The Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

POLITICAL.

Correspondence of the Herald & Expositor.

WASHINGTON, 20th August, 1841.

On Monday the 16th, the expected veto of the Bank Bill was sent to the Senate. Though looked for confidently by a large majority of them, it nevertheless caused great disappointment to the Whig members of Congress and produced much excitement. It was even thought that Congress would adjourn, and leave the remaining business of the extra session unfinished; and on Tuesday, whilst this state of feeling prevailed, a motion was made and carried, to lay the Bankrupt Bill on the table. The Locofocos supposed it effectually killed, and rejoiced accordingly. However, by the evening of that day, a better feeling had arisen, and on Wednesday the resolution to lay on the table was rescinded, the bill taken up, and passed by a vote of 111 to 105; 23 Whigs, principally from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, voting in the negative, and but three locofocos in the affirmative. It was then immediately sent to the Senate, when the House amendments were concurred in, taken up to the President, who signed it yesterday; and this "bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy," is now part of the law of the land. It is to go into operation on the first day of February next. The President has also signed the bill repealing the Sub-Treasury Law.

Yesterday, the House of Representatives concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Fortification Bill, but very little was done, as nearly all the members were in the Senate Chamber, listening to the debate between Clay and Rives, on the veto message.

To-day, Mr. Sergeant, chairman of the select committee on the currency, introduced a new Bank Bill, which differs from the one vetoed by the President in several particulars. Time will not permit me to give more than a general outline of the provisions. In the new bill, the proposed capital is *twenty-one* millions, with power to increase to *thirty* millions of dollars, instead of thirty-five with power to increase to fifty. The transactions of the bank are limited to dealings in bills of exchange; no loans or discounts are allowed; and lastly, the name is to be the "Fiscal Corporation (instead of the Fiscal Bank,) of the United States." Next week you shall have a more particular account.—Many of the business men now in Washington think that such a bank of exchange is all we need. This bill will in all probability pass the House to-morrow, or on Monday, and be sent to the Senate immediately.

In the Senate, the veto was received on Monday 16th inst., but the vote on reconsidering was postponed from day to day until Thursday, when the question was taken, and stood 25 for the passage and 24 against it; so not having two-thirds in its favor, of course it was lost. Mr. Clay gave his views on the subject at some length, and it is said that his speech exceeded in eloquence any thing before delivered on that floor. He stated that he would wait to ascertain the nature of the bill which would pass in the House, and give it his support if he could consistently with his previous course.

The Distribution Bill has since been under discussion; the locofocos playing the same game as they did when the Bank Bill was before the Senate. Amendment after amendment of nearly the same nature, is offered by them, merely to delay the final vote. In this they are actuated by two motives, one is, Congress having remained here a few weeks longer than was expected, they can raise the cry of a "protracted useless session;" and the other, they desire to pocket the eight dollars a day as long as possible. Many of them are aware that the time will soon arrive when they will no longer be allowed to misrepresent their states, but will be replaced with honest, competent men; and that it behoves them to "make hay while the sun shines;" and several of them must know that in any other capacities than those of Senators, they could scarcely 'earn their salt.'

It is now ascertained that the bill will pass, whenever the locofocos will allow the final vote to be taken.

Doubtless you have felt anxiety respecting the action of the President upon the Bank Bill, and were greatly disappointed at the result, though probably neither anxiety nor disappointment was so great as was felt here. In Washington, the question, what will Mr. Tyler do? was the engrossing topic of conversation for three or four weeks; and many bets were made upon the result. Of course, the Message will be published in the Herald, and your readers will have an opportunity of judging of Mr. Tyler's views, and of his course, for themselves.

As for the prediction of the locofocos, that Congress will adjourn in confusion, the cabinet dissolve, &c., it is all nonsense. No doubt they would like to see the whig party, which dragged their plundering administration from power, broken up; some of them may even now be looking down the long vista of years, and fancy they see themselves rioting in the spoils as they did of yore. The editor of the Globe may enjoy sweet nightly visions of "blanks, paper and twine," and of "extra compensation," but the action of a Whig Congress will dispel these illusions: "positively" we cannot accommodate the poor fellows. The reason of this cry is very obvious, the locofocos wish to produce the result they predict.

The cabinet will hold on to their places, the President well knows that such another could not possibly be collected, and it is not likely that he wishes to lose their services. We will have a bank, too, which, if it will not please every one, will still, we have reason to hope, do much to restore the currency to a sound state. And in fine, what Whig would for a moment wish to see the present honest administration of John Tyler, displaced and succeeded by such an one as that of Martin Van Buren?

Although my letter is much too long, I cannot conclude without attempting to give you some account of a scene in the Senate on Monday, although you can form but a faint idea of its "richness" from a description. After the veto message had been read, tokens of applause and also of disapprobation, were heard from the galleries, Benton jumped up and cried out, "Mr. President, some one hissed," pointing out a noisy gentleman who looked as if he might be one of the honorable Senator's constituents; "it is a Bank Ruffian, let him be arrested." The poor man, however, happened to be a locofoco of the "real stripe," and like many of the locofocos (and some Whigs too) had been greatly inspired by whiskey, even before he was exposed to Benton's eloquence. In a word Bacchus and Benton were too much for the equanimity of our friend, who kept crying out, "go it, Benton, give it to the British Bank Tories." Nearly the whole Senate saw the true state of the case, and enjoyed it exceedingly, whilst the "Great Ball Roller" could not hear. "Mr. President, I insist that this insult to the Executive shall be punished." He was urged to drop the matter; "never, so help me God," was the reply. However, he probably at length discovered that this was not a ruffian of the bank, but of the Benton stamp, a man after his own heart, for he expressed himself satisfied, and our noisy fellow citizen was released. M.

RITNER AND PORTER.

Governor Ritner went into power, December 1835. The State debt was then $24,330,000. In his first message he took bold ground against *any increase* of it. He went out of power, January 1839, and the state debt was $24,230,000. He had reduced the state debt $100,000. Let this be born in mind by the People.

Porter has been in office two years and a half, and the state debt is now $41,000,000 and upwards!! Porter's greedy Canal Commissioners not satisfied with that, asked for still larger supplies of money at the last session, which, thanks to a Whig Legislature, was refused them. Ponder, people of Pennsylvania—upon these things. With such a course of reckless extravagance, for a few years, the State would be burthened with a debt of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.—*Village Record.*

☞ We clip the following, from the debate in the Senate on the Bankrupt bill.

Mr. CALHOUN did not concur with the Senator from Pennsylvania, that there would be efforts made to repeal this bill. He had no doubt it would be a popular bill at the first going off, but if he were not greatly mistaken, in the end it would be directly the reverse. There was a very large debtor class in the United States in favor of this bill, and there was a deep feeling of sympathy on the part of the American people in their favor, they not seeing how the bill was going to opperate. And when it had passed, he hoped no member on his side of the house would move a finger towards a repeal; it would be absurd to do so. Let it go on, and if the bill itself was not calculated to blow sky-high any administration that passed it he was much mistaken. He believed the party now in power was a doomed party; but if not he believed the course that party was pursuing, was leading it to destruction; they would be blown sky-high and heard of no more. (Laughter.)

Mr. CUTHBERT said if there were any chance of making any change in this bill, he should be greatly rejoiced, for there was a principle in it which would operate injuriously on public morals, by offering to the whole American community at once a temptation or a species of invitation, to avail themselves of its provisions to cancel their obligations. There was something alarming and shocking in a provision of this kind, and offered as it was by the party opposite, in the very moment of insolent and intemperate triumph, he marvelled that the Senator from Kentucky should stand up and preach moderation to them under such circumstances. One of the stories of that burlesque poet, Peter Pindar, spoke of the Devil as sometimes assuming to preach; and when the Senator from Kentucky undertook to lecture his (Mr. Cuthbert's,) side of the house, on moderation, he was forcibly reminded of Peter Pindar's "Devil Preacher."

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, said—The Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun) seemed to think that this was going to be a very popular measure at first, but that afterwards it was going to blow them sky high; now he should think that with the Senator from South Carolina, this would be a strong recommendation to the measure.

Mr. CALHOUN. So it is.

Mr. CLAY. Well, as the Senator from South Carolina never expected to get to the skies, he (Mr. Clay) was happy that they should not have that Senator with them. Another gentleman (Mr. Cuthbert)—a gentleman *so very* remarkble for his *eloquence*, and his *good-temper*, had chosen to represent him (Mr. Clay) as the devil. Well, if he were the devil, he should be entitled to that honorable Senator [laughter]—but really he would not own him. [Renewed laughter.]

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

At the next session of Congress one of the most interesting questions as well as one of the most difficult must be decided, that is what shall be the ratio of representation under the census of 1840? Various ratios from 50,000 to 90,000 have been proposed, but the general opinion is that 60,000 or somewhat thereabout will be the ratio adopted. By this the whole number of representation would be 251; nine more than at present. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maryland and Tennessee, under their ratios would each lose one member; South Carolina and Kentucky, each two, North Carolina three; and Virginia four. The following States would gain—Ohio six; Indiana seven; Illinois four; Michigan two; Mississippi two; Alabama three; Louisiana one; and Missouri four. The following States, at this ratio, will have left fractions of over 50,000, Vermont, North Carolina, Illinois and Mississippi. The small States will oppose a high ratio, and will go for the lowest they can get that will leave them the smallest fraction unrepresented. The following table shows the present representation of the several sections of the Union, and what it would be under a ratio of 57,000 and 60,000.

	Present	57,000	60,000
New England States,	38	35	34
Middle States,	75	70	75
Southern States,	60	54	50
North Western States,	30	49	46
South Western States,	39	50	40
Total	242	257	251

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—We find in the papers the following condensed view of the immense public domain of the United States. What nation ever possessed such a source of wealth?

The estimated quantity of public land unsold and now subject to private entry is 118,183,441 acres,

The estimated quantity, surveyed and unsurveyed, not offered at public sale, is 102,417,863 acres.

The quantity which has been sold from the earliest period of the sales is 86,708,724 acres.

The amount paid therefor by the purchasers has been $121,113,435.

The quantity granted to each State and Territory, exclusive of the 16th section, has been 3,809,836 acres.

The quantity reserved from sale, exclusive of the 16th section, has been 837,589 acres.

The estimated quantity of public land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished in the States and Territories is 735,915,699.

TEA AND COFFEE.

The Pennsylvanian attacks us upon what it considers our defence of the duties on "tea and coffee;" but it neglects to state the case as we put it, and as it now stands, viz: that the wasteful extravagance of the Locofoco Administrations had rendered necessary some additional income to the treasury. *Protective* duties had for a time become *unpopular*, and seemed partly barred by the compromise act, and both parties joined to include tea and coffee among the articles with *lowest* duties. A prominent and valuable Whig, Mr. Lawrence, of Washington county, it will be recollected, opposed the measure. While we write this, we find in the Portland Advertiser an argument on the same subject, a portion of which we press into our service.—*United States Gazette.*

But the tax on tea and coffee has been assailed with great violence by the opposition, because they cannot operate upon public prejudice in this way on the ground that a duty on these foreign luxuries is a tax upon necessaries. Every administration of the government but one from the adoption of the Federal Constitution, has levied a tax upon tea and coffee, and this tax has existed for 44 years out of the 52 that the government has been established, and never has it been so low on either of these articles as the present bill proposes, except on coffee in the single year 1832, when it was one cent a pound. The first duty imposed was in 1789, 2½ cents on coffee and an average of 12 cents a pound on teas; these duties were raised next year—coffee to 4 cents, and teas to 20 cents.

In 1801 coffee was raised to 5 cents a pound, and continued so until 1812, when it was raised to 10 cents, and so continued until the tariff of 1818, when it was reduced to 5 cents again, where it remained until the revision of 1830, when it was to be two cents for the following year and one cent annually exempted altogether by the act of 1832. Tea went through a similar process; in 1801, the average duty was 18 1-10 cents a pound, and in 1813, 43½ cents a pound, the tariff of 1818 reduced it to 25 cents a pound, and that of 1830 to 13 1-5 cents. In consequence of the ample means of the treasury by large importations of British goods, and other sources of supply, the tax was wholly taken off in 1832. And now, when there is an absolute necessity to recur again to taxation of some sort to sustain the government, a small duty is proposed to be laid of 1 4-5 cents upon coffee and 5 52-100 upon tea, such a clamor is made as if an excise tax was about to be laid upon all the domestic productions of the country. Because the Whigs are now doing precisely what our opponents would have been obliged to have done, this administration is upbraided with hot and heavy abuse. Our opponents think it a popular topic to affect the public mind and therefore they will dwell upon it until it is worn threadbare; but the good sense of our community will perceive the necessity of the measure, and the true motive of those who are abusing it.

Head-Quarters of the Army;

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47. } ADJUTANT GEN'S. OFFICE, *Washington, Aug. 23, 1841.*

Promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, received through the Department of War, since the 4th of March, and the promulgation of "General Orders" No. 18, of March 24, 1841:

I. PROMOTIONS.

Second Regiment of Dragoons.—First Lieutenant Nath. W. Hunter to be Captain 1st April, 1841, vice Fowler, resigned. Second Lieutenant Wm. J. Newton to be 1st Lieutenant 1st April, 1841, vice Hunter promoted. Second Lieutenant W. H. Saunders to be 1st Lieutenant 23d June, 1841, vice Ashcton, dismissed. Brevet 2d Lieutenant W. G. Torrey, of the first Dragoons, to be 2d Lieutenant 1st April, 1841, vice Newton, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieutenant Daniel G. Rogers to be 2d Lieutenant, 23d June, 1841, vice Saunders, promoted.

Third Regiment of Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Edw. O. C. Ord to be 1st Lieutenant 1st July, 1841, vice Mock, resigned.

First Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieut. Samuel M. Plummer to be Capt. 1st May, 1841, vice Pegram, resigned. Second Lieutenant Fred. H. Masten to be 1st Lieutenant 1st May, 1841, vice Plummer, promoted.

Second Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Justus McKinstry to be 1st Lieutenant 18th April, 1841, vice Woodruff, deceased.

Third Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Gordon to be 1st Lieutenant 21st June, 1841, vice Vose, jr. deceased.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieut. A. L. Sheppard to be 1st Lieutenant 23d June, 1841, vice Riell, deceased.

II. APPOINTMENTS.

Brig. General Winfield Scott, Major General by Brvt. to be Major General 23d June, 1841, vice Major General Alexander Macomb, deceased.

Medical Department.—Charles E. Isaacs, of the State of Mississippi, to be Assistant Surgeon. Richard H. Coolidge, of the State of New York, to be Assistant Surgeon. R. S. Holmes, of the State of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon. Charles W. Stearns, of the State of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Surgeon.

Corps of Engineers.—Rank.—1. Cadet Zealous B. Tower to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. 2. Cadet Horatio G. Wright to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. 3. Cadet Musillon Harrison to be 2d Lieut. 1st July, 1841.

First Regiment of Artillery.—5. Cadet Ariel Whipple to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. Company [I.] 12. Cadet Joseph F. Irons to be 2d Lieut. 1st July, 1841. [A.]

Second Regiment of Artillery.—13. Cadet [illegible] A. Allen to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. [D.]

Third Regiment of Artillery.—10. Cadet Geo. W. Ayres to be Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. [G.] 17. Cadet Sewel L. Fish to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. [H.]

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.—8. Cadet Albion P. Howe to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. [A.] 16. Cadet Julius P. Garesche to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. [K.]

First Regiment of Infantry.—22. Cadet Joseph B. Plummer to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. [I.] 24. Alfred Sully to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. [B.]

Second Regiment of Infantry.—11. Cadet Nath. Lyon, to be 2d Lieut. 1st July, 1841. [I.] 34. Alfred Sully to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. [B.]

Third Regiment of Infantry.—30. Cadet Richard H. Bacot to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. [B.] 32. Cadet Don Carlos Buell to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. [E.]

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.—Henderson Ridgely, of Maryland, to be 2d Lieutenant, 19th May, 1841. 28. Cadet Robert B. Parker to be 2d Lieut. 1st July, 1841. [K.]

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.—29. Cadet Richard B. Garnett to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. [F.] 35. Cadet Franklin F. Flint to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. [A.]

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—31. Cadet Claudius W. Sears to be 2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1841. [G.] 33. Cadet John G. Burbank to be 2d Lieutenant 1st July, 1841. [D.]

The following named Cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, recommended by the Academic Staff at the June examination, for appointments in the Army, are, in conformity with the law, and by direction of the President, attached to regiments and corps as supernumerary officers with the brevet of 2d Lieutenants, to rank from the 1st of July, 1841:

Brevet 2d Lieutenants of Ordnance.—5. Cadet Smith Stansbury. 6. Cadet Josiah Gorgas. 7. Cadet Thomas J. Rodman.

Brevet 2d Lieutenants of Dragoons.—9. Cadet Philip W. McDonald, 2d Regiment. 13. Cadet Leonidas Jenkins, 1st Regiment. 14. Cadet John Love, 1st regiment. 37. Cadet Patrick Calhoun, 2d regiment. 47. Cadet Elias K. Kane, 2d regiment. 51. Cadet Abram Buford, 1st regiment.

Brevet 2d Lieutenants of Artillery.—19. Cadet Samuel Jones, 1st regiment, light Co. K. 23. Cadet John M. Brannam, do. 18. Cadet Samuel L. Anderson, 2d regiment, light Co. A. 25. Cadet James Patten, do. 21. Cadet Richard P. Hammond, 3d regiment, light Co. C. 26. Cadet John F. Reynolds, do. 20. Cadet S. S. Fahnestock, 4th regiment, light Co. B. 27. Cadet Robt. S. Garnett, do.

Brevet 2d Lieutenants of Infantry.—36. Cadet John Beardsley, 8th regiment. 38. Cadet Israel B. Richardson, 3d regiment. 39. Cadet John M. Jones, 5th regiment. 40. Cadet Andrew W. Bowman, 1st regiment. 41. Cadet Edward Murray, 2d regiment. 42. Cadet Francis N. Page, 7th regiment. 43. Cadet Anderson D. Nelson, 6th regiment. 44. Cadet Benjamin A. Berry, 4th regiment. 45. Cadet Alex. C. H. Dane, 8th regiment. 46. Cadet W. T. H. Brooks, 3d regiment. 48. Cadet Levi Gantt, 2d regiment. 49. Cadet Mortimer Rosecrants, 5th regiment. 50. Cadet Rudolph F. Ernest, 6th regiment. 42. Cadet Charles P. Morris, 8th regiment.

III. CASUALTIES. (18.)

Resignations. (8.)—Captain Henry W. Fowler, 2d Dragoons, 31st March, 1841. Captain George H. Pegram, 1st Infantry, 30th April, 1841. 1st Lt. William Mock, 3d Artillery, 30th June, 1841. 2d Lieutenant Andrew J. Fields, 6th Infantry, 11th May 1841. 2d Lieutenant M. S. Culbertson, 1st Artillery, 15th April, 1841. 2d Lieutenant W. Irvin, 4th Artillery, 31st March, 1841. 2d Lieutenant Edward S. Osgood, 6th Infantry, 31st March, 1841. Assistant Surgeon J. H. Baldwin, 31st May, 1841.

Deaths, (9.)—Major General Alexander Macomb, at Washington, D. C., 25th June, 1841; 1st Lieutenant Charles E. Woodruff, 2d Infantry, Ft. Holmes, 17th April, 1841; 1st Lieutenant Josiah H. Vose, jr, 3d Infantry, at N. York, 20th June, 1841; 1st Lieut John A. Riell, 8th Infantry, at sea, 22d June, 1841; 2d Lieutenant Thomas B. Blen, 3d Infantry, at sea, 9th June, 1841; 2d Lieutenant Thomas S. Brownell, 4th Infantry, Hartford, Conn., 5th May, 1841; 2d Lieutenant J. R. H. Lancaster, 1st Infantry, Florida, 5th July, 1841; 2d Lieutenant Henry Wardwell, 8th Infantry, Ft. Dallas, Fl., 21st July, 1841; Asst. Surgeon Charles Noyes, at St Augustine, Fl., 26th July, 1841.

Dismissed.—1. 1st Lieutenant R. C. Asheton, 2d Dragoon, 22d June, 1841.

IV. The officers promoted and appointed will join their proper stations and companies without delay; those on detached service, or acting under special orders and instructions, will report by letter to the commanding officers of their respective regiments.

V. The graduates, appointed 2d Lieutenants, will join their respective companies, except those assigned to the regiments in Florida (3d Artillery, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th regiments of Infantry), who will report in person to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, N. Y.

The brevet second lieutenants of Dragoons will report for temporary duty and instruction to the commanding officer at Carlisle Barracks; the brevets arranged to the artillery will join the light companies to which they are temporarily assigned for duty; those arranged to the Infantry, if not otherwise specially instructed, will report in person to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus.

The usual leave of absence allowed by the regulations is hereby granted to the several graduates; at the expiration of which (September 30), they will join their proper stations and regiments as herein directed.

VI. Acceptances, or non-acceptances of appointments, will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army; and in case of acceptance, the birth places of the persons appointed will be stated.

Announced to the Army by command of Major General Scott.

L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

FLORIDA WAR.

FLORIDA, August 14, 1841.

Gentlemen:—The scouts from forts Russell and King have returned after a most fatiguing march of four days. That from fort King, under Lieut. and Adjt. J. W. Anderson, 3d Infantry, caught a Sub-Chief of Mr. Haleck's band, by name "Haleck Hadjo," and he calls himself second in command. This is pressing the Chief bravely, and must discourage him very much. He says Halleck is on an island in the St. Johns, and promises to lead the troops to him.

In great haste, yours, 1828.

[*From the St. Augustine News.*]

The information from Tampa continues highly favorable. More than two hundred Indians are now there, and about to be shipped for the West; and it is confidently hoped that the several land and water expeditions, now operating at the South, may succeed in breaking up and capturing the remainder of the bands of Sam Jones, Hospitaka, and Aleck-Tustenugge, who are the only chiefs of note now left in that region.

Some fugative Creeks, together with a few of Tigertail's band are still infesting the country west of the Apalachicola and Middle Florida, where they have recently committed some murders; but strong detachments of the 3d infantry are in pursuit, and will continue to hunt for them, until they are captured or destroyed.

There have been fewer murders and outrages committed by the Indians since Col. Worth has been in command, than at any preceding time of the war; and this will be found a correct statement whether we estimate the loss of life by a weekly average, the summer months, or a cessation of arms under the delusion of treaties. It requires no revelation to assign a cause for security, and if murders of the solitary traveller, do take place, it only shows the difficulty of guarding against assassination, and the criminality of neglecting those means of protection, which, if only partial, are still more eminently conducive to safety than "troops in summer quarters," and a system of "defensive warfare."

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated

FORT JESUP (Tampa Bay) Aug. 3, 1841.

I am happy to be able to inform you that our Indian affairs are steadily and successfully progressing. We have now at this post about 170, and 29 more have come into Fort Cummings, and are on their way under guard to this post, where they will arrive in two or three days.

These of your citizens who doubt the policy (I am sure only because they did not know him,) of our able and energetic Commander, in bringing the celebrated Coacoochee back to his father-land, will now I am sure, be ready to admit that they were too hasty. All that the friends of Col. Worth ever asked for him, is, that his plans should have time to mature, before they are condemned. All the band of this chief, (with the exception of one small party,) are now here, and I entertain no doubt every man of his people will be here on or before the 15th of August—the time allotted to him for that purpose.

Among the recent arrivals at this Post, were a party of 17 from Sam Jones' camp, brought here by a friendly Indian sent to them by Col. Worth. Several of them are very intelligent, and have made important disclosures; they will be of incalculable benefit to the Colonel in his operations South and East in the fall. Our intelligence from Fort King is also very cheering.—Col. Riley has received a message from Aleck-Tustenuggee, and we hope he will be able to procure a conference with him. The messenger reports that he is in bad spirits; has nothing to eat, and nothing but *gofer* shells to cook in; that the whites have pushed him too close; and if Sam Jones would only give up he would at once come in.

The messenger also reports, that all the fields have been destroyed, as well as those of Tigertail's, and that all their women and children, with their provisions have been quietly garrisoned since the war commenced, and where the foot of the white man never was before known, have been penetrated, and every thing they had destroyed. You may rely on it, the game is nearly up with them, and the appointment of Col. Worth to the command here, does honor to the War Office.

For the first time, I begin to think the war is nearly over, and I believe your citizens will very soon be restored to their wonted peace and quiet, which may God speedily grant.

Close of the Sub Treasury in New-York.—The act repealing the Sub-Treasury having gone into effect, the Receiver General of New York, Robert C. Cornell, Esq., on Wednesday received instructions to pay over all the money in his hands to the Merchants' Bank, which has been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury as the depository of the public money for the present. The Receiver-General was also instructed to furnish to the cashier of that bank a list of such dasfts as the treasurer of the United States has given notice of being drawn upon the office in New York, in order that they may be paid by the bank. We are gratified to add that such was the condition of Mr. Cornell's accounts that he was enabled at once to comply with these instructions, on the very day of their reception. His accounts were at once closed; all the money in his hands paid over to the bank; triple receipts in full taken, and advices of the final closing of the Sub-Treasury in New York forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, by the mail of Thursday afternoon. Here, then, is an example of Whig promptness and integrity. The cash account has been examined, and the books balanced every day before leaving the office, and in the end the accounts balanced to a cent.

HIC JACET SUB TREASURY!

The great Van Buren Second Declaration of Independence!!—*New York Com.*

To speak harshly to a person of sensibility, is like striking a harpsichord with your fist.

Temperance Department.

At the first annual meeting of the Union Total Abstinence Society of the borough of Carlisle, held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Friday evening August 17th, the following Report was presented by the Board of Managers and unanimously adopted, to wit:—

Never, perhaps, has a Temperance society met in Carlisle before to celebrate its anniversary under circumstances more cheering, or with hopes more enthusiastic, than this Society, at this its first annual meeting. Well may we exclaim, "hitherto the Lord hath helped us, and in him is our strength and hope." The past year has witnessed unusual labor in the Temperance reform, not only at home but abroad. At the time of our organization, the friends of Temperance were slumbering at their posts, discouraged, and the cause almost abandoned, while the vice of intemperance was evidently increasing daily, and the poor unfortunate drunkard, was unsought after in his mad career. Under circumstances thus discouraging, the Rev. Mr. SLICER stood up *alone* in our public market place in defence of the Temperance reform, pleading the cause of the forsaken inebriate, his distressed wife and neglected children. And the board rejoice to be able to say, that his labors have been crowned with abundant success. Upwards of six hundred have signed the pledge, and the number almost daily increasing. What a cold water army is this in a town where the adult population does not exceed two thousand. Men who were twelve months ago on the high way to the drunkards grave, a torment to their families, and a pest to society, are here tonight, clothed in their right mind. How encouraging, thus to see the poor inebriate emerging from the depths of his defilement, with trembling steps, supported by admiring friends, fleeing from the tavern as from a beast of prey or wasting pestilence, restored again to a disconsolate wife and neglected children. How changed the scene, instead of scolding and idleness, there is happiness and industry; instead of blasphemy, the altar of God is frequently erected, and prosperity again returns to cheer the blasted prospects of a family that the withering curse of intemperance had almost destroyed. This is no fiction, but reality, if necessary, we can call for living witnesses to bear testimony to its correctness.

Your board of directors have kept the pledge of the society before the people; have warned them of the danger of touching, tasting or handling any thing that will intoxicate. Mr. Slicer has circulated upwards of thirty thousand pages of tracts, principally on the subject of temperance, a large portion of which was purchased at his own expense. This is unfair, some prudent mode ought to be adopted to procure funds for the purchase of temperance documents, and every reflecting mind will at once say, that expenses accruing in this ought to be equalized as much as possible, by giving all an opportunity to contribute their mite in carrying on the work of reform. Who can calculate the amount of good that might be accomplished by the distribution of Tracts in a community like ours. It is not rarely the case that a simple tract finding its way to the drunkards home, has been rendered the means of his restoration. As the operations of the society are generally understood, the board in presenting their report do not think it necessary to enter into a detail of every circumstance that has transpired during the last year, but would urge upon the society the necessity of action, there is a field of labor before us in which all may be profitably employed, each can do something. If we were to visit the dwelling of the drinking man and expostulate with and tell him of the consequences of his downward course; say to him, here is a friendly and firm hand extended to you, grasp it, and let it conduct you to a place of safety, of honor and virtue. I came to rescue you from misery and degredation, and to promise you perfect security from your ensnarer and your deadliest foe. If such was our zeal, we might confidently expect a brighter day speedily to dawn, when the last drunkard would be reclaimed, the last dram-shop closed, and the fires of the last distellery extinguished.

After the adoption of the report, the Society elected the following named persons as officers for the ensuing year.

President, Renick Angney.

Vice Presidents. Thos, Trimble, Chas. Bell.

Recording Secretary. R. Moore.

Corresponding Secretary. Col. Sudler.

Treasurer Jacob Squire.

Directors.—Wm. Gould, John Taylor, E. Spotswood, Hugh Maloy, Jacob Bretz, Able Keeney, C. E. R. Davis, N. Hantch, J. Worthington, G. W. Rheem, John Gorgas, Richard Miles, Geo. Keigly, Samuel Crall, Henry Gould, Wm. Harkness.

RULES FOR BOARDING HOUSES.—Dressed food, both animal and vegitable, polutes the atmosphere; consequently, a room is very insalubrious, immediately after it has been used for the purpose of dining.

Dining and all other rooms ought to be completely purified, by the opening of the doors and windows, at least once a day in winter, and at all convenient times in summer.

Never allow cold meats to be placed in pantries near any room, but place the same in safes with wires in a draught in the cellar.

A close bed-room is also extremely unwholesome; neither ought the bed to be surrounded with curtains. Many persons in winter have a habit of sleeping with the curtains drawn entirely around the bed; no practice can be more injurious.

The fire-place should never be stopped up by a chimney board or gingerbread work in the form of a fancy cut paper; but in damp and cold weather, (when easterly storms prevail,) a fire is essential to health—care being taken that the room is not overheated.

Many dangerous colds are caught, by those whose lungs are delicate, by changing the atmosphere of a comfortable sitting room for that of a damp and neglectfully aired sleeping-room. Such transitions are injurious even to the robust, and often fatal to the weak and delicate.

Finally, to preserve your health and the health of those around you, reduce the number of your dishes to a sirloin of beef and proper vegetables, and on no account give a variety, which causes inattention to all which you intend to prepare, and dissatisfaction to your boarders. The keeper of a Refectory, who will confine himself to the last suggestion, will make a fortune. "Too much of a variety always spoils the appetite.

Printing Establishment FOR SALE.

The "Herald & Expositor" is offered for sale. It is the only Whig paper in this county, has a large subscription list, a fair amount of advertising and job custom, with ample and good materials for publishing a weekly paper.

Letters (*post paid*) addressed to the Editor, will meet with prompt attention.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Jacob Sener & Son*, was dissolved on this day by mutual consent; the books are in the hands of Jacob Sener, who is duly authorized to collect the same.

The business will still be continued as usual by Jacob Sener at the *Old Stand*, where he offers for sale a very large assortment of HARDWARE, cheaper than ever offered before in this place for cash.

JACOB SENER,
ALFRED S. SENER.

Carlisle, Aug. 24, 1841.—3t

Great Bargains.

The subscribers, intending to wind up their business offer their stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Mous de Laines, Merinoes, Chintzes and Galleons at

FIRST COST.

Persons desirous of securing good bargains are requested to call as early as possible, and they may depend upon getting all the articles above enumerated at the actual cost in the city. The terms are cash.

HITNER & MULVANY.

Carlisle, August 11, 1841.

N. B. The entire stock will be sold *a great bargain*, to any one who wishes to engage in the business, with the privilege of the room until the 1st of April.

First Rate Farm For Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, on Friday the 10th day of September next,

A First Rate Farm,

part limestone and part slate land, late the estate of Sebastian Bowers, dec'd., situate on the Conodoguinet creek, about 10 miles West of Carlisle, and 14 East of Newville, bounded by lands of David Sheelaberger, E. Bear, Nathan Woods and others,

Containing 143 Acres,

more or less; about 33 acres of which are well-timbered, and the residue in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a

2 Story Log House, A Double Stone Barn,

Wagon Sheds, a Stone Spring House, and other necessary out houses, with a well of never failing water at the door. There is also on said farm, a Log Tenant House, a Stable and a Stone Spring House, with a well of excellent water near the door. There is also an ORCHARD of young and choice fruit of various kinds near each of said houses. There is about 15 acres of excellent meadow on the same—and the whole abounds with Locust timber.

Also, a small Lot of Ground,

the improvements of which are a LOG HOUSE and a DOUBLE FRAME BARN, adjoining the above, and on the bank of the Conodoguinet creek. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., of said day, when terms of sale will be made known and an indisputable title given by

☞ The above described properties will be disposed of either separately or together, as may best suit purchasers.

EPHRAIM BEAR, }
DAVID BOWERS, } Exec'rs.
SAML. BOWERS, }

August 4, 1841.—6t.

☞ Bear's German paper, Lancaster, will insert the above 5 times, mark price, and charge this office.

ABEL KEENEY,
Coppersmith, Sheet Iron and Tin-plate Worker,

Respectfully informs the public generally that he still continues his business at the *Old Stand*, North Hanover street, next door to the Cabinet Shop of William C. Gibson, where he has now on hand, and is still manufacturing, every article in the line of his trade; consisting of

Hatters', Fullers' and Wash

KETTLES,

Tea Kettles, Tin-ware of every description, Stove Pipe, Dripping Pans, Drums, &c.

He has also for sale the best assortment of Common, Cooking and Parlour

Stoves

ever offered in this place. His common wood stoves and cooking stoves are of every size and variety; and his parlour stoves (for wood or coal) are of the newest patterns. He has in addition the Rotary cooking stoves, the Radiator stoves and Radiator drums for parlours, which are unsurpassed for comfort and economy in the use of fuel.

All of which he offers on the lowest terms for cash.

Carlisle, Aug. 18, 1841.—y.

N. B. Old Lead, Pewter, Copper and Leather taken in exchange for stoves, tin or copper ware.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting will be held under the direction of Ministers of the Methodist E. Church, on the lands of Mr. Wm. Brown, 3 miles east of Carlisle on the Mechanicsburg road, to commence on Friday the 10th of September.

Consumption! Consumption!!

Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, is an infallible remedy for arresting Plumonary Complaints, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, difficulty of breathing, Bronchitis, Soreness of the Throat and difficult Expectoration, Weakness, Debility, Liver Complaint, and all other affections of a consumptive nature. This medicine has a decided advantage over most preparations of the kind, as it regulates the bowels, and strengthens the constitution; and does not bind up the system and encourage intemperance as most of the medicines do, by the fatal opiates alcohol combined in them.

Such medicines have a great tendency to bring misery and distress, and even death upon many valuable citizens. We find by the weekly records of the bills of mortality, that three fourths of the human souls who so suddenly departed from their dearest friends and relations, have been swept off by that fatal and fell destroyer, Consumption, when many could have been saved if they had used a proper medicine. Fellow beings who yet dwell with us, and are afflicted with the premonetary symptoms of this disease, procure immediately, Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy before it be too late, and not be led to believe that such symptoms will soon pass off without the use of proper medicine; by such negligence you may soon be led to know your folly. One bottle may at the first attack, be sufficient. Phamphlets giving a full treatise, always accompany the medicine.

Price $1 per bottle.

☞ Principle Office, No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

For sale at the Drug Store of J. J. Myers & Co., Carlisle, and Wm. Peal, Shippensburg. aug. 25.