

SPAIN.

The reports of mutinies among the Carlist insurgents in Spain are revived, and it is said that Espartero has pledged himself to put an end to the civil war in Aragon and Catalonia by the month of September.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople of the 1st of April, mentions a new defeat sustained by the Russians in Circassia, and the capture by the Circassians of one of their forts, and twenty pieces of artillery.

Don Miguel.—Don Miguel has published a letter in his own name, in which he distinctly and emphatically denies his rumored voluntary renunciation of all claim to the crown of Portugal.

Arrest of Levis in Paris.—Galignani's [Paris] Messenger contains the following paragraph announcing the arrest of Hosea J. Levis, late cashier of the Schuylkill Bank at Philadelphia:

The Prefect of Police having been officially informed on Monday last, that a person named Hosea John Levis, the cashier of the Schuylkill Bank at Philadelphia, who had absconded from the United States with more than four millions of francs, and was supposed to have proceeded to Paris, gave such instructions for tracing him that he was arrested on Tuesday, at No. 3, in the Rue Feydeau, where he had just arrived from Bordeaux, and was living in a small apartment, with every appearance of parsimony, in order, as it is conjectured, to avoid suspicion.

Naples.—The King of the French has offered his mediation in the dispute between Great Britain and Sicily. It appears that M. Guizot, the French Ambassador, when he received information of the rupture which had taken place, immediately repaired to the Foreign Office, and tendered the mediation of France.

The offer of French mediation has been subsequently contradicted, and letters from Malta, dated April 19th, announces that the British minister, Mr. Temple, had, on the previous day, directed the commanders of the Bellerophon, Jaseur, and Hydra, to commence immediate reprisals, and to capture all vessels sailing under Neapolitan colors, and bring them to Malta.

Great distress prevailed in Greece, and the price of provisions had been considerably augmented. The severity of the winter has been such, that upwards of 500,000 cattle had perished in the snow in Rumelion alone.

London Money Market, April 30.—The chief feature of observation, is the settling of the Foreign Account, which is going off well. It is said to be a Bull Account. The extreme fluctuation in Spanish has been about 1/2 to 1 per ct.; in Portuguese 1 per ct.

American Stock remains without demand. Confidence in them is much shaken by recent events in Pennsylvania, and the fear of difficulty about the Boundary question.—Some purchases have been made in Ohio, New York City, and State Stocks for the Continent, and U. States Bank shares have changed hands a good deal, at 15, and recent advices have raised the price to 137. 5s. 6d., a 10s. 6d., Ala. 57s. 6d., sterling 80; Illinois 67s. 75; Indiana 57s. 65; Louisiana 15s. 90; Massachusetts, 10; Maryland 15s. 80; New York 5s. 86s. 75; 6s. 94 1/2; City 3s. 79s. 80; Ohio 6s. 90s. 91 1/2; Pennsylvania 5s. 74s. 75.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—April 28. Since Tuesday, the 21st inst., there has been a very large arrival of flour from the United States, and from various quarters a good fresh supply of many other articles of corn trade.

American Flour in bonds had a ready sale at 27s 6d. and some at 28s. Duty paid was retained at 37s to 37s 6d.

Havrè, April 29.—American Flour is in little request 440 bbls. Genessee sold at 40f. bbl. Stock, 3,500 bbls.

DIALOGUE.—From the lips of an eye witness.—Federal Attorney—Van Buren has brought all the ruin on the country and made hard times.

Democratic Farmer—Will you please sir, inform me how Mr. Van Buren has done this.

Farmer—Stop sir, not Jackson, you say Van Buren done it.

Farmer—The democratic party—Farmer—Stop sir, you said that Mr. Van Buren was the cause of all the distress you speak of, and I desire you to point it out—let us hear what it is.

Farmer—Do you intend to brow beat me, sir?

Farmer—No, I only asked you to point out the acts of Mr. Van Buren that injured the country, as you charged him with all the evils, that affect us.

The lawyer sneaked away like a dog that had been caught at his neighbor's sheep.

STATEMENT of expenditures of the United States, from the year 1824 to the year 1839, inclusive, agreeably to a resolution of the Senate of the 24th April 1840.

Table with 4 columns: Years, Aggregate amount of all expenditures or payments of every kind, from the Treasury, Aggregate amount independent of the public debt whether funded or unfunded, and Aggregate amount for permanent and ordinary purposes, excluding payments on account of objects either extraordinary or temporary.

* Such as the public debt, trust funds, indemnities, claims of States for war debts, or three per cent. on lands sold, occasional donations in money to objects in the District of Columbia, or otherwise, survey of the coast, taking the census, duties refunded, Exploring Expedition and material collected for the gradual improvement of the navy, including improvements at navy yards, durable public buildings of all kinds, bridges and fortifications, all roads, canals, breakwaters and improvements in rivers and harbors, arming militia and forts, all pensions except those to invalids; and the purchases of titles to lands from Indians, [Indian department,] the removal of Indians and the wars, with such other payments as may have been made in those years for property lost, or injuries committed during any hostilities.

The expenditures of 1839 are subject to variation, on the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts for that year, which have not yet reached this office. T. L. SMITH, Register. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, May 4, 1840.

Main financial statement table with columns for years 1824 through 1839, detailing various categories such as Public Debt, Trust Funds, Claims of States, and various other expenditures.

THE MISSISSIPPI TORNADO.

We subjoin additional intelligence of the recent terrible tornado at Natchez, one of the most awful calamities, both as to the destruction of life and loss of property, ever known in this country.

From the Natchez (Miss.) Free Trader. FRIDAY EVENING, MAY, 8th—6 o'clock. DREADFUL VISITATION OF PROVIDENCE.

About one o'clock on Thursday, the 7th inst., the attention of the citizens of Natchez was attracted by an unusual and continuous roaring of thunder to the southward, at which point huge masses of black clouds, some of them stationary, whirling along with under currents, but all driving a little east of north.

As far as glasses or the naked eye can reach, the first traces of the tornado are to be seen from the Natchez bluff down the river about ten miles, bearing considerably west of south.

It then struck the city through its whole width of one mile, and included the entire river and the village of Vidalia on the Louisiana shore—making the path of the tornado more than two miles in width.

In the upper city, or Natchez on the hill, scarcely a house escaped damage or utter ruin. The Presbyterian and Methodist churches have their towers thrown down, their roofs broken and walls shattered.

But now the worst remains to be told. Parish Judge Keeton, of Concordia, was instantly killed while at dinner at the house of Mr. Stacy. He was a noble and esteemed man. No other person was killed in Vidalia, although some others were hurt.

The number of burials which have taken place to-day is about fifty, and many are still in a dangerous and dying condition. As soon as possible we shall publish a list of the names of the killed, wounded, and those missing whose bodies have not been found.

A public meeting has been held by the citizens in the court house to-day, at which Col. James C. Wilkins presided, and F. L. Clairborne, Esq. was secretary. Addresses were delivered by J. M. Hewitt and J. M. Duffield, Esqs., and resolutions offered by the latter gentleman and others, appointing relief committees, &c., &c.

Curious Personal Anecdote.

A late number of the Cincinnati Advertiser contains the following account of the doings of Gen'l. Harrison. The Thinking Committee should look sharp after the available and carry out "the policy" still further, that it may be prevented not only from writing for "the public eye," but likewise from squabbling in the hearing of the public, "whilst occupying his present position."

Mr. Editor: On Thursday evening, in passing along Fifth street, my attention was attracted by a noisy altercation among a clutch of our citizens, gathered together at the Livery Stables, and hearing the name of Buchanan mentioned, I stood in my step, and who but the whig candidate for the Presidency was presented to my view, in a considerable degree of excitement, denouncing the said Buchanan as a damned scoundrel, who had defamed him in a speech he had made at the Court House on Tuesday last, as I understood him.

This is such a new way for a candidate for the high office of President, to canvass for votes, that I just thought that I would jot down a few words on the subject, and send them to you, I thought it curious when I saw the account of the General being put into the hands of such men as Joe C Wright, and Major Gwynne, and young Spencer, and that he would not answer any questions about his principles, or tell the people what he would do when he is elected President.

I am, sir, A. BUCKEYE. The editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, accompanies the foregoing article with the following remarks, in which it will be seen that he vouches for the literal truth of the account it contains: "It was with no trifling surprise we read the communication of 'a Buckeye,' received through the Post Office on Friday morning. We could not believe it to be true, until upon a minute enquiry, we found it to be substantially correct, and not in the smallest degree over-charged; nor would we have given it publicity, but on the positive assurance of its truth by several eye witnesses."

We have already given our remarks upon the speech of Mr. Buchanan, in which he alluded to the act of the territorial legislature of Indiana, which act was quoted in our paper on the morning following the evening in which this speech was made; and we can assure our readers that a disrespectful word in that speech was not expressed of General Harrison. Mr. Buchanan, in a very able manner, did expose the hypocrisy of the Federal Whig leaders, who profess so much friendship, kindness, and patronage towards the industrious classes of our fellow citizens; and most successful he was in his exposition of them.

The law has been made by the sanction of General Harrison, who might have put his veto on it, and from that veto there could be no appeal, under the ordinance the veto of the Governor was final. The observation of Mr. Buchanan was directed against the Federal Whig party, and not against Gen'l. Harrison in particular; he therefore most certainly did not deserve the coarse and illiberal remarks applied to him by the General in the public street.

"It is with feelings of deep regret, that our duty to the public in this eventful crisis, obliges us to publicly notice this outrage of the candidate for the presidential chair; for if we had no doubts of the fitness of the General for the Presidency, this, combined with his silly conduct upon another occasion, wherein he swore that he would have a certain number of electoral votes, would have confirmed us in the opinion that he is not qualified for the office."

"Within a short period we shall have a number of candidates before the people for the various offices that are to be filled at the next election. Now if the example of the General should be followed by those candidates, what scenes might we not expect to disgrace our streets during the course of the canvass. It is shocking to the reflecting mind to think of the consequences.

"Again we express our regret that there should be cause for such remarks, as our duty requires of us on this unfortunate occasion."

To the Electors of Cumberland county. Fellow Citizens— I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of said county at the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for your support. JAMES REED. Newville, April 16, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. FELLOW CITIZENS.—I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially. PAUL MARTIN. Shippensburg, April 16, 1840.

To the Voters of Cumberland county. Fellow Citizens—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of said county and shall be thankful for your support. JAMES KENNEDY. Newville, April 23, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. Fellow citizens—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of said county, at the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for your support. WM. M. MATEER. W. Southampton township. May 14, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. Fellow citizens—I now offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF and shall be thankful for your support. Very Respectfully, LEWIS HYER. Allen township; May 21, 1840.

To the Voters of Cumberland county. Gentlemen—I do hereby offer myself at the next general election as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of said county, and will be thankful for your support. ABRAHAM LAMBERTON. North Middleton township. March 12, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. Fellow Citizens—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Cumberland county, and will be thankful for your support. JOHN WYNKOOP, Jr. West Pennsborough township. March 19, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. Fellow citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your support, and if elected will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my judgment and abilities. Respectfully your fellow citizen, GEORGE P. CAIN. Mechanicsburg, March 26, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. Fellow citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the ensuing election, and will be thankful for your support. Should you elect me I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. GEORGE MATHEWS. Carlisle, March 26, 1840.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Cumberland county. Fellow citizens—I submit myself to your consideration, at the ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF and would respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. THOMAS CRAIGHEAD. South Middleton township. April 2, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. Fellow citizens—At the earnest solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Cumberland county, at the next general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages, and would be glad to see you at the polls. JOHN SOURBECK. New Cumberland. April 2, 1840.

MINERAL WATER. Mineral Water with syrups of the most approved Philadelphia manufacture, can be had at Stevenson & Dialek's drug and chemical store. Sippers received Gentlemen's Black Morocco Slippers for sale by C. BARNITZ.