



HERALD & EXPOSITOR. CARLISLE. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. WM. H. HARRISON, FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. JOHN TYLER, HARRISON CLUB.

'HARRISON CLUB' (of South Middleton township) Will meet at Mr. Williams' tavern, on Saturday evening the 15th of August, at 7 o'clock.

Newville Meeting. Attention! American Whigs! Let every mother's son of you who can leave your homes and business, and spare a dollar or two, go to Newville on SATURDAY, THE 8TH INST.

Arrangements have been made by which a train of cars will leave the Rail Road Depot in this borough for Newville, on Saturday morning, precisely at 11 o'clock, returning the same evening.

To the friends of Harrison! The Herald will be furnished to individual subscribers from this the 11th November, at Fifty Cents Cash.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. The Treasurer of the 3d Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, acknowledges the receipt of one dollar, through the post office, for the Board of Foreign Missions, from 'A Friend to the Cause.'

RIOTS IN KENSINGTON. It will be remembered that a law was passed in the early part of the last session of the Legislature, granting power to the Trenton Rail Road Company to lay rails along Second street, Philadelphia.

How goes the Fight? In 1836, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Louisiana, gave their electoral votes, 47 in number, and a popular majority of 20,893, to Martin Van Buren.

When they talk of Blue Lights, Federalism, and opposition to the war; they allude to VAN BUREN, Buchanan, Wall, Williams, Wilkins, Chittenden, and a host of others, now prominent Locofocos, who united with the Hartford Conventionists to put down Madison and the war.

When they talk of the Peace Party candidate, they must mean VAN BUREN. He was a peace party man; they dare not deny it; he supported the peace party candidate for President, in opposition to the war party candidate; and HIS prominent supporters now, were not only peace party men, but Blue Light men, and British Tories during the war.

Some of the Locofoco papers, in their exceeding joy at the passage of the Sub Treasury Bill, call it the "Second Declaration of Independence." they might

add, of which Swartwout, Price & Co. are the signers. The President of the United States is benefited by the Sub Treasury.

The Vice President is benefited by it. So is the Secretary of State. So the Secretary of the Treasury. So the Secretary of War and of the Navy.

So are the members of Congress. So are Foreign Ministers—Attaches—Charges—Consuls, &c. So are Post Masters—Custom House Officers and Clerks—Receivers of Public Money—and the Clerks of all the Public Offices.

So are the Officers and Soldiers of the Army. So are the Officers and sailors of the Navy. So is the President's Gardener—his dung-hauler—his kitchen servants—his English Porter—his stable-grooms—his dish-cloth makers, and those who milk his cows, spread his French Comfortables on his French Bedsteads, or sweep the dust off his Royal Wilton Carpets.

In short, every servant of the people, and every mental that those servants employ, who are paid out of the people's treasury, are benefited by this scheme of the office holders—while the people themselves are deeply injured by it.

There are now two currencies in the country. GOLD for the office holders—RAGS for the people. The office-holders get all the gold that is going, in payment of their salaries, and then they sell it to Brokers, for the rag currency of the people, at an advance of ten or twelve per cent.

The President, in this way, clears from two to three thousand dollars a year on his salary, and every office holder in proportion. They don't buy wheat from the farmer—tables and chairs from the mechanic, and cloth and carpets from the manufacturer with the gold they get—no such thing—they furnish their houses with the industry of foreign countries—they sell their gold to the broker—and the broker ships it to England, France, Germany, Russia, China, or wherever there may be the greatest demand for it.

Thus the office holders get none of the gold—the office holders all of it. The premium on the currency in which the office-holders are paid, is a real increase of salary—the depreciation of the paper currency of the people—the contraction of that currency, the fall of prices—while they drag down the people to slavery and poverty, make the office holders Rich, Powerful, and Haughty. Continue this Sub Treasury in force a few years, and the purse-proud office holder will drive his gilded coach over the poor beggar in the street, and only laugh at the anguish of the devoted democrat whom he has mangled, and who perhaps helped to fire cannon and make bonfires to celebrate the passage of this "Second Declaration of Independence," as the Globe calls it.

When the office holders talk of Democracy, Liberty, and the People, they only mean that they are friendly to a life estate in good profitable offices, and know very well which side of their bread is buttered.

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of '76, made by the confederate thirteen of the present confederacy, and may the Star Spangled Banner, that has defied the assaults of the foe, continue forever to wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Under its ample folds we, the daughters of America, shall find safety, for Heaven has planted the banner, and our countrymen will defend it.

This speech was responded to in a becoming manner by the President of the Club. "But the 'Patriot' continues: As the procession returned down the street, when the Guards came opposite to Dr. Mebane's they were halted to receive an elegant and martial looking banner, wrought and presented by the hands of a trio of young ladies of the place.

This flag bore, on a field of spotless white, the American Eagle with a scroll in its beak inscribed, "On to Victory," on the reverse, enclosed in an elegant wrought wreath, the inscription, "Merit wins the Prize." Miss Mary C. Morehead, on its presentation, delivered this address:—

GENTLEMEN:—We are happy to see a band of our own citizens prepared to show their patriotism, but we are happier still to show our approbation of the zeal which actuates them in this expedition.

We cannot unite with you in action, but we unite with you in the sentiment of honor, and ardently wish much success to the cause in which you are engaged. Permit us to express our approbation more fully in offering you a banner, which we have prepared for this occasion. On to Victory!—Patriotic Citizens, On to Victory! The bird of liberty is in danger; stay the hand of the spoiler. Under the eagle's wings alone is our safety.

In the far West we have heard there is a Chief-tain who has magic to draw the dart from the spoiler's hand, and let the captive bird go free. For his brow we twine the laurel wreath; he has "Merit to win the prize." Shall not many champions arise in Guilford to aid this Chief-tain's hand, and brace his nerve for the giant deed?

Under this chieftain's banner you have enlisted; press on with him until the victory is won. You are the protectors of your nation's daughters. We tremble for the future; timidly to you we turn; you are our safeguards. May heaven grant success to your efforts, peace to our country, and safety to her sons and daughters.

This pretty panegyric was answered by Mr. I. A. Gilmer. In the evening there were fireworks, feu de joie, &c.—Madison.

Another Fatal Affray in Mississippi. We find in the New Orleans Picayune of the 7th inst. the following particulars of a fatal rencontre, near Woodville, (Miss.). A serious affray occurred near Woodville, (Miss.), on Sunday morning the 25th of June.—As we have learned the particulars from a gentleman who was at Woodville at the time; it seems that a Col. D. Woodward, with his brother and a man named Glass, lay in a carriage containing Col. W.'s wife, and two other ladies, with a Mr. Frazier, a step son of W.'s by his wife, and two or three small children.

The first raised party ordered the other to stop, and Col. W. immediately fired a pistol directly at the persons in the carriage, wounding one of the ladies in the cheek. Young Frazier then jumped from the carriage and fired a pistol at Colonel Woodward, wounding him badly in the face. With another pistol he lodged a ball in his body which killed him instantly. The brother of the latter immediately shot Frazier in the back as he was returning to the carriage. Glass, in the meantime had fled. A brother of Frazier, who was on horseback behind the carriage now came up, when Woodward fired a gun at him, shattering his arm badly with his bullet. At the last accounts the Frazier who was first wounded was not expected to live.

One of the ladies in the carriage showed great presence of mind, by ordering her children to lie down. She then picked up a pistol which had been dropped, and threatening to shoot one of Col. Woodward's negroes, who had seized the horses, induced him to let go, and then drove off. It seems that there had been a difference of long standing between Col. Woodward and his wife, in which her children by a former husband, the two Fraziers, had taken part. A reward of \$1500 has been offered for the apprehension of Woodward's brother, who is now at large.—Glass has been apprehended and is in jail.

From the Baltimore American. Collision of Steamboats.—Loss of Steamboat North Carolina. From J. Chapman Huger, Esq., of South Carolina, who reached this city yesterday evening in the Norfolk steamboat, we learn the particulars of a fearful collision which occurred at sea on Saturday night last, between the steamboats Gov. Dudley and North Carolina, and which resulted in the loss of the latter boat, together with the passengers' baggage, and the U. S. Mails for the South. Fortunately, no lives were lost. These boats both belong to the Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad Company, and at the time of the collision, which took place at sea, about sixty miles south of Wilmington, the North Carolina was running seaward, and the Dudley was running northward. The Governor Dudley was on her way towards Wilmington.

The collision took place about one o'clock A. M., on Saturday night, with a perfectly calm sea. The boats were going at the rate of 15 or 16 miles an hour, and were seen by each other for a mile or two before they came together. How they came together, and what caused the collision, is not clear. It is supposed that the Dudley was in the lead, and the North Carolina was following her.

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ladies' and gentlemen's cabin. The shock was terrible, and its violence may be inferred from the fact that in ten minutes after it took place, the North Carolina had sunk to the water's edge.

The passengers of both boats were all in their berths at the time, and had barely time to escape with their lives. The great coolness and self-possession manifested on the trying occasion by the Captain of each boat, were doubtless the means of preventing any loss of life. The small boats were immediately manœuvred, and the passengers of the North Carolina all conveyed in safety to the Governor Dudley. In about ten minutes after every one was transferred to the latter, the North Carolina, then down to the water's edge, keeled over.

Among the passengers in the North Carolina were several members of Congress—of whom, Gen. Dawson, of Georgia, lost fifteen thousand dollars in his trunk. Other passengers also lost considerable sums of money and some were losers in their little all. The aggregate loss in money was large.

The Governor Dudley had a hole of about four feet square knocked in her bow, and at first leaked badly, but the aperture was in a measure closed with blankets, tarpaulins, &c. She laid by all night, and the next morning picked up two three floating trunks, which were all that was saved from the North Carolina—every thing else having gone to the bottom in her.

The passengers of the N. Carolina were all taken back in the Dudley to Wilmington, and while on the way thither some of the passengers of the latter generously raised a subscription to aid those who had lost their all in the sunken boat.

The late tremendous freshet.—In noticing the state of the weather in this city on Thursday last, we remarked (our paragraph being penned about 4 o'clock in the afternoon) that "rain fell gradually, if not heavily, during the day, and very copiously in the evening." We would now amend our notice by stating that between the hours of five and eight o'clock, P. M., the rain descended in such torrents, and so very heavily, as not only to deluge all our streets and overflow a considerable portion of Pennsylvania Avenue (in front of the railroad Depot) but to fill cellars and the basement and first stories of a great number of dwelling houses in this city. We are sorry to learn that great damage has been done in various parts of the city. The Tiber creek was flooded, and in consequence of the breaking down of the archway which conducts the water under the avenue, and the caving in of the avenue at the bridge near the depot, the road is now scarcely passable for carriages, except on the south side. It is calculated that the flood has caused damages in this city and its vicinity, to the amount of at least forty thousand dollars. Most of the brick and wooden bridges on the several roads leading to the city are broken down and impassable.

The railroad and the bridges thereupon have, however, remained firm and without material injury. We are happy to add, that as yet we have heard of no person being drowned, either in this city or vicinity.—National Intelligencer.

Arrest of a Burglar and Bigamist with Five Wives.—On the night of the 29th of March last, the house of Dr. Patterson, rector of the Mint, at the corner of Locust and Tenth streets, was burglariously entered from the yard, through the back window, which had been left open, and robbed of a great variety of articles of furniture, plate, &c.—Information was given to High Constable Smith, who set to work to discover the burglars. Some circumstances caused his suspicion to fall upon a colored man named Banks, a resident of Moyamensing, and he requested the Moyamensing police to be on the watch for him.

On Wednesday afternoon, Officer Dentry, of Moyamensing, as he was in Shippen street near Tenth, espied Banks in a pawpaw-berry shop. So soon as the latter saw Dentry making towards him, he got off upon a run, but the hue and cry being raised, he was soon taken into custody, and brought before Alderman Campbell. High Constable Smith was sent for, who charged the prisoner with burglary, upon which charge he was committed for a further hearing at 11 o'clock yesterday. He made confession that he had committed the burglary, stating that, upon the night mentioned, with a companion, he entered the house of Dr. Patterson by the back way, and carried off every article they could lay their hands upon, in a two wheel cart.

After his committal, divers colored men and women called upon the magistrate to make inquiries relative to the prisoner, representing themselves as his relations; and to the utter astonishment of the Alderman he found that nearly half a dozen women claimed to be his wives, unknown to each other. He severally directed them to appear next day at 11 o'clock, when the further hearing was to take place. They did so, the charge of bigamy was entered against the prisoner, and it appeared that the prisoner had five wives, and children by two of them. His first wife is Clara Burns, who was married to him, December 29th, 1836, by Rev. Simon Murray; his second is unknown; his third is Elizabeth King, to whom he was married in December, 1839, under the name of John Stuart, by the Rev. Walter Proctor; his fourth is Eliza Robinson, married April 27th, 1840; his fifth is Henrietta Scott to whom he was married on last Saturday night, the 18th instant. The certificates of three of these are in possession of the magistrate; the other two can be proved. His aliases have been William, John, Henry, Jacob, and Andrew Banks, and John King.

On Tuesday last he moved from Moyamensing, and set off in a stage-coach with his new wife in Fawcett's conveyance, to Allegheny, between Vint, Gallows Hill, Thirteenth and Broad streets. High Constable Smith, with officers Whistler of Moyamensing, went to the house yesterday morning, and recovered a large amount of stolen goods, part of those taken from Dr. Patterson, and some, the fruit of other burglaries.—Philadelphia North American.

A Duel.—An affair of honor came off this morning, at 8 o'clock, between Mr. A. B. Chambers, editor of the Republican, and T. B. Hudson, lawyer, and locofoco candidate for the legislature. They fought with rifles, at the distance of forty paces. After three ineffectual shots, the affair was compromised by Mr. Hudson declaring himself satisfied. But very few of our citizens here knew of it until it was over, when the news spread over the city like wildfire, and quite a crowd collected at the landing, to witness their return, all of whom appeared gratified at the result. So far as we can learn, the affair originated in an article which appeared in the Argus over the signature of "Veritas," giving an account of a political meeting held at Creve Coeur, in which Mr. Hudson is represented as "fearless and bold," and completely demolishing all the argument of the whigs.

In the Republican of the 19th, a reply is published from a respectable gentleman, over his own signature, who took part in the meeting. Mr. Chambers, in calling the attention of his readers to the article, made use of the following language, which, it is said, led to their "early meeting." "As to the authorship of Veritas, but one opinion prevails in the community, and that is, that in this, as many other cases, this fellow is the trumpeter of his own 'bold and fearless' character. If he did not write it, he at least furnished the materials for it. No one but himself would ever think of applying such terms to him."—St. Louis Bulletin, July 16.

Cunard Festival at East Boston.—The arrival of the Britannia, the first of Mr. Cunard's line of British and American steam ships, was commemorated by a public festival, at East Boston, on Tuesday afternoon. The subscribers to the dinner, and the invited guests, assembled on Cunard wharf, about two o'clock, P. M., and after visiting the steam ship, formed in procession, under the direction of Mr. C. G. Greene, the chief marshal of the day, and marched to the pavilion prepared for their reception, preceded by the Boston Brigade Band. A signal gun announced the forming of the procession, and this announcement was immediately followed by a grand salute of artillery. The steam ship was neatly decorated with flags and streamers, and evergreen, and branches of trees. The American ensign floated gloriously from her fore-top-mast, and the British flag waved from her bows, in token of amity.

The United States ship Columbus, and the revenue cutter Hamilton, were also arrayed in festive style, in honor of the occasion, and hundreds of flags and banners, of various kinds, were fluttering from numerous elevations as far as the eye could reach, in every direction. A grand triumphal arch of banners had also been suspended across the street, in front of the Cunard Pavilion, and the balconies of the Maverick House, were thronged with a crowd of gaily dressed ladies, whose presence always adds such agreeable spirit and animation to these days of public rejoicing.

The Pavilion was really a magnificent affair. The canvass was spread from the roof of the East Boston Hotel, over the extensive tables, covering the long balconies around the perimeter, and the long balconies on the southern side, which were set apart exclusively for the ladies. Upon one side was a line of raised tables, for the distinguished guests; in the centre, numerous pillars supporting the canvass, handsomely adorned with wreaths of evergreen, and bouquets of flowers; and upon the side next the hotel, a gorgeous display of banners and emblems, of bright eyes and bowy cheeks, and brilliant smiles, giving a bewitching charm to the scene that nothing else could supply.

In the centre of all this attraction, was a beautiful arch, bearing the simple word "Cunard," in letters of gold—upon the right, the name of Fulton, and the American Eagle, and upon the left, Watt and the British Arms, both elegantly and appropriately painted on canvass. Upon the front of the balcony below, were the names of the steam ships; built by Mr. Cunard; to run between Liverpool and Boston—the Britannia, Acadia, Columbia, and Calcutta—and the whole was surmounted by a second arch, or which was inscribed the names of the three cities, indissolubly united on this occasion, by the power of steam, Liverpool, Boston, and Halifax.

The company sat down to an excellent repast, provided by Mr. Barton, of the Maverick House, with the aid of Mr. Wright, of the Boston Tontine, which, after grace had been said by a clergyman present, was despatched, as all good dinners should be, in quietness and comfort.—Boston Atlas.

The President, Mr. J. Quincy, Jr. Mr. Grattan, the English Consul, Mr. Webster, Mr. Bancroft, Judge Story, and other distinguished persons, made speeches equal to their names and to the occasion—and, as usual, cleverer toasts were given than are ever given elsewhere. Among them we take this allusion:—

The memory of Time and Space.—Famous in their day and generation; they have been annihilated by the Steam Engine. Captain Sturgis, of the Revenue Cutter, gave this:—

The Hon. Samuel Cunard.—The only man who has dared to beat the Queen. When this sentiment was announced, the whole audience rose, and gave three cheers.

The leaders of the two great political parties.—Like the planets, powerful in conjunction, brilliant in opposition.

The Richmond Star gives an account of an aged man in Fluvanna county, Va. who was killed and partly eaten by his own dogs, which he had gone to feed.

The Washington correspondent of the North American writes:—I hear that Mr. Lynch, Postmaster at Pittsburg, (Pa.) has not been re-elected. Mr. James Morehead was nominated and approved by the Senate to-day. Mr. Lynch was superseded as a defaulter. The amount due is said to be about 7000 dollars.

THE MARSHALS OF THE DAY WERE—GEORGE W. HINES, Chief Marshal; ASSISTANTS, Capt. Ephraim Hill, Jonathan Peck, Esq., Col. Peter Leaker, Chas. Wharton, William Clark, James H. Dever and H. Robb, Esqrs.

The line was formed about half past eleven o'clock, and the parade commenced. The band of the Cumberland county Club and the State and National Ensigns, forming the van. CHAMBERSBURG, we believe, gave the march, with its banners, tricolors, and Union Jacks, and all the other flags, and the whole of the parade, a third, intended to represent a ball, "Harrison and Reform—top

that Ball," Pennsylvania—for President Gen. W. H. Harrison for Vice President, John Tyler. Gen. Harrison and Gen. Taylor in opposition to Gen. Taylor. WEST KENNESBOROUGH—a long steamer bearing the name of the township, a banner to Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, 30 Sub-Treasurers with legs; the banners of this township have several appropriate devices, SHIPPENSBURG—"Harrison and Tyler," "Harrison and High Wages," "LEESBURG—"Harrison and Reform, a meeting of the People and not of the Office Holders, no King to command an army of 800,000 men in time of Peace;" SOUTHAMPTON WORKS, came into town in two large coal wagons drawn each by six mules, and two barouches, or small dearbombs, drawn each by two fine horses, every horse and mule bearing a small flag with a suitable motto—among the banners of this delegation we noticed "High Turn—High Wages," "Harrison and Tyler, Hard Clod forever." The front team of mules bore a small banner, attached to the leader, inscribed "Let us do or die;" the second team "Southampton Works for Harrison;" the third and fourth teams had similar flags, which we were unable to decipher. HOPEWELL—Design, a City, Barrel and Gourd and an American Eagle; motto "Harrison and Tyler." We believe that in this delegation belonged, also, a banner with the following device and motto—on one side, a Plough turned over and idled in the furrow; a stambot wrecked; "Practical Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures;" on the reverse a Plough surmounted with an Eagle. "Harrison and Tyler, One Term, Rotation in Office, Universal White Suffrage, We are coming to the Rescue, Right side up and Prospering." There were doubtless many other delegations and banners which we overlooked or could not decipher, in the confusion of forming and marching;—any omission of this kind will be attended to hereafter, if our friends who may thus be left out of notice, will drop us a hint.

After the procession had been formed and taken several times through town, it was marched about three-fourths of a mile to a woods, where a rotunda and stand for Ladies had been erected. The ladies' stand was crowded with the beauty of the "upper end" who received the procession, as it defiled into the woods, with smiling faces, bright eyes, and waving kerchiefs. We may as well mention here that the delegations from the lower end and Carlisle were frequently cheered by the ladies on their way to Shippenburg.

The meeting was organized about 1 o'clock. Andrew Frazer, of Southampton was chosen President, John Saltzman and Wm. Brooks (revolutionary soldiers), were two of the Vice-Presidents. A full list of officers and the proceedings will be published next week. Among those who addressed the meeting, and subsequently the citizens of Carlisle, was Mr. Davis, a member of Congress from Kentucky. He is the best political speaker we ever heard—and this is the general opinion among those who listened to him.

How goes the Fight? In 1836, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Louisiana, gave their electoral votes, 47 in number, and a popular majority of 20,893, to Martin Van Buren. In 1840, since the nomination of General Harrison, elections have taken place in these same states, with the following result.—New Hampshire has confirmed her electoral vote of 1836 by a popular majority of 7,207—5,157 less than at the presidential election. The other states, to wit, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Louisiana, have annulled the decision made by them in 1836, by giving their 40 electoral votes, and a popular majority of 10,408 to General Harrison. Showing in these five states where, in 1836, we had not a single electoral vote, an electoral majority of 33; and a popular majority of 3,161, where, in 1836, it was 20,853 against us.

Thus we find in these five small states, a HARRISON GAIN of 86 electoral votes—and a HARRISON GAIN in the popular majority, of 23,544!!!

In 1836, (omitting the vote of South Carolina,) the Whig candidates received 113 electoral votes—add to these, the 40 votes which the recent elections in four of the states named above, render certain for Harrison, and we have 153; five more than are necessary to elect our candidates!

When New York, Illinois, and Michigan (certain) and Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, (probable) are taken into consideration along with those states giving the 153 electoral votes mentioned, it will be seen that HARRISON and TYLER, if their friends exert themselves properly, can have a much larger majority in the Union, both popular and electoral, than was ever given to Old Hickory in his palmiest days. Let the citizens of Pennsylvania prepare to do their whole duty in this great contest; let them prepare to give their opinions, through the ballot boxes, of the prominent measures of Van Buren's administration—of his Standing Army Scheme with its Alien and Sedition provisions; and of his Independent Treasury project, which reduces the price of the farmer's produce and the poor man's labor, and makes every class but the office holders more poor and more dependent than they were before its passage.

Speak out, Freemen, in a voice of thunder! Speak out in condemnation of that traitor to Republicanism and Liberty, who, pretending to be your President, is your KING in every respect but the crown! Speak out, one and all—here and everywhere—and TWENTY STATES of this broad Union will array themselves on the side of HARRISON! LIBERTY! and the CONSTITUTION!!!

Some of the Locofoco papers, in their exceeding joy at the passage of the Sub Treasury Bill, call it the "Second Declaration of Independence." they might

add, of which Swartwout, Price & Co. are the signers. The President of the United States is benefited by the Sub Treasury.

The Vice President is benefited by it. So is the Secretary of State. So the Secretary of the Treasury. So the Secretary of War and of the Navy.

So are the members of Congress. So are Foreign Ministers—Attaches—Charges—Consuls, &c. So are Post Masters—Custom House Officers and Clerks—Receivers of Public Money—and the Clerks of all the Public Offices.

So are the Officers and Soldiers of the Army. So are the Officers and sailors of the Navy. So is the President's Gardener—his dung-hauler—his kitchen servants—his English Porter—his stable-grooms—his dish