according to the whig arithmetic, then sunk extravagant spendthrift! to thirty and to fourteen millions, and has Elated with his acquisition, exulting in

not do to say that there were outstanding of this very fund. on the 4th of March, 1841.

sed so often and so loudly by gentlemen befurnished by the lucid, statement of one of to do so under other circumstances. Their own most distinguished friends-the lie. He thinks that the estimates of the I do not entertain the least hope of any such result., We have yet witnessed no instance reasons for this belief.

of the Treasury of the expenditures of the two nations to plunge into war; but yet, no present year amount to \$25,791,010 78; and predent nation placed in the position in embrace any thing else. There is no esti- to give away the very sinews of war, the mate for the amount which Congress may very means of self-defence. appropriate during the present session in

Government. Now, sir, is it not the most of the most of the proposition, which has ever occurred in the proposition, which has ever occurred in the history of any nation, that Whig Senators ahould so pertinaciously resist the restoration of the fand fund in the present deploration of the fand fund in the present deploration of the condition of the fand fund in the present deploration of the fand fund in the present deploration of the condition of the security more extended in the present deploration of the condition of the cond

the strangest and most unaccountable policy nary genius and extraordinary influence of I hope be has come among us bearing the ol- argument. The lender would have this ists can be and will be easily formed, who, that ever was conceived by mortal man to that extraordinary man who has recently redefined on this source of revenue. This is my tired from the Senate, [Mr. Clay.] It was is no man in this country more ready to
lourth suggestion. Now, sir, I have made a favorite measure of life, with which he welcome his arrival than myself. But in

But even if this were not the case, you may price as will be to them the best speculation some poor calculations, in my humble man- seemed to identify his fate and his fortune; the present position of our public affairs, I rest assured that the capitalist will think in the world but to you it will be disgrace ner, in regard to the present condition of and no matter what may be the necessities must ever protest against parting with any differently from the Senator. What has ful. Now, although I am most anxious to the treasury. These I-shall not trouble the of the country, the distribution law must, portion of our revenue; when our country been the course of the indebted States, and Senate with, as the ingenious and able state- therefore, not be touched. His mantles has may soon require it all for defence against what has brought some of them to their pres- sury, I cannot vote for the measure unless

though I do not agree with him in every par- dence and economy in his expenditures; but the defence of the country, and when the ticular, yet for the purpose of the present who, from unforeseen causes, which he could danger is over, we shall again resume the argument, I shall assume his statements to neither avoid or control, was compelled to fund. be entirely correct. Then what is the fi- leave it encumbered with a debt of five miltioncial condition of the country—the con- lions and a half of dollars. Before the new dition to which it has been reduced in little trustee came into possession of the estate, more than one short year, by my whig friends, he made fair promises, boasted much of his who have had the control since the 4th day management and economy, and induced ports. Sir, I am not in favor of a high proof March, 1841? It is now admitted in hiere than half of the real owners to believe deed, it cannot be denied-that the extray- that he would discharge the existing encumgant and profligate administration of Mr. brance by lopping off useless expenditures, Van Buren, of which we have heard so much and set up housekeeping in an economical in the campaign of 1840, left a debt upon and frugal manner. But what has been the the country of only \$5,600,000. I speak dis appointment of those beneficially interwithout regard to fractions. This is the ested, who turned out their former careful amount. It commenced at forty millions, steward, and substituted for him the present

been gradually sinking since, until it has his power, and wishing to dazzle and astonfound a resting place at five millions and a ish the world, he has set up a most magnifihalf. I shall not refer to official reports, or cent establishment, drives his carriage and point to figures to establish the fact. This four, and has launched into every fashionhas been done over and over again by others, able extravagance, and all at their expense. and the result has not been and cannot be Dis course of conduct has been in perfect contrast with that of his predecessor; and in What will be the amount of the public a very short space of time he has increased debt on the, S1st day of December, 1842, the encumbrance on the estate from five milafter 22 months of whig rule, if nothing lions and a half to twenty-one millions of should be done to arrest its progress, accordollars. His credit is gone on "change" ding to the admission of the chairman of the and, like other spendthrifts, his notes are committee of finance himself? I answer, selling in the market at considerable dis-921,600,000 in round numbers, without re- count. In this condition, he stoutly insists garding the additional fraction. Then de- that he will give away to his children, withduct the debt of \$5,600,000 left Mr. Van out any consideration whatever, one of the Buren, from the sum of \$21,000,000, the most valuable portions of the estate which whole amount of the estimated debt at the he holds merely in trust for others; and that end of the present year, and the remainder, portion which can alone be depended upon, \$15,400,000, is the additional debt which under all circumstances, for a permanent the whigs will have contracted with revenue; whilst he refuses to pay his horiest In the short' period of 22 months. It will creditors, who trusted him on the security

appropriations unsatisfied at the end of Mr. Now, permit we to ask the Senator from Van Buren's administration which would Indiana [Mr. Smrn] what would the comswell this debt to more than five millions minibow divides in section case. where the nature of debtor has given away to his children the expenditures at the treasury, this always property which ought to have been applied has been and must ever be the case; and the to the payment of his debts? Would not nearly double that amount; and besides this, amount of outstanding appropriations will such a transaction be considered fraudulent we shall have a debt to pay of twenty one be greater on the 31st of December, 1842, as against creditors? If the United States millions of dollars. The Senate has, morewhen the debt will be increased to the en- were snable; the Senator would have a much over, unanimously adopted a resolution deormous sum of \$31,000,000, than they were better chance of setting aside such a fraudulent conveyance in a court of equity in fa- Government for conducting its administra-Then, sir, we have an increase of debt, vor of honest creditors, than recovering for tion, to provide an adequate revenue within during the short period of Whig power, of the several States their distributive portions the year to meet the current expenses of the -fifteen-millions and a half ! It really harts of the public lands, The rule of common year, and that any expedient, either by loan cover the risk arising from your want of in its present could on disagreeable and my feelings to make this statement of facts law, as well as the rule of common honesty, involving the inconsistency of my Whig is that every one must be just before he can peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially, friends on this side of the House. [Cries be generous. At a time, then, when we have during successive years, is unwise, and must of, Go on, go on.] What has become of the a heavy debt to pay; and when the country lead to permitting consequences." of, Go on, go on. What has become of the a heavy debt to pay; and when the country measures of retrenchment and reform promi- ought to be placed in an attitude of defence, we ought not to squander away this bountifore they got into power? The answer is ful source of revenue, even it it were proper

When in addition to all these considera-Senator from Maine, [Mr. Evans.] He has tions, we contemplate the present lowering given us calculations and statements in aspect of our foreign relations, it does not figures; and we all know that figures cannot appear to me, with all proper respect for my Secretary of the Treasury for the present and folly to give away such an important ral Government, which I think it dught to calculating race; and it is ridiculous to supyear may be reduced two millions of dollars; portion of our revenue. I desire to excite and in that event, the debt at the close of it | no unnecessary alarm in regard to the premay be reduced to \$19,000,000. But is sent posture of our affairs with England .- bill is a most improper measure to which to such a reduction to be expected? From the I know nothing of the existing state of the attach such an amendment as that proposed experience we have had, I should say that negociation, except what may be known to by the Senator from Mississippi. Now, I the station of Chairman of the Committee that it is peculiarly proper to attach this of retrenchment and reform, and I shall on Foreign Relations, now so worthily filled amendment to the present bill; because you venture to prophecy that at the close of the by the Senator from Virginia, [Mr. RRIVES,] will thus obtain your loan upon much better present year, unless additional duties should I had access to information which would terms for the Government than you can proin the mean time be imposed upon imports, then have given my opinions some weight, cure it in any other manner. It has been the national debt, instead of being \$21,000,- The case, however, is now far different .- said, and said with crath, that the distribu-000, will amount to twenty-three or twenty- Still I cannot refrain from expressing my otion law provides for its, own suspension four millions. I shall not at present occupy pution, that there is segious danger of war; whenever the duty imposed upon any imthe time of the Senate in stating at large my at all events, I consider the chances of peace ported article shall exceed twenty per cent. and war to be about equal. To be sure it The distribution of the land fund to the The estimates furnished by the Secretary would be an act of folly unsurpassed for the States, will then cease, and never revive this sum merely embraces the ordinary ex- which we now stand, ought to neglect the side of the house say, it is better to wait and penses to be incurred by the different de- duty of providing at least for the important let the fund be restored to the General Govpartments of the Government. It embraces defences of the country. And yet, whilst ernment under the terms of the act which nothing else, and could not with propriety danger is staying us in the face, we propose transferred it to the States. We all believe

I hope the Senate will pardon me for a satisfaction of private claims; and this will word of digression. Thanks to the all-prebe considerable. We have already appro- vading arrogance and injustice of England, priated, and will doubtless hereafter appro- each partion of our Union has now a separpriate, large sums to public objects which ate just cause of quarrel against that nation are not embraced in the estimates. This peculiarly calculated to arouse its feelings has ever been the case. I believe that in-stead of a reduction of two millions from the boundary question, the Caroline question, estimated expenditures, the actual expen- the Crole question, the Northwestern bounditure will considerably exceed twenty-five dacy question, and, above all, the right of millions and three quarters—the sum stated search. Should we be forced into a war in the present state of the controversy, we This, then is our financial conditions ac- shall be a united people, and the war will cording to the Senator from Maine. The be conducted with all our energies, physical current income of the present year from the abil moral. In the present attitude of our customs according to the same ligh authoriaffairs, I say, then, let us se'tle all of these
ty, wilk amount to only thirteen indiffins and
a half of dollars; whilst it has been shown
be our motto: If we must go to war, we fal pledge of the public lands for the rethat our expenditures will nearly double could not lesive a more favorable state of the
that amount, and we shall commence the
questions that exists at present between the
propriation of the proceeds arising from
these bill, provided you will adopt the amendment. This amendment is not a mendment. Th mely year, on the latter January, 1848, entwo nations. If all these questions except these lands to pay the interest as it accrues,
combered with saleb of twenty-one milone should be in as and finally to discharge the principal. Now
lions of dollars. This is the deplorable much danger of war from the single one a better security than this no man on earth
the rate of eight now cent, per animon. The condition to which we have already been rest which may remain as we are at present; could desire. The fund is ample for the duced, and this is the gloomy prospect be whilst we would incirc the risk of desire, and nothing can ever render the Senate will recollect that when this loan was after it was a strong argument does in the purpose; and nothing can ever render the Senate will recollect that when this loan was after it of 24 to 13. Mr. Berrien, from the public faith in the face of the moment, our land revenue to the States in disposes of sictory of help the line, the didner, the sind is posses. The fund is ample for the senate, and no of eight per cent, per annum. The short will be rate of eight per cent, per annum. The short will be recollect that when this loan was side, and not be senate, and no of eight per cent, per annum. The short will be rate of eight per cent, per annum. The short will be rate of eight per cent, per annum. The short will be rate of eight per cent, per annum. The short will be recollect that when this loan was self-eight purpose; and nothing can ever render the Senate will be reflected the Government had been id existed. The short will be recollect that when this loan was self-eight per cent, per annum. The short will be recollect that when this loan was self-eight per cent, per annum. The short will be recollect that when this loan was self-eight per cent, per annum. The short will be recollect that when this loan was self-eight per cent. The short will be recollect the short will be recollect that when this loan was short will be recollect that when this loan was short will be recollect that when this loan was short will be recollect that when this loan was short will be recollect that when this loan was short will be recollect that when the recollect that the rate of eight per cent. The short will be recollect with the per cent. The short will be recollect the sh I could not help feeling, throughout the tions in dispute between the two nations, of Representatives, and the President. The Revolutionary war. But now after it has several of the States, etc., asking Congress whole course of the Senator's remarks, that except the right of search I would concede two Houses of Congress and the President been in existence more than half a century, to refund to General Jackson the fine im-I could not help feeling, throughout the tions in dispute between the two mations, he was urging the very strongest reasons in much to avoid war and urgest concur in dishonoring themselves by and after we have faithfully discharged the posed upon him, by Judge Hall in 1815,dayor of restoring this fund to the General by relations; provided they can all be adjust passing an act withdrawing this fund from debt both of the Revolution and the late war. At one o'clock the Senate went into an Ex-Government. Now, sir, is it not the most ed. It is my firm conviction that it is due

Some of the advocates of a high tariff

throughout the country desire that we should give away the lands in order to create the necessity for imposing higher duties on imtective tariff. Lam not in favor of raising more revenue from imports than is necessary to support the administration of the government, and gradually extinguish the existing debt. In raising this revenue, however, I would make, so far as my vote or my voice may have any influence, a discrimination—a moderate and just discrimination in favor of the great interests of the country -its agriculture, its manufactures, and its their present deplorable condition. commerce. I do not wish now to anticipate what I intend to say upon the tariff question, but thus much I shall declare, that in raising revenue. I would afford incidental encouragement and protection to those great the practice, and now pledges her general influence here, I would entreat those geninterests which will render us independent faith alone. The fact is that England never themen who look forward with pleasure to of foreign articles of indispensable necessity, both in peace and in war. To impose a tariff merely for the sake of protectionmake this the principal instead of the incident, might be destructive to the very interests sought to be protected. . I hope, ere long, to/have an opportunity of expressing my opinions at length upon this important

subject. At an early stage of the present session. I ventured to predict that the tariff question, if-left to itself, would settle itself before the close of it. I am now more firmly convindollars; whilst our current expenses will claring, "that it is the duty of the General or by Treasury notes, to supply, in-time of

It will be found that to raise sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the present pose revenue duties more than sufficient to tion. The manufacturers will thus have several of the States to ruin. Althoughmore protection than they require, even if Whig friends, to be the extreme of madness per annual should be restored to the Genebe on every principle of public policy.

But, sir, it has been urged that this doan every man in the country. When I occupied shall enteavor to prove, in the last place whilst there shall be a higher duty than this levied upon any irticle. My friends on this that it must thus be restored; because we must all admit that the necessities of the Treasury require an increase of duties considerably above twenty per cent. None of us shall probably ever live to see the day negative. They may, as they doubtless will, All of which were rejected. when the duty upon many articles will not necessarily exceed this rate. The land fund will then be restored to the General Government the moment we impose a higher duty than twenty per cent; and why should we not now anticipate the time of its restoration by a few weeks, for the purpose of using it wisely in obtaining a loan on favorable terms for the benefit of the Government?

present moment of distress, you can borrow the market for any price which it will bring!—nittee rive; the motion was lost—63,000 and the eleven millions at par proposed by this. This is the nature of the bill. There is but 62,500 were then rejected. present moment of distress, you can borrow description of the debt, but it is a specific appropriation of the proceeds arising from in the days of John Adams. Unlimited dir. In the Senate on Friday the resolution the public creditor on the splemn assurance we are asked to sell our credit at any price ecutive session.

dition, however, it does appear to me to be all doubtful, were it not for the extraordi- by possibility interfere with the negotiation. do not consider it necessary to answer this numerous. A combination of these capital-Senate with, as the ingenious and able state—therefore, not be touched. His mantles has may soon require it an iter of the most formidable nation on the earth. I ent deplorable condition? They omitted in self (I refer to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Mr. Evans.) have furnished me with every necessary fact. Alof the principal. I am myself the holder of This is the only made by which you can se a little State loan, (not of my own State,) cure yourselves against a combination of cap for which I paid the full par value; and al- italists and speculators, who will otherwise though I have the general faith of the State depreciate your credit to the lowest possipledged to me in the most solemn manner, ble point.
on the face of the certificates, yet I should I am willing to fix this maximum as high gladly accept half the amount in foll satis- as seven per cent., if you think proper, for faction, provided its Legislaturo would se- such a portion of the loan, redeemable with cure the payment of the principal and inter- in a short period, as may be necessary for est of this half, by imposing the necessary the immediate and pressing wants of taxes and pledging them for that specific Treasury, and we can then go abroad for purpose. This ought to have been done by the remainder. We learn from the last adall the States in the beginning; and it was vices that money is now plenty in England; the violation of this wise maxim of political and I have no doubt our six per cent, loan economy, that has caused some of the States | would command par there, if you will ren of this Union to contract debts which they der its repayment certain and inevitable in are unable to pay, and has sunk them into

ceeds of particular taxes to the public cre- loan, if the money cannot be procured at a fund for this purpose as that proposed by vernment when the rate of duties shall ex-It would be perfectly ridiculous, as well as not dishonor and disgrace the country. suicidal. She is pressed down by a moun- I feel our present disgrace as deeply as tain load of debt, and it is her untarnished any Senator on this floor. credit alone which enables her to sustain it. by high authority that we have a President The moment this begins to totter, her emced of the truth of the prediction than ever, ferent. We shall, I trust, borrow no more same noble vessel, which proudly bear the The advocates of the highest protection need money in time of peace, except that which stars and stripes at its mast head, and we not fear, but that a necessity will exist for shall be borrowed under the provisions of are all equally bound to take care that the a rate of revenue duty high enough even to the present bill. We can, therefore, ap- glorious age of our country shall not be dissatisfy them, and this without giving away propriate the land fund for its redemption, graced. We are all equally responsible for the land fund. Under the existing laws, without doing of injury to any human has the acter. These will be our surest resource, be only about thirteen millions and a half of interest on-our Treasury notes punctually, should wardecome inevitable. however disgraceful, as has been done for the first time in our history by the present in the manner which I have proposed and Administration, without-creating any distrust in regard to our eventual solvency. But when we desire, under such circumtances, to obtain new loans, whilst we refuse to adopt the amendment proposed, the capitalist will look on with some degree of suspicion, and will ask a higher premium to punctuality. He sees that you have provi led no means to pay the interest on your Treasury notes-that you are rushing on in a mad career of extravagance, expending twenty-six millions annually, without, hav ing provided a permanent revenue for the Administration, it will be necessary to im- present year of more than thirteen millions and a half, and that you are pursuing the satisfy any reasonable advocate of protect downward course which has already brought feel the fullest confidence that every debt the land fund estimated at three millions which we shall contract will be paid to the last farthing, yet capitalists are a wery and pose that they will lend you money upor as favorable terms upon the pledge of general faith merely, as if an ample fund vere appropriated by the bill creating the loan, which would render the punctual paymen of the interest, and the redemption of the principal absolutely certain. The truth is, you cannot obtain the money on favorable erms in any other manner.

have already been extended far beyond what Mr. Henderson and Mr. Morcheau addiess-I had anticipated. I am exceedingly anx- ed the House upon the merits of the Bill ions to vote for this bill. The measure must be an odious one, indeed, which can induce me to vote in the negative when the object of the whole on the Apportionment Bill .is to redeem the Government from its pre- Mr. Allen, of Mathe, in the Chair. Mr. sent disgraceful insolvency. I well know Mason proposed that the ratio of represen that the American people are willing to pay tation should be reduced from 68,000 to 62; their debts, cost what it may, Besides, they | 000, which was objected to. After the are anxious that reasonable approproations proposition of and rejection of many different should be made to place the country in a numbers, by general understanding, the state of defence. But if the Whigs will members then reported their monitors to the force it upon me to vote for or against the Clerk, sub silentio. Some time was conbill, with all its present odinus features; in sumed in this, and a large number of procommon with other Democratic Senators, I positions were submitted ranging from 40,shall take the responsibility of voting in the 000 to 140,000. pass it-by their own votes.

against its receiving my support. A six per jected, cent. loan, the payment of which may be The vo I believe in my soul, that even at the postponed for twenty years, is to be sold in 000 when Mr. Arnold moved that the Comone precedent on our records, we are told by the Senator from Maine, [Mr. Evans, ] had got down low enough, and he was ready which bears any resemblance to the present to rise, and hoped the Committee would cretion was given to him to burrow five mil- of Mr. Allen, submitted on the 18th inst.

the manner proposed by the Senator from Mississippi. But to render assurance doubly The Senator from Indiana has informed sure, I would even consent that the Secreus that England began with pleding the pro- tary should give 7 per cent. for the whole ditors, but that she has long since abandoned lower rate. If, therefore, my voice had any made such a pledge and appropriation of any the restoration of the land fund to this Gothe Senator from Mississippi; never. And coed twenty per cent, now to come forward she is now so much involved in debt, that to in advance of that time and relieve the counpledge specific funds in favor of any portion try from embarrassment. I ask them to apof her creditors, would be injustice to the propriate this fund in the manner proposed rest, and would prostrate her general credit; and obtain the foan on such terms as will

pire is at an end. Our condition is far dif- sident. But we are all embarked in the

Take back the land fund-pass this bill should we prove to be mistaken in the reresult, I for one will pledge myself to give any rate of interest which may be necessary redeem the faith of the mation. But shilst, by the terms of this bill, the loan is to be the wn into the market, to be sold for what it will bring, and the land fund be left mortifying as it may be to me. I shall take the responsibility of voting against it. The najority can and will carry it in its present orm; bet, under such encounstances, they. cannot and ought not to expect our support.

## Twenty-seventh Congress.

April 29, 1842. After the presentation and reception of etitions was gone through,

THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMÁTIC BILL, Was received from the House of Repreentatives by the Clerk. Also Messages of n Executive character from the President

y his Private Secretary, John Tyler, Jr. The Bill under consideration yesterday vening for the incorporation of the Washngton Janual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum, was passed by yeas and mays, 31 to 9.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of a Bill for the revival of A few words more, Mr. President, and I the commission for the settlement of clasus shall close these desultory remarks, which under the Dancing Rabbic Creek treaty.-Rutil an Executive Session

The House resorved fiself into committee

The Committee then rejected 95,000, 1 shall not follow the Schator from New 92000, 90,000, 87,000, 80,000, 78,865, 75, The Committee then rejected 95,000; York, [Mr. WRIGHT,] who has so ably and . 500 and 74,000 which would give the House clearly presented in detail the objections to 200 members; -72,000 and 71,000 were this bill. I must be permitted; however, to rejected;—70,680 was voted upon by tellers advect to one of them, which, if not remo- and rejected; but 57 voting in the afficing advect to one of them, which, if not removed by an amendment, will be conclusive tive; 66,900, 66,000 and 65,500 were re-

The vote was about to be taken upon 63,

Mr. Arnold and Mr. Clifford thought we

tions of money upon such terms and condi- calling upon the President of the United security doubtful, except a deliberate violated the Government had been in existing the public faith in the face of the ence but nine years, and it was encumbered Committee on the Judiciary, reported ad-

## Borough Account.

经分分分 医性囊肿

The Account of Thomas Trimble, Treasurer of the Borough of Unrisic, exhibiting the amount of his Receipts and Disburgements, from the 10th day of April, 1841, the time of his ap-

DR... To amount of Tax authorized to be collected for 1841, To cash in hand of Thomas Trimble, \$1286 623 lato Treasurer, "Cash from Butchers and others for 256 721 stall rents. 48 584 Cush for licenses to exhibit, "Do. fines for violating Borough Or-6 00 Oyster and Eating Houses, 41 50 " Cash for Pamphlets sold by High Constable. 20 00 " Cash, water money from pumps in public square,
"Cash from John Peters, Collector of Borough Tax for 1839. 58 00 " Do. from John Peters, do. do. for 1840, "Cash borrowed from Carlisle Bank, " Cash from John Hays in full of judgment against the estate of A. Ram-sey, dec'd, late Treasurer, "Cash from John Moore, Bail of John. 116 47 Righter, dec'd., late Collector of Borough Tax, in part of judgment.

Cash from M. Dipple, proceeds of hay-scales, light butter, &c.

Cash from Charles Fleager and Geo. Heckman, bail of John Peters, Collector for 1839,

35 71 \$2731 163 By cash paid Geo. W. Crabb for print-\$51 00 Cash paid John Liwin for copy of assessment list, occ. 8 00 Do. do. Bernard Hendel, for winding clock, "Wesley Miles, on contract for 10 00 Inhn Harris, for repairs at pump-Andrew Hare, for pruning trees in 1 50

public square, , Charles Fleager, for sundries, re-43 9 00 pairs, bell wheel, &c. Dr. John J. Myers, bill for oil and small notes redeemed, Potter and Adair, Eggrs., for publishing borough laws and costs, &c. John Gillen, on contract of Wes-370 00 ley Miles, for West street, Adam Maury, of contract for Pitt, 292 00 street, D. Bowers, Street Commissioner,

Jacob Sener, Treasurer of Cum-herland Fire Company, Geo. Keller, Treasurer of Union 34 00 Fire Company,
George Sanderson, printing tills, 37 50 -William Miller, repairs done to pumps in public squares, Carlisle Bank, Interest on notes, Joines 1 unber for opening Court House for election. John R. Porner, hill for repairs at engine house

John Harper, Esq., bill for grading West and Pitt streets, Michael Dipple, his salary as clerk of the market, and for cleaning snow from market house,

John Walker, High Constable,
salary, and sundry hills, 60 00 Exonerations allowed A. Woods, 44,30 A. Woods, commission allowed for 69 33

Collecting, &c.
Thomas Trimble, Clerk, salary, and making duplicates, Commission allowed Treasurer, Daniel Bowers, street commissioner, his salary, Balance due by A. Woods, Col-48 64 By cash paid F. Watte, for money

60 00 advanced by him, 52614 97 By balance in the hands of Thomas Trimble, Esq. Treasurer, of which \$49.00 is uncurrent money, 116, 195

A General Exhibit of the financial condition of the Borough of Carlisle, showing the amount of small notes outstanding, and unto deemed; and debts due by and to the Borough. April 8th, 1842.

\$2731 164

8772 83

459 47

To balance of small notes outstand and nuredeemed, as per statement last Council, \$796 82 To amount redeemed by Council and 64 32 burned, Balance outstanding \$732 30 To debt due the Carlisle Bank, 500 60 \$1232 30 Y CR. By deposite in Saving Fund, per Dr. J. \$59 38 J. Myers. By amount of small notes redeemed by Saving Fund per Dr. J. J. Myers, This belance paid to Drad, J. Myers per order,

5 14 By balance due from John Moore, bail of John Reighter, dec'd, By balance due from John Peters, Col-lector for 1840, now in suit on the bond of Peters and Harper,
By balance outstanding on sale of old. 433 41 5 773 market house, Due from lames Hoffer, 'stall rent. 18 00 45 00 13 50 John Noble & Co. John Wynkoop, Henry Gould, 10 121 Cart & Crouse, Balance due by A. Woods, collector of tax, Salance due by Michael Dipple, 147 79. 38 63

\$1232 80 Examined by Committee of Accounts and approved by Council, April 1st, 1842.

JOHN H. WEAVER,

CHARLES FLEAGER,

By balance due by Borough,

Committee of Accounts. April 19, 1842.

Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY. CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

Mr. May Bowers, wife of Henry Bowers, was fo a length of time afflicted with a "Pulmonary Complaint," which defied the united skill of several eminent physicians. She heaving of the "Expectorin Remedy," was induced to give it a triol. Her symptoms where those of Philisic Pulmonalis, or Pulmonary Consumption. viz : a dry backing cough pain in the breast and side, impaired sppetite and greathirst, hectic fever and night sweats, with much debil by and weakness. She is happy in saying: that after using three bottles of the "Expectorant Remedy," at began to have hopes of a speedy recovery; her streng gradually increased until she had used three bottle more, when she felt entirely restored, it now bein eight mothes since, and no symptoms of the complain appearing.

appearing: Price 18 per bottle.

Sperm Oil. A very appealor, article of Sperm Oil may had by calling it. Successon and Disple's Dr and Chemichi sure: