Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER:—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENT, &C. &C.

Edited and Published for the Proprietor, by George W. Crabb, in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 44. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1840. NEW SERIES, VOL. 4.—NO. 87.

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.

LEWIS HYER.

Allen township, }
May 20, 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.
Southampton township.

May 20, 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.

JAMES KENNEDY.

Newville, April 22, 1840.—tc

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the election in October next. If elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity and impartiality. Yours &c.

PAUL MARTIN.

Shippensburg, April 15, 1840.—tc

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 15, 1840.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Cumberland county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I submit myself to you 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 8, 1840.—tc.

To the Electors of Cumberland County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration for the office of SHERIFF at the ensuing 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.

FRANCIS ECKELS,
Silver Spring Township.

April 1, 1840.—tc.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the earnest solicitations of a number of 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.

JOHN SOURBECK.

New Cumberland, }
April 1, 1840. } tc

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.
of Westpennsborough

March 18, 1840.—tc.

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.

GEORGE MATTHEWS.

Carlisle, March 25, 1840.

To the Voters of Cumberland County.

GENTLEMEN:—I do hereby offer myself at the next general election for the office of SHERIFF of said county, and would be thankful for your support.

ABRAHAM LAMBERTON,
North Middleton township.

March 10, 1840.

To the Voters of Cumberland County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election, and will be thankful for your support.

WILLIAM BLEAN.

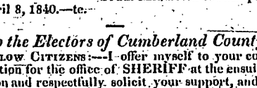
Millin township, }
June 3, 1840. }

To the Independent Electors of Cumberland County.

GENTLEMEN—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF,** at the next general election, and shall be thankful for your suffrages. Should I be elected I will discharge the duties of the office to the best of my judgment and abilities.

THOMAS HARRIS,
South Middleton township.

July 15, 1840.



Deinetman & Lehman,

OPTICIANS,

(FROM PHILADELPHIA),

Respectfully inform the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity, that they have opened at Mr. Rheem's Clothing Store, near Mr. Cornman's tavern, North Hanover street and will continue a short time, where they offer for sale

SPECTACLES,

with Gold, Silver and Tortoise-shell Frames, with a new and improved assortment of Glasses of their own manufacture. These Glasses are of the best kind for preserving and improving the sight in continued reading or writing, wherein they do not tire the eye, but strengthen and improve the vision.—They are recommended by the most celebrated Doctors and professors.

Also *Spy Glasses* of the very best quality; *Magnifying Glasses*, of every description, *Microscopes* with different magnifying powers, together with a variety of articles in the Optical line, not mentioned.

☞ Optical, and other Instruments, and Glasses, promptly and carefully repaired at short notice.

☞ They can always select Glasses to suit the sight of persons, as soon as they see them, upon the first trial.

Agent 5, 1840.—tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership in the Milling Business, heretofore existing between JOEL BERLIN and SAMUEL HOOVER, at Thomas Craighead's Mill, South Middleton township, was dissolved on the 1st of July, 1840. The business is continued by the subscriber. JOEL BERLIN.

August 5, 1840.

Register's Notice.

REGISTERS' OFFICE,
CARLISLE, July 25th, 1840.

Notice is hereby given to all Legatees, creditors, and all other persons concerned, that the following accounts have been filed in this office for examination, by the accountants therein named, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county for confirmation and allowance on Tuesday the 25th day of August A. D. 1840, viz:

The supplemental Administration account of Leah Evans, Administratrix of Owen Evans, deceased.

The Administration account of William Brown, Executor of Magdalena Wolf, deceased.

The Administration account of Frederick Wonderlich, Administrator of Sarah Spring, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel S. Smith, Administrator of Capt. John Smith, deceased.

The Administratson account of David Hume, Esq. Administrator of John Blessing, deceased.

The Administration account of Curtis Thompson, Administrator of Jane McFall, deceased.

The Administration account of John Halbert, Executor of Oliver Delaney, deceased.

The Administration account of George Kosh, Executor of John Nickey, deceased.

The Supplemental and final Administration account of John K. Longnecker, Administrator of Henry Longnecker, deceased.

The Administration account of George McGinnis, Esq. Administrator of Robert Lawton, deceased.

The Administration account of Jacob Longnecker, Administrator of Elizabeth Longnecker, deceased.

The Administration account of James Weakley, Administrator of Joseph Shaw, deceased.

The Administration account of Andrew Blair, Executor of Robert Barkley, deceased.

The Administration account of James Graham, Executor of Nancy Orr, deceased, filed by Dr. R. G. Young.

The Administration account of Mrs. Ann Culin, Executrix of Thomas McMurry, deceased.

The Administration account of Isaac B. Parker, Esq. surviving Administrator of Gen. William Alexander, deceased.

The Supplemental Administration account of William Line, Esq. Executor of John Gregger, deceased.

The Administration account of David Clever and George Walters, jun., Administrators of Christopher Walters, deceased.

The Administration account of Jacob Gross, Administrator of Elizabeth Barnhart, deceased.

The Administration account of Levi W. Weaver, Administrator of Nancy Weaver, deceased.

The Guardianship account of James Graham, Guardian of Anderson Orr, filed by Dr. R. G. Young.

The Guardianship account of James Graham, Guardian of William Orr, filed by Dr. R. G. Young.

The Guardianship account of James Graham, Guardian of Martha Ann Orr, filed by Dr. R. G. Young.

The Guardianship account of Andrew Blair, Guardian of Rebecca Moore.

ISAAC ANGNEY, *Register.*

Fresh Medicines.

The subscriber has recently received large additional supplies of

Medicines, Colors, Dye-Stuffs,

Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Painters' Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Hand Brushes, Spermaceti Oil, (very fine) Sperm Candles, Soaps in great variety, Glass Lamps, Cap and Letter Paper, Fruit, Spices, Perfumery, &c. &c., which he will sell to Physicians, Merchants and others, WHOLESALE OR BY RETAIL, cheap for *cash*; he will offer bargains to those who wish to purchase at wholesale. S. ELLIOTT.

August 5, 1840.

DYE STUFFS.—Logwood, Brazilletto, Nicaragua, Fustic, Madder, Alum, Cochineal, Lac Dye, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Indigo, Oil of Vitriol, Nitric Acid, Muriatic do., Solution of Tin; the above will be sold *low* for *Cash*, by S. ELLIOTT.

VINEGAR.—Best Pickling Vinegar kept constantly for sale by S. ELLIOTT.

BATH BRICKS—A supply of this article for sale by S. ELLIOTT.

HONEY—of a fine quality, for sale by S. ELLIOTT.

For Rent.

The ROOMS above the store of the subscribers,
HITNER & MULVANY.

August 12, 1840.

Mechaniesburg—Line

Between Mechaniesburg and Philadelphia or Baltimore.

[BY RAIL ROAD OR CANAL]

THE subscribers grateful for past favors, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue to run a line of burthen Cars regularly between Mechaniesburg and Philadelphia or Baltimore, by which goods and produce of all descriptions will be forwarded with care and despatch at the lowest rates of freight.

Produce will be received at their Ware Houses in Mechaniesburg, and forwarded to either Philadelphia or Baltimore, according to the direction of the owner.

☞ The highest price will be given for Wheat and Flour.

DRESBACH & MEILY.

N. B. Plaster of Paris and Salt always kept on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

July 29, 1840.—1y.

BRILLIANT CAPITALS.

35,295 Dollars!

FIFTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

State of New Jersey Lottery.

Class B for 1840. To to be drawn at Jersey City on Saturday, August 22d, 1840. 75 No. Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.—CAPITALS.

$35,295, 10,515, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,500, 2,250, 2,000, 1,750, 1,600, 1,500, 1,400, 1,300, &c.

Also, 50 prizes of $1,000, 50 of 250, 50 of 220, 50 of 200, 50 of 150, 60 of 125, 60 of 120, &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130
Do do do 25 Half do 65
Do do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

Virginia State Lottery.

For Endowing the Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.

Class No. 7, for 1840.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday 29th August, 1840.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME!

Capital 30,000 Dolls.

1 prize of 5,000, 3,500, 3,070, 3,000, 2,500, &c.
40 prizes of $1,500, 50 of 250, 60 of 200, 63 of 150, 63 of 100, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130
Do do 25 Half do 65
Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Lottery will be promptly attented to and the drawing sent immediately after it is over. Address,

D. S. GREGORY, & Co., *Managers.*
Washington City, D. C.

July 29, 1840.

THRESHING MACHINES

With Milligan's improved Patent Horse Power.

THE great encouragement heretofore received from the sale of his machines, induces him to offer to the public a new and improved Horse Power, which can be shifted in gear or out of gear by keys, and shift the band to give it five different revolutions. And he has no hesitation in assuring the Farmers that he is now able to furnish them with an article far superior to those manufactured heretofore. For speed and clean threshing and ease to the horses, he believes his machines to be unequalled.

His price is $140—seventy dollars to be paid cash, and the balance in six months, for which a note will be required with interest. Any person purchasing a machine and upon a fair trial, not being pleased, can return it. He will at all times be ready to furnish them on the shortest notice; orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. He will also repair machines on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM B MILLIGAN.

Newville, July 29, 1840.—tf.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises by Public Vendue or outcry on Saturday the 22d of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described real estate late the property of John Stough, Sen. dec'd., viz:

No. 1. A tract of Limestone Land adjoining Stoughstown, Newton township, in said county, bounded by lands of John M'Culloch, Sharp's heirs, Brownawell's heirs, the Harrisburg and Chambersburg turnpike road, and other property of the said John Stough, dec'd, containing 105 acres 94½ perches strict measure, of which about 100 acres are cleared, under good fence, and in good cultivation. The improvements are a large

Two Story Stone HOUSE AND KITCHEN,

now occupied as a tavern, a large BANK BARN, TWO FRAME STABLES and other out houses. A fine young APPLE ORCHARD and other fruit trees, and a never failing well of water.

No 2. A tract of Limestone Land in said Newton township, bounded by lands of Skiles Woodburn, Jacob Baltzhoover, Polly Fulton and the Harrisburg and Chambersburg turnpike road, containing 71 acres and 29 8-10 perches, of which about 42 acres are cleared, in good cultivation, and under excellent fence; having thereon erected a TWO STORY AND A HALF LOG HOUSE, A LOG BARN AND CORN CRIB AND SHED. There is a good Orchard and Cider Press on the premises.

No. 3. A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, A STONE SHOP, A FRAME SHOP and a LOG STABLE, with 2 acres and 67½ perches of land thereto attached, situate in Stoughstown aforesaid bounded by lands of Mitchell Stewart, Samuel Mellinger, and tract No. 1, aforesaid.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale by

JOHN STOUGH, Jr. Adm'r.
of John Stough, Sen. dec'd.

July 15, 1840.—tds

FOR SALE,

A Farm of 147 Acres of Slate

Situate in North Middleton township, Cumberland county, 2 miles from Middlesex mills, and five from Carlisle.

LOG HOUSE & Double Bank Barn,

under part stone with four stables, with back and front sheds, one of which is a granary with a cellar under;

AN EXCELLENT

ORCHARD

together with other improvements. About 100 acres are cleared, under good fence and in a good state of cultivation, the remainder is covered with good timber, a part of which is Locust; springs in nearly all the fields. The Conodoguinet creek bounds this farm on one side 252 perches, which will afford a location for water works. Any person wishing to purchase a farm of this description will do well to examine it, as I am determined to sell.

Application can be made to Valentine Shelly on the farm or to the subscriber in Carlisle.

ROSS LAMBERTON.

July 15, 1840.—tf

☞ The Examiner, Lancaster, and the Eagle, (German paper,) Reading, will publish the above till forbid, and forward bills to this office for collection.

Notice.

Estate of Conrad Eckert, deceased.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the last Will and Testament of Conrad Eckert, late of the borough of Carlisle, dec'd. have been issued by the Register of Cumberland county to the undersigned residing in North Middleton township, to whom all persons indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement. The Executors will attend at the public house of John Cornman, Esq. in Carlisle, on Monday the 10th of August next for the purposes aforesaid.

JOHN ZEIGLER,
SAMUEL ZEIGLER,
Executors.

North Middleton, July 15, 1840.—6t

CLEANSE AND PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!—This can be effectually done by Dr. Leidy's SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS. Now is the season, the Spring time of year, when the gross humors of the system ought to be removed from the body and the blood purified; thus preventing the singular and unpleasant feeling common to all, of a dizziness, drowsiness, peculiar heaviness of the head, and other feelings, giving rise to what is generally called the Spring Fever.

Upwards of 100,000 of Dr. Leidy's Blood pills have been sold during the past year, at retail alone. Orders have been received from the South and West, during the past month, for more than 100 gross! thus showing the great demand for them, and proving that there must be some extraordinary cause to produce it. It is easily explained, they are the mildest and safest purgative, as well as the most effectual in cleansing and purifying the blood, and of removing the principal causes of disease ever discovered. They are safe, because they are warranted free from minerals, and may be taken without diet, restraint from occupation, or a fear of taking cold from their use. They do not debilitate the system as do other pills and purgatives; their operation is gentle, but always effectual. They have elicited numerous testimonials from physicians and others, which accompany the directions, and are confidently recommended in Rheumatic Affections, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Jaundice, Heartburn, Diseases of the liver, skin, bones and glans, Pain of the sides, along the back and spine over the region of the heart and stomach, Inward fevers, bad taste in the mouth, foul breath, Flatulency, Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Sour Eructation and Acidities of the Stomach, Ulcerous sores of the nose, throat and body, Scaly Eruptions and blotches of the face and body, Tetter and Ringworms, Swelling and hardening of the glands of the neck, in the groins, breast, &c., Stomach Coughs, Liver Complaint, Waterbrash, &c. And all the whole train of diseases, resulting from Impurity of Blood, Constitutional Diseases, &c., only in Philadelphia, at Dr. Leidy's Health Emporium, 2d below Vine st.

Also sold by F. Klett, Druggist, 2d and Callowhill streets; J. Long & A. Fairer, Druggists, Lancaster; Peter Pomp, Druggist, Easton; W. H. Pomp, Druggist, Milton.

Also by STEVENSON & DINKLE, Druggists, Carlisle, Pa.

[July 29 1840.—3m

Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

Political.

Important Letter from Governor Kinney, of Illinois.

MT. PLEASANT (Ill.) July 10, 1840.

Dr. A. G. Henry, Chairman of the Whig Central Committee of Illinois.

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 6th ultimo which you have done me the honor to address to me on the part of the Central Committee, has this moment come to hand, and I regret that I am so indisposed (having been confined to my room for three weeks with a fever) that I shall be compelled, in part, to answer your several inquiries by referring to a portion of my recent publications, which, I think, will fully answer your first interrogatory.

You ask me, if, in yielding my support to General Harrison for the Presidency, I have deserted any of the democratic principles which I have heretofore advocated? I answer unhesitatingly that I *have not*. And, as an evidence of it, I beg leave to refer you to my letter addressed to the Hon. A. W. Snyder, at his request: which letter was published in the Madisonian, Backwoodsman, State Register, and other papers; and I would thank the editors of those papers to republish the letter, as it will show the people what my views were upon the Sub Treasury scheme some years ago. In the letter referred to, I expressed my decided opposition to the present ruinous Sub Treasury system, which is now looked upon as a threatening *storm*, which will desolate and lay waste our trade and commerce, and bring our people to poverty and want.

I still continue to advocate the original principles which General Jackson avowed, and which Mr. Van Buren promised to carry out; and, in view of which promise, I warmly supported his election to the Presidency. But Mr. Van Buren has himself abandoned those original principles of General Jackson by thrice urging upon the people the sub treasury system, which the people, through their immediate representatives, have *thrice* rejected. When he first recommended the adoption of the present sub treasury system, he promised to go in accordance with the wishes of the people. He has failed to do so. I therefore, am compelled, from a sense of duty to myself and to my country, to say that I deceed to yield my circumstances, be in-not until I can s[illegible] support, at least, [illegible] General Jackson [illegible] people had been shamefully wasted. With perous, independent, and happy situation than any other nation now on earth, and what, let me ask, is the condition of the country now?

Let every true lover of his country, every true Republican, reflect upon the situation we are now placed in. Let them remember that in all countries where the Sub Treasury is in operation, the laboring classes remain in poverty, without any hope of bettering their condition—the rich daily growing richer upon the labor of the poor, and are in consequence enabled to support monarchy, priestcraft, and aristocracy, which, when connected together, are a trinity of articles which no country has as yet been able to compete with; and the warfare against which has cost money and blood enough to make every reflecting person cry out, in the language of the prophet, "Oh that my head were waters, and my eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep over" the misery and sufferings in store for the people of this nation.

A Standing Army must be connected with this abominable scheme; and notwithstanding Washington, Jefferson, and all their successors in the Presidential chair down to Mr. Van Buren, recommend a small number of troops in time of peace, yet we find that the present Executive, through the Secretary of War, has recommended the raising of an army of 200,000 men, one-half to be under pay, and the remainder ready to be called into service at a moment's warning.

The power which such an army would give the President, both physical and political, must be evident to every reflecting man. They are to be called *militia*, instead of regulars, for the purpose of securing to them the right of voting, which is not allowed to regular troops; thus placing under the control of the President 200,000 voters, to be used as may best suit his interest. And should he at any time be disposed to place a crown upon his head, he would have at his command 200,000 bayonets.

These are some of the principal considerations that have induced me to pledge myself to support General William Henry Harrison; and I would appeal at this time to the original Jacksonian Democrats with whom I have so long acted in good faith, to say whether Mr. Van Buren did not ride into office on the wings of Gen. Jackson's popularity? And I would ask them also, if they did not vote for Mr. Van Buren because he promised to carry out the democratic principles of General Jackson's first administration? I am free to acknowledge that I did.

In the second place, you ask me if the Republican party with which I acted in 1812 and 1813, constitutes any portion of that party which supported Mr. Clinton in opposition to Mr. Madison? In answer, I say *it did not*. The old De Witt Clinton party were generally known, and always termed in those days, "the Anti-war Federal party." They supported Mr. Clinton because he was a rank Federalist, and an uncompromising opponent of the war. It was on that ground that I myself opposed him, believing then, as I now do, that his election would have proved ruinous to the liberties of the people. That Mr. Van Buren then supported De Witt Clinton is matter of history which cannot be denied.

In conclusion, I would affectionately appeal to the old Jacksonian Democrats to come out boldly and fearlessly in favor of their original principles and their own pecuniary interest. Go to the polls and cast your votes for the *Old Hero of the West*—the man who fought the battles of your country, and to whom you are indebted, in a great measure, for your present quiet homes, and the liberty and freedom which we now enjoy.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM KENNEY.

Facts to be Remembered.

1. In 1837, there was a surplus in the National Treasury of FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

2. In 1840, the nation is TWENTY MILLIONS IN DEBT.

3. In three years there has been an expenditure of SIXTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, over and above the annual revenue.

Farmers! think of the above facts as you toil in the broiling heat of a summer's sun. Reflect that the wishes of the present governing party are that the wages of the laborer be reduced, in order that an exhausted Treasury be replenished, and remember, also, that no reduction is proposed in the salaries of office-holders.

The President will still get his	$25,000
The Vice President will still get	5,000
The Secretary of the Treasury will still get his	6,000
The Secretary of the Navy will still get his	6,000
The Secretary of War will still get his	6,000
The Secretary of State will still get his	6,000
The Postmaster General will still get his	6,000

The way the money goes!

In the course of a powerful speech made some time since in Congress by Mr. Proffit of Indiana, he stated some startling facts in regard to the [illegible] people had been shamefully wasted. Witness the following items of steamboat contracts for 1837:

For Charter of Steamboats.

Watchman	$450	per day or	$164,250	per annum.
Mobile	465	do	169,625	do
Anna Calhoun and 2 barges,	480	do	146,000	do
Henry Cromwell	300	do	109,500	do
Hyperion	300	do	109,500	do
Lothore	200	do	73,000	do
Charleston,	3,750	per month or	45,000	do
Florida	3,000	do	36,000	do
John McLean	3,000	do	48,000	do
Camden	4,000	do	49,000	do
John Adams	4,000	do	48,000	do
Altamaha	5,000	do	60,000	do
	3,500	do	42,000	do

It thus appears, said Mr. P. that there were chartered during the year 1837, thirty-five steamboats, forty-three schooners, two sloops, twenty-five brigs, six ships, making in all one hundred and eleven chartered, in a single year, for the prosecution of this Florida war—this war, sir, which we a nation of millions, have waged for years with some 500 naked warriors. And, besides the one hundred and eleven vessels chartered, I find upwards of one hundred contracts, some of them of a very large amount, for transportation of troops, forage, arms, horses, &c. during that year, for this war.

Again—I am told, sir, that a steamboat was offered to the Government for about $14,000, and refusing to purchase, they chartered her until they paid some $72,000. I am told, sir, that plank in some instances, has cost $1,25 per foot, or $125 per hundred feet. Also that firewood has cost $50 per cord."

In another part of his remarks he cited this case:

Document No. 137, of 3d session of 25th Congress, is a letter of Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War. In that document I find a communication from the Commissary General of subsistence, addressed to Mr. Poinsett, and I there perceive that the government, after purchasing unnecessarily a vast amount of provisions, &c. "for the army, sent into the Cherokee country," and, having no use for it, ordered it to be sold, and I will quote an abstract from that communication;

"The supplies sold consisted of 50 barrels pork, 3645 barrels flour, 821 barrels bread, 272 1-2 bush. beans, 19 1-4 bush. corn meal, 160 bush. corn, 506 bush. salt, 75,027 lbs. sugar, 41,297 lbs. coffee, 5430 lbs. rice, 531,000 lbs. bacon, 28,181 lbs. soap, 12,110 lbs. candles, 381 gallons whiskey, 5,145 gallons vinegar, and all weights and measures, used with the volunteer troops were in service. These articles produced the net sum of $52,177 90."

This, sir, is the official account. Does any gentleman here deny it? Is there any of the Administration party who wishes to give an explanation? If so, I will give way. Not one, sir! Then let none of the Administration papers throughout the Union dare to deny this statement.—And what do I prove by this Mr. Chairman? That this vast amount of supplies, "collected unnecessarily," cost, as will appear by the accounts of the Department upwards of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, including transportation, commissions, building erected for their preservation, &c, and were sold by this all wise and competent Administration for less than one fifth of cost. This sir, is the manner in which the money of the people is wasted.

I will ask the gentleman from Virginia if it was possible for any honest man to anticipate such unjustifiable squanderings of the public money? It seems sir, that the 28,181 pounds of soap were not needed by the army. It ought never to have been sold sir. It should have been shipped to Washington, and would have served as a fraction of the quantity requisite to cleanse this foul Administration.—But, sir, I will give you another item of sales of stores, &c. I purchased unnecessarily and sold at auction in the Cherokee country, in 1838, and embraced in the same communication. I find, sir, that corn, which cost the Government at least one dollar and a half, and in many instances two dollars per bushel, and accumulated unnecessarily in vast quantities, was sold by this *economical* Administration as follows:

3,381	bushels corn, at	17 1-8	cts. bush.
5,276	do	11 5-3	do.
4,990 3-4	do	10 1-4	do.
400	do	4 1-4	do.
4,238 1-2	do	18 1-4	do.

This, sir, is a specimen of the price at which this article was sold, and thousands of dollars thrown away in this one article of corn alone. I find, further, sir, that oats purchased at double the usual cost were sold at 3 1-2 cents per bushel. This corn and oats were not damaged; for the report states them to have been sound and the damaged corn sold separately. I could proceed, sir, to enumerate hundreds of cases of the same nature, but time will not permit."

No wonder with such conduct as this—such profligacy and extravagance, that this anti-bank and anti-credit Administration has been compelled to issue million after million of Government Treasury Notes—or in less exceptionable phrase, Van Buren shin plasters. And yet we occasionally hear the Globe talk of *economy* in public expenditures. Out upon such shameless hypocrisy!—*Philadelphia Enquirer*,

In 1834, when Mr. Van Buren was [illegible] he received from the London [illegible] the following prediction in relation to designs which have just been carried into effect!

Mr. Van Buren, while playing Minister in England, contrived to make himself understood. He did, as the London Chronicle intimated, induce Calhoun, McDuffie, Bancroft, Brownson, Leggett, and other men of talent to prepare the public mind for measures which, unless arrested, are sure to change our form of Government. But here comes the London prophecy:—

[*From the St. James' Chronicle of 2d Sept.* 1834.]

The people of England may now learn a lesson on Republicanism from its most brilliant specimen, the government of the United States. It has proved a splendid failure. Van Buren, who learned many useful tactics in this country, *will bring the democrats round to a rational system of monarchist obedience.* Democracy is the best and most powerful lever in the world, if *pressed* judiciously. Monarchies have been upset by it.

Van Buren is said to be a non-talented man, but he knows human nature; he knows his countrymen too, and he has laid the finest train that ever was conceived.—*He has prevailed on the popular old Prejident to set an example of absolutism and independence which perhaps no other man in that country could have attempted.* He will imitate mildly and cautiously; but *having the support of the democracy*, he will undoubtedly succeed in bringing the whole Union *under the sway of a few enlarged and cultivated minds*, which are in fact the source of stability and order in every country.

The people cannot govern themselves, any more than a public school can govern itself without the superintendence of a master. It must be merely an incessant round of clamor and contention. We have now more hope for America than ever we had since her declaration of Independence. Mr. Martin Van Buren has succeeded in running down a National Bank, which was the most formidable obstacle to Executive control, and has collected in his hands the reigns of *a good team of state institutions which will draw together* and bear him upwards like the steeds of Pegasus.

The Republic of the United States like that of Venice, will become an *oligarchy*, but it will be, less we are mistaken a more enduring one. It will not like Venice become a splendid ruin of palaces, for it has arterial springs of commercial prosperity, which nothing can paralyze, and which do not depend upon the diseased stomachs of Europe for a healthful action. For fifty years or more it will be a clever *oligarchy*, and *then*, then the people will wisely and cheerfully consent to its becoming a limited monarchy. Van Buren, *we believe, has a son or two, and he will probably establish a sound and useful dynasty for that great continent.*"

It will be remembered and cited hereafter as one of the most extraordinary of all the facts in political history, that a President of the United States, after urging Congress to raise a standing army of 200,000 men, and to impose upon the people a direct tax of forty or fifty dollars per man for its maintainance, still continued to receive the support of a portion of the honest yeomanry of the land! Posterity will exclaim, "How is it possible for a spirit to have existed in 1840 so unlike to the spirit of '76!"—*Louisville Journal.*

The Slanderers Rebuked.

Gen. Harrison is charged by his enemies of having approved a law whilst Governor of Indiana to *sell white men into slavery!*

For a complete refutation of this foul and infamous slander, we refer the reader to the election returns from that State in another column of this days paper!

He is charged also with being a "Coward" and a "granny."

For a triumphant refutation of this ridiculous slander we refer to the election returns in another column from "OLD KENTUCKY," whose gallant sons he led to battle and to victory. They know how to appreciate his "COWARDICE."

He is charged also with being an abolitionist!

For a refutation of this charge, we refer to the returns of the elections in Alabama, North Carolina, and Louisiana—all Southern States.

If the result of these elections will not silence his enemies on these subjects, the same gallant States, backed by the whole Union, will silence them in November.

Mr. Howard, the Locofoco candidate for Governor of Indiana, is a resident of Parke—here he is beaten 200 votes. Last year, when running for Congress, he had 511 majority in this county!

THE DUEL.—The last Hagerstown Torch Light has the following:

"A duel was fought on Wednesday, within two miles of Hancock, near the road leading from that place to Bath, in Morgan Co. Va., between Wm. Price, esq. of Hagerstown, and the Hon. Francis Thomas, of Frederick. One fire was exchanged without effect. The challenge was then suspended and an explanation, satisfactory to both parties took place.—Mr. Thomas was attended by Mr. Dress, in Cumberland, and Mr. Price, by about three months since."

CATASTROPHE ON BOARD OF THE STEAMBOAT ERIE.—The Buffalo Republican contains the following account of this shocking disaster, it being an extract of a letter from Henry R. Williams, Esq. of that city, dated 4th of August, on board steamboat Erie:

"My Dear ——:—At half past 11 o'clock this morning, we had an explosion on board this boat, caused by the bursting of the steam chest. Six men are badly scalded, four of whom will probably die. Their names and occupation, are as follows:

William Daly, fireman, slightly; Charles Hamberlin, do, not dangerously; Edward C. Erwin, deck hand, badly; Timothy Buckley, do. do.; Andrew Loney, working his passage, do.; James Corey, Buffalo, deck passenger, do.

Mr. Raymond Babby, sheriff of the Western District, U. C., cabin passenger, jumped from the stern of the boat, and before the small boat could reach the spot where were himself and Mr. Hamberlin, who had also jumped into the river, Mr. Babby sunk. Mr. Hamberlin was picked up and taken to the shore, where he is doing well.

I am well, and have been busy since the accident, in doing what I could to relieve the sufferings of the persons injured.

There is not the least blame attached to the engineer, or any of the officers of the boat. We were carrying 20 inches of steam only; she frequently carries from 28 to 30 inches. I looked at the gauge a few minutes before the explosion, and she was carrying only 19 inches.

HENRY R. WILLIAMS."

Capt. Titus was not on board.

Want of Forethought.—A black snake, which had discovered the nest of a woodpecker, climbed up the tree, and putting his head into the hole, swallowed the woodpecker. Alas! when he would have withdrawn, he found his throat so much distended by his supper, that he could not get back, and so he died with his legs exposed dangling from the woodpecker's hole, an admonition to all who passed by, not to get into a scrape until they had contrived how they could get out of it.

Mammoth Skeletons.—The St. Louis Republican of the 2d inst. states that Mr. Koch, of that city, has just returned from a three months' tour up the Missouri river, in search of mammoth bones, and other curiosities, for his museum. It appears that he has been quite successful in his search or explorations—having brought home with him two complete skeletons of the mammoth, one of which is said to be the largest ever yet discovered. It is to be 18 feet in height, and the thigh bone 42 inches in circumference. These curious were found about 100 miles from Boonville, on a stream called Shoal Creek.