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American Volunteer.

BY G. SANDBERSON & E. CORNMAN.

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG"

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

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AGENTS.

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DR. WM. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

To Mothers and Nurses. The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover.

Beware of Counterfeits. Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.

DR. WM. EVANS' Camomile & Aperient Pills.

Another very severe case of Inflammatory Rheumatism cured by Dr. Evans' Camomile & Aperient Pills. Mr. John A. Carter, of the county of Lancaster, town of North Castle, New York, had been severely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for fourteen months with violent pains in his limbs, great heat, excessive thirst, dryness of skin, limbs much swollen, was not able without assistance to rise from his bed.

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ENVLABLE DISTINCTION.

IN the midst of a general and, in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. W. EVANS' PILLS have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation.

More conclusive proofs of the efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills. CERTIFICATE. The following certificate was handed to me by Mr. Van Schaick, of Albany, a highly respectable member of the community, and whose veracity cannot be doubted.

DR. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP (for teething) are sold wholesale at 100 Chatham st., N. York.

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DR. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. To Mothers and Nurses. The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms.

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A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street. Mr. Dan'l Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years.

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DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, INTERESTING & APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves;

Such a Dyspepsia, either Chronic or Casual, one of the worst symptoms of restlessness; Low-ness of Spirits, and General Emaciation; Constipation, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Liver Affections; Jaundice, both Biliary & Spasmodic; Costiveness; Worms of every variety; Rheumatism; whether Acute or Chronic; together with Gout, Scrofula, Pains in the Head, Back, Limbs, and Side; Typhus Fever, Head-ache, Fevers, Putrid Sores, Throat, Fever & Ague, Spasmodic Palpitation of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysterics, Tio Douleurux, Cramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough the Common cold, and the Dry or the Whooping; Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy.

The Blood has hitherto been considered by Empirics and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the devoted of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into the primary sources from whence Life, Health, and Vigor emanate, and vice versa pain, sickness, disease, and death.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS. A supernatural agency, although from positive proof, and the knowledge of hundreds he is prepared to show, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this perfection in the HEALING ART.

CERTIFICATES.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

Dear Sir—Believing it a duty I owe you as a successful practitioner, as well as those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I have derived from the use of your valuable medicine.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

After much suffering from Fever and Ague, during the spring and fall, for the last four years, and the pecuniary injuries attendant on the indisposition of one on whose exertions a large family was dependent for support, and having without success tested the skill of many medical advisers, at an expense I could not well afford.

P. M. MCCORMICK. Newark, N. J., July 31, 1839.

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Effectually Cured.

Mr. Wm. Tucker, having lately been restored to sound state of health, through the efficacy of Dr. Hunt's Botanic Pills, this is to no dispensable duty to state certain facts relative to the disease under which he had so long suffered.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.

From the Athenaeum and Visitor. FOR THOSE THAT WOULD GRIND THE POOR—AN EXTRACT.

In so large a family as that of Mr. — there was a good deal of sewing to do, and seamstress, who had sewed for the family some time, and given to a poor widow woman with several small children. Ostensibly only was this charity. Really, it was to save a few pennies. How could this be some one will ask.

'I think it would indeed,' says Mrs. T.— 'Our sewing costs us a great deal. It responds the careful husband, and in this way we may benefit ourselves, as well as do a deed of charity. No doubt this woman is rather an indifferent sewer in comparison to Miss R.— and therefore her work will not of course be worth so much. And she will not doubt think one half the price Miss R.— gets a good one.'

'No doubt,' chimes in the frugal partner. 'Mrs. — was sent for. After she is seated, the following conversation ensues: 'Can you do plain sewing?'

'Yes ma'am.' 'And calico dresses for the same?'

'Yes ma'am.' 'Well that's reasonable. Boy's common shirts you will not charge over a seven pence for?'

'No ma'am.' 'That's reasonable, and I'll do all I can for you. It gives me pleasure to help the poor. Come down to-morrow, and I'll have some work ready for you.' The widow departed.

'Well, wife,' says Mr. — bustling in when he saw the woman depart, 'at what price will she work?'

'At just half what Miss R.— charges.' 'Well, that's something like. It gives me pleasure to befriend any one who is willing to work at a reasonable price. Why this will save us almost a dollar a week the year round.'

'Yes, if you want it.' 'Well, I'll do my best. It's shameful what some of those seamstresses do charge.' It is often well to reverse a picture. Suppose we look at the other side of this.

Mrs. — had always been delicate. When a girl she could never sew long at a time without getting a pain in her side. She married a hard working industrious mechanic, whose trade was not very lucrative, yielding barely enough for a support. Her health after her marriage was but little improved, and when with several small children she was left a widow, she yielded in her first keen anguish of bereavement, to despair.

But a mother cannot long sit in idleness when her dear babes are about her. She could think of no way of getting a living for them but by her needle, and as she was a neat sewer she hoped to get work, and earn food and scant clothing at least. But she could get no work. No one knew her who wanted sewing done. She applied to several, and was still without the means of earning a dollar when her last one was spent.

Just at this moment, the fact of her destitution becoming more known, Mrs. T.— sent for her.

As she carried home her work the day after the interview, she was glad at heart with the thought that now there was a way of escape at least from starvation. But little more her yearning heart could promise her. Boys' shirt at twelve and a half cents were her first pieces of work. Two of these by hard work she managed to get done in a day. Had they been made plain, she could have finished them early, and had time to give many necessary attentions to her children. But the last words of Mrs. T.— had robbed her of that chance.

'You can stitch the collars of these any how—you can afford to do it I suppose, and they iron best when that is done.' The simple and teaching 'Yes, ma'am, but in a sadder tone than usual, was the only response.

Next morning she was up early tho' her head ached badly, and she was faint and weak from having sat so steadily through the preceding day. Her children were all taken up, washed and dressed; her rooms cleaned, and a scanty meal of mush and milk prepared for the little ones, and a cup of tea for herself. Her own stomach refused the food which her children partook with keen appetites, and she could only swallow a few mouthfuls of dry stale bread.

'Never mind, dear, we'll have some nice corn cakes for supper.'

'You'll have supper soon, wont you mother?' said another little girl coaxingly, her thoughts busy with the nice corn cakes.

'And shan't we have molasses on them,' said another, pushing away her bowl of mush and milk.

'No dear, not to night, but to-morrow we'll have some.'

'Why not to night, mother, I want some to night.'

'Mother aint got any money to buy it with to night, but to-morrow she will have some,' said the mother soothingly.

'O, we'll have molasses to-morrow for our cakes,' cried a little girl who could just speak, clapping her hands in great glee.

After dinner Mrs. — worked hard, and in much bodily pain and misery, to finish the other shirt, in which the last stitch was taken at nine o'clock at night.

Soon after breakfast the next day, she took the four shirts home to Mrs. T.— her thoughts mostly occupied with the comfortable food she was to buy her children, with the half dollar she had earned. For it was a soul truth that she had laid out her last dollar for the meal with which she was making mush for the little ones.

After examining every seam, every hem; and every line of stitching, Mrs. T.— expressed approbation of the work, and handed the poor woman a couple of fine shirts to make for Mr. T.— and a calico dress for herself. She did not offer to pay her for the work she had done; after lingering a few moments, Mrs. — ventured to hint that she would like to have a part of what she had earned.

'Oh dear! I never pay seamstresses until their bills amount to five dollars. It is so troublesome to keep account of small sums. When you have made five dollars I will pay you.'

Mrs. — retired, but with a heart that seemed like lead in her bosom. 'When shall I earn five dollars?—not for a whole month at this rate,' were the words that formed themselves in her thoughts.

'We shall have the molasses now, mother, shan't we,' said two or three glad little voices, as she entered her home.

For a few moments she knew no answer to make. Then gathering them all about her, she explained to them, as well as she could, the state of her mind, and the lady for whom she had done the work did not pay her, and she was afraid it would be a good while before she would get them any thing better than what they had.

The little things all stole silently and without a murmur away and the mother again sat down to her work. A tear would often gather in her eye as she looked up from the bright needle glistening in her fingers and noted the sadness and disappointment pictured in their young faces.

From this style of gloomy feelings she was roused by a knock at the door and a pleasant-looking lady somewhat gaily dressed came in with a small bundle in hand.

She introduced herself by saying that she had just seen some pretty shirts at Mrs. T.—s, and that she was so well pleased with the work, that she had inquired for the maker. 'And now having found you,' said she, 'I want you to make and fit this calico dress for me if you do such work.'

'I shall be glad to do it for you,' said she, encouraged by the kind and feeling manner of the lady.

'And what will you charge?'

Mrs. — hesitated a moment and then said— 'Mrs. T.— gives me a quarter of a dollar.'

'There was a bright spot for a moment on the cheek of the lady.

From the Baltimore Sun. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

This document, occupying eight columns of the Globe, commences with a statement of the gratifying fact, that notwithstanding the embarrassments of the present year, the revenues of the General Government have not only increased, the expenditures diminished, and most of the Treasury notes redeemed.

The available means for the year, including the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1839, amount to \$2,750,000 collected last year, but not carried to the Register's books, receipts from lands, and miscellaneous sources, the estimated receipts for the fourth quarter, the estimated receipts for the first quarter, and from the third issue of Treasury notes, under the act of March 2nd, 1839, amount in the aggregate to \$37,217,812 75.

These are exclusive of the post office, and of trusts, as are the expenditures for the same time, which amount to \$35,661,427 82, including the civil, foreign, miscellaneous, military and naval expenditures for the first three quarters, and estimate for all, for the fourth, the funded debt, the redemption of Treasury notes, including \$2,750,000 from duties and lands, paid in last year, but not carried to the Register's books, and the estimate for the redemption of notes for the fourth quarter, and leaving an available balance, on the 31st inst. of \$1,536,384 93.

The condition of what remains of the funded debt has not materially altered since last year. The interest on that debt and the Treasury notes has been paid punctually, and in specie, when desired, notwithstanding the pressures and suspensions. Of the Treasury notes it is computed, that not more than two millions and three fourths will remain unpaid at the close of the year, out of nearly twenty millions issued since October, 1837. Not more than ten millions have been permitted to be outstanding at any time, and the unredeemed aggregate is now less than the sums due from the suspended banks, including the U. S. Bank, and could easily have been paid, had the money been received from the banks. The last emission does not become due till March, 1840, except in payment of duties.

The exports during the year ending September 30, 1839, are computed to have been \$118,359,004. This is \$9,872,388 more than those in the year 1838. Of the whole exports only \$17,408,000 were of foreign origin, and the excess in exports over 1838, only about five millions were domestic produce. The imports during the same year were about \$157,609,550, being very large excess of \$43,892,356 over those during the previous year. This may be a solution of a portion of the pressure in the import market. The difference between the imports and exports, being \$39,250,556 in favor of the former, is larger than in any year, except three, since 1789, and is much larger than any difference in the valuation of the same articles with the profits in the foreign trade added. It must, therefore, except so far as reduced by an unusual quantity of goods consigned here from abroad, and yet in store unsold, be a very decisive evidence of an increased indebtedness by this country to other nations. And except so far as this new indebtedness may consist of stocks sold and the proceeds returned here in merchandise, it must furnish another proof of one immediate cause of the present pecuniary pressure.

The history of our commerce from 1818 to 1838 shews a great and growing excess of imports over exports. In the last ten years of that period, the excess was nearly \$212,000,000, or over \$20,000,000 annually, being more than 250 per cent greater than in the former ten.

The estimated receipts for 1840, available for public purposes, are computed not to exceed \$18,600,000, which, with the addition to the available balance estimated for the first of January next, makes the efficient means amount to \$20,156,385. The expenditures of the different departments, exclusive of the redemption of Treasury notes for 1840, amounts to \$20,000,000, including those notes, \$22,750,000. If Congress make the required appropriations, there will be a deficit of over two millions and a half; but this is very nearly balanced by a debt due by the U. S. Bank, in September next; and if to this be added what is due for deposits from the suspended banks of 1837, and should all be collected in 1840, instead of a deficiency, there would be an available balance of \$1,082,665. To obviate any possible deficiency, it is recommended to reduce the appropriations, by postponing some and lessening others, so as to leave an average balance of about \$2,000,000, which is the smallest balance that could be relied on, to secure promptitude and good faith in public payments; and it is believed; that this can be done, without injury to any useful object. If such reduction be not made, it is suggested, that provision be made in some other way for the contingent deficiency.

Upon a review of the state of the national finances, independent of any constitutional objections, the Secretary deems it unnecessary to make donations of the proceeds of the public lands, or to provide for any deposit or distribution among the states, of a surplus not likely to occur.

The estimated receipts from lands in 1840 are lower than those of last year, as it is believed, that the causes of the last year's large receipts will not then be operative; and the estimate is considered sufficiently high unless a graduation bill should pass. It is believed too that the revenue from duties will be less than last year. This, it is sup-

posed, will result not only from a reduction of certain duties, but from the derangement of the currency, the large quantities of foreign unsold goods now in the country, the diminished price of our exports, which on account of foreign indebtedness for such goods, and for the construction of profitable public works, and individual and corporate debts, will not bring back an equality of imports; from these and some other causes, the receipts from duties are put at a reduced estimate.

The estimate of expenditures for ordinary purposes in 1840 are in the aggregate about five millions less than what it is computed will be spent in 1839. This great reduction has been proposed, although the expenses of 1839 will be quite six millions less than those of 1838, and those of 1838 were somewhat less than the expenses of the previous year.

The Secretary speaks of the increase of wealth and population, and enumerates many of the causes of the former, but considers the true question in respect to expenditures to be, not how large burdens can be borne, but how much can be dispensed with. A dollar and a quarter per head he considers light, as compared with fifteen under other governments. But in addition to this, the people have to support the State governments; hence the rule should not be how much can be collected from them without suffering, but how much can be left with them, both of money and power, and insure all the benefits of the social system.

The increase of the expenditures, since the early years of our government are shewn not to have been in proportion to the increase of population and wealth; and on a review of the history and causes of these, a recommendation of reduction is based. It is recommended better to make a pro rata reduction of the compensation of all officers, civil, military, executive, judicial and legislative, than to expose the Treasury to bankruptcy, by continuing to make appropriations beyond the certain means provided for the payment of them, or to resort, in a period of peace, to the spendthrift and suicidal policy of effecting permanent loans to defray ordinary expenditures. Extraordinary and unforeseen expenditures, on account of a difference in character, are not held to be exactly subject to the same rule. In reference to the fluctuations in the receipts and expenditures, and the causes of them, he says, most of the evils inseparable from the periodical contractions and expansions incident to the present defective system of banking, in a country so full of enterprise as ours, with such freedom in pursuits, such facilities of intercourse, and such strong temptations to rash speculation; and argues from these and other considerations, the necessity for some safe-guards against them.

The public money, during the present year, has been kept by suitable banks, where they could be obtained, in conformity with the act of June, 1836; in the absence of such, it has been kept in banks on special deposit, and in cases where the amount has been small, or likely to be wanted for immediate use, it has remained with those collecting it, till drawn. Only two banks are now used as general depositories under the act of 1836. The Secretary argues at considerable length the necessity of some legislation on the subject of the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public money. In the course of his remarks, he states the greatest defect in former systems, to have consisted in a want of an absolute prohibition to employ the public money for any private purpose whatever, and in the want of severe penalties to enforce such a prohibition, and of other adequate checks and guards, possessing a preventive operation on both the minds and acts of officers, sufficiently powerful to diminish defalcations; and shows the largest amount of losses to have occurred by the use of banks, including the losses by depreciation of their notes, and the smallest by collecting officers, those by banks and duty bonds amounting to more than two thirds of the whole since 1789. The accounts of the post office being kept separate, are not included in his calculations. The issue of his speculations on the various facts taken as the data of his conclusions, is a strong recommendation of a separation of all connection between the government and all banking institutions, and the substitution of that measure familiar to every one, as the sub-treasury, or independent treasury plan, as the one best calculated to secure the government against loss, give it the command of its own funds, when wanted for public purposes, counteract over-trading, over-banking, irrational speculation, and as best calculated for the good of the government, the people and the banks themselves.

Full returns of the condition of the banking institutions generally had not been received, but from general data, since the first of January, it appeared that the circulation of the specie paying banks had decreased, on an average, one-third, most of the others had not increased at the time of suspension, and that the aggregate amount of specie in circulation is not reduced more than eight or ten millions; and that since the fall of foreign exchanges, they could all resume, if they would, except such as departed from their regular and legitimate course of business, to engage in trade or speculation. All wanted for resumption is confidence in each other and the community. The late suspension has not caused much embarrassment of probable loss to the government; owing to the fact, that the government made less use of them than heretofore, and the suspension was not general. The suspension is used as an argument in favor of the sub-treasury; or at least of some legislation against loss. If the Secretary had not informed us, it would easily be inferred from his foregoing views, that the kind of money he would recommend to be received in payment of public dues, is specie or its equivalent. That specie would not be withdrawn from circulation to any injurious amount by the adoption of his views, he illustrates by the facts,

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The Secretary speaks of the increase of wealth and population, and enumerates many of the causes of the former, but considers the true question in respect to expenditures to be, not how large burdens can be borne, but how much can be dispensed with. A dollar and a quarter per head he considers light, as compared with fifteen under other governments. But in addition to this, the people have to support the State governments; hence the rule should not be how much can be collected from them without suffering, but how much can be left with them, both of money and power, and insure all the benefits of the social system.

The increase of the expenditures, since the early years of our government are shewn not to have been in proportion to the increase of population and wealth; and on a review of the history and causes of these, a recommendation of reduction is based. It is recommended better to make a pro rata reduction of the compensation of all officers, civil, military, executive, judicial and legislative, than to expose the Treasury to bankruptcy, by continuing to make appropriations beyond the certain means provided for the payment of them, or to resort, in a period of peace, to the spendthrift and suicidal policy of effecting permanent loans to defray ordinary expenditures. Extraordinary and unforeseen expenditures, on account of a difference in character, are not held to be exactly subject to the same rule. In reference to the fluctuations in the receipts and expenditures, and the causes of them, he says, most of the evils inseparable from the periodical contractions and expansions incident to the present defective system of banking, in a country so full of enterprise as ours, with such freedom in pursuits, such facilities of intercourse, and such strong temptations to rash speculation; and argues from these and other considerations, the necessity for some safe-guards against them.

The public money, during the present year, has been kept by suitable banks, where they could be obtained, in conformity with the act of June, 1836; in the absence of such, it has been kept in banks on special deposit, and in cases where the amount has been small, or likely to be wanted for immediate use, it has remained with those collecting it, till drawn. Only two banks are now used as general depositories under the act of 1836. The Secretary argues at considerable length the necessity of some legislation on the subject of the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public money. In the course of his remarks, he states the greatest defect in former systems, to have consisted in a want of an absolute prohibition to employ the public money for any private purpose whatever, and in the want of severe penalties to enforce such a prohibition, and of other adequate checks and guards, possessing a preventive operation on both the minds and acts of officers, sufficiently powerful to diminish defalcations; and shows the largest amount of losses to have occurred by the use of banks, including the losses by depreciation of their notes, and the smallest by collecting officers, those by banks and duty bonds amounting to more than two thirds of the whole since 1789. The accounts of the post office being kept separate, are not included in his calculations. The issue of his speculations on the various facts taken as the data of his conclusions, is a strong recommendation of a separation of all connection between the government and all banking institutions, and the substitution of that measure familiar to every one, as the sub-treasury, or independent treasury plan, as the one best calculated to secure the government against loss, give it the command of its own funds, when wanted for public purposes, counteract over-trading, over-banking, irrational speculation, and as best calculated for the good of the government, the people and the banks themselves.