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PUBLISHED BY
THEODORE H. CREMER,

TERMS.

The "JOURNAL" will be published every Wednesday morning, at \$2 00 a year, if paid in advance, and if not paid within six months, \$2 50. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, nor any paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for \$1 00, and for every subsequent insertion 25 cents. If no definite orders are given as to the time an advertisement is to be continued, it will be kept in till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

BANK NOTE LIST.

Rates of Discount in Philadelphia.

Banks in Philadelphia.		
Bank of North America	par	par
Bank of the Northern Liberties	par	par
Bank of Penn Township	par	par
Commercial Bank of Penn'a.	par	par
Farmers' & Mechanics' bank	par	par
Kensington bank	par	par
Schuylkill bank	par	par
Mechanics' bank	par	par
Philadelphia bank	par	par
Southwark bank	par	par
Western bank	par	par
Moyamensing bank	par	par
Manufacturers' and Mechanics' bank	par	par
Bank of Pennsylvania	par	par
Girard bank	10	10
Bank of the United States	22	22

Country Banks.

Bank of Chester co.	Westchester	par	par
Bank of Delaware co.	Chester	par	par
Bank of German tw'n	Germantown	par	par
Bank of Montg'ry co.	Norristown	par	par
Doylston bank	Doylston	par	par
Easton bank	Easton	par	par
Farmers' bk of Bucks co.	Bristol	par	par
Bank of Northumberland	Northumberland	par	par
Honesdale bank	Honesdale	1 1/2	1 1/2
Farmers' bk of Lanc.	Lancaster	1 1/2	1 1/2
Lancaster bank	Lancaster	1 1/2	1 1/2
Lancaster county bank	Lancaster	1 1/2	1 1/2
Bank of Pittsburg	Pittsburg	1 1/2	1 1/2
Merchants' & Manuf. bk.	Pittsburg	1 1/2	1 1/2
Exchange bank	Pittsburg	1 1/2	1 1/2
Do. do. branch of	Holidaysburg	1 1/2	1 1/2
Col'a bk & bridge co.	Columbia	1 1/2	1 1/2
Franklin bank	Washington	1 1/2	1 1/2
Monongahela bk of B.	Brownsville	1 1/2	1 1/2
Farmers' bk of Reading	Reading	1 1/2	1 1/2
Lebanon bank	Lebanon	1 1/2	1 1/2
Bank of Middletown	Middletown	1 1/2	1 1/2
Carlisle bank	Carlisle	1 1/2	1 1/2
Erie bank	Erie	1 1/2	1 1/2
Bank of Chambersburg	Chambersburg	1 1/2	1 1/2
Bank of Gettysburg	Gettysburg	1 1/2	1 1/2
York bank	York	1 1/2	1 1/2
Harrisburg bank	Harrisburg	1 1/2	1 1/2
Miners' bk of Pottsville	Pottsville	1 1/2	1 1/2
Bank of Susquehanna co.	Montrose	35	35
Farmers' & Drovers' bk	Waynesborough	3	3
Bank of Lewistown	Lewistown	2	2
Northampton bank	Wilkesbarre	2	2
Becks county bank	Reading	no sale	no sale
West Branch bank	Williamsport	10	10
Towanda bank	Towanda	90	90

Rates of Relief Notes.

Northern Liberties, Delaware County, Farmers' Bank of Bucks, Germantown	par
All others	1 a 1/2

Commissioners' Sale of UNSEATED LANDS.

WHEREAS by the 7th section of the act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act to amend an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes," passed the 13th day of March, A. D. 1815, the Commissioners of the respective counties within this Commonwealth are directed to make public sale of all lands bought by them at Treasury sales, which shall remain unredempted by the respective owners thereof at the expiration of five years from the date of such Treasury sale; and by a further supplement thereto, passed 29th March, 1824, such land is directed to be sold for the best price that can be obtained for the same, and that the Commissioners shall have full power, to make and execute a deed or deeds of conveyance to the purchaser or purchasers in fee simple, and such deeds are declared to be good and valid for such title as the Commissioners had a right to convey. Therefore we the undersigned Commissioners of Huntingdon county, hereby give notice, that in pursuance of the aforesaid acts of assembly we shall commence the public sales of the following tracts of unseated land at the Court House in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Monday the 15th day of January next, and continue such sale by adjournment until all the lands being named are sold.

Acr. Per.	Warrantee names	Township.
200	Sarah Dilworth,	Warriorsmark
433 153	Robert Moore,	do.
150	Henry Orwick,	Shirley.
100	Richard Clark,	Union.
400	Joseph Brown,	do.
100	John Keeble,	do.
100	William Baker,	do.
100	William Steel,	Barree.
100	Samuel Henry,	"
402 124	Don'l Rogers or Roger,	Antes.
840	John Canan,	Woodberry.

The first three of the above tracts were purchased by the Commissioners at the Treasurer's Sale of June 1838. The four tracts situate in (old) Union township, were purchased in 1816, and the four last mentioned tracts in 1820.

ALEXANDER KNOX,
JOHN F. MILLER,
MORDECAI CHILCOTE,
Commissioners' Office,
Huntingdon, Dec. 13, 1843.

A. K. CORNYN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in Main Street, two doors East of Mrs. McConnell's Temperance House.

To Farmers and Capitalists.

The tract of land near Brewster's Tannery, in Shirley township, called the "Roberts Farm," containing two hundred and eighty acres more or less, seventy or eighty of which are cleared with a house, a barn, a Grist Mill with two run of Stones, and a saw mill thereon, about three miles from the town of Shirleyburg, is offered for sale. Farmers who wish to purchase a farm for themselves or their sons are invited to examine the "Roberts Farm." If not sold at private sale, this farm will be offered at public outcry at the court house, in Huntingdon, on Thursday the 27th day of January, 1844.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Huntingdon.
ISAAC FISHER, Attorney and agent of Martha Pennock, the owner.
Dec. 20, 1843.

ROCKDALE FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties, that he still continues to carry on business at the Rockdale Foundry, on Clover Creek, two miles from Williamsburg, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, of the best materials and workmanship, and with promptness and despatch.

He will keep constantly on hand stoves of every description, such as

Cooking, Ten Plate,
Parlor, Coal, Rotary, Cooking and Wood Stoves.

Livingston Ploughs.

Anvils, Hammers, Hollow Ware and every kind of castings necessary for forges, mills or machinery of any description; wagon boxes of all descriptions, etc., which can be had on as good terms as they can be had at any other foundry in the county or state. Remember the Rockdale Foundry.
WILLIAM KENNEDY.
Jan. 11th 1843.

ESTATE OF JEREMIAH GREENALL, Late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same are requested to make them known without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to
JOHN R. HUNTER, Adm'r.
Nov. 15, 1843.—6t. Cromwell tp.

Estate of Margaret Clayton, Late of West township Huntingdon county, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary upon the will of said dec'd have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to
JOHN WATT,
GEORGE WILSON, } Exr's
Nov. 29, 1843.

Snyder's Vegetable Concrete.

I do certify that my wife was afflicted for some time with a very severe cough, with a pain in the breast, and after many other remedies had failed I was induced to procure a bottle of J. Snyder's Vegetable Concrete, and she was perfectly restored by the use of part of a bottle full.
HUGH KELLEY,
For sale by Jacob Snyder, Holidaysburg.
Jan. 18, 1843.

Estate of SAMUEL VELEY, Late of Snyder township, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay, to
DAVID BEYER, Adm'r.
West tp
Oct. 25, 1843.—6t

Estate of Robert M'Nit, late of Tyrone tp. Huntingdon co. deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same are requested to make them known without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment, to
JOSEPH MORROW, Adm'r.
Dec. 6, 1843.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, to save cost will make immediate payment. All the accounts are now in the hands of a proper officer for collection—it is useless to wait any longer. He is determined to have money if it is to be had; he has a desire to pay his creditors, and therefore urges payment of those who owe him.
JACOB HOFFMAN.
Huntingdon Nov. 15, 1843.

N. B. The subscriber still continues the practice of Physic, as usual, at his old office, a few doors west of the Jail, Millin street, Huntingdon. J. H.

T. H. CREMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Job Printing.
NEATLY EXECUTED
AT THIS OFFICE.

\$15 REWARD.

Was stolen from the stable of the subscriber living on the Ridges, on the night of the 5th of December, a **Dark Brown Mare**, with a star on her forehead, and her left hind foot white. The above reward will be given to any person who will take up the said mare and return her to me.
WM. SANKEY.
Dec. 27, 1843.

For Sale or Rent.

The undersigned will either sell or lease on favorable terms, that tract of land situate in West township, Huntingdon county, near the mouth of Murrays Run, adjoining lands of John Stewart, Nathan Gorsuch and others containing about

250 ACRES,

of which about 50 are cleared, with a small hewed log house and barn thereon, the same being about two miles distant from the Warm Springs. Any person wishing to purchase or rent the farm, can call upon Ball & Orinison, in Huntingdon, who will attend to selling or leasing the same. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.
ABRAHAM CARTER.
Dec. 27, 1843.

To Let.

The Washington Hotel, in the borough of Bellefonte, now in the tenure of George Armstrong, will be let for a term of years, from the first day of April next. It is the old stand kept by the late Evan Miles, in his life time, for upwards of twenty-five years, and is one of the best in the interior of Pennsylvania. Apply to the subscriber in Bellefonte, Centre county.
REBECCA MILES.
Dec. 27, 1843.

Huntingdon Academy.

PROPOSALS will be received for building an Academy in connection with a dwelling house, in the borough of Huntingdon, up to the 19th day of January next. A plan of the building and specifications may be seen on application to the undersigned. The proposals must state the sum required including the use of the materials on the premises known as "the old brick church," and also the amount exclusive.
W. ORBISON, Sec. of the Board.
Dec. 20, 1843.

ISAAC FISHER ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS removed to Huntingdon, with the intention of making it the place of his future residence, and will attend to such legal business as may be entrusted to him.
Dec. 20, 1843.

TO THE Manufacturers of Iron.

THE Furnace and Forge with lands and ore beds appertaining, in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, called the "Chester Iron Works," are offered for rent on a lease for a term of years. The rent will be received in either money or iron, as the tenant may prefer.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Huntingdon.
ISAAC FISHER, Attorney and agent for Martha Pennock, the owner.
Dec. 20, 1843.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale on Saturday the 13th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises
A LOT OF GROUND, in the town of Smithfield (being No. 4 in the plan of said town) on which is erected a **Two story log Dwelling House & Stable.** Also, a lot of ground adjoining the same, containing

12 Acres,

more or less. The property is well situated on the south side of the Juniata river, and is bounded by lands of John M'Canan and Robert Moore's heirs. Sale to be made in pursuance of the last will and testament of Levi Westbrook, dec'd.
Terms made known on the day of sale by
JOHN KER, Ex'r.
Dec. 20, 1843.

Notice.

Thomas M'Namara and Samuel Royer, jointly trading under the firm of M'Namara & Royer, at Portage Iron Works, and George W. M'Bride, Samuel Royer and Thomas M'Namara, lately trading under the firm of M'Bride, Royer & Co., at said Works, having by deed of assignment bearing date the 10th day of May, 1842, recorded in the same month in the Recorder's office in and for Huntingdon county in record book C No. 2, pages 492 &c., assigned and transferred to the undersigned all debts and claims due and owing to the said late firms, at or on account of said Portage Iron Works in trust for payment of creditors of said late firms; all persons are hereby required to make immediate settlement with and payment to the undersigned, of any and all debts and claims due and owing to either of the said late firms at said works; and all persons are hereby notified and warned not to pay any debts or claims due and owing to either of the said late firms at said Works, to any person or persons whatever, but to the undersigned or one of them or their duly authorized attorney.

EDWARD BELL,
JOSEPH HIGGINS.
Portage Iron Works, Dec 20, 1843.

BLANK DEEDS, of an improved form, for sale at this office.

Also BLANK PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION.

POETRY.

Early Wood and Won.

BY MRS. ABY.

"Early wood and early won,
Was never repented under the sun."
[German Proverb.]

O! sigh not for the fair young bride,
Gone in her evening shroud,
Far from her kindred, loved and tried,
To glad another home;
Already are the gay brief days
Of girlish triumph o'er,
And tranquil happiness repays
The early wood and won.

Fear shall invade her peace no more,
Nor sorrow wound the breast,
Her passing rivalries are o'er,
Her passing doubts at rest;
The glittering haunts of worldly state
Love whispers her to shun,
Since scenes of purer bliss await
The early wood and won.

He's a young and guileless heart,
Confiding, fond, and warm,
Unscathed by the world's vain mart,
Unscathed by passions storm:
In "hope deferred" she hath not pined,
Till Hope's sweet course was run:
No chains of sad remembrance bind
The early wood and won.

Her smiles and songs have ceased to grace
The halls of festive mirth,
But woman's safest resting place
Is by a true one's hearth;
Her hours of duty, joy and love
In brightness have begun;
Peace be her portion from above,
The early wood and won.

Be Quiet, Do! I'll call my Mother.

As I was sitting in a wood,
Under an oak tree's leafy cover,
Musing in pleasant solitude,
Who should come by but John, my lover!
He pressed my hand and kissed my cheek;
Then, warmer growing, kissed the other,
While I exclaimed and strove to shriek,
"Be quiet, do! I'll call my mother!"

He saw my anger was sincere,
And lovingly began to chide me,
Then wiping from my cheek the tear,
He sat him on the grass beside me.
He feign'd such pretty, amorous woe,
Breathed such sweet vows one after another,
I could but smile, while whispering low,
"Be quiet, do! I'll call my mother!"

He talk'd so long, and talk'd so well,
And swore he meant not to deceive me;
I felt more grief than I can tell,
When with a sigh, he rose to leave me;
"Oh! John," said I, "and must thou go?"
I love thee better than all other;
There is no need to hurry so,
"I never meant to call my mother."

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

To the Democracy of Penn'a.

In a letter dated Washington, Dec. 14th 1843, to the Democrats of Pennsylvania, the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN declines the nomination for the Presidency. Reason—He could not get it. There are rumors that it was the result of "bargain and sale" between him and Van Buren, the former having made over the democracy of Pennsylvania to the latter until 1848, when it is to revert to the donor again, together with all the democracy of the Union, or an much of it as is at the disposal of Mr. Van Buren. This presents a nice legal question, in this shape: Governor Porter "sold" the democracy of Pennsylvania to John Tyler in 1843, and subsequently Mr. Buchanan "transferred" it to Mr. Van Buren: Can Mr. Van Buren take any thing under this transfer? Opinion—He can take nothing but a defeat.

The Illinois Whig State Convention has declared in favor of Henry Clay and John Davis, as candidates for President and Vice President of the U. S. and nominated an electoral ticket. Commencing early.

Loudon County, Virginia, the ladies presented a banner to the Whig young men with this brief inscription, "1,000 majority, you can and you must!"

The N. Y. Tribune closes its review of the President's Message thus pithily:—"Well, we have now but one more Annual Message to read before Henry Clay's—that's a comfort!"

Professor Mason is laying leaden pipes, in which are placed electric wires, between Baltimore and Washington city, for the purpose of conveying news from one place to another by Telegraph.—Congress last session appropriated \$30,000 for this purpose.

A man was killed on the Eastern Railroad, near Kennedunk, Me., by the train of cars on the 29th ult. He was endeavoring to get his team across the track, but before he could clear it the train came upon him killing him instantly.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The following editorial paragraph, from the Madisonian of Wednesday, possesses some interest in the existing condition of affairs:

"We warn the Commercial not to be too hasty, in setting down Texas Annexation as a 'humbug,' 'Humbog' or not—Texas will be Annexed to the United States—and so will Oregon."

Korn's own Account of the Murder of his Wife, near Baltimore.

On the 22d of March, 1843, about two weeks after her unsuccessful attempt to leave me, we sat down to supper in our common eating room, the room in which my store was, shortly after dark, and, as I suppose, about seven o'clock. We quarrelled upon the old subject, her infidelity;—she denying my accusations. We were both of us very angry, and in that spirit rose from the table, and set down beside each other at the fire; I believe that she was false, and renewed the charge, at the same time naming the person with whom I thought she had been unfaithful to me. She again denied it and called me a liar, or said I told a lie. Our wood had been brought in for the night and laid in a pile on the hearth, and as she uttered these words I instantly seized a stick of the wood and struck her two blows in rapid succession on the head, beneath which she fell to the floor, her head falling near the fire, so that her hair began to burn. I pulled her away from the fire. At this time she struggled or tumbled, as if in the agony of death. I watched her a moment; I did not observe her when she was dying to see if she looked at me or looked about at all, nor did I hear her speak; there was only a shuddering and a groan as she fell, and she died in a few moments. My passion at the time I struck her was very great, but I had been very fond of her and did not mean to kill her. After about two hours I began to feel my actual situation. There was the dead body lying precisely as it was when the breath left it. After a little time I took it up and dragged it along the store into the passage, then along the passage to the back part where the stairs go down into the cellar; it was very heavy, and I had difficulty in getting it along. I dragged it in the same way down those steps, and can account in no other way for the large bruise on the back described by the witnesses on the trial. The bruises on the hands I cannot account for, as I struck her only two blows, and they were both on the head. I got the body down upon the ground in the cellar and then left it there. On returning to the room I found that the body had bled, and the floor was stained with blood. I examined the cellar steps and found that they were also stained. I then scrubbed the floor and then the steps and got all perfectly clean, and this being done I lay down on the bed, but I could not sleep that night. I remained in bed, however, till daybreak, when I went up the road to Storeh's house; I told him that my wife had gone off again, and asked him to come down to my house; he did so in about an hour, and soon afterwards Mrs. Giltinger came in, and began to talk about Melinda going off, and its being a bad night; I never thought about the night; nor did I choose it on that account, as was said on the trial, for I did not intend the killing.

The body remained in the cellar all that day, and for two or three days more; it was about the fourth day after I had killed her that I made up my mind that I could only get rid of her by carrying her away in pieces. At a late hour that night I went into the cellar to cut up the body; I began by trying to take off her head, but I found that I could not succeed with the knife in getting through the bone; I accordingly got the axe end with this and the knife severed the head from the body. I then carried the head up stairs into the room where my store was kept, and where I killed her. Here was a fire, and I put the head into it; and sat down to watch it till it was all consumed. I then, for fear of discovery, carefully examined the ashes and found the teeth which would not burn. These I gathered up and early next morning went into the woods by my house, and scattered them all about.

The next night, when late and every body likely to be a bed, I went into the cellar to cut up the rest of the body. I first cut off the arms at the shoulder joint, which I did without much difficulty using the knife alone; I then proceeded to take off the legs, and separate them from the body at the hip joint, all the time using only the large knife, the same that was produced in Court, though not identified. Having the whole thus ready and easy for removal, I washed and thoroughly cleaned the knife and the axe, both of which I afterwards used as formerly.—I took the legs and arms and put them away first, and in a good place of concealment under the bake oven at the back of the house, where I put them completely out of the way. A night or two afterwards, at a late hour I went into the cellar for the body, to bury it: it was very heavy and I had a good deal of trouble to get it up; I succeeded at last and then put it into an old coffee bag, and carried it towards my peach orchard; but it was so heavy that I had to stop and rest several times; at last I got it buried to the gully, and dug a hole in which I buried it; and I intended to leave it there forever; but something afterwards happened which made it necessary for me to alter my plans.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is a very long but at the same time a very able, and what is better a frank and manly document. Mr. Spencer devotes a column to straightening out the accounts of former years, which had been tangled up by State Deposites, Loans, Treasury Notes, &c. and by the change of the commencement of the Fiscal year from 1st January to 1st July, after which he launches boldly upon our troubled sea of Finance, truthfully stating and fearlessly suggesting.

Of the Public Debt.

During the four years of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, the average Annual Expenditures of the Government for all purposes but Public Debt were over Twenty-eight Millions of Dollars, which aggregated was swelled to Thirty-one Millions by his Secretary's absurd fancy of denying that the Treasury Notes constituted a Debt, and so making their payment swell by so much the Expenditures. During the succeeding three years, the average Expenditure has been a little under Twenty-four and a Half Millions.—During the former period the Annual Revenue, averaged Twenty-one Millions; during the latter Eighteen Millions and a Quarter. Of course the Government has been running behind hand ever since Mr. Van Buren's elevation to the Presidency. During Mr. Van Buren's term the constant deficit was supplied by eating up the balance of some Eight Millions (beyond the amount Distributed or Deposited with the States) left by Gen. Jackson in the Treasury; then by devouring in like manner the Eight Millions and over received from the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania for the Government's Seven Millions of Stock in the U. S. Bank; then by Eight Millions and a Half received from debt due and other funds existing before Mr. Van Buren's accession, and by the issue of Treasury Notes.—When Mr. Van Buren retired, all available resources had been eaten up, and a public debt of some \$4,000,000 created by the issue of outstanding Treasury Notes. Since that time, this Debt has been swelled by the average annual deficit of some Six Millions and a Quarter, with the accruing interest, until it now amounts to some Twenty-five Millions of Dollars. (Mr. Spencer does not state the precise sum, nor devote a chapter to the growth and present state of this Debt, as he ought clearly to have done.) The practical question presented, however, is this—Ought we in a time of profound peace and of general though moderate prosperity allow this Debt to go on increasing? We say emphatically No! Let us commence its re-payment forthwith.

2. Of Revenue.—The receipts of the Fiscal year 1842 fell a little short of Twenty Millions; the Expenditures, including Interest on the Public Debt, were over Twenty-five Millions—a clear deficit of Five Millions. For the current year, the income of the first quarter, (ending September 30th last) was Six Millions and a Half—over Six Millions from Customs alone. For the remaining three quarters of a year, the Receipts are estimated to be a little less than Thirteen Millions—only eleven Millions and a quarter from Customs. [We think this must be too low—that the Receipts of the three quarters ending next July cannot fall below double those of the one quarter ending with last September.] The total Expenditures of the current year are estimated at about Twenty-five Millions and a Half, showing a deficit of nearly Six Millions, (which we believe will be reduced by excess of Receipts from Customs over the Secretary's estimate to between Four or Five Millions—still a very heavy sum.) For the year commencing July 1st 1844, the Secretary estimates the Receipts from Customs at Twenty Millions, from Lands at Two Millions and a Quarter, and other sources at Fifty Thousand Dollars—total Twenty-two Millions Three Hundred Thousand Dollars; against which the Expenditures will be over Twenty-five Millions and three Quarters, beside One Million for Interest on the Public Debt, making a total of almost twenty-seven millions, showing a deficit of over Four Millions and a Half.

Here is rather a dreary prospect—let it be met manfully. Retrenchment is the first resource and we trust it will be pushed to the utmost. We have larger faith in it than the Secretary has, though he makes some good judicious suggestions. I believe the expenditures might be reduced three millions without detriment to the public service; but this must begin by a deduction of at least twenty-five per cent from the pay and mileage of Congress; and what Congress will make this? The retrenchment specifically proposed by the Secretary would not save one million per annum, if so much.

The next resource is an augmentation of duties, or an imposition of duties on articles now admitted free. Mr. Spencer meets this issue fairly. The idea of a resort to direct taxation is preposterous—no party or considerable body will seriously propose it. A little immediate cash might be realized from a reduction of the price of the public lands, but this would diminish the future revenue of the Government far more than it would increase the present—so that it would not work substantial relief to the Treasury, but the contrary. There is just one practicable mode left, that is to impose Duties on Tea and Coffee, as was provided in the Tariff bill vetoed by John Tyler. By very moderate specific duties on these articles, Duties for Revenue strictly, and which could have no other purpose—an increase of Four Millions per annum might be realized, which with the general and steady increase of Revenue consequent on the growing prosperity of the Country, and a reasonable Retrenchment of Expenditures, would at once swell the Revenue above the Expenditures and speedily wipe off the existing Debt. Such is the true and obvious course. How will it be considered by those who raised the clamor against taxing Tea and Coffee in 1842?

Annual Expenditures of the Government for all purposes but Public Debt were over Twenty-eight Millions of Dollars, which aggregated was swelled to Thirty-one Millions by his Secretary's absurd fancy of denying that the Treasury Notes constituted a Debt, and so making their payment swell by so much the Expenditures. During the succeeding three years, the average Expenditure has been a little under Twenty-four and a Half Millions.—During the former period the Annual Revenue, averaged Twenty-one Millions; during the latter Eighteen Millions and a Quarter. Of course the Government has been running behind hand ever since Mr. Van Buren's elevation to the Presidency. During Mr. Van Buren's term the constant deficit was supplied by eating up the balance of some Eight Millions (beyond the amount Distributed or Deposited with the States) left by Gen. Jackson in the Treasury; then by devouring in like manner the Eight Millions and over received from the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania for the Government's Seven Millions of Stock in the U. S. Bank; then by Eight Millions and a Half received from debt due and other funds existing before Mr. Van Buren's accession, and by the issue of Treasury Notes.—When Mr. Van Buren retired, all available resources had been eaten up, and a public debt of some \$4,000,000 created by the issue of outstanding Treasury Notes. Since that time, this Debt has been sw