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AGENTS. JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville. JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewell township. JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq. Shippensburg. WILLIAM M. MATEEN, Esq. Lee's Fork. JOHN MENAFFY, Esq. Dickinson township. JOHN CLEWELAND, Jr., Esq. Hagerstown. GEORGE F. CAIN, Esq. Mechanicsburg. FREDERICK WUNDERLICH, Esq. do. JAMES ELLIOTT, Esq. Springfield. DANIEL KAYSER, Esq. Churchtown. JACOB LONGMEYER, Esq. Swanton township. GEORGE ERNST, Esq. Cedar Spring. ALLEN TP. MARTIN G. RUFF, Esq. Shiremans town.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. Fellow citizens—At the earnest solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Cumberland county, at the next general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. JOHN SOURBECK, New Cumberland, April 2, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. Fellow Citizens—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of said county at the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for your support. JAMES REED, Newville, April 16, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. FELLOW CITIZENS.—I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially. PAUL MARTIN, Shippensburg, April 16, 1840.

To the Voters of Cumberland county. Fellow Citizens—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of said county and shall be thankful for your support. JAMES KENNEDY, Newville, April 25, 1840.

To the Voters of Cumberland county. Gentlemen—I do hereby offer myself at the next general election as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of said county, and will be thankful for your support. ABRAHAM LAMBERSON, North Middleton township, March 12, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. Fellow Citizens—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Cumberland county, and will be thankful for your support. JOHN WYKOOPE, Jr., West Pennsborough township, March 19, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. Fellow citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your support, and if elected will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my judgment and abilities. Respectfully your fellow citizen, GEORGE C. F. CAIN, Mchlausburg, March 26, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. Fellow citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the ensuing election, and will be thankful for your support. Should you elect me I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. GEORGE MAHEWS, Carlisle, March 26, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. Fellow citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the ensuing election, and will be thankful for your support. Should you elect me I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. FRANCIS ECKELS, Silver Spring township, April 2, 1840.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Cumberland county. Fellow citizens—I submit myself to your consideration, at the ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF and would respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. THOMAS CRAIGHEAD, South Middleton township, April 2, 1840.

REMOVAL. BOOK-BINDERY. THE undersigned has the gratification of informing the public that notwithstanding they were so unfortunate as to have their bindery burnt down, in March last, they have opened a very extensive one, in Locust street, in the new building, directly opposite Gleim's Hotel and are prepared to execute all work in their line with dispatch and in a superior style. Their RULING APPARATUS, and other Machinery, are new and of the first order, and latest improvements, and they feel a confidence in all who may favor them with their orders. Banks, County Offices, Merchants, Mechanics and others can be supplied with BLANK BOOKS of every description, which for neatness and durability will be equal to any made in the United States. HICKOCK & CANTINE, Harrisburg, May 14, 1840.

FOR RENT. The establishment lately occupied by Wm. M'Pherson, in West High street. For particulars enquire of Hon. C. McClure, next door. Possession can be had immediately. April 23, 1840.

DR. WM. EVANS' CAMOMILE PILLS. A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street. Mr. D. Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years.

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

DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, INTERESTING & APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves; Such a Dyspepsia, either Chronic or Acute, under the various symptoms of indigestion, flatulency, of Spirits, and General Ennervation; Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Liver Affections; Jaundice, both Biliary & Spasmodic; Constipation; Worms of every variety; Rheumatism; whether Acute or Chronic; together with Gout, Sciatica, Pains in the Neck, Back, Limbs, and Side, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Putrid Sore Throat, Fever & Ague, Spasmodic Palpitation of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysterics, Tic Douloureux, Cramps, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Headache, Cough the Common or Humid, and the Dry or the Whooping; Asthma, Gravel, and Dropsy.

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. Dr. Hunt's Botanic Pills. After much suffering from Fever and Ague, during the spring and fall, for the last four years, and the peculiar injuries attendant on the disposition of one on whose exertions a large family was dependent for support, and having without success tested the skill of many medical writers, at an expense I could not well afford.

DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS. The undersigned has the gratification of informing the public that notwithstanding they were so unfortunate as to have their bindery burnt down, in March last, they have opened a very extensive one, in Locust street, in the new building, directly opposite Gleim's Hotel and are prepared to execute all work in their line with dispatch and in a superior style.

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

Beware of Counterfeits. Caution.—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' Medicines.

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

ENVIALE DISTINCTION. In the midst of a general and, in many instances, not unfeeling, delusion against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. W. EVANS' PILLS have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation.

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Government Expenditures. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 4, 1840.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit this report, in compliance with the following resolution, passed by the Senate on the 24th ult: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to the Senate the aggregate amount of all expenditures or payments of every kind from the Treasury in each year, from 1824 to 1839 inclusive, in one column, and in another column for each year the aggregate amount, independent of the payments on account of the public debt, whether funded or unfunded, and in a third column, the aggregate amount for permanent and ordinary purposes, excluding payments on account of objects either extraordinary or temporary; such as the public debt, trust funds and indemnities, claims of States for war debts, or three per cents. on lands sold, occasional donations in money to objects in the District of Columbia or otherwise, surplus of the coast, taking the census, duties refunded, the Exploring Expedition, and materials collected for the gradual improvement of the navy, durable public buildings of all kinds, bridges, and fortifications, all roads, canals, breakwaters, and improvements in rivers and harbors, arming militia and forts, all pensions except those to invalids, and the purchase of titles to lands from Indians, the removal of Indians, and their wars, with such other payments as may have been made in those years for property lost or injuries committed during any hostilities."

With high respect, LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury. To the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the letter of the Secretary, and the tables, were ordered to be printed. Mr. Benton then rose to make another motion, and that was, to print an extra number of these papers. He proposed to give his reasons for the motion, and for that purpose, asked that the papers should be sent to him, (which was done) and Mr. Benton went on to say that his object was to spread before the country in an authentic form, the full view of all the Government expenses for a series of years past, going back as far as Monroe's administration; and thereby enabling every citizen, in every part of the country, to see the actual, the comparative, and the classified expenditures of the Government for the whole period.

limiting his action to what was possible, he would propose to print such number of extra copies as would enable some to reach every quarter of the Union. He knew that the report could easily go through the newspapers; (for it was very short,) and he hoped that it would appear in every paper that was a friend to truth and to fair dealings; that wished to give correct information to its readers. He hoped that it would appear in all such papers; but that was not sufficient. The newspaper publications were not sufficiently free from cavil to answer his purpose; no publication could be sufficient but the one made by the order of the Senate; and therefore, he wished the document itself to go forth, with the Senatorial imprimatur upon it in sufficient numbers to reach every quarter of the Union. He wished a large number of the papers printed; but would not suggest any particular number until he had first given to the Senate some view of the papers themselves, and thus show them to be worthy of the most ample multiplication, and of the most extensive diffusion.

limiting his action to what was possible, he would propose to print such number of extra copies as would enable some to reach every quarter of the Union. He knew that the report could easily go through the newspapers; (for it was very short,) and he hoped that it would appear in every paper that was a friend to truth and to fair dealings; that wished to give correct information to its readers. He hoped that it would appear in all such papers; but that was not sufficient. The newspaper publications were not sufficiently free from cavil to answer his purpose; no publication could be sufficient but the one made by the order of the Senate; and therefore, he wished the document itself to go forth, with the Senatorial imprimatur upon it in sufficient numbers to reach every quarter of the Union.

Mr. B. then opened the tables, and explained their character and contents. The first one (marked A.) consisted of three columns, and exhibited the aggregate, and the classified expenditures of the Government from the year 1824 to 1839, inclusive; the second one marked (B.) contained the detailed statement of the payments annually made on account of all temporary or extraordinary objects, including the public debt, for the same period. The second table was explanatory of the third column of the first one, and the two, taken together, would enable every citizen to see the actual expenditures, and the comparative expenditures, of the government for the whole period which he had mentioned.

Mr. B. then examined the actual and the comparative expenses of two of the years, taken from the two contrasted periods referred to, and invoked the attention of the Senate to the results which the comparison would exhibit. He took the first and the last of the years mentioned in the tables; the years 1824 and 1839; and began with the first item in the first column. This showed the aggregate expenditures for every object for the year 1824 to have been \$81,898,539.47; very near thirty-two millions of dollars, said Mr. B. and if stated alone, and without explanation, very capable of astonishing the public, of imposing upon the ignorant, and of raising a cry against the extravagance, the corruption, & the wickedness of Mr. Monroe's administration. Taken by itself, (and indisputably true it is in itself) and this aggregate of near thirty-two millions is very sufficient to effect all this surprise and indignation in the public mind; but, passing on to the second column to see what were the expenditures, independent of the public debt, and this large aggregate will be found to be reduced more than one half; it sinks to \$15,380,144.71. This is a heavy deduction; but it is not all. Passing on to the third column, and it is seen that the actual expenses of the government for permanent and ordinary objects, independent of the temporary and extraordinary objects, for this same year, were only \$7,107,892.05, being less than the one-fourth part of the aggregate of near thirty-two millions. This looks quite reasonable, and goes far towards relieving Mr. Monroe's administration from the imputation to which a view of the aggregate expenditure for the year would have subjected it. But, to make it entirely satisfactory, and to enable every citizen to understand the important point of the Government expenditures—a point on which the citizens of a free and representative Government should be always well informed—to attain this full satisfaction, let us pass on to the second table marked B) and fix our eyes on its first column under the year 1824. We shall there find every temporary and extraordinary object; and the amount paid on account of it, the deduction which reduced an aggregate of near thirty-two millions to a fraction over seven millions. We shall there find the explanation of the difference between the first and third columns.

from the imputation of extravagance, which the unexplained exhibition of the aggregate expenditures might have drawn upon it in the minds of uninformed persons. It clears that Administration from all blame. It must be satisfactory to every candid mind. And now let us apply the test of the same examination to some years of the present Administration, now so incontinently charged with ruinous extravagance. Let us see how the same rule will work when applied to the present period; and, for that purpose, let us take the last year in the table, that of 1839. Let others take any year that they please, or as many as they please. I take one because I only propose to give an example; and I take the last one in the table, because it is the last. Let us proceed with the examination, and see what the results, actual and comparative, will be.

Commencing with the aggregate payments from the Treasury for all objects, Mr. B. said it would be seen at the foot of the first column in the first table, that they amounted to \$87,129,990.86; passing to the second column, and it would be seen that this sum was reduced to \$23,992,737.73; and passing to the third, it would be seen that this latter sum was itself reduced to \$15,525,800.16; and, referring to the second table, under the year 1839, and it would be seen how this aggregate of thirty-seven millions was reduced to thirteen and a half. It was a great reduction; a reduction of nearly two-thirds from the aggregate amount paid out; and left for the proper expenses of the Government—its ordinary and permanent expenses—an inconceivably small sum for a great nation of seventeen millions of souls, covering an immense extent of territory, and acting a part in the great politics of the world. To trace this reduction—to show the reasons of the difference between the first and the third columns, Mr. B. would follow the same process which he had pursued in explaining the expenditure of the year 1824, and ask for nothing in one case which had not been granted in the other.

1. The first item to be deducted from the thirty-seven millions aggregate, was the sum of \$11,146,599.05, paid on account of the public debt; it was paid in redemption of Treasury notes; and these Treasury notes were so much debt incurred to supply the place of the revenue deposited with the States in 1816, or shut up in banks during the suspension of 1837, or due from merchants to whom indulgence had been granted. To supply the place of these unattainable funds, the Government went in debt by issuing Treasury notes; but faithful to the sentiment which abhorred a national debt, it paid off the debt almost as fast as it contracted it. Above eleven millions of this debt was paid in 1839, amounting to almost the one-third part of the aggregate expenditures of that year; and thus nearly the one-third part of the sum which is charged upon the Administration as extravagance and corruption, was a mere payment of debt—a mere payment of Treasury notes which we had issued to supply the place of our misplaced revenue. This item being deducted from the 37 millions, reduces it to 26 millions.