Carlisle Herald.

A Family Newspaper,— Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, Business and General Intelligence.

THERE ARE TWO THINGS, SAITH LORD BACON, WHICH MAKE A NATION GREAT AND PROSPEROUS—A FERTILE SOIL AND BUSY WORKSHOPS,—TO WHICH, LET ME ADD, KNOWLEDGE AND FREEDOM.—*Bishop Hall.*

BY E. BEATTY. CARLISLE, AUGUST 21, 1850. VOLUME L.—NO 51

Cards.

John Williamson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—OFFICE, in the house of Miss McGinnis, near the store of A & W Bentz, South Hanover street, Carlisle, Penn'a. 1ap10 50

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Doct. H. Hinkley.

OFFICE on Main Street, near the Post Office. Dr. H. is prepared to use *Galvanism* as a remedial agent in the treatment of Paralysis, Neuralgia and Rheumatic affections, but *does not* guarantee success from its application to all or even any of these diseases. Relief has been given and cures effected in a number of instances, and may be in others.
March 27, 1850, 1y.

A Card.

DR. JAS. McCULLOUGH will give his attendance in the various branches of his profession, in town or country, to all that may favor him with a call. OFFICE opposite the 2d Presbyterian Church and Wert's Hotel lately occupied by Dr. Foulke.
Carlisle, sept 5

Doctor Ad. Lippe,

HOMOEOPATHIC Physician Office in Main street, in the house formerly occupied by P. B. Lechler. ap 9 '46

Dr. L. L. Loomis,

DENTIST. WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plugging, &c. or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a full sett. ☞ Office on Pitt street, a few doors south of the Railroad Hotel. Dr. L. is absent the last ten days of every month.

A Card.

DR. J. W. HENDEL, Surgeon Dentist informs his former patrons that he has returned to Carlisle, and will be glad to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. [oct31

Carson C. Moore,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. Foster, deceased. mar 31 '47

Wm. M. Penrose,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in the several Courts of Cumberland county. OFFICE, in Main Street, in the room formerly occupied by L. G. Brandebury, Esq.

James R. Smith,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Has REMOVED his office to Beetem's Row, two doors from Burkholder's Hotel. [apr 1

GEORGE EGE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office at his residence, corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkholder's Hotel. In addition to the duties of Justice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of writing, such as deeds, bonds, mortgages, indentures, articles of agreement, notes, &c.
Carlisle, ap 8'49.

Plainfield Classical Academy,

FOUR MILES WEST OF CARLISLE.

The Eighth Session will commence on MONDAY, May 6th, 1850.

IN consequence of increasing patronage a large and commodious brick edifice has been erected, rendering this one of the most desirable institutions in the state. The various departments are under the care of competent and faithful instructors, and every endeavor will be made to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of students. The surrounding country is beautiful and healthful, and the institution sufficiently distant from town or village to prevent evil associations.

Terms—$50 *per Session (Five Months.)*
For circulars with full information address
R K BURNS, *Principal*
Plainfield P. O., Cumberland County, Pa.
ap10,'50

Newville Academy.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL—NEWVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.

IT is confidently believed that few Institutions offer greater inducements to students than the above. Located in the midst of a community proverbial for their intelligence, morality and regard for the interests of religion, this Academy can effectually guard its members from evil and immoral influences. Advantages are also offered to those desiring to pursue the study of the physical sciences, surpassing those of most similar institutions.

Those having sons or wards and wishing to send them to a seminary of learning, are respectfully solicited to visit Newville, and judge of the advantages for themselves, or, at least, procure a circular, containing full particulars, by addressing JAMES HUSTON,
Newville, aug 22 1y. Principal.

Extensive Furniture Rooms.

JAMES R. WEAVER would respectfully call the attention of House Keepers and the public to his extensive stock of ELEGANT FURNITURE, including Sofas, Wardrobes, Centre and other Tables, Dressing and plain Bureaus and every other article in his branch of business. Also, now on hand the largest assortment of CHAIRS in Carlisle, at the lowest prices. ☞ Coffins made at the shortest notice and a Hearse provided for funerals. He solicits a call at his establishment on North Hanover street, near Glass's HOTEL. N. B.—Furniture hired out by the month or year.
Carlisle, March 20, 1850.—1y

John P. Lyne

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Paint, Oil, Glass, Varnish, &c, at the old stand in N Hanover street, Carlisle, has just received from New York and Philadelphia a large addition to his former stock, to which the attention of buyers is requested, as he is determined to sell lower than any other house in town. apr19

Lumber-Yard.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has just opened a new LUMBER AND COAL YARD in West High street, a few doors east of Messrs J & D Rhoads's Warehouse, where he now has and will keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of all kinds of seasoned pine boards and plank and all other kinds of stuff, all of which he will sell low for cash.
April 3, 1850. JOHN N. ARMSTRONG

Notice.

THE Commissioners of Cumberland county deem it proper to inform the public, that the stated meetings of the Board of Commissioners will be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at which time any persons having business with said Board, will meet them at their office in Carlisle.
Attest WM. RILEY, Clk.

NOTICE.

UMBRELLAS, Parasols and Sunshades made, covered and repaired, by the subscriber at his Tin Shop, in East Louther street, Carlisle. Terms cash, but prices low.
WM. FRIDLEY.
Carlisle January, 29,' 50.

Iron Iron.

10 Tons Hammered and Rolled Iron, just received at the cheap Hardware store of the subscriber in East High Street. For sale low by
Feb. 13, 1850. HENRY SAXTON.

Dyeing and Scouing.

WILLIAM BLAIR, in Louther Street, near the College, dyes Ladies' and Gentlemen's apparrel, all colors, and warrants all work to be satisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully solicited. sep 2 '46

Chimney Board Papers.

JUST opened a variety of Paper for covering chimney boards. Also, for Window Blinds. An entirely new Wheelbarrow
[ap17] G W HITNER.

Cod Liver Oil.

A FRESH supply of Cod Liver Oil *warranted genuine*, just received at
nov14 S. ELLIOTT'S.

Stores & Shops,

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I have just received from Philadelphia and New York very extensive additions to my former stock, embracing nearly every article of Medicine now in use, together with Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Perfumery, Soaps, Stationery, Fine Cutlery, Fishing Tackle,—Brushes of almost every description, with an endless variety of other articles, which I am determined to sell at the VERY LOWEST prices.

All Physicians, Country Merchants, Pedlars and others, are respectfully requested not to pass the OLD STAND, as they may rest assured that every article will be sold of a good quality, and upon reasonable terms.
S. ELLIOTT,
May 30 Main street, Carlisle.

NEW BOOT and SHOE STORE.

NO HUMBUG!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just opened a new and fashionable assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, in the store room formerly occupied by Wm. Osborn, in North Hanover street, a few doors above Wm. Leonard's old stand, and from their experience in the business they feel confident they have supplied themselves with as *good* and *cheap* a stock as can be shown in Carlisle, and which they are determined to sell lower for Cash than they can be bought elsewhere.

Manufacturing and Repairing done in the best manner at the shortest notice. They have on hand a very heavy stock of all kinds of LEATHER, which they will sell at a small advance to Shoemakers and others, who will find it to their advantage to call and examine.
WM. ASKEW & CO.
Carlisle, june5—3m

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

SAMUEL A. HUBBARD, having purchased of Mr Henry A Sturgeon, his stock of Drugs, Medicines &c., would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, at the old stand, corner of Pitt and High Streets, opposite the Rail Road depot.

He will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and a variety of fancy articles, which he is determined to sell low.—He will give his personal attention to the business, and particularly to putting up prescriptions.

A liberal deduction made for Physicians country Merchants, and Pedlers.
Feb. 13, 1850

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

Fresh Spring Supply!

I HAVE just received a fresh stock of Medicines, Paints, Glass, Oil, &c., which having been purchased with great care at the best city houses, I can confidently recommend to Families, Physicians, Country Merchants and Dealers, as being fresh and pure.

DRUGS.

Patent Medicines,	Herbs and Extracts,
Fine hemi cals,	Spices, ground and whole
Instruments,	Essences,
Pure Essen'l Oils	Perfumery, &c.

Cod Liver Oil—Warranted Genuine.

DYE-STUFFS.

Indigoes,	Log and Cam Woods,
Madders,	Oil Vitriol
Sumac	Copperas,
Alum,	Lac Dye

PAINTS.

Wetherill & Brother's Pure Lead, Chrome Green and Yellow, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Jersey Window Glass, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Copal and coach Varnish, and Red Lead. All of which will be sold at the very lowest market price. Also, a fresh and splendid assortment of

FANCY GOODS, FRUITS,

Confectionary, and innumerable other articles calculated for use and ornament, all of which are offered at the lowest cash prices, at the cheap Drug Book and Fancy Store of the subscriber on North Hanover street.
S. W. HAVERSTICK.
May 22, 1850.

MONYERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CONFECTIONARY STORE.

North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa.

THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general to his large assortment of

Confectionaries

manufactured of the best material, fresh every day—and warranted to stand any climate, which he will sell wholesale or retail at the old stand in North Hanover street, a few doors north of the Bank. Having just returned from the city, he would also call attention to a large assortment of Fruits and Nuts of the latest importations, consisting in part of

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS,

Figs, Prunes, Dates, Citron, Almonds, E. Walnuts, Cream-Cocoa, Pea Nuts, Filberts &c.—He has also made a large addition to his stock of

TOYS, AND FANCY GOODS,

comprising in part, Fine French Card (visiting and other Baskets, Paper, Glass and Wooden Fancy Boxes, Dolls, Doll Heads, Tops, Bats and Parlor Balls, Rattles, Games and Puzzles, Wheelbarrows, Wagons, Furniture, Tea Setts and Nine Pins in Boxes, French and German Accordeons, Fancy Soaps, Hair Oils, Cologne, Brushes &c. In connection with the above he has just received a large assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

such as Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Spices of all kinds, Water, Soda, Butter and Sugar Crackers, and all other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at low rates.

FINE CAKES, always on hand and baked to order. Parties supplied with all articles in his line at low prices.

All orders from a distance thankfully received and attended to with despatch. N. B. no charge for packing at this establishment.
Carlisle June 5,'50. P. MONYER.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN THE Price of Hardware.

I HAVE just received the largest and Cheapest stock of HARDWARE, Glass, Paints, Oils Varnishes, Saddlery, Carpenter's and Cabinet Maker's Tools, Mahogany Veneers and all kinds of Building Materials ever brought to Carlisle consisting of Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails and Spikes. Persons about to build will find it greatly to their advantage to look at my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Come and see the Goods and hear the price and you will be convinced that this is really the Cheap Hardware Store. Also, in store anvils, vices, files and rasps, and a complete assortment of Watts' Best Bar Iron, also Rolled and Hoop Iron of all sizes. I have also the Thermometer Churn made by Mr George Spangler, the best article now in use.

SCYTHES.—I have just received my Spring stock of Grain and Grass Scythes, manufactured expressly for my own sales, and warranted to be a superior article. Cradle makers and others will find these Scythes to be the best article in the market and at the lowest price wholesale and retail at the old stand in North Hanover street. JOHN P LYNE.
May 29, 1850.

Elastic Doll Heads.

A new and beautiful Article,

BELIEVED to be superior to anything of the kind ever before manufactured. Being Elastic, will not break *by falling*. Painted in oil, when soiled may be washed with soap and water, and readily restored to their original beauty. Their durability and cheapness will be fully demonstrated when duly tested. A large lot of the above received by express, at *Kriss Kingle's Head Quarters*, in North Hanover street.
P. MONYER, *Proprietor.*
Carlisle, June 5,'50.

Bread without Yeast!

JUST RECEIVED—At the Cheap Store a great variety of all colors Woolen Yarn, Long and Square Shawls; from $1 to $10, very cheap indeed; Mous de Laines, Ginghams, Steel Beads and Tassels, purse twist, clasps, and a great variety of Woolen Hose.
oct31 A & W BENTZ.

ETHERIAL OIL for sale at
(je26) HUBBARD'S.

Miscellaneous.

THE JOKING CLERGYMAN.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript relates the following anecdotes of the Rev. Mather Byles, the well-known joking clergyman of Boston. Mr. Byles lived at the time of the Revolution and was a tory.

The distillery of Thomas Hill was at the corner of Essex and South streets, not far from Mr. Belknap's residence, in Lincoln street. Dr. Byles called on Mr. Hill and inquired—

'Do you still?'

'That is my business,' Mr. Hill replied.

'Then,' said Dr. Byles, 'will you go with me and still my wife?'

As he was once occupied in nailing some list upon his doors, to exclude the cold, a parishioner said to him;

'The wind bloweth wheresoever it listeth, Dr. Byles.'

'Yes, sir,' replied the doctor, 'and man listeth wheresoever the wind bloweth.'

He was intimate with Gyneral Knox, who was a bookseller before the war. When the American troops took possession of the town, after the evacuation, Knox, who had become quite corpulent, marched in at the head of his artillery. As he passed on, Byles, who thought himself privileged, on old scores, exclaimed, loud enough to be heard—

'I never saw an ox (a Knox) fatter in my life.'

But Knox was not in the vein. He felt offended by this freedom, especially from Byles, who was then well known to be a tory, and replied, in uncourtly terms, that he was a '——fool.'

'In May, 1777, Dr. Byles was arrested, as a tory, and subsequently tried, convicted and sentenced to confinement, on board a guard ship, and be sent to England with his family in forty days. This sentence was changed by the board of war, to confinement in his own house. A guard was placed over him. After a time, the sentinel was removed, and afterwards replaced, and again removed, when the Doctor exclaimed that he had been guarded, regarded and disregarded. He called his sentry his *ob-serv-a-tory!*'

Perceiving one morning, that the sentinel, a simple fellow, was absent, and seeing Dr. Byles himself, pacing before his own door, with a musket on his shoulder, the neighbors stepped over to see the cause.

'You see,' said the Doctor, 'I begged the sentinel to let me go for some milk for my family, but he would not let me stir. I reasoned the matter with him, and he has gone *himself* to get it for me, on condition that I keep guard in his absence.'

One bitter December night, he called his daughters from their bed, simply to inquire if they lay warm.

He had a small collection of curiosities.—Some visitors called one morning; and Mrs. B. unwilling to be found at her ironing, and in the emergency, desiring to hide herself, as she would not be so caught by the ladies, for the world, the Doctor put her in the closet; and buttoned her in. After a few remarks, the ladies expressed a wish to see the Doctor's curiosities, which he proceeded to exhibit; and, after entertaining them very agreeably for several hours, he told them he had kept the greatest *curiosity to the last, and, proceeding to the* closet unbuttoned the door, and exhibited Mrs. Byles.

He had complained long, often and fruitlessly, to the selectmen of a quagmire in front of his dwelling.

One morning two of the fathers of the town, after a violent rain, passing with their chaise, became stuck in the bog. As they were striving to extrica te themselves, and pulling to the right and to the left, the Doctor came forth and bowing with great politeness, exclaimed—

'I am delighted, gentlemen, to see you *stirring* in this matter at last.'

A candidate for fame, proposed to fly from the North church steeple, and had already mounted, and was clapping his wings, to the great delight of the mob. Doctor Byles, mingling with the crowd, inquired what was the object of the gathering.

'We have come, sir,' said one, 'to see a man fly.'

'Poh, poh,' replied the Doctor, 'I have seen a *horse fly.*'

Upon the 19th of May, 1780, the memorable dark day, a lady wrote to the Doctor, as follows:

'Dear Doctor—How do you account for this darkness?'

And received his immediate reply—

'Dear Madum—I am as much in the dark as you are.'

This, for sententious brevity, has never been surpassed, unless by the correspondence between the comedian, Sam Foote, and his mother.

'Dear Sam—I am in jail.'

'Dear Mother—So am I.'

He had, at one time, a remarkably stupid, and literal Irish girl, as a domestic. With a look and voice of terror, he said to her, in haste—

'Go say to your mistress, Dr. Byles has put an end to himself!'

The girl flew up stairs; and, with a face of of horror exclaimed at the top of her voice—

'Dr. Byles has put an end to himself!'

The astonished wife and daughters rushed into the parlor—and there was the Doctor, calmly walking about, with a part of a cow's tail that he had picked up in the street, tied to his coat or cassock behind.

From the time of the Stamp Act, 1765, to the period of the revolution, the cry had been repeated in every form of phraseology, that our grievances should be redressed. One fine morning, when the multitude had gathered on the common to see a regiment of red coats paraded there, who had recently arrived, 'Well,' said the Doctor, 'I think we can no longer complain that our grievances are not *red dressed!*'

'True,' said one of the laughers, who were standing near, 'but you have two *ds*, Doctor Byles.'

'To be sure, sir, I have,' the Doctor instantly replied, 'I had them from Aberdeen, in 1765.'

Had not this eccentric man possessed some very excellent and amiable qualities, he could not have maintained his relation to the Hollis street Church and Society, for three and forty years, from 1733 to 1776, and have separated from them at last, for political consideration alone.

THE DIFFERENCE.

How easy it is to detect the difference between one who reads and one who does not read! The one who does not read derives the little knowledge he possesses from convesation; and as his intercourse is generally with persons of the same class, his whole stock consists of the gossip of the neighborhood. The only use of his memory is to lay up trifling occurrences or remarks, which can be of little utility and afford but slender grounds for useful reflection. In stopping at a country tavern, we have sometimes made it our business to listen to a group of men on the piazza, and have been surprised to find how long they could engage, the attention of each other in discussing the merits of a horse, or of telling of an accident which happened to a cow. We could easily perceive from their whole conversation that they had never read a book. Even when politics was the subject; no evidence was furnished that they had any just views of the state of the country, or the great questions discussed by the leaders. They knew by what name they were called, and that was about all. We have seen, too, the family of a respectable farmer, whose whole conversation from day to day, and month to month, was furnished by trifling incidents of the neighborhood. Introduce any more instructive topics and they were at once silent. They were without thoughts. Their mental faculties were lying waste. They never read a book.—On the contrary, let a man who is accustomed to read good books be placed in the most unfavorable circumstances, and he will at once show the kind of company he has been accustomed to keep. Conversant with the best thoughts of other man, his own faculties are aroused, and the whole tenor of his conversation at once proves his superiority to those around him. We have listened with interest and instruction to the reading farmer, as with marked intelligence he dwelt upon the operations in which he was engaged; and we have been truly edified in conversing with the pious reading laborer, whose thoughts and feelings showed that he was more than a mere man—a man renewed, and a citizen of heaven, in anticipation. Read, Read.—If you wish to be elevated above the vulgar, ignorant herd, read, and be sure to make a right choice of your books.

Why Women are Unhealthy.

Many of the physical evils—the want of vigor, the inaction of system, the languor and hysterical affections—which are so prevalent among the delicate young women of the present day, may be traced to a want of well trained mental power and well exercised self-control, and to an absence of fixed habits of employment. Real cultivation of intellect—earnest exercise of the moral powers—the enlargement of the mind by the acquirement of knowledge, and the strengthening of its capabilities for effort, for firmness, for endurance of inevitable evils, and for energy in combatting such as they may overcome, are the ends which education has to attain. The power of *the mind over the body is immense.* Let that power be called forth; let it be trained and exercised, and vigor of mind and body will be the result. There is a homely, unpolished saying, that it is better to wear out than to rust out; but it tells a plain truth; rust consumes faster than use. Better, a million times better to work hard, even to the shortening of existence, than to sleep and eat away this precious gift of life, giving no other cognizance of its possession.—*Mad. de Wahl.*

FUNERAL OF AN ATTORNEY.—"What funeral is this?" said a stranger to an inhabitant of old Nantucket. "It is that of Mr. Capias, the attorney?" was the reply.—"Funeral of an attorney?" rejoined the stranger with some surprise. "Yes," answered the respondent, "why should this excite your astonishment?" "Because," added the stranger, "in our country we never bury lawyers. When attorneys die, we open the windows, and in the night they disappear, and we never hear anything more about them."

☞ The following question was recently put by a knot of gents to a newly imported son of the Emerald Isle—

"If the devil should be told he might have one of us, which would he first chose?"

"Why me to be sure!" responded Pat.

"And why so?"

"Faith he knows he could get aither of you any time?" The gents were satisfied and adjourned sine die.

THE POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA is estimated by the *California Courier*, at 121, 000, of which number 15, 000 are natives, and residents before June 1, 1846; 35 000 are foreigners, and 71, 000 are Americans. The number of persons returned by the Pacific mail steamers, from April 1; 1849, to June 1, 1850, was 3179.

HUMBUGGING A MULE. At one of the iron mines in Lehigh county, *Pennsylvania*, where the water is drawn out of the mine by mule power, one of the mules refuses to work unless he is ridden. To save a hand, they have mounted an artificial monkey upon him, and he works steadily, perfectly satisfied.

NOTHING can be more lamentable than to see a young man just on the threshold of real life, frequenting rum palaces, and reeling home in the small hours in a state of intoxication. Rum is a potent enemy of character, and in a struggle between them generally obtains the mastery.

BRING THEM OVER.—A patent has been taken out in England for noiseless carriage wheels, a band of India rubber being fixed around the tire. *The invention is said to be quite successful*; and several sets of wheels have been *despatched to St. Petersburg for the Emperor of Russia.*

WHALES.—Cuvier states that a *whale may* live one thousand years, and that a pair of whales may have the domestic pleasure of living to count not less than 72, 000, 000, of their offspring. A goodly family, truly.

Locofoco Galphinism!

SPEECH OF MR. E. STANLEY,
Of North Carolina,

In the House of Representatives, Saturday, July 6, 1850.

(Continued from last week.)

In answer to this "Better let be," Mr. Woodbury wrote as short a letter to Mr. Headricks as General Cass did to the Chicago Convention. Hear it:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 7, 1836.

Sir:—Your letter of the 21st ultimo is received, and I am happy to inform you that Mr. Spencer's explanations have been such, that he will probably continue in office.

'I am sir, very respectfully your obedient servant, LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. WM. HENDRICKS.

The reason of Mr. Spencers continuing in office will be known, when we hear the following from his letter to Mr. Woodbury, dated October, 27, 1836:

"My Democratic friends think that I ought not to leave, until after we hold an election for President on the 7th of November, which I have concluded to wait."

"The Democratic party—the election—the main pillars of the Democratic cause—the unyielding advocates of the principles of Democracy"—these were the reasons assigned for keeping men in office, who had neglected their duties, abused their trusts, and kept the public money for their own purposes!

Let me say Mr. Speaker, in parenthesis, what I think of General Cass' letters. That he was more unfortunate in his Nicholson, than in his Chicago letter.

We never could agree in the South in construing the Nicholson letter. General Cass was as clear and definite in his letter, as Launcelot, in the Merchant of Venice was when he gave old Gobbo directions for finding the way to the Jew's house.

"GOBBO.—Master young gentleman, I pray you which is the way to Master Jew's?"

"LAUNCELOT.—Turn up on your right hand, at the next turning, but, at the next turning of all, on your left; marry, at the very next turning, turn of no hand, but turn down indirectly to the Jew's house."

'Twas a hard way to hit—as hard as to hit General Cass' meaning.

I will not detain the House further by a reference to other cases mentioned in the same report.

But, sir, it may be said, we heard all this in 1840; the judgment of the country has been passed on these transactions. That excuse will not answer. I have for some weeks past been making inquiries relative to the office-holders under Mr. Polk. I suppose that when the office holders in this city were encouraged to leave their offices, and make speeches against General Taylor—when funds were collected out of the clerks by your public officers—when some of them were engaged in writing party essays, that some of the Government money was probably used for the election by the "pillars of the Democratic party." I have judged correctly, and I invite the special attention of all those who have been thundering anathemas against the Galphin claim, to hear my facts.

I find that various public officers, such as Indian agents, collectors of customs, contractors, navy agents, marshals, pension agents, &c. holding office under the last Administration, have retained in their hands, or misapplied—to use no harsher words—the public money intrusted to their custody, to an amount of nearly ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS! I have a table before me, and some of the names I will give; many of the names I do not wish to bring to public notice, because all of them have not been mentioned in the newspapers of the day.

Here Mr. Stanly read the names of Denby, Beard, *Collins*, Beach, and some others referred to in this list.

Names	In what cap'ity.	Am't clai'ed
. . . .	Indian Agent	$810,191,60
N. Denby,	Agent at Marseilles,	155,608,48
. . . .	Lieutenant U. S. A.,	2,922,64
. . . .	Col. cus'ms St. Augustine,	1,083,41
E. L. Beard,	Contractor, &.,	50,562,25
P. Collins,	Sur. & Inspector Cincinati,	181,390,40
. . . .	Receiver of Public Money,	4,344,54
W. A. Scott,	Navy Agent,	17,807,37
. . . .	Indian Agent,	4,548,84
John Beach,	Agt. for the Sac & Fox tribes	73,831,09
. . . .	Navy Agent,	5,551,08
. . . .	Sub-Indian Agent,	8,576,57
. . . .	Purser. U. S. Navy,	3,320,31
. . . .	Late Marshal,	1,318,05
. . . .	Navy Agent,	4,011,41
. . . .	Pension Agent,	5,101,80
R Hewitt,	Sub-Indian Agent,	16,142,28
. . . .	Contractor, &c.,	1,321,45
. . . .	Navy Agent,	5,804,50
. . . .	Contractor, &c.,	315,62
G. Kenerly,	Assistant Quartermaster,	26,397,26
. . . .	Contractor, &c.,	8,122,00
. . . .	Purser U. S. Navy,	8,078,16
. . . .	Navy Agent,	5,767,88
P. Weim're*	Navy Agent,	181,580,70
. . . .	Navy Agent,	8,810,03
. . . .	Navy & Navy Pension Agt.	8,157,37
. . . . 6	Purser U. S. Navy,	13,489,78
. . . .	Navy Pension Agent,	1,119,50
. . . .	Navy Agent,	1,341,31
. . . .	Agent for paying Pensioners	6,862,22
		$826,204,17

*Mr. Wetmore, navy agent, has paid since he was sued $92,000.

Yes, sir, nearly one million of dollars is the amount of defalcations, specified in this list.

Patrick Collins, of Cincinnati, 'Galphinizes' $181,390 40 in the district represented by the gentleman, (Mr. DISNEY,) whose lucid arguments on interest will confound the Supreme Court. He only gave a bond for ten thousand dollars, but as he was "a pillar of Democracy," the gentleman is mute as to this defalcation.—Why has his denunciation been suppressed?—The truth is, that modern Democracy seems to think that its "pillars" have a right to take out of the public crib what they please!

Mr. DISNEY rose to explain in reference to the case of Collins. The defalcation alleged against Collins was on account of fees and uncollected bonds, which were all explained, and were handed over by Collins to his successor, by whom they are still held.

Mr. STANLY. In other words, Mr. Collins set up an offset; and does not every defaulter with more or less success do the same? There is another statement of this case, however, which does not exactly tally with that of the gentleman from Ohio. They all, when they have misapplied the public money, make out new accounts. But why has not the gentleman from Ohio called down indignation on Collins? Why has he not investigated this case?

Mr. DISNEY was understood to say he had been endeavoring to have the Collins account settled.

Mr. STANLY congratulated the gentleman on his labor of love—from his argument in the Galphin case he was no doubt an admirable defender, a friend of Collins. William B. Scott, navy agent in this city, one of the most active office holders in collecting money out of public officers here in 1848—he only owes the moderate sum of $17,897,37. How much of this money was spent against the election of Gen. Taylor, no Whig can tell.

Now, sir, this information I get from reliable sources. And this is not all. If gentlemen will call for information I will show other defalcations. What will the Democracy of the country say to all this? Will they not say that those who are crying out, "Galphin! Galphin!" are straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

One other item of Galphinizing in this city I must mention. The editor of the *Union* newspaper in this city has been among the foremost in denouncing the Cabinet as the "Galphin Cabinet," and abusing the Whigs as the "Galphin party." Let us examine his conduct a moment. I hold in my hand Senate report No. 149, made by Mr. Borland on the 8th June, 1850; from which it appears that the Senate, at the last session, ordered to be printed ten thousand copies of the opinions of the Supreme Court, in the cases of Smith vs. Turner, and Norris vs. the city of Boston, making a pamphlet of one hundred and eighty-one pages.

Mr. Borland is a Democrat, a Senator from Arkansas, and a gentleman of character and intelligence.

It seems that Mr. Belt, who is "printer to the Senate," has received more than twelve thousand dollars for printing this pamphlet.—According to his construction of the contract he charged the moderate sum of thirty-seven thousand, two hundred dollars for the ten thousand copies! Mr. Borland makes various estimates of the cost of this printing. If charged fairly, he says, under Tiffin & Streeper's contract, thirtieth Congress, the total for this printing would amount to only five hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, ($522,50!

Hear Mr. Borland:

"The committee do not suppose that it could be deemed reasonable to exact *a higher rate* of compensation than the rates established by the joint resolution of 1819; for the printers are willing now, and have even proposed to relinquish their contracts, and undertake to execute all the public printing at rates less than those of 1819, reduced to the extent of twenty per cent."

Now hear the following, ye thunderers of 'Galphin'—pay especially attention to this:

"Yet the committee have ascertained by calculation, that this document, at the FULL rates of 1819, would not amount to more than two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty cents, ($2,864 50.")

Yet, sir, twelve thousand five hundred dollars were paid for this pamphlet. Mr. Ritchie, I am informed, was the surety of Mr. Belt for the performance of his contract; he was the arbitrator, who settled the price for Mr. Belt, and, as I learn from a member of this House, Mr. Ritchie is also the assignee of Belt, and holds the contract for his own advantage! Now, sir, is this Galphinizing, or what is it called! Mr. Ritchie, too, is treating the Government as some of the early settlers of our country were said to have treated the Indians. They claimed the right to take land from the Indians, for they argued—1. The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; 2. The Lord hath given the earth to his saints; and 3. We are *the saints.*

The Democrats have had the spoils so long, they claim the right to have them, and think Whigs ought not even to pay debts, although Congress directs it. Why cannot Mr. Ritchie pour out some of his denunciations against Denby?

Mr. HAYMOND. He is one of the "elite" of the Richmond Democracy.

Mr. STANLY. Yes, sir, as my friend from Virginia says, because he is one of the 'elite'—one of the aristocratic Democracy of Virginia. Beside the large sums unjustly withheld by these public officers—by the Denbys, the Wetmores, and the Patrick Collinses, of the last Administration, there are others still.

I hold in my hand a list—"Balances due from collectors and surveyors of customs, who were appointed between the 4th of March, 1845, and 4th of March, 1849, *and are now out of office;*" and that balance is one hundred and thirty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixteen cents, ($139,378 16. And these, sir, are some of those poor calumniated victims of prosecription removed from office by General Taylor!

And still more: Here is a list of "balances due by receivers of public monies from sales of lands, who were appointed during the four years ending the 4th March, 1849, and were out of office on the 1st July, 1850! This balance is twenty-five thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty-one cents, ($24,452,-61.) How cruel that such men should be royed from office.

There are some instances of abuse, to which I wish now to refer. The last administration had its favorites, besides the defaulters, and they were well taken care of. Take the case of Mr. A. J. Donelson. In 1846, in April, he was Minister to Berlin. He had an outfit of $9000 and his salary. In 1848 he was sent by Mr. Polk Minister to Germany, of the German Confederation. For this he received another outfit and salary. He was well paid for traveling a few miles, and had nothing to do when he got there; for the German Confederation soon ceased to exist. Mr. Donelson was recalled, and the administration denounced for recalling him. What public services Mr. Donelson ever rendered is yet to be known. Here is a statement of the amounts paid him:

Amount of salaries received by A. J. Donelson, from 10th April, 1846, to the 1st November, 1849.

1846, April 10,	Outfit for Berlin,	$9,000
1846, Sept. 1st,	To amount of salary as Minister to Berlin, from April 10, 1846, at $9000 per annum	21,500
1848, Sept. 1st.	Expenditures made as Minister to Frankfort, prior to the separation of the Prussian and German mission,	2,250
1849, Nov. 1st.	Outfit to Frankfort,	9,000
1849, Nov. 1st.	Infit from Frankfort,	2,250
1849, Nov. 1st.	salary from 1st Sept. to date,	10,500
	Total,	$54,500

And now let us see how well Mr. Attorney General Clifford was taken care of. He was sent to Mexico, to aid in exchanging the ratification of the treaty. For this he received an outfit of $9000 and a salary. After his blundering with what he called a protocol, which was no protocol, and by his conduct threatening at one time the most serious dangers to the country, he was returned as Minister to Mexico. And thus the account stands with this "pillar of the Demcratic party:"

The following are the payments which were made to Mr. Nathan Clifford, late United States Minister to Mexico, viz:

For warrant No. 2,662, dated 18th March, 1848, for	$9,000 00
For warrant No. 6,192, dated 27th November, 1848, for	6,000 00
For warrant No. 6,323, dated 4th December, 1848, for	375 31
For warrant No. 7,351, dated 2nd February, 1849, for	500 00
For warrant, No. 7,965, dated 9th March, 1849, for	146 00
For warrant No. 609, dated 4th September, 1849, for	373 00
	$16,394 31
Balance due to him on settlement,	17,854 91
Whole amount,	$34,249 22

Is this "Galphinizing," or what is it? And now those who have tolerated all these abuses are denouncing the Whig party as the "Galphin party." Truly, sir, do these noisy declaimers resemble a Democratic overseeer I once heard of in the Southern country. He had been informed that the squirrels were eating the corn, and he took six good men from their work to kill the squirrels, while he kept a pet bear who was allowed to devour corn entirely uncontrolled. I am not aware what public service Mr. Clifford has done to entitle him to such a reward He is a gentleman of respectable abilities, and has been Attorney General; but I think the only monument to his memory as Attorney General, will be, that after a few of his speeches the Supreme Court will be compelled to adopt a two hour rule. Now, compare his services with those of Reverdy Johnson. We have seen published the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of Fleming vs. Page, involving the right to levy duties on goods imported into certain ports in Mexico during the war. This case had been decided in the court below against the United States.—By Mr. Johnson's efforts the case was brought to the Supreme Court, and after his masterly argument even the judge, who had been of a different opinion, was convinced, the judgment was reversed; and the United States saved nearly seven millions of dollars by this decision.—For his services he received no compensation, and would receive none, though some of his predecessors for services of a like character had been compensated. In the case of the Lousiana land claims, he saved to the government two millions of dollars.

And now, sir, this is the gentleman of unsullied private character—of spotless integrity—upon whom, as his colleague in the Senate remarked, before he was Attorney General, the mantle of Wirt had fallen—this colleague, too, one of the first men in the country—this is the distinguished lawyer whose conduct and opinions certain persons are disposed to make themselves ridiculous by censuring.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Meredith, having passed through life with unstained reputations, (of which their country will be proud,) will smile at the impotent malice that attempts to wound them, knowing that all good men "will not mistake the venom of the shaft for the vigor of the bow.

There is no patriotic gentleman of any party, whose heart will not cordially approve the sentiment of Cicero, who, in one of his orations, when speaking of the duty of good men to defend the fame of the illustrious dead; said he thought himself "bound to fight for" their fame, glory and memory, with as much zeal as for the altars and temples of my country; and if it were necessary to take arms in the defence of their praise, I should take them as strenuously as they themselves did for the defence of our common safety." Surely, then, it is right to guard the reputation of eminent public men, though still living.

I regretted very much, Mr. Speaker, to hear the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Carter) depart from that propriety which ought to mark our language here and indulge in harsh epithets toward the members of the Cabinet. The gentlemen, I am satisfied, spo