Herald & Expositor.

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, 1857.

The Largest and Cheapest Paper
IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a Year, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in Advance. $1 75 if paid Within the Year.

☞ The Hon. Preston King has been elected U. S. Senator, to succeed the Hon. Hamilton Fish, by the Legislature of New York.

Navigation Opened.—The navigation of the rivers Delaward, Potomac and Ohio, is now open, the ice having last week broken and floated away. Business at Pittsburg has been actively resumed.

Two New Free States.—The U. S. House of Representatives on Saturday last passed bills for the admission of Oregon and Minnesota into the the Union as States at an early day.

The Cabinet.

Since Mr. Buchanan's return from Washington the N. Y. Herald professes to have reliable information as to the men who will constitute the new Cabinet, but not precisely the position which shall be assigned to each. It says that from the South, Cobb, of Georgia and Floyd, of Va. certain; with Pickins, of South Carolina, or Brown, of Tennessee, as contingent. From the North and West, Bright, of Indiana; Clifford, of Maine; and Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, who is hard pressed for Secretary of State. The only drawback to this latter gentleman is J. Glancey Jones, of the Old Keystone, who has a number of warm and zealous friends. The chances are that Judge Black will be chosen. Gen. Cass and Mr. Marcy who have both been spoken of for the Secretaryship of State, are now said to be both out of the question.

Sale of the Main Line.

A bill has been introduced in our State Senate, by Mr. Penrose, providing for the sale of the Main Line of our public improvements. We feel confident that nothing would gratify the great body of the tax-payers of the State more than the passage of a bill which would effect a sale of our Public Works at a fair price and on terms which would make the State secure. The settled conviction of the people on this subject is, that it is high time for the State to sell out her canal and railroad property and settle up. The construction of the Public Works was entered upon by the Commonwealth for the great purpose of developing the resources of the State and providing a highway through her territory. And most undoubtedly, by their construction the internal wealth and prosperity of the State has been enhanced in the highest degree, but it was never dreamed by the patriotic and sagacious projectors of these works that they would become the vast source of corruption and fraud which they are now known to be. The result of the State's management, or rather mismanagement of the Public Works, as periodically presented to the people, has had the effect of proving that we should be infinitely better off in parting with these works at almost any sacrifice.

Indiana.—The Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature have elected Jesse D. Bright and Graham N. Fitch to the U. S. Senate. The State Senate did not participate in the action, the majority being opposed to it, nor did the Republican members of the House. The convention lacked fifteen votes of a quorum. Of course this stands as much illegal as the Iowa election, but the Democrats expect to have the seats a year or two before the contest can be decided.

☞ The Directors of the Lancaster Bank on the 2d inst., made an assignment of the assets of the Bank to Horace Rathvon, Esq., the cashier, in trust for the benefit of its creditors These assets will first be applied to the redemption of the circulation, and after that the balance will go to the payment of depositors.

☞ We notice that the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee has published a call for a Republican Convention, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 25th of March next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and other State officers.

Ohio Public Works.—So great has been the extravagant mismanagement on the Ohio canals for years past, that the newspapers of that State are agitating the project of selling the works to private corporations.

The Spanish Quarters:—The New York Times says, that on inquiring of Messrs. Bebee, the bullion brokers, we find that 24 cents will be paid for them for the Havana market At the assay office sums over $100 in Spanish quarters can be deposited, to net full 28 cts. The Post also says: "Holders of Spanish quarters need not submit to the large discount of 20 per cent, created by the new act of Congress, for the bullion brokers will give from 23 to 25 cents for them, which they are worth commercially, according to weight of silver." These are, however, the quarters which are not clipped or bored, and on which the head and pillars are plainly discernable.

☞ The patent for the new Coffee Pot, recently noticed in our colums, has been purchased by Mr. John D. Gorgas, who has them for sale. Try them.

Our Common School System.

We have received from Harrisburg the exceedingly able and interesting report of the Hon. A. G. Curtin, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Superintendant of Common Schools of Pennsylvania. The report for 1856, with the added reports of the various County Superintendents and tabular statistics, makes a volume of two hundred and eighty-eight pages, replete with valuable and interesting information concerning the practical working and progress of what is unquestionably the highest glory of the State—our noble school system. The school department of the government, it is conceded, never was in abler hands than under the administration of the Secretary, and the talented Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Hickok. We give the following abstract of the Report:

During the school year the aggregate number of public schools in the State, outside of Philadelphia, was 10,697, being an increase of 228 over the previous year, and an increase of 1190 over the total of the year just prior to the enactment of the school law of May 8th 1854. The average time during which the schools were kept open was five months and twelve days, being an increase of two days over the total of last year, and of twelve days over 1853. The number of teachers in the common schools of the State, exclusive of Philadelphia, was 12,357, being an increase of 214 over last year, and of 1127 over the year 1853. Including the city of Philadelphia, the total number of teachers was 13,326, of whom 8015 were males, and 5312 females. The average salary of each male teacher per month was $23 29, being an increase per month over last year of 99½ cents, and of $4 04½ per month over the year 1853. The average salary of each female teacher per month was $15,85, being an increase of 96 cents per month over last year, and of $3 82 per month over the year 1853.

The whole number of scholars in the public schools, exclusive of Philadelphia, was 521,726, and including Philadelphia, 586,743. The former aggregate shows a decrease of 7297 since last year, and an increase of 57,171 over the year 1853. The decrease since last year was occasioned by the almost unprecedented severity of last winter, which compelled many pupils to remain at home, and, on account of the snow drifts, stopped some schools entirely. The County Superintendent suffered severely from the intense cold during that period, and one of them narrowly escaped freezing to death. Still these figures show a large improvement over the condition of things prior to the passage of the new school law.

The average cost of teaching each scholar per month is 51 cents, exclusive of the building expenditure, or 62½ cents including it. The amount expended during the year for purchasing ground, building school houses, repairs, &c., was $332,125 27, being an increase over last year of $65,916 61, and over the year 1853 of $184,608 64, and an increase of $36,674 98 over the highest amount in any former year in the history of the school system. The amount expended for tuition, fuel and contingencies, outside of Philadelphia, was $1,286,345 61, being an increase of $134,890 over last year, and $470,443 67 over 1853. Including Philadelphia, the whole amount for the State was $1,895,454 61. With the building expenses mentioned above, the total school expenditure for the year was $2,227,579 98. The average rate of local taxation for school purposes, as calculated from the returns in 1257 districts, (five-sevenths of the whole number,) is five mills and five hundredths upon the dollar.

In forty-three counties, the number of school houses reported as sufficiently well adapted to the purpose or grade of school for which they are intended, is 1404; those which are not, in their present condition, so adapted, but are so susceptible of alteration and improvement as to become so, 3262; those which are, in all respects, or in any essential particular, unfit to be the training places of youth, 2258. Twenty-one counties report the number of school houses with furniture in of the first class at 545; number in the second class at 1958; in the third class at 1352. Twenty-seven counties report the number of graded schools at 500; number of schools in which any successful attempt at classification has been made, 2205; those in which there is neither grading of the schools nor classification of the pupils, 1644. Thirty-eight counties report the teachers' ages thus: Under seventeen years, 302; between seventeen and twenty-one years, 2026; between twenty-one and twenty-five, 2486; between twenty-five and thirty, 1200; between thirty and forty, 908; between forty and fifty, 323; over fifty years of age, 191. In thirty-two counties, many of them border counties, the number of teachers born in Pennsylvania is 5010; and of those born out of Pennsylvania, 843.

Thirty-four counties report the number of teachers who have taught less than one year, 1793; who have taught between one and three years, 2085; who have taught between three and six years, 1058; who have taught between six and ten years, 612; who have taught between ten and twenty years, 389; who have taught over twenty years, 123. In thirty one counties 2201 teachers have read books and periodicals on teaching, and 3241, have not. In thirty-two counties there were 2735 of the teachers who intend to make teaching a permanent business, and 3049 who do not. Outside of Philadelphia, not two per cent. of all the teachers are graduates of colleges or normal schools. Not twenty percent. are graduates of academies or private seminaries. About twenty-five per cent. have had the benefit of tuition for brief periods in academies and private schools, and about fifty per cent. have received their educational training in the common schools of their respective neighborhoods. During the last two years, under the influence of the County Superintendents, and the stimulus of the graded temporary certificate, vast improvement has been made on the part of teachers by private study and attendance upon voluntary teachers' institutes. In forty-three counties the number of teachers who give full satisfaction in their respective grades is 2370; those who may be called medium teachers, and may be employed till better can be procured, 3650; the number whose services had better be dispensed with, 2005. These unqualified teachers are tolerated in the schools simply because their places cannot as yet be supplied with such as are competent, and to reject them would be to close the schools entirely. But in this respect the schools are not half so badly off as they were two years ago. The County Superintendents have wrought marvellous changes in many respects.

Town and County Matters.

CHANGE OF WEATHER.—A striking change of weather took place Thursday last, reducing the atmosphere from the frigidity of winter to the mildness and softness of Spring. The icy fetters of the mountain streams were suddenly unbound, and the huge *banks* of snow in our streets were put into a rapid process of *liquid*-ation. Spring seemed to be determined on superseding winter. On Sunday night, however, another change took place and the air has since been clear, keen and frosty.

LECTURES.—We had not the pleasure of hearing the lecture of Dr. Lamborn, before the Union Fire Company, on Thursday night last,—but hear it spoken of as an eloquent and entertaining discussion of the subject.

To-morrow evening the fifth lecture will be be delivered in the Court House, by the Rev. Dr. Daugherty, and we hope there will be a full house present.

GREAT FLOOD.—The flood which followed the thaw of last week, was greater than has been known for many years. The Letort spring, which passes through the Eastern section of our borough, overflowed its banks on Sunday afternoon, and so widely did the water spread on either side that the gas works, about two hundred yards distant, were inundated. The floors of the Retort house were covered with water, and as a consequence the supply of gas to dwellings and churches on Sunday evening was suddenly cut off. On Monday evening, however, the works were again in order and the gas supplied as usual.

The Conedoguinet and Yellow Breeches creeks, on the north and south borders of our valley, were also swollen to an almost unprecedented height on Sunday, and the ice broken up and carried down the stream with great violence. At several narrow points the ice gorged, and huge banks of ice were thrown up to the height of twenty or thirty feet in some places. The destruction of fences along the creeks is probably very considerable. The various county bridges across these streams were in great danger, but we have not learned that any were carried off or injured to any considerable degree. The dam at Bosler's mill, on the Yellow Breeches, about four miles from Carlisle, we learn was carried away, and also the one at Shellaberger's mill. The injury done is much less than might have been expected from such a flood.

The Susquehanna river we learn commenced rising on Sunday night and soon attained a fearful height, threatening the destruction of the bridges at Harrisburg. A report reached here on Monday morning that two spans of the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge had been carried away. This report, however, was without foundation, as but little injury was done to the bridge. A few stones were knocked out of one of the piers and two pieces of timber in the under part of one span broken out. On Monday afternoon the passenger and burden trains passed over the bridge as usual and the river commenced falling again almost as rapidly as it had risen.

☞ On Monday night the river again rose and the rush of ice was tremendous, the consequence of which was that four of the piers on the Harrisburg side were so much broken that it was deemed dangerous to continue the passage of the cars. The superstructure has not been materially injured. The passengers have since been taken across the river in omnibuses on the old bridge.

UNION OF CONGREGATIONS. — The members of the two Methodist congregations in our borough we understand have recently agreed upon terms of union. The old Methodist Church on Main street, which was lately offered for sale, will be retained as their place of worship and we hope will be improved in both its interior and external appearance.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The meeting of the County Agricultural Society yesterday was not very largely attended and but little business was done, The cultivation of the Chinese Sugar Cane was warmly discussed in an informal way, and packages of seeds distributed among the members for planting the ensuing season.

SPRING SALES.—Bills for the following Sales have been printed at this office:

Sale of Wm. Knettle, of Newton township, on Tuesday, the 19 of March.

Sale of George W. Brandt, of Carlisle, on Thursday, the 26th of February.

Sale of Samuel McCullough, of Newton township, on Thursday, the 19 of February.

Sale of Tobias H. Seitz, of Dickinson township, on Friday, the 13th of March.

ERRORS CORRECTED.—Several errors which appeared in the statement of the County Finances in the Herald of last week, will be found corrected in this week's paper.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the students of White Hall Academy, held on the 3d of February, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted."

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in the dispensation of His Providence, to take from our number a beloved member, in the person of A. D. HEILIG, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our fellow student we have lost an amiable companion, and an affectionate friend, the influence of whose mild disposition, good morals, and exemplary conduct we all have felt and admired.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of our fellow student and sympathise with his friends in the loss of one who was well worthy of their tenderest regard.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect, we, the students of White Hall Academy, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the Carlisle, Harrisburg and Reading papers and in the Lutheran Observer, and that copies be forwarded to the friends of the deceased.

H. L. SOULE,
FRED. YAKE,
ALEX. BLESSING. } Committee.

FAVORABLE PROSPECTS FOR THE NEW SUGAR CROP.—At a meeting of the Louisiana Agricultural Society, held recently, a paper was read from Judge Post, president of the society in which he informs the society that the future prospects of the sugar interest in Louisiana have undergone an unexpected and highly favorable change.

The cane has of late years been subject to a variety of diseases, including a borer worm, an insect often found in the west Indies, but until lately unknown in Louisiana. The severe cold of last winter, while it nearly destroyed the crop on hand, also destroyed that mischievous insect, and the other causes of disease, whatever they are. An unusual breadth of land has been planted this year, and, with anything like a fair season, in his opinion an average crop will surely be made.

THE MURDER OF DR. BURDELL.

The exciting subject of the last week has been the investigation, by a Coroner's jury, of the murder of Dr. Burdell, a Dentist, living in Bond street, New York, who on Saturday last a week was found lying dead on the floor of his office, the body exhibiting fifteen deep wounds and around his throat the mark of a cord. The inmates of the house were Mrs. Cunningham and her two grown up daughters, a Mr. Eckel, whom the evidence clearly shows to have maintained a criminal intercourse with Mrs. Cunningham; a Mr. Snodgrass, affianced to one of Mrs. C's. daughters, whose relations were also of a questionable character, the house servants, and one or two children. There is evidence of a severe struggle, but all the inmates swear that they heard no noise, and were not cognizant of the murder until the body was found by the office boy next morning, although the neighbors in the adjoining buildings say that they heard the cry of "murder" during the night, and smelt a peculiar odor, as if woolen clothes were being burnt. The most singular part of the affair is that Mrs. Cunningham claims to have been legally married to the deceased, and entitled to his effects, although the evidence goes to disprove this, as the parties never lived together as man and wife. It is also shown that for some time previous to the murder, a very bad feeling existed between the parties, so much so that the deceased, who formerly boarded in the house, took his meals at the neighboring hotels, and expressed to his friends his earnest desire to get Mrs. Cunningham out of the house. Indeed, the moral character of all concerned appears to have been of a very low grade.

The Coroner's investigations, up to Monday, give no other clue as to the authors of the crime than that furnished by circumstantial evidence. One of the popular theories is, that Mrs. Cunningham and her lover, (Eckel) wished to secure Burdell's property; that a marriage ceremony was performed between her and a person (Eckel, most probably) who *personated* Burdell; that the murder was then committed, and then comes the assumed widow's claim on the property. The parties in the house are all in confinement. Mrs. Cunningham is the widow of a Brooklyn distiller of that name, whose sudden death, some ten years ago, soon after his life, was insured in her favor for $10,000, excited some comment. She made the acquaintance of Dr. Burdell at Saratoga, last summer, and managed to "inveigle" him into a suit for breach of promise of marriage, which he staved off by leasing her his house, from which he was about to eject her when the dreadful occurrence above recounted, took place.

Young Burdell, the lad who first discovered the murder, testifies to having seen Eckel go into the back yard, where he had never known him to go before, at an early hour on Saturday morning. A Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, who live in Mercer street, testified to Dr. Burdell's having told them that he felt unsafe in his own house from the presence of persons he did not like,—that he made his will and should never marry—that Mrs Cunningham was very anxious he should marry her, but he would not have her to save all his money and his life beside, and that when her lease was out in May, he should clear them all out of the house. They also testified to sundry things, tending to show a plot on the part of Eckel and Mrs Cunningham against the Doctor. Hon. Daniel Ullman testified to having come into the house at half past 12 that night,—gone to bed in the room directly over the scene of murder, slept soundly and heard nothing until the alarm was given in the morning. Mr. Brooks, living opposite, stated that he had heard the cry of murder at about 11; and Dr. Maine, living also opposite, smelled flannel burning, as did also his wife, at 1 o'clock. It would appear from this that the murder was committed between 11 and 12 o'clock, on Friday night, and it is contended by some, that it must have been committed by parties outside of the house. Their theory is that the Doctor was probably dogged, or accompanied to his lodgings by some persons, who for the sake of plunder, or to be released from some pecuniary obligation, committed the deed. The entire case is shrouded in mystery, and the probability now is that the guilty parties will escape the punishment they so justly deserve—at least for the present.

MORE OF THE EVIDENCE.

On Thursday there was no new testimony elicited worthy of attention, except that of one individual, Mr. Ross, stating that on Friday night he came up Broadway, and turned into Broad street, perhaps a hundred feet behind a gentleman wearing a cap and shawl, who entered No. 31 Bond street, by a pass-key, at a quarter before eleven; and when he came up to the door he looked at the number and passed on, and directly after he heard the cry of murder—the first part clear and distinct, and the last part faintly spoken, as though the word was checked back before it was fairly uttered. It is also shown that Mr. Eckel, on coming to the house on Saturday, and being told by the servant that Dr. Burdell was murdered, remarked that it was more likely he had killed himself. Eckel's trunk, which had been in the house a fortnight before, has been removed to some place unknown. The woman in the carriage who called upon Eckel, as heretofore shown, was not Mrs. Cunningham, but Eckel's mistress.

On Friday, Mr. Braisdell testified before the Coroner's jury, that he was with Dr Burdell, in the room of the latter by appointment, on Friday afternoon till 4½ o'clock, when the Doctor said he feared for his life, and wanted Braisdall to stay with him, which, however, he was unable to do. Dr. Burdell said his life was threatened by Eckel, Snodgrass, Mrs Cunningham and her daughter Augusta. He said that they unlocked his room in his absence and searched his papers and safe. The Rev. Dr. Cox, Episcopel Rector of Zion church, testified that he was with Dr. Burdell, getting his tooth fixed, until five o'clock on Friday afternoon; that Burdell appeared nervous and fearful; that he told him positively he was not married, and never intended to be; that he had made his will and left nothing to Mrs. Cunningham.

On Saturday the two daughters of Mrs. Cunningham were examined before the inquest. The eldest swore that she was present at the marriage, and that the Doctor himself was the person married; that he afterwards threatened her life if she revealed the fact. Both sisters swore that they slept with their mother on the night of the murder, the mother laying between the two and going to sleep first. They swore that Eckel was in the room about ten o'clock, but only for a few minutes, and then went to his own room. On Saturday the Court of Common Pleas issued a writ of habeas corpus, upon which Snodgrass, Eckel, and Mrs Cunningham were taken before that tribunal. Snodgrass was released on his parole to appear as a witness. Eckel was detained on suspicion of the murder. The case of Mrs Cunningham was left undecided. The excitement around the Court House was very great, and there was some fear that the mob would lynch the prisoners, but they were taken out by the back way. Eckel is to be again brought up for examination, but will not be obliged to answer any question unless he chooses, as he is held on suspicion of the murder.

DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S much-celebrated EYE WATER. "Its merits stand unrivalled." This old, tried and invaluable remedy for all the diseases of the eyes, after having stood the test of over Fifty Years, and the demand for it is still increasing, is now, and has been for the past two years, offered for sale in an entire new dress. Each bottle will have a Steel Plate Engraved Envelope, with a portrait of the inventor, Dr. Isaac Thompson, New London, Conn., and a fac simile of his signature, together with a fac simile of the signature of the present proprietor, John L. Thompson, No. 161 and 153 River street, Troy, New York, and none other can be genuine.

The proprietor has been compelled to make this change in the style of the wrapper owing to the large quantity of counterfeit which for the past few years has been palmed upon the community, and especially at the west.

Purchasers are particularly requested to buy none but the above described, and as the red label heretofore used has been called in, any found in that form the proprietor does not hesitate to pronounce counterfeit.

For sale by all the respectable druggists in the United States and Canada.

FREMONT, THE MUSTANG CANDIDATE.—If Col. Fremont had as many friends as the Mustang Liniment, the opposition could not draw a corporal's guard. Mr. Fremont remarked, in his dispatches to Mr. Fillmore while transporting horses and cattle over the plains of Mexico, "That if the Government would send on a liberal supply of Mustang Liniment, it would save 25 per cent. of his losses." This is very important for all Farmers and Liverymen to know. The Mustang Liniment is a wonderful article for man or beast. It should always be used for Sores, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Burns, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, &c., and for Galds, Sprains Spavins, Ringbone, &c., upon horses. Beware of imitations. The Mustang is sold by all respectable dealer everywhere.

BARNES & PARK,
Oct. 29—1m. Proprietors, New York.

GEN'S. SCOTT AND DAVIS.

The violent correspondence which was well own to have taken place between Gen. Win ld Scott and Jefferson Davis, Secretary of ar, was officially transmitted to the U. S. nate last week and ordered to be published. is much to be regretted that its publication as ordered, as it cannot be regarded herwise than positively discreditable to both arties. A despatch from Washington says that from a hasty examination of the letters, of which there are enough to form a large volume, it appears that Gen. Scott declined to give an open and specific information to Secretary Davis regarding the expenditure of the Secret Service money in Mexico, believing that no obligation of public or private honor, according to the usages of nations and of armies, required him to disclose the names and circumstances. He, however, expressed a willingness to give such information for his private ear alone, which the Secretary said he was willing to receive in confidence. Secretary Davis, in response to the President, informs him that Gen. Scott had charged himself with the sum of $201,691, all of which, excepting $30,000, were levied and captured in Mexico, and took credit for disbursing $255,541, leaving $6,150 withheld by Gen. Scott in his account. This balance the President thought the Secretary of War authorized Gen. Scott to retain. Gen. Scott, in a letter dated at New York, December, 1855 writes that there are two items making $11,885, against him as not admitted or disallowed by the President, on account of 6 per cent. charged by him on all moneys disbursed. He says it was entirely within the competency of the President to allow the charge, and asks that suit be brought against him by the Government, to recover the amount claimed to be due by him, nearly $6 000. But the President declined to enter suit, There are many explanations relative to these figures, but the financial part of the transaction cannot be fairly understood by this mere reference to the subject. Among the documents in the opinion of Attorney General Cushing, January, 1856, to the effect that creating the rank of Lieutenant General does not confer upon General Scott all the authority which was imposed by the law of 1798 upon Washington, who was thereby made the Commander of the armies, while General Scott was appointed Lieutenant General by order of the President of the United States. The rank carries retrospective pay and emoluments, but not retrospective authority. Gen. Scott's correspondence with the officers of Government goes back as far as 1848, and that between him and the Secretary of War, during 1855, contains the following features: Secretary Davis, July 25th, 1855 says:

"I leave unnoticed the exhibition of peevish temper in reply to an inquiry from this Department." &c.

Gen. Scott replies, July 30th.

"It would be easy to show that the whole letter, in which you charge me with exhibiting a pevish temper, is as flippant in its statements and logic as in that accusation. Certainly, as Secretary of War, you have done enough to warrant more than a suspicion, that from the first you have considered it your special mission, by repeated aggression on my rights and feelings, to goad me into some perilous atitude of official opposition — To prove my long forbearance, for at my time of life all angry discussions are painful, I will now proceed to enumerate some of the provocations alluded to, without dilating in this place on your partizan hostility to the Brevet of Lieutenant General and to the compensation Congress intended to attach thereto."

Gen Scott then alludes to one of the Secretary's "Captain's reports," and his "capping the climax by usurpation and absurdity," He likewise says:

"Following out your personal rebuke in the letter of the 12th, your object, in violation of principle, is to crush me into a servile obedience to your self will. I know your obstinacy, and I know also what is due to myself as a soldier, and if I am to be crushed, I prefer it at the hands of my military peers."

The Secretary rejoins in an unofficial note, dated August 28.

"Your present accusation, which charges me with usurpation for the most unworthy ends, and imputes to me motives inconsistent with official integrity, is considered basely manevolent, and pronounced utterly false."

Gen. Scott replying, August 6th, says:

I have received a note from you, dated 2d instant, which you seem to desire me to consider as unofficial; I shall not comply with that singular fancy, as you can have no legitimate claim to address me, except as Secretary of War. Accordingly I shall treat your communications, whether designed as private and scurilous, or as public missives of arrogance and superciliousness, as equally official.— There are beauties in them which ought not to be lost, and it shall not be my fault if I do not render your part of this correspondence a memorable example to be shunned by your successors."

To this the Secretary replies, September 7th:

"Nor am I to be at all deterred from a full exposure of the groundlessness of your charges, by the threats you make of rendering my part of this correspondence a memorable example to be shunned by my successors.— This is the merest bravado in one who himself affords the most memorable example on the records of this Department, of a vain controversalist defeated, and a false accuser exposed."

Dalley's Genuine Pain Extractor will subdue the pain and inflamation from the severest burt r scalds, in from one to twenty minutes—and that u will heal the wounds without a scar; and effectually cure Fever Sores—Piles—Salt Rheum—Inflammatory Rheumatism—Sore and Inflamed Eyes—Cuts—Wounds—Bruises—Old and Inveterate Sores—Scald Head—Corns and Bunions—Erysipelas—Sprains— wellings—Felons—Chilblains—Bites of Insects—Swelled and Broken Breast—Sore Nipples—Eruptions—and all other inflammatory and cutaneous diseases, where the parts

Don't be incredulous about the many diseases named to be cured by only one thing—but reflect that the few, but positive properties which the Dalley Salve alone contains, and as heretofore enumerated—one to four—can reach not y the aforementioned diseases, but

Query.—Do not regular bred physicians prescribe calomel inwardly for scores of different diseases!

Each box of Genuine Dally's Pain Extractor has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. All others are counterfeit.

All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barclay street, New York.

☞ For sale by all Druggists throughout the United States.

It would hardly do for any one to have the termerity now days to question the excellence of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, which are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. In cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint, and derangement of the digestive organs, their many virtues have long since been made plainly apparent. They purge from the system the morbid humors which retard the natural functions, and bring paleness to the cheek, and suffering to the brow. They banish those clogs upon happiness, and restore the system to high health. See advertisement.

CUMB'D VALLEY INSTITUTE.
COMMON, NORMAL & CLASSICAL SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa.

This well known Boarding School for young ladies and gentlemen, conducted for several years, by the Rev. J. S. Loose, A. M., will be continued by the subscribers, who, engaged for years as instructors of youth, assisted by male and female teachers of experience and skill in their profession, "will qualify pupils to discharge with dispatch and accuracy, those duties which arise from the relations of reciprocally dependent beings." Such as desire it, will be educated and trained for the business of teaching. Special attention will be given in the Normal departments, having connected therewith a Model school for the education and training of instructors of youth; and, when qualified, no pains will be spared in obtaining them eligible situations. We have now several applications for good teachers.

In the classical department, pupils, male and female, will be prepared for any class in college.

Terms very moderate. The next session will commence, April 1, 1857. Parents, guardians and others wishing to learn the particulars from a Circular, or otherwise, will address,

I. D. RUPP & H. COYLE,
Proprietors of the C. V. Institute, Mechanicsburg,
Cumb. Co., Pa.

MT. DEMPSY ACADEMY.—
MALE AND FEMALE.
An English and Classical School, Landisburg, Pa.

The Second or winter session of this Institution will open on the second Tuesday of January, 1857.

The usual English and Classical branches, adopted by our first grade Academies, will be taught. No pains will be spared, to make thorough, practical, and moral scholars.

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Principals.

CONGRESS.

The actual proceedings of Congress during the week may be condensed in a nut shell. On Saturday, the House passed a bill authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a State Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. Also a bill authorizing the people of Oregon to do the same. On Monday, the Steam Revenue Cutter bill, which had previously passed the Senate, was passed in the House, and a bill was passed to divide the State of Texas into two judicial districts.—On Tuesday, nothing of interest transpired in either House. On Wednesday, the credentials of Mr. Simmons, a new Senator from Rhode Island, were presented. In the Iowa contested election case, the committee of the House reported in favor of Mr. Hall, the sitting member. A motion in the House to lay the Submarine telegraph bill on the table, was negatived by a vote of yeas 57, nays 128. The House also passed the joint resolution proposing to give each branch of Congress the entire control of the contingent fund, without the supervision of the Treasury officers. On Thursday, the Senate agreed to all the amendments of the House to the bill relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents, and also added an amendment. In the House, the motion for the previous question on the Submarine Telegraph bill was not sustained. Both houses have adopted a resolution providing for counting the votes for President and Vice President on Wednesday next, and tellers have been appointed for the purpose.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr Bright presented the credentials of Graham N. Fitch, the person clothed with the credentials of a Senator by the Democrats of the Indiana Legislature. Mr. Trumbull presented the protest of the Indiana Senate against the legality of the election, and also the protest of thirty-four members of the House of Representatives of Indiana to the same effect. A discussion then arose as to whether Mr. Finch should be sworn, which ended in his being allowed to take the oath.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Contempt Case.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6.—The Senate was occupied the whole morning in the consideration of the bill of Mr. Penrose, concerning contempts of court. The question now pending is an amendment offered by Mr. Browne, to make the bill applicable only to the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th sections of the act of 1836, relative to the jurisdiction and powers of the Courts. Mr. Penrose continued his argument, which has already extended through several sessions, in favor of the bill. He eulogized Captain Small for the services he has performed to his country in the war with Mexico, and for the fortitude and determination he has displayed in resisting what he conceived to be the unjust determination and decree of the Supreme Court—a martyr to conscience, truth and justice, and the desire to command a militia regiment.

The Senate has not yet noted upon the nomination of the Rev. Dr. De Witt as State Librarian. There is some opposition to his confirmation by those who think that the Governor should have appointed a party man, while all admit that he has made a most faithful officer, and that no favorable change could be made in this respect.

The Contested Election Case.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7.—The Committee to examine the allegations in the petition of George R. Smith contesting the seat of Mr. Ramsey, reported this morning in favor of the sitting member, unanimously. The report states, that the error alleged in the return of the 4th division of the 9th ward, by which Mr. Ramsey received 157 votes, when but 137 votes were actually cast for him, was found to be correct, and had there been no off-set shown in favor of Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Smith would have been elected by a majority of *three* votes, but an error was discovered in the return of the second division of the 10th ward. The return from this ward as made out for the Convention of Return Judges, gave Mr. Smith 819 votes, while an examination of the return in the Prothonotary's office showed it to be but 809 votes. This correction made, and Mr. Ramsy holds his seat by a majority of *seven* votes.

The members composing the committee on the Militia System in the Legislature, have issued a circular, calling the attention of the military throughout the Commonwealth, to the fact that a State Convention will be held in Harrisburg on the 26th of this month, for the purpose of taking into consideration an entire reform of the Militia System of the State. Each county is solicited to send at least one delegate.

Bank Matters.

Mr. Hancock, a democratic member of the House, has introduced bills to prevent aliens acting as officers of banks or other corporations, and declaring a person who has held the office of president of a bank for three years ineligible for a fourth. The latter is intended to prevent more defalcations like that of the Lancaster Bank. Mr. Ball has introduced a bill providing for Free Banking, by depositing state stocks for their security, which has been referred to a select Committee.

Sale of the Main Line.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Penrose, to provide for the sale of the Maine Line of the public works, the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and to reduce the State Debt. It provides for the sale of the Main Line to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the sum of $9,000,000, payable in their own stock; authorizes them to increase their stock for that purpose, and also takes off from that Company all the present taxes of tonage, dividends, &c. The bill likewise further provides, that the Governor shall be authorized to subscribe $5,000,000 for the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad; requiring, however, said Company to pay five per cent. on their subscriptions, until their track shall be finished; and then the $9,000,000 received from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company shall be deposited in the Sinking Fund, for the liquidation of the public debt.

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G. P. PUTNAM & CO., will commence in a few days a new edition of this great work, in semi-monthly parts. Price, 25 cents each.

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Among the Illustrations already engraved or nearly completed, are the following:

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☞ Country papers inserting this advertisement 3t will receive a complete set of the illustrated edition.

Jan. 14, 1857.—3t.

News by Telegraph.

The Murder of Dr. Burdell—Further Evidence in the Case.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Several additional witnesses were examined to day, in the matter of the murder of Dr. Burdell. Drs. Blaisdell and Smith, both having business connections with Dr. Burdell, testified their belief that the latter was at Saratoga, on the 28th of October, the date of the alleged marriage. Dr. Blaidsdell also testified that certain papers found in Eckel's possession, purporting to have passed between Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham, were forgeries.

Miss Sallenbach, a corset maker, testified that one evening, late in October, Mrs. Cunningham and her eldest daughter came to her mother's house to await the arrival of a gentleman. The latter came and said "all right" and then the three went off together. The witness was here conducted to another room, where were several persons, and requested to point out the man who called for Mrs. Cunningham, when she unhesitatingly pointed to Eckel.

The theory of the prosecution is that the night alluded to was the one on which Mrs. Cunningham claims to have been married to Dr. Burdell.

Mr. Eckel was then called up, but refused to answer the interogatories put to him, on the plea that he was a party implicated. An exciting discussion ensued.

Wm. Burdell, of Columbus, Ohio, a brother of the deceased, has given notice that he intends to apply for letters of administration on the latter's estate.

Flood of the Susquehanna.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—There is a great flood in the Susquehanna. The ice broke up this morning, but gorged about four miles below. The ice has been thrown over the railroad track 10 to 15 feet high. The down train has been obliged to return from this cause.

It is rumored that one or more bridges on the Juniata have been swept away.

Several piers of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge over the Susquehanna have been injured, and the danger of the bridge being carried away is so imminent that the cars have not passed over it. The scene along the river is awful, and a great destruction of property is threatened.

Between this place and Middletown the ice has been heaped up along the shore, and in many places it covers the track of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad in piles of ten or twelve feet in height. It is feared that a good deal of damage has been done to the road.

Travel is completely suspended. The Express train, which started from here this morning for Philadelphia, had to return. [The obstructions have since been removed and the cars run as usual.]

Terrible Freshet on the Hudson.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—A tremendous flood occurred last night, causing damage estimated to amount to two millions of dollars. The city, during the night, was a scene of the utmost confusion, both from fire and water, and laborers were working all night in removing the goods from the stores in the lower part of the city. The second stories were, as it was thought they would be, safe. But at 11 o'clock, the water began rising rapidly, and the workmen were obliged to desist, for their own safety.

The water continued rising till 4 o'clock this morning, when it reached a point three feet higher than any ever before known, flooding the whole lower portion of the city as high up as Green street. The lower parts of Herkimer, Hudson and the parallel streets are submerged to the first story, and Broadway flooded from the Exchange to the Delevan House. The stores and cellars on the west side are all filled with water, and all the streets between Broadway and the river are navigable by boats. A large number of cattle have been drowned.

Four hundred cattle were drowned in East Albany, and also many horses stabled in the lower part of the city. Three wrecked houses passed down the river this morning from above, tw men being on the roof of one of them.

The Hudson River Railroad is submerged, as is also the Central Railroad, and the trains are landing their passengers in the outskirts of the city. No trains have left to day, as yet. At noon the water was again rising rapidly. A public meeting has been called for the relief of the sufferers. The streets at noon presented a scene of the greatest excitement. Several alarms of fire have been sounded, and families from the flooded districts are being landed from flat boats at the post-office steps and other points.

Marriages.

On the 4th of February, 1857, by Rev. J. C. Bucher, Mr. SAMUEL WOLF, of South Middleton, to Miss ANNA M., daughter of the late Charles Garver, of Newton township, Cumberland county, Pa.

Deaths,

At White Hall, Cumberland county, on Friday, January 30th, 1857, A. D. HEILIG, of Berks county, Pa., aged 16 years, 5 months, and 30 days.

On the morning of the td inst., at his residence in Wellsville, York county, Mr. THOMAS SIBBET, in the 49th year of his age formerly a resident of Papertown.

New Advertisements.

UNION FIRE COMPANYS'

FIHTH LECTURE!

Major E. S. EGE, of Carlisle, will deliver the fifth lecture before the UNION FIRE COMPANY on THURSDAY, the 19th of February, 1857, in the COURT HOUSE. Subject—"A TWICE TOLD TALE."

Season Tickets, admitting two persons to the course, $1 00. Season Tickets, admitting one, 50 cents. Tickets can be obtained from any of the Committee.

J. FAGAN, O. DELANCY,
A. C CORNMAN, C. B MECK,
R. M. STEVENSON, Committee.
Dec. 24, 1856.

FREE CONCERT!—The Singing Class, under the direction of JOHN H. RHEEM, will meet in Education Hall for rehearsal, on Saturday evening, Feb. 14th. The public are invited to attend.

NOTICE is hereby given that application for License under the act of 31st of March, 1856, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," must be filled with the undersigned on or before the 21st day of March next.

JOHN M. GREGG,
Clerk of Quar. Sess.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to C. Inhoff, Agt., are hereby notified to call and settle their respective accounts as soon as possible, as he is desirous to make a general settlement. Notice is also given to those having claims or demands against C. Inhoff, to present the same without delay for settlement.

C. INHOFF, Agt.
Carlisle, Feb. 5, 1857.—3t.

ESTATE OF REV. ALEXANDER SHARP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Rev. Alexander Sharp, late of Newton township, Cumberland county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to the subscriber, residing in the same township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to

JOHN R. SHARP,
Executor.
Feb. 11—pd.

ESTATE OF JANE MARTIN, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Jane Martin, late of Dickinson township, Cumberland county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of the said county, to the subscriber, residing in Newton township. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

GEORGE SHERBAN,
Administrator.
Feb. 11, 1857.

TANYARD FOR SALE.—The Tanyard in my occupancy, situated in Quincey, within four miles of Waynesboro', Franklin county, Pa., is for sale. It includes about three acres of Land, a good, substantial two-story Brick HOUSE and Kitchen, Stabling, Carriage and Ice House, Pump, and Well of excellent water at the kitchen door, Steam Engine, Back House, Currying Shop, about forty Vats, mostly under roof, a Running Stream of Water passing through it, Garden, Orchard, and all the requisite buildings and appurtenances to carry on the Tanning business extensively. It is one of the neatest and most complete properties of the kind, in a state of complete repair, and will be sold at a bargain, as the occupant finds it necessary to retire. If not sold at private sale, it will be sold at public auction on the FIRST FRIDAY IN MARCH, 1857. One third of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in two equal annual instalments.

For further particulars apply to

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