From the National Intelligencer.

COPY OF A PRINTED LEAF.

The subjoined document, and the matter therein appended, has been lately printed, or, rather, is now on the press, in this city. Though in no respect private, yet, as it was prepared by gentlemen for far there owe use, and to be distributed by them among their friends, we should not now have placed it in our columns, but that it was yesterday brought up in the House of Representatives, read, and commented upon, and is supposed to have given rise, in some way or other, to the scene which, as the reader will find by reading the account of proceedings, became the subject of formal notice by the House. The first part of it, being all that relates to the finances, is an exact copy from Executive document 448, H. R. 2d Session of the 25th Congress The residue, except so far as relates to the extracts from official documents, is, the reader will observe, unofficial.

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES FROM 1824 to 1838.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838.

JUNE 28, 1838. Read and laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 27*, 1838.

Sir—In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th inst., I have the honor to lay before the House a statement showing the amount of expenditure, *exclusive of the public debt*, for each year, from 1824 to 1838."

I am very respectfully your ob't serv't,

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. K. POLK,

Speaker of the H. of Representatives.

Statement showing the amount of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1837 inclusive, stated in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th June, 1838.

For the year 1824,	$15,330,144 71
Do 1825,	11,490,459 94
Do 1826,	13,062,316 27
Do 1827,	12,653,095 65
Do 1828,	13,226,041 45
Do 1829,	12,660,460 62
Do 1830,	13,229,523 33
Do 1831,	12,864,267 90
Do 1832,	16,516,388 77
Do 1833,	22,713,755 11
Do 1834,	18,425,417 25
Do 1835,	17,514,850 28
Do 1836,	30,868,164 04
Do 1837,	*39,164,745 37*

NOTE.—The foregoing sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which, in 1837, was $5,610,404 36.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, June 27, 1838.

*This sum is subject to small variation on the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer.

UNOFFCIAL.

Contrast the expenditures of the Government under the present with those of former times; then and now, let the following, and reflect before you vote!!!!!!!

The following are literal extracts *from* the report of the Secretary of War, and the message of the President of the United States, on the subject of the increase of the Army of the United States:

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed military force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the defence of the country, whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from 18 to 21; the whole term of service to be eight years—four years in the first class, and four in the reserve: one-fourth part, twenty-five thousand men, to leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end of the second. In this way, twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from military duty every year, and twenty-five thousand fresh recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated intervals; for, in due process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrolment, the number of days of service and the rate of compensation, ought to fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation—a plan of which I have prepared, and will submit to you."

Here is the endorsation of this monstrous project by Mr. Van Buren, in his last annual message.

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress, and connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer *for the organization of the militia of the United States.*"

The following is the 17th section of the plan of details proposed by the Secretary of War for the organization of the militia of the United States, thus recommended by Mr. Van Buren—by which the power is to be given to the President to assemble such number, at such places, and at such times, within their respective districts, as he may deem necessary—not exceeding twice in one year. The people are required, if called on, to perform military duty beyond the limits of their own States, at the will of the President, their being only eight districts in the Union, and consequently several States in a district.

We have only to call your attention to the universal prediction made in 1833, at the time of the removal of the deposites, and reiterated down to the present time, viz: *That when the Federal Executive obtained unlimited control over the public purse, the next step would be to raise a standing army.*

Here it is in full proportion!!!

The next step towards the downfall of this republic, under the false garb of democracy, we leave you to conjecture. In the mean time, you are entreated to pause before you strike this last fatal blow at the liberties of your country.

*17. That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the active force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice in one year, and for such time, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the above extracts are true copies from the reports of the Secretary of War, and from the message of the President of the United States.

APRIL 18, 1840.

R. GARLAND, of Louisiana,
JOHN BELL, of Tennessee,
JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia,
THOS. CORWIN, of Ohio,
M. H. GRINNELL, of New York,
J. C. CLARK, of New York,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, of Mass.,
TRUMAN SMITH, of Connecticut,
Executive Committee.

OUR VETERAN CANDIDATE.

The slanders and calumnies which the loco foco papers heap upon Gen. HARRISON, only return to plague their inventors." In no instance have they circulated a story to his disadvantage which has not been refuted by the most authentic evidence. One of their attempts to depreciate his merits consisted in an assertion that the credit due for the achievement of the victory of the Thames belonged to Col. JOHNSON, whose valor as a *subordinate officer* is not denied, and not to the commander of the American forces on that glorious day. This has drawn out from the gentlemen who acted as *aids* to General HARRISON on that occasion, unsolicited as it was, the most ample and conclusive testimony in support of the fame of their veteran commander, and bind more firmly on his brow the laurel wreath of victory which he then obtained. From among these letters we select the following, written by J. SPEED SMITH, who has been an unwavering and conspicuous member of the party which now supports Mr. VAN BUREN, but who bears honorable testimony to Gen. HARRISON's military skill and capacity in the manly language which is subjoined.—*York Republican.*

RICHMOND, March 6, 1840.

SIR:—Your letter of the 17th ult. was received on yesterday, in which you state that "it has been openly avowed that Gen. Harrison was at no time on the battle of the Thames, nor within two miles of the battle ground—that the entire plan of operations was projected by Col. R. M. Johnson—that he led the troops to conquest, and not Gen. Harrison and no part nor lot in the matter." My humiliation is deep that a necessity should exist, produced by party rancor, to prove facts attested by history for more than a quarter of a century, and which have never before been questioned. That ignorance and credulity should be so profound as to render such base assertions available, bespeaks a lamentable state of public intelligence, and portends no good to the republic.

That Col. Johnson led the van and brought on the battle, is true—that he behaved with the utmost gallantry, is also true—but your letter contains the first suggestion which has ever reached me, that the "entire plan of operations was projected by him." The magnanimity of Col. Johnson will repudiate, with proud indignation, such efforts to cluster additional laurels upon his brow, thus unjustly torn from the brow of his General. Col. Johnson received orders, as to the form and manner of charging from Gen. Harrison in person, in the face and almost in sight of the enemy. The General was with the regiment when the charge was sounded. As Johnson moved to the charge, the General started for the line of Infantry, which was drawn up in order of battle. He had not gone far, before turning to me, [and to the best of my recollection I was the only one of his aids with him,] he said "Pursue Col. Johnson with your utmost speed, see the effect of his charge, and the position of the enemy's artillery, and return as quickly as possible." Having executed this order as prompt as practicable, I met him on my return pressing forward with the front of the artillery.

Upon reporting that Col. Johnson had broke the enemy's line—that they were surrendering, and that their cannon was in our possession—he exclaimed, in an animated tone, "Come on, my brave fellows, Proctor and his whole army will soon be ours."—Soon after this, an officer [I believe the late judge John McDowell, of Ohio,] rode up and reported that the left wing, at or near the crotchet, was suffering severely, and in great disorder. This communication was made in the hearing of the soldiers. The General contradicting the latter part of the statement in the most emphatic manner—but, giving order to the next in command to push forward, he dashed with the men near the indicated point of conflict and confusion, and found the contest pretty close and severe. A portion of Johnson's regiment, owing to the impracticability of the ground for horse, had dismounted, and was fighting on foot and mingling with the infantry—which had been to some extent, the cause of the confusion. Order was soon restored, and the left wing closed to the front, [which formed the crotchet] under the personal supervision of General Harrison. In the meantime some of our soldiers were shot within less than ten feet of the General; for the conflict here was sharp and animated, and continued so for some time—With the exception of the charge made by Johnson's regiment, Gen. Harrison was in the most exposed and dangerous part of the battle.

It is due to the occasion to relate the following incident:

The day before the battle the army was impeded in its march by the destruction of a bridge across the branch of the Thames, upon which it was moving, or near the mouth of the branch. Col. Johnson had been ordered to cross this stream at some mile, two or three miles above the mouth. A portion of his regiment had a brush with a party of Indians posted in cabins on the opposite side of the Thames and the branch, and also under the thick covert along the banks, to dispute the passage of the stream, and harrass all attempts to repair the bridge. As soon as the firing was heard, the General hurried to the scene of action, accompanied by a portion of his family, of which Commodore Perry and other officers, [I think Gen. Cass was one,] in an open piece of ground near the bridge. Col. Johnson had passed, and a small portion of his regiment, previously dismounted under the command of Captain Benjamin Wofield, and some infantry which had hurried up, were carrying on the skirmish. Major Wood had been ordered up with a small piece of artillery. Commodore Perry urged Gen. Harrison to withdraw, as he was too much exposed for the Commander-in-Chief. If I mistake not, Gen. Cass united with the Commodore, and offered to see his orders executed. The General, with Perry and residue of his suit, started off; but Gen. Harrison went but a few steps and returned, and retained his position near the cannon, until the Indians were dislodged and driven, the bridge repaired, and the the army put in motion for the Thames. During this whole time he was as much or more exposed than the soldiers, being on horseback all the while. The Commodore afterwards remonstrated with him against this unnecessary exposure, observing, "that in open sea he could stand fire tolerably well, but there was no fun in being shot at by a concealed enemy."

The General justified his conduct by saying "the General who commands Republican volunteers, in whose ranks the best blood of the country is to be found, must never think of his own safety, at least until his troops become familiar with his disregard of personal danger." Hardhandedly did he conduct Perry's courage. Chambers and Todd of Kentucky, and O'Fallon of Missouri, the other aids of Gen. Harrison in the battle of the Thames, are still living, and can give you additional facts, if required.

Although it is not in direct response to any part of your letter, I must be permitted to say, that my intercourse with General Harrison left the conviction on my mind that he was a gentleman, a soldier and a patriot, and I deprecate most sincerely the day that I ever became a party man. I cannot, in