the monarchic of the world to come!

In the first place the aggregate expenditures in the monarchic of the world to come!

In the first place the aggregate expenditures in the monarchic of the world to come!

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In the first place the aggregate expenditures in the monarchic of the world to come!

In the first place the aggregate expenditures in the monarchic of the world to come!

In the first place the aggregate expenditures in the monarchic of the world to come!

In the first place the aggregate is the to near \$440,000. It was a gratuity to the District, which had no political rights; and it was a gratuity which had no further object than to relieve it from burthers improve the more stress. By paying last year 11 charging as an expense the large sums which ject than to relieve it from burthers improve the more stress and more than the political rights; and the same of the catholic Church, a charge as despice that they have no enlightened views of men illions for Treasury notes, and more than the monarchical idea, that the people are ignorant, venal, factious; that the people are ignorant, venal, factious; that they have no enlightened views of men illions for Treasury notes, and more than the monarchical idea, that the people are ignorant, venal, factious; that they have no enlightened views of men illions for Treasury notes, and more than the monarchical idea, that the people are ignorant, venal, factious; that they have no enlightened views of men illions for Treasury notes, and more than the monarchical idea, that the people are ignorant, venal, factious; that they have no enlightened views of men illions for Treasury notes, and more than the monarchical idea, that the people are ignorant, venal, factious; that they have no enlightened views of men illions of dollars? And who could think of that the people are ignorant, venal, factious; that they have no enlightened views of men in the monarchical idea, and the monarchical idea, that the people are ignorant, venal factious; that they have no enlightened views of men in the monarchical idea, and the monarchical idea, that the people are ignorant, venal factious; that the people are ignorant, venal factious; that they have no enlightened views of men in the monarchical idea, that the people are ignorant, venal factious; that they have no enlightened views of men in the monarchical idea, that the people are ignorant. Such that the people are ignorant idea, idently contracted, yet received the usual 12 millions for Indian lands, and wars, re- titles, and in removing Indians? One would argument, are lost upon them, as pearls sentiment of the universal Whig Party the character of corrupt extravagance.

8. The survey of the coast was the eighth item which Mr. B. explained. It was a temporary and extraordinary object; which had porary and extraordinary object; which had be read expenses of the real expenses of the Government; a sum in removing animans. One would as soon think of charging among expenses of the only way to the United States, and yet we find them is to bamboorle and debauch item. I believe in none of these monarchisis a residium of 13½ millions for the real expenses of the Government; a sum in removing animans. One would as soon think of charging among expenses of the only way to the United States, and yet we find them is to bamboorle and debauch devering to persuade them. I believe in none of these monarchisms of this country to give their support to continuous and have never practised upon them. I believe the continuous and the united States, and yet we find them is to bamboorle them is to bamboorle them is to bamboorle them. I believe in none of these monarchisms of this country to give their support to continuous and the united States, and yet we find them is to bamboorle them is to bamboorle them. I believe in none of these monarchisms of this country to give their support to continuous and the united States, and yet we find them is to bamboorle them is to bamboorle them. I believe in none of these monarchisms of this country to give their support to continuous and the united States, and yet we find them is to bamboorle them is to bamboorle them. I believe in none of these monarchisms of this country to give their support to continuous and the united States, and yet we find the united States, and yet we find them is to bamboorle them is to bamboorle them. I believe in none of these monarchisms of the united States, and yet we find them is to bamboorle them is to bamboorle them. I believe in none of the united States, and yet we find the united States, and yet we find them in the united States. ceeded two thousand dollars per annum; for which is a million and a half short of that

The authentic tables show that the aggre-9. Duties refunded to merchants was another of the new and large items which had lately grown up-among our Treasury payments. From 1824 to 1832 it was unknown; yet in 1839 it was \$179,304, in the year 1835 it was \$701,000 and for 1836, 7, and 8, it almounted to above \$800,000. This was a favor or an act of justice to merchants, granted by acts of Congress, or by judicial granted by acts of Congress, or by judicial of raising such a clamor, in 1824. No one decisions, or by reversal of previous con-structions of the laws. It is no part of the payments on account of the public debt, and Government expenditure, though, being re-funded from the Treasury, it goes into the enumeration to swell the general aggregate to swell the general aggregate -to swell the cry of extravagance-and to temporary or extraordinary in their nature. to swell the cry of extravagance—and to temporary or extravally in their matter.

No one sought to mistify or to impose upon the Union, and several new Territories had I give many, and never more than in this merchants.

No one sought to mistify or to impose upon the Union, and several new Territories had I give many, and never more than in this merchants.

No one should be union, and several new Territories had short speech. the ignorant. No one thought of palming a 10. A tenth item to be deducted was the sum of \$714,857 for collecting materials for the increase of the navy. This was an exthe increase of the navy and nav penditure for the future defence of the country, and averaged about \$800,000 per an num since the commencement of General Jackson's administration, though only \$423, 000 in 1824. It is clearly no part of the expenses of Government, but an outlay of money for the benefit of after years and of noney for the benefit of after years and of noney for the benefit of after years and of noney for the benefit of after years and of nother the second to the present time; it has several Indian tribes had intervened—vast been reserved for our day; and may have been attended for a while with the ephemeral whole tribes, nay whole nations of Indian lands had been effected which intelligibility is somewhat difficult—whole tribes, nay whole nations of Indian lands had been effected which intelligibility is somewhat difficult—whole tribes, nay whole nations of Indian lands had been effected which intelligibility is somewhat difficult—whole tribes, nay whole nations of Indian lands had been effected which intelligibility is somewhat difficult—whole tribes, nay whole nations of Indian lands had been effected which intelligibility is somewhat difficult—whole tribes, nay whole nations of Indian lands had been effected which intelligibility is somewhat difficult—whole tribes, nay whole nations of Indian lands had been effected which intelligibility is somewhat difficult—whole tribes, nay whole nations of Indians, and a tribe of Indian lands had been effected which intelligibility is somewhat difficult—whole tribes, nay whole nations of Indians, and a tribe of Indian lands had been effected which intelligible on a subject in which intelligible on a subject in whole tribes, nay whole nations of Indians, and a tribe of Indian lands had been reserved to make myself intelligible on a subject in whole nations of Indians, and a tribe of Indians, and a tribe of Indian lands had been reserved to make myself intelligible on a s posterity.

11. Permanent public buildings is another of the large items of recent expenditure.

Formerly these buildings were of perishable materials, and sunk under the decay of time, the selves, and if they now object to it! Taking the statements now under discussions; I point them out to the country. I say they in the extraordinary items as they rise, and period to the country. I say they are specific to the country to the country. I say they are specific to the country. I say they are specific to the country to or the ravages of fire; for some years past the extraordinary items as they rise, and point them out to the country. I say they durable materials have been selected and beginning with the first, the sum of eleven will be found principally, in the navy—ir fire proof edifices constructed. The expen- millions paid for the redemption of Treasury notes; and it can be demanded if that pay ment was not right and so on through the

whole list, amounting to twelve and a half The ordinary and permament expenses, amounting to thirteen and a half millions, no and durable fire proof public buildings-and 12. The sum of \$735,570 for bridges and one objects to; all admit that that sum is a in assuming the foreign debt, and making fortifications, was the twelfth item which million and a half within the mark of meri- other expenditures for the District of Colum-Mr, B. pointed out for deduction, being torious economy. It is on the extraordinaries bia. In these branches of the service will both of them expenditures for the benefit of posterity; the expenditure extraordinary and a half and thirty-seven millions—that the port them all except the increase for penposterity; the expenditure extraordinary and a half and thigty-seven millions—that the port them all except the increase for pentemporary, but the benefit general and pertent of the lighthouses, and the port them all except the lighthouses, and the benefit general and pertent of the lighthouses, and the lighthouses, and the lighthouses are principally increases be principally increases be principally increases of ment for debt, have been the exertions of Butter John Bilger David men of intelligence, reflection and philand the lighthouses, and the lighthouses are principally increases of ment for debt, have been the exertions of Butter John Bilger David men of intelligence, reflection and philand butter lighthouses. ex raordinaries. We give a list of them, 13. The sum \$1,491,000 for the improved item by item, with the amount paid on ac- penses. I supported all except these; but ment of rivers, harbors, and roads, exclusive of the Cumberland road, was another expenditure of the same character. In 1894 they objects to page the open of the penditure of the same character. In 1894 they objects to page the open of the penditure of the same character. In 1894 they objects to page the open of the penditure of the same character. In 1894 they objects to page the open of the penditure of the same character. In 1894 they objects to page the open of the penditure of the same character. In 1894 they objects to page the open of the penditure of the same character. In 1894 they objects to page the open of the penditure of the same character. In 1894 they objects to page the open of the penditure of the same character. In 1894 they objects to page the open of the penditure of the same character. In 1894 they objects to page the open of the penditure of the same character. In 1894 they objects to page the penditure of the penditure o penditure of the same character. In 1824, they object to name the one for which they forth to raise a cry of extravagance. it was \$56,955; but took a start then which would have known no bounds had it not been will tell you, Mr. President, what they will for these increased expenditures; but in some do; they will not name one item to which instances greatly augmented them. This 44. Providing arms for the militia of the they now object, or against which they voted! was the case in the Indian expenditures, and States, and cannon for the forts is another expenditure for future times and for posterity. It amounted to \$474,906 for 1859, and they approve all—the country will approve of these Indians: they seemed to make politaveraged above half a million a year for all, except part for pensions and harbors, ical alliance with them. The Indians beeach of the three preceding years. In 1824, and of those the opposition were the leading came parties to our politics: the opposition it was but \$171,155.

And thus these gentlemen of became allies to them; and the result was 15.... Pensions, except those to invalids, the opposition are presented in the extraor- double trouble, and double expense, and was the next item noted by Mr. B. for dedinary light of going abroad to make a gendouble delays, and double vexation of every duction. They were gratuities from the eral denunciation of the administration for kind with those Indians; until it required a Treasury, and not an expense of Govern-ment. They amounted in 1839 to \$3,033, them the bill of particulars, and ask of them with treaties which gave them millions more 764, being near three times what they were to point out the extravagant items, or the than they ought to have received!

that of General Jackson, were ready for a members opposed and prevented. Let any another large item to be deducted, and which comparison with any that preceded them.
had vastly increased of late. In 1824 this Aggregates against aggregates, or items a-Aggregates against aggregates, or items a- either in the Senate or in the House of Re gainst items, they were ready for the comparison. If any one shall say that the ex-penses of the Government were thirty-seven millions in 1859, or thirty-nine millions in ed, and then say what the expenses would 1858, we answer that this is only five or have been if the Opposition had been in powseven millions more than the aggregate of er. One of the bills alone, the French spolia-1824, that the aggregate was then thirty-two tion-bill, was for five millions of dollars; millions, and the increase is only in proportion to the increase of the country. If, deall returns, and with profit, in the sale of the scending from aggregates and going into i- votes of Democratic members; and if they lands acquired; yet the vast sums paid on tems, it is said that sixteen millions must be had not been—if they had passed—they this head, is cited against us as ruinous ex- deducted from the aggregate of 1832 for would have swelled the thirty-seven to near travagance, for which the Goths should be payments to the public debts, and eight mil- fifty millions, and would have been charged lions more for indemnities and other extra-17. Removal of Indians and their wars, ordinaries, we answer that eleven millions trayagance. was another item nearly connected with the must be deducted from the aggregate of 1859 Mr. B. sa last, and subject to the same remarks. It for the redemption of Treasury notes, and were a difficult subject to handle—hard for had grown up of late, and was directed to twelve and a half millions more for Indian a speaker to inderstand himself, and harder, reigners to the enjoyment of our glorious the good of the States. In 1824 it was no wars, treaties, and removals, and a dozen still to make himself be understood by oth political privileges has been exhibited time thing; in 1839 it was 31,775,914; in the other extraordinaries. This brings the thire ers. It was a point at which the most un- and again, until there is no further room for

Wars, and one of the most indispensable for the South and West. It is appurtenant to the purchase of the Indian appurtenant to the purchase of the Indian of Mr. Adams, and the two terms of General Jackson, and the two terms of General Jackson, and the three years which had elapsed under Mr. Van Buren. All were the laud will far more than reimburse it.

18. And, finally, Mr, B, noted the sum of 8251,369 for miscellaneous objects, not reduceable to a precise head which swelled the purchase of the laud will far more than reimburse it.

18. And finally, Mr, B, noted the sum of 8251,369 for miscellaneous objects, not reduceable to a precise head which swelled the internations would again be revived, and the work of the conomy should instead—on-which every citizen should instead the odious and inhuman ALIEN LAW of other days would once more be put into of other days would once more be put into of the conomy should instead the odious and inhuman ALIEN LAW of the plant of the understand. Economy should the odious and inhuman ALIEN LAW of the plant of the colious and inhuman ALIEN LAW of the plant of the purchase of the purchase of the purchase of the understand. Economy should the odious and inhuman ALIEN LAW of the plant of the purchase of the purchase of the purchase of the understand. Economy should the odious and inhuman ALIEN LAW of the odious and inhuman ALIEN LAW of the plant of the purchase of the purchase to understand. Economy should the odious and inhuman ALIEN LAW of the odious and inhuman ALIEN LAW of the plant of the purchase of the purchase to understand. Economy should the odious and inhuman ALIEN LAW of the odious

States had neglected for some years to draw their money, the payments on this account amounted to near one and a half millions of dollars; and of course swelled to that amount dollars; and of course swelled to that amount they extravagance of 1836, '37, and '38! In the year 1824, this item to be deducted was nearly allied to the former. It was \$198, nearly allied to the former. It was \$198, reduction of the statements which amount expended for each; and now let gendent the double of that! and that this thir double of that! and that this thir dispersion on the statements which they make the money, the payments on this account amount expended for each; and now let gendent the maintenance of the double of that! and that this thir dispersion in from the Treasury, and in the maintenance of the government, and are the maintenance of the double of that! and that this thir dispersion in from the Treasury, and in the maintenance of the governments which they maintenance of the double of that! and that this thir dispersion in from the Treasury, and in the maintenance of the governments which they maintenance of the double of that! and that this thir dispersion in from the Treasury, and in the maintenance of the government, and are the maintenance of the government, and are the maintenance of the governments which they maintenance of the double of that! and that this thir dispersion in from the Treasury, and in the maintenance of the governments which they maintenance of the governments which they maintenance of the double of that! and that this thir the double of that! and that this thir. The maintenance of the governments which they may for the until subject of our finances in a plain, and intelligible form. My object, and for which they may for the maintenance of the governments which they maintenance of the governments which they maintenance of the gove

the great measures which illustrated General place in my speeches; the argumentum ad column, that Fry, who, as stated in Tue gate expenditures for 1824, came within five both to the Indians and to the States. So I cannot say that I have spoken with judg-

increased in the last twelve or fifteen years, reasons, are my materials—simplicity my Mr. B. said was just as certainly true as it style. Away with exordium-away with was naturally to have been expected. The peroration -away with holyday phrases -acountry itself had increased in that time: way with theatrical display-away with all several new States had been admitted into figures but figures of arithmetic; and of these

the army-in the Indian department-in the pensions-in the light house establishment -Indian wars-in the defence of the frontiers North and West-in fortifications-in preparing arms and ammunitions of war-in the legislative department-in permanent the book printing part of the legislative ex-

because they cannot.

Mr.,B. said that this Administration, and mous expenditures which the Democratic members opposed and prevented. Let any one look to the bills which were rejected, presentatives; let any one look to the number of these bills, and the tens of millions, in the aggregate, with which they were freightothers were for vast sums, especially the harbor bills. They were rejected by the votes of Democratic members; and if they upon us as reckless, wasteful, horrible ex-

Mr. B. said that the financial statements

ordinary expenditures, and the same items for what purpose, and how expended. They neral Root, a prominent member of that parcharged and credited in every case. In could not be too jealous of the misapplicaty in advocating the Registry Law recently looking at the aggregates, it will be seen that tion of the public moneys; they could not passed in that State, thus spake of the Conevery Administration needed this classification; that the aggregate under Mr. Adams's Those accounts could not be too often pretion; that the aggregate under Mr. Adams's administration was not thirteen millions, as sensed to them, nor in a form too simple and repeated so many millions of times, but about the double of that! and that this thir-Jackson's administration, when the public thantic statement of the public expenditures, "The soldiers, the sailors, and other catdebt had ceased, and the Indian wars had such as every citizen can see and compre-

millions.

—judgment to understand—virtue to choose CATHOLIC, is charged with SWEAR —and patriotism to sustain—the principles ING FALSELY, believing that the "pric themselves from all the States, was one of The argumentum ad ignorantiam has had no Mysterious Disappearance, -- It will

That the expenses of the Government had ing has had, to change it now. Facts and

This has been my plan of speaking, and picked up, and likewise upon a brick pav Government—the particulars as well as the aggregate-and therefore place the whole before the public. Our adversaries attack the aggregate. Let them examine the particulars, and name the one to which they object, and for which they did not vote!

-----From the Plaindealer. LOOK ON THIS!! ·MARTIN.VAN BUREN

Thus eloquently speaks of the poor debtor. He thus depicts the inhuman oppression of imprisonment for debt-and thus shows how well he can sympathise with him whose mis-

fortune it is to be poor.
"Coeval with the authority of imprisonthropy, to mitigate its rigor; of men who viewed it as a -practice which forces their l dreary walls of a prison; which compels them to leave all those fascinating endearments, to Blackburn George 3 be an inmate with vermin; which confines Butt Hannah them within the same walls which contains the midnight incendiary and ruthless assas- | Clister Susan sin; not for crimes which have been commit- Crous Rache ted, nor for frauds which they have practised on the credulous and unwary; (for such distinctions are not made,) but for the mis-fortune of being poor; for being unable to satisfy the all digesting stomach of some ravenous creditor; of men who had looked upon the practice of confounding virtue and vice, as destroying the distinction between guilt and innocence, which should unceasingly be cherished in every well-regulated government."

See Barry vs. Mandell-10th vol. Johnson's reports, page 575.

AND ON THIS!!

WM. II. HARRISON

Voted to sell the poor debtor out of prison to the servitude of a slave; he voted to sell white man into slavery more abhorrent even than negro slavery. He voted to sell the poor man debtor at AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF,—as the negro runaway is sold for prison fees.

From the Phila. American Statesman. SONS OF ERIN AND "FADERLAND" LOOK HERE.

That WHIOGERY of the present day and due-light FEDERALISM of the days of the elder Adams, are one and the same thing, no one need doubt who can solve the plain est problem in common sense. The utter aversion of the partizans, who rally under the Harrison banner, to the admission of Fothree preceding years, it was, respectively, ty-seven down to thirteen and a half, and at founded impressions might be made on the conjecture what would be their practice in round numbers \$6,000,000, \$6,500,000, that point complaint ceases.

Mr. B. said that the tables which were might be from the recent presented treated every Administration as which correct information should be disseminated for which every citizen should be disseminated by the conjecture what would gain be revived; and one of the most indispensable for like. Beginning in the last year of Mr. It is more than the result of the most indispensable for like. Beginning in the last year of Mr. It is more than the result of the most indispensable for like. Beginning in the last year of Mr. It is more than the result of the most indispensable for like. Beginning in the last year of Mr. It is more than the result of the most indispensable for like. Beginning in the last year of Mr. It is more than the result of the most indispensable for like. Beginning in the last year of Mr. It is more than and a half, and at founded impressions might be made on the conjecture what would be made on the conjecture what would he will be made on the conjecture what would have the remaining the made on the conjecture what would he will be made on the conjecture what would he will be made on the conjecture what would he will be made on the conjecture what would he will be made on the conjecture what would he will be made on the conjecture what would have the remaining the made on the conjecture what would he will be made on the conjecture what would he will be made on the conjecture what we conjecture what we conjecture what we conjecture what we conjecture when the made on the conjecture what we conjecture what we conjecture when the made on the conjecture what we conjecture when the made on the conjecture when t

THOMPSON'S DROVE YARD HOTEL TI day's paper, disappeared so mysterious from the above house, has not yet been four Wednesday in searching Thompson's pr mises, and had two men at the same tir examining the sewer along Willow stree from Tenth to Front. There was nother discovered, however, that could possib throw any further light upon the subject with the exception of some blotches of blockers. n a cow shed close to where Fry's hat w ment leading therefrom to a gate opening into Seventh street. The blood was qui with dirt. It was ascertained too, we u derstood, that no animal had been killabout the premises for some weeks past

The thing certainly looks dark. Since the above was in type, we ha heard it rumored that the officers paid anot er visit to Thompson's house yesterday; ar upon searching again, found a coat belonging to Ery. We have also heard it rumored th Thompson and several others employed abo his establishment were arrested.—-Phil Spirit of the Times.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Carlis Pa. May 1st, 1840. Enquirers will please say advertised. Alexander Jane Alexander Jane
Anderson Rev. David
Atkinson John
Armor Sarah
Libe Christian
Mulia Anga Lehman Elizabeth Brown Albert Mullin Anna Brown July Ann Butler John Mitchell Nancy Barbour David McClure John 2 McCormick Thomas Nelson John A Ortz Adam Pauling Lydia Parkerson Mr Pierce William A Ringwalt Cyrus Reighter Mary Rudesill Catharine Rinhart Henry Randolph Wm F Roth John Cambell William K D xon James Diller Peter, Esq Doneker Jacob Rudesil Jacob Rupp Mary Skinner Rachael Degroff Isaac Egolff Elizabeth Finnell Russell 2 Shapley Rufus E Sauder John Fessler Daniel Shepherd Thomas 2 Fisher Margaret 2 Falk John Stupe Elizabeth Fleeger Charles Frazer John, M D. Stewart Robert Fields Willia Stuart Ann Simon John Gorgas John D Ges Elizabeth Sowers Samuel Thompson Mary
Uhler Mary E Gibson Francis, Esq 2 Glancey Elizabeth George Martin Hill James Ulrich Nicholas Venasdien Isaac leminger John Wright Loyd Walker Elizabeth Holsapple John Harper Walter Hettrick John Williams Jno G Wert Martin Hampton Margaret Haun Daniel Weaver Mary Woif Daniel Haun Mary Wolff Elizabeth

Latchaw John Esq R. LAMBERTON, P. M.

Johnson Mary Ann

Jinks Peggy Kaulman Harriet

Kirkpatrick Nancy

Waggoner Abraham Westhoffer Charles

Wartdecker Samuel

Young Catharine

White William

Wagon r Jacob Weirich Israel

Regimental Orders. The Courts of Appeal for the 86th Regiment The Course of Appear for the 2d Monday of June next, as follows:—For the 1st Battalion at the house of Frederick Wonderlich, in Mechanicsburg—officers Captains Fertenbuch, Snell and the congresser. For the 2d Battalion at the house of can nankins; painted lawns; a fine assort-

Fiester, Angney and Todd. May 14, 1840. L. HYER, Col. Com. STRAY CALF.

AME to the plantation of the subscriber in South Middleton township, about the hat of July, 1839, a stray red GALF with a white head, about six months old. The owner by proving property, and paying charges can have it, otherwise it will be disposed of as the Carlisle, April 9, 1840.

DANIEL K. FRIESE.

NOTICE

To Wholesale, Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandize.

for the current year, commencing on the 1st May 1840, as classified and returned to him by the As

Boak & Breneman,

Licenses not taken out before the 1st June next, will be collected with costs. Class. License Residence.

	Daniel Shelly, "	8	10	00	ľ
by n-	Martin G. Rupp, "	8		00	
11 - 1		7	12	.50	
nd	John Sourbeck, Isaac Barton, Isaac Loyd,	8		00	
lg	Isaac Loyd,	8	10	00	١
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	Treasurer of Cumberland of	ount	y, I	οα.	
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Treasurer's Office, Carlisle, May 14, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large and well selected stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which they offer for sale at their stores in CARLISLE and MECHANICSBURG. The stock consists, in part, of superior fine cloths of all colors and qualities, super cassimeres: striped and plain summer cloths; super marseilles, valentia, cashmere and silk vestings; Longnecker. For the 2d Battalion at the house can nankins, paraceurannes, a une william S. Allen, in Carlisle—officers. Captains ment of calicoes, muslins, laces, and edgings; silk parasols and umbrellas; bonnets,

> The whole stock was carefully selected by ourselves, and purchased on such terms as will enable us to offer bargains to such as

ARNOLD & Co.
Nearly opposite the Carlisle Bank.
Carlisle, April 9, 1840.

Fee Bills for sale.