The Watchman.

BELLEFONTE, THURSDAY, JULY 18.

"Here shall the press the people's rights maintain,
Unawed by party or unbribed by gain;
Pledged but to truth to liberty and law,
No favor sways us and no fear shall awe."

C. T. ALEXANDER, P. G. MEEK, } Editors and Publishers.

The Restoration of Peace.

There are many men in this world whose minds have been put up upon such a limited scale that they are incapable of taking in and comprehending more than one side of any question. This class of men see but the one side and which is always the bent of their inclination, regardless whether there be truth and argument to support it or not. Upon the happening of an event in the rising of a political question, a single idea enters their minds, which fills it up and closes forever the door of their understanding upon that question, and they cannot be convinced of any other, until (as the trite old German remarked) their conwincion conwinces them, and with them he who advances an opinion that conflicts with their's is, as the case may be, either a fool or, if it be as to the policy of the government on the war question, "a traitor." This is the class of men who favor a strong coercive policy on the part of the government, and who denounce, as traitors, all those better thinking men who dare whisper or even think of the word compromise. The people of the Free States have up for solution a mighty question, which involves the very existence of republican government, and the question is, how shall we preserve it? The "one idea" class of our people favor the coercion of the "rebel" States, and think it preposterous and treasonable for any person to think differently. They have their own one idea about it and never stop to think, and, what is worse, will not allow any body else to think whether they are right or not. Is coercion possible? is an idea that never enters their lop sided craniums. What will coercion cost? is another dea they cannot comprehend. Will coercion not entail upon us more evils than those we expect to remedy by it, is another thought beyond their reach. But, "we will whip them; yes, we will exterminate them: we have the power, and we will do it; we can make a morning job of it, if we are a mind to it can be done so easily." When even we hear a man talk in this way, we pity him from our very hearts, although we dare not attempt to show the poor fellow his error, knowing that, should we attempt it, our important selves would be the subject of discussion at the next meeting of the "one idea" club, and a decree would go forth from the venerable Tycoon, who presides over the deliberations of that august assembly, that the WATCHMAN office must be demolished. Can it be done before breakfast? as was confidently asserted by Republican orators in this county, prior to the last fall election. The people have began to see that it will be a fall day's work. Can it be done at all? We believe it can, after many years of blood and carnage that will mortgage the very bones of labor to pay the debt it will incur. We do not like the "one idea" men to underrate the magnitude of the undertaking. We know the men we have to whip too well to suppose that they are cowards, and that one, or even a hundred defeats will subdue them. We look the facts fair in the face, on both sides, and count the chances, and having done so, have come to the conclusion that, in the end, if we wish to perpetuate the Union it must be done by concession and compromise. Because we not belive that the "rebels" will ever be subjected (although whiped) as long as there is a man left among them to fire a musket. After many years, they may be subdued, like rebellious Ireland was by domineering Britain, and as in that case, so in this, it will require a standing army to keep them obedient. Subdued, yet ready to rush to arms on every occasion that offers the slightest hope of success. Yes, but, say some, we will keep such a standing army as will crush in a moment the first rising of future rebellion. Suppose we do, what kind of a government will we have, as far as those States are concerned, which we thus hold in subjection? Will it not have lost all its former glory? We boast now that we have a government in which every man is a sovereign, that we have attained the highest perfection in human government and successfully proven that the people are capable of self-government, yet must we now admit that it has all been a delusion, and so retrograde in civilization as to go back to first-principles, and hold our government together by military power? Are we not fighting to maintain our government just as it is? Was not the patriotic response made to the President's first call for troops made to prevent a dismemberment of the Union and a consequent change of government—Then, let us reason together, fellow-citizens, and if we find that crercion will not re-cement the dismembered parts of our Union, and preserve it just as it is, let us try some ther way.

We have looked forward to the present Congress with the expectation that something would yet be done to effect a compromise, but vain our hope. All peace propositions have been sneeringly laid on the table, and the movers stigmatized as traitors. Yet, notwithstanding this we have not lost our faith in the intelligence of the American people, who will some day make peace, for, rest assured that a compromise or settlement—call it what you will—must be made some time, or else good bye, republican government! good bye, precious boon of liberty! for which our fathers suffered martyrdom.—Good bye, even the precious rights to maintain which our brothers and sons, now upon the smoking battle-field, render up their all to the God who gave it. We have almost despaired of effecting a peace now, as the party in power spurn all propositions to that effect. Yet, let us still keep it in view, and if the column must move forward, let them go with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other. We are ready for a peace now, we long for peace, we pray for peace, but the northern people—the southern people, it appears, are not ready for it.

They have not yet seen the consequences of this awful affair; the tax gatherer has not yet gone his rounds; there has not been sufficient blood spilt yet to make the people feel the necessity of peace, and until the people of both sections feel and see the devastation this war will make no peace probably can be had, let it go thenbut a little while yet, the day is not far distant when the people of both sections will make peace regardless of the wishes of their rulers.

"Gen. Scott's Tactics."

We publish on our outside, an article which we copy from the *Central Press* of this place, which, of itself, explains many facts that heretofore have been wrapt in mystery. It tells us that it never was the intention of Gen. Scott or President Lincoln to reinforce Fort Sumter, and that the fleet that was sent down to Charleston harbor, was intended only as a ruse, to induce them to make an attack on Fort Sumter. The attack was made, and the object gained, viz: "to turn the *public opinion in the North* in favor of coercive measures." This, also, explains the Harvey treason. Why he telegraphed the authorities at Charleston, of the intention of the Government to reinforce Fort Sumter, is now readily understood. He was directed by the authorities to do just what he did, and his dispatch, like the fleet above mentioned, had its purpose, viz: to induce them to make an attack upon Fort Sumter, in order to turn public opinion in favor of coercive measures. The truth of the *Press'* argument upon this point, we believe to be correct, for in no other way can we account for this man Harvey still continuing to hold his office under this Administration, which appears to have such a holy for "traitors." He telegraphed to the enemy the intention of the Government, thus giving them aid and comfort, which is treason, unless we explain it upon the hypothesis assumed in this article in the *Press*, and draw therefrom the conclusion that he was directed to do just what he did, for the purpose of "*inducing them to attack Fort Sumte, in order to turn public opinion in the North in favor of coercive measures.*" But President Lincoln, in his Inaugural, declared "that there should be no bloodshed, unless it be forced upon the national authority," and in the concluding clause of that instrument, he declared "In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you; you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors." Did he mean what he said here, or is the *Central Press* right in its disquisition on the policy of the Government. We do not wish to condemn any act of the Administration for light and trifling causes, yet we must confess that from the light the *Press* throws upon this subject, we are inclined to the opinion that the President, in order to make his words good, shaped his course so as to compel them to make the attack, and thus inaugurate the civil war, which he, in the same breath, seemed to deprecate. It does, indeed, seem as though the present Administration was anxious to inaugurate this civil war, yet at the same time, in order, as the *Press* says, "*to turn the public opinion in favor of coercive measures*," they, by a peice of stratagem, induced the enemy to make the attack. Would Fort Sumter have been attacked, had the rebels not been induced to believe that it was to be reinforced? We have nothing but conjecture that it would. Had it not been attacked might not our difficulties, ere this, have been settled? If not, there would to day, have been a much better prospect of that much desired result. Who was in fault of its having been attacked? Let every candid man read the article we copy from the *Press*, and judge for himself. This article further explains the first part of the President's late Message, in which he labors zealously to prove that his Administration is in no way to blame for the present very serious state of affairs, and in which he says, and which is generally believed, that the affair at Fort Sumter enforced the conflict upon the Governmet.—Yet it does appear from this article, that the President did all he could to hasten that attack.

Whether this be true or not we do not know, but when we find such articles in Republican newspapers, we cannot do otherwise than take it for granted that they are so, until the contrary is shown us. We invite a careful perusal by all parties, of the President's Inaugural, his late message, and this article we copy from the *Press*, and ask nothing but the candid judgment of an intelligent community, as to whether the Administration in power were not anxious to hasten the conflict by inducing an attack upon Fort Sumter.

What is to be Done?

Indications are not wanting that we are approaching a crises in the North—a fearful crises of want and suffering in the larg cities dependent upon commerce and manufactures for the support of their populations. The workingmen of Philadelphia have had several meetings, quietly petitioning for relief. In Boston such a meeting was dispersed by the police, who declared it unlawful! In this city no meeting of the kind has yet been held, but our Common Council and our leading citizens are already moving in this matter. That great distress exists among us, is too palpable to be denied for a moment. Not a day passes that we are not appealed to by able-bodied men, willing and auxious to work, actually begging for food! Right here, on the little, narrow, barren island of New York, is an army of nearly a million persons to be fed every day! What a well commissariat it must be that does this faithfully and regularly! Yet it has been done for years, with scarcely a difficulty, by the operation of natural agencies. But on the 6th day of November last the Northern people, in defiance of the Constitution which they had solemnly pledged themselves to observe, banded together and elected a President for the *whole* country, whose principles were known to be so distasteful to a *portion* of it, that he could not get a single vote therein. That act jarred the social and industrial machinery of the entire country.—*From that very day to this our prosperity has steadily declined*, and affairs are still growing worse and worse. A large number of persons employed as clerks, accountants carman, porters, laborers, &c,. are no longer needed. Business is reduced four-fifths, one of the Republican papers says, but it can hardly be so bad as this. Still it is enormous. Those persons, thus thrown out of employment, have been patiently waiting and hoping that PEACE would return, with its healing wings to restore onr good times.—The action of the present Congress, however has dashed these hopes, and at present all is dark and uncertain. The merchant sees hopeless ruin and bankruptcy staring him in the face—the working man nought but want and starvation. Humane men, powerless to stop the wild delusion of the hour turn in dismay and ask "what is to be done?" Appeal is made to the authors of these calamities, to the party in power, which has plunged the country in one short six months from a pinnacle of untold prosperity to the very depths of financial suffering. And what do its leaders tell us?

Hear the cold unfeeling words of Horace Greely as from his well filled larder he contemplates the woes his unholy doctrines have brought upon his country:

"THE ROBUST, SANE MAN WHO SAYS, 'I HAVE BEEN IDLE FOR THE LAST THREE MONTHS, AND I AM FAMISHING FOR WANT OF WORK,' CONFESSES HIMSELF AN IMBECILE AND A COWARD."

He then tells him to begone to the country, for he can hold out no prospects of better times. He says:

"Even should the war be ended this Fall, there would be no immediate demand for half our trade-fllen clerks, accountants, &c. &c. The pillars of the stately but fragile fabric of American commerce, which towerd so proudly a year ago, have been not merely shaken, but *toppled over and months, if not years will be required to set them up again.*"

True—too true. We said so then. We warned the merchants who met at the Exchange the day or two before election, and resolved that Mr. Lincoln must be elected, what the result of it would be. It was not ten days after the election before they began to tremble at what they had done; but Mr. Greely rubbed his hands and chuckled with glee, and said, "Let's have a high old panic!" Well we have it at last, and it has about ceased to be a joke. Quiet, business men are about sick of hard times in order that fools and fanatics may try to carry out their impracticable theories.

The present Congress has destroyed the hopes of thousands, and we only speak a general sentiment when we say that it has cast a dark and sombre cloud over the country. It has made men anxious. It has discouraged some; it has rendered many reckless. They see no chance for peace.—None can be presented this session, and the next will not begin untill December. Where shall we all be by that time, is the inquiry of business men who have thus far weathered the storm by some hook or crook. But to the laboring classes this inquiry comes with a crushing weight. Perhaps not less than two millions, perhaps more, in the Middle and New England States are now either entirely or partially out of employment. A long winter will soon stare them in the face, and nothing to do.

The old story of telling thos people to go to the country is only another sample of the utter want of practicle common sense that the editor of the *Tribune* constantly displays. A French Princess when told "that the people had no bread to eat," at once iuquired, 'Well, why then don't they eat cake?"—The truth is it is utterly out of the means of a large portion of these people to go to the country. But suppose they do get there it is not an easy matter for a family to set itself down in the country where there is employment. The country just now is by no means short of laborers, Certainly there are at least 50,000 less people in New York to-day than six months since, perhaps 100,000, but there are still an imense number left. How are they to be fed? We feel that this is becoming a question of no light import. It demands the earnest attention of our citizens. When hungry men ask for bread we must not give them a stone. Individual charity will not meet the case.—There must be some kind action, and the sooner it is adopted the better.—*Exchange.*

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

☞ Increasing—Our Subscription List.

☞ Dito—The National debt.

☞ Corn is worth *eight* cents a bushel in some parts of Illinois, owing to the blockade of the Mississippi.

☞ The Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company is again swamped. Hadn't our State better give them another "hist?"

☞ Why is President Lincoln and his Cabinet like the old school doctors? They think *blood letting* the only remedy.

☞ It is a quality of revolution not to go by *old* lines or *old* laws, but to break up both and make new ones."—*Lincoln's Speech, April* 12, 1848.

☞ "The Southern ladies see the rebellion all '*coleur de rose*' now, but before very long we fear they will have to view it *coleur de negroes.*"—*Central Press.*

☞ The initials of the Speaker of Congress are G. A. G—gag. Gag is a good name for the Speaker of such a Congress, and for the leader of such a party.

☞ Will any Republican inform us where we will find in the Constitution of the United States, the power granted to any one branch of the Government to legalize the illegal acts of another?

☞ The most effectual thing that has been tried for years is the blockade. Unlike its author, it is clear of sectionalism, and operates alike on all parts, North, South, East and West.

☞ The Flag of Truce—It is very well and very easy for people who have no relations in the army, to say that we should have no flag of truce or exchange of prisoners, but if they had a son or brother a prisoner, the case would be different.

☞ Lincoln acknowledges in his Message that he has violated his oath and usurped rights not belonging to him, but asks Congress to legalize his *unconstitutional* acts.—Has Congress the power to do it? We pause for reply.

☞ New Rule for counting Interest.—The interest of $100, at 7.3 per ct. is just 2 cents a day. The intertest on a $50 treasury note then, is just 1 cent per every hour. What is the interest of $500,000,000 for one day, at the same rate? Figure it out, boys.

☞ The Recruiting Officer now here, has discovered that there are a great many more *military* men in our midst than *soldiers.*—Such sounding titles as Colonel, Major, and General do well in the army, but just now the title at home is rather superfluous—particularly *Colonel.*

☞ Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, has given orders that none but *native born* landsmen will be accepted for our ships of war. Why this distinction? Have not our Naturalized citizens shown as much devotion to the country as native born Americans?

☞ The Yankee Officers at Alexandria parade the streets with negro women leaning on their arms, and seeking the smiles of the ebons, promising to free them.—*Central Press.*

If the above is correct, they must enjoy themselves amazingly, especially on warm days.

☞ The Pittsburg *Post*, speaking of the notorious Abolitionist, Lovejoy, of Ill., who a few days since, offered a resolution in Congress, to inquire into the expediency of repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, says:—"If he does not die a trator's death, he will fill a traitor's grave. The Constitution requires the return of fugitive slaves, and he who swears to support it and fails in this point, has broken his oath and stands before the country and the world a perjurer."

☞ What made the change? Last Fall Republican orators and editors told the people that "seventeen men and one cow" would take Virginia, and that 75,000 men would whip the "cowardly Southerners before breakfast." According to the calculations of the present Congress, it requires now 500,000 men and 500,000,000 money, simply to "retake the forts" and "retain possession of the property" claimed by the United States Government. Will the men who stumped the State for the Republican party, acknowledge that they tried to decieve the people? or must we believe that the "powers that be" consider their chances better to rob the soldiers, pilfer from the Treasury, and act the "rogue" generally, with five hundred thousand men to "contract" for, than with a less amount.

Hon. C. L. Valandigham, of Ohio, has shown in Congress that he is neither a demagogue nor a cowad. In spite of the cry of "traitor" hurled at him by his political enemies, and in defiance of the threats of violence and expulsion made by the Abolition members, he stands up for his rights, vindicating the freedom of speech and of the press, and the *constitutional* right of member of Congress to form and express independent views on evry question. The other day he offered an amendment that no part of the army appropriation be used "*for subjugating the South or abolishing slavery,*" but *it was voted down.* Let this be rememberd. Mr. McKinght, of Pa. sneeringly proposed to have a Committee appointed to see if Mr. V——. was not accredited to the wrong Congress." To which Mr. VALANDIGHAM replied with dignified contempt: "If the Gentlemen wishes to raise a *personal* issue with me can do it at any *time and place he chooses.*" McKnight cooled down. All honor to the gallant VALANDIGHAM.

A volunteer writing from the army, says, "most of the shirts made for the soldiers are from *four* to *six* inches too short."

Like a man without a wife,
Like a ship without a sail,
The most useless thing in life,
I a shirt without a——.

The Duty of Christians and Patriots in our Present Crises.

Is it our duty as Christians, and Patriots, in view of our national troubles, to indulge in gormandizing, revelry, and all the other abuses of the bounty of God, (As many of our fellow citizens have done on the Aniversary of our national Independence) for which, in part, we are no doubt suffering the retribution of a just God, as a nation?

Nay verily not. It is well becoming the enemies of our country, and those who forget, or disregard the bounties of God, to rejoice and luxuriate over our national calamities, and distress. But let Christians and all true patriots, humble themselves before God, and in the place of feasting, fast, and instead of rejoicing, mourn, weep, and pray, that God (who holds the destiny of nations in his own hand) may bring peace out of confusion, and prosperity out of the prostration of all our national, temporal interests. And that our nation may again be one, inseperably one, bound together by cords of love, brotherly affection, and mutual interest. And that the foul spirit of disunion, abuse, and invading each other's rights, spiritual, social, and political, (which has engendered anarchy, confusion, malice, hatred, variance, wrath, strife, sedition, heresy, and called forth all the evil passions of the human heart, and is arraying brother against brother, upon the bloody, barborous, field of battle) I repeat again let us pray, that this foul, demoniac, anti-christian spirit may be banished from our land. It has dethroned reason supplanted christianity, and well nigh undermined our liberties, religious, social, and political. Oh, how unlike the teachings of our Saviour, are the teachings now of those who profess to be his representatives. He says "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God even to the pulling down of strong holds."—They say "if need be we will lay aside our bibles, gird on the sword, shoulder the musket and shoot them down." He says "pray for your enemies, do good to them who despitefully use and evil entreat you." They say "no, *they* must just do what *we* say," or we will wage a war of extermination against them, yes, we'll whip them and make them submit." He says to the soldier "do violence to no man." They say to the soldier "shoulder your musket, shoot all you can." He says "teach them to be subject to the powers that be, for there is no power but of God," and the powers that be, are ordained of God. Whether they have taught disobedience to the powers that be, or not, is between them and their God. One thing is certain, there has been a gradual, growing, disposition, to curse the rulers of our land, instead of praying for them, and this want of reverence for the authorities, has gone on unreproved so long that you may even hear boys on the street cursing the highest authorities of the land, if ever we expect to see our country happy and prosperous again, there must be a reform in this respect, let every parent teach their their children to repect the laws, and the executors of the same. Our Saviour again says "thou shalt not kill and whosoever killeth shall be in danger of the Judgement." And again "follow peace with all men.—At such language many become indignant and are ready to cry out traitor, hang him up, or crucify him. Surely if our Savior were now here teaching the doctrine he taught while upon earth, he would be unsafe in the midst of his professed friends. Nay his life and doctrines would so condemn them, that they would not suffer him to live.

But can we expect peace and a restoration of the Union while the enemies of the Union pour in their abuse, (in the place of pittying and praying for our erring brethren) and cry "let them go we can do without them," and almost with the same breath say "no they dare not go, we must whip them, and make them stay;" surely here is infatuation. It is vain for us to pray for peace and prosperity, unless we manifest the spirit and conduct of christians. But if we show a strong christian front toward our Southern brethren, it will be more potent, than all our force of arms in conquering, subdueing, and making them love and respect us, and a Union thus established will be permanant and abiding, whereas if they are conquered by the force of arms, they will be enemies still, and probably have to be put under martial law, which will require a standing army nearly equal the to force now in the field. Let all pray that God may teach our Senators wisdom. Some will object and say this policy will not suit the present times, such we would advise to do as they say lay aside their Bibles (and no more profess to be governed by its teachings) and shoulder their muskets, and off to the battle field.

A CITIZEN OF MILESBURG.

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—At the special election for a member of Congress in the second Congressional District, (Phila.) Col. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, the Democratic Candidate was elected over CHRLES O. NEAL Republican, by a majority of 217. This is the first time that a democrat has been elected from this Congressional district. Mr. Biddle, goes to Congress very much against the wishes of the friends of the present Administration. On the evening before the election a mass meeting of the friends of O'Neal, the Lincoln candidate, was held, violent speeches were made demonically demanding blood! blood! and it was "*Resolved. That the issue now presented to the Second district is plainly whether we shall compromise with an armed Confederacy.*—The Convention which nominated Mr. Biddle, having openly declared its expectations, "*That if elected, he would use his exertions to conclude a speedy peace,*" and again,

The people adopted the issue and declare d or peace.

UNPAID LETTERS.—Since the war begun the number of unpaid letters deposited in the large postoffices has greatly increased. One reason that letter writers omit pre-payment is probably says the N. Y. *Times*, that the national flag now printed on so many envelopes is ignorantly supposed to be a proper stamp.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

According to Mr. Chase's estimates, the whole amount required for the fiscal year of 1862 will be $318,519 581. Of this, $180,296,390 is for the War Degartment, and $30,609,320 for the Navy—making together, in round figures, about $211,000,000.

To meet the extraordinary demand upon the resources of the country, the Secretary is of the opinion that $80,000,000 should be raised by taxation, and $240,000,000 through loans. As to the manner of raising it, he recommends such modifications of the existing tariff as will produce the principal part of the needed revenue, and such resort to direct taxes or internal duties as circumstances may require, in order to make good whatever of deficiency may be found to exist. The sources of revenue most promptly to be made available are to be sought in the articles now exempt from duty or most lightly taxed. He therefore proposes that a duty of 2½c. per pound be laid on brown sugar, of 3c. per pound on clayed sugar, of 4c. per pound on loaf and other refined sugars, of 1½c. per pound on the syrup of sugar cane, of 6c. pound on candy, of 6c. per gallon on molasses, and of 4c. per gallon on sour molasses: and he also recommends that a duty of 5c. per pound be imposed on coffee, 15c. per pound on black tea, and 20c. pound on green tea.

If these imposts, and certain other modifications in existing duties, which, under the present tariff, amount to a prohibition, be passed by Congress, he thinks it may be safely estimasted that the revenue from imports for the present year will amount to $57,000,000, to which may be added the sum of $3,000,000, making the total revenue for the year $60,000,000 To raise the balance of $20,000,000, which will be required to provide for the ordinary expenditures of the year, a resort either to direct taxation or internal duties will be necessary. It can be obtained, Mr. Chase thinks, by moderate charges on stills and distilled liquors, on ale and beer, on tobacco on bank-notes, on spring carriages, on silver ware and jewelry, and on legacies.

To raise the $24,000,000 that will be required to provide for the extraordinary expenses of the year, Secretary Chase recommends that Congress should authorize subscriptions to be opened for a national loan of not less then $100,000 000, to be issued in the form of Treasury notes or exchequer bills, bearing a yearly interest of 7 3-10 per cent, to be paid half-yearly, and to be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after three years from date. Among the additional inducements which this loan would offer would be the privilege of subscribing small sums above fifty dollars, and of paying them by semi-monthly installments of one tenth—thus affording the industrial classes a secure and profitable investment for their earnings. In addition to the sums to be raised by national loan, and in case it shall be found inexpedient to provide the whole amount needed in that way, Mr. Chase proposes that bonds or certificates of debt of the United States be issued to lenders in the country, or in any foreign country, at rates not lower than par for sums of $500, $1000, and $5000 not exceeding in the aggregate $100,000,000—said certificates to be made redeemable at the pleasure of the government, after a period not exceeding thirty years, and to bear an interest not exceeding seven per cent. The remaing $50,000,000 needed to supply the full amount required, for the service of the fiscal year is to be provided for by an issue of Treasury notes for $10 or $20 each, payable one year from date, to an aggregate not exceeding the amount required. These notes will bear interest at the rale of 3 65-100 per cent, and be exchangeable at will for Treasury notes or exchequer bills, redeemable after three years, and paying 7 3-10 per cent interest.

Report of the Secretary of War.

The report states that the total force now in the field is 310,000. Deduct 80,000 for three months volunteers, and there will still be an army of 230,000—greater than that with which Napoleon the Great shattered into pieces the armies of the Powers of Europe which combined against him.

The following are the estimats of the expenditures, in addition to the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1861, for the troops now in the field, or to be called into it within the next twenty days:

Quartermaster's Department,	$60,289,200 21
Subsistence Department,	27,278,781 50
Ordnance Department,	7,468'172 00
Pay Department,	67,845,402 48
Adjutant-Generals's Department,	408,000 00
Engineer Department,	685,000 00
Topographical Engineer Departm't,	60,000 00
Surgeon-General's Department,	1,271,841 00
Due States which have made advances for troops,	10,000,000 00
Total,	$185,296,397 19

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The totatal number of vessels in the navy, of all classes, on the fourth of March, was ninety, carrying, or designed to carry, 2415 guns.

Excluding vessels on the stocks, those unfinished, those used as stationary store ships and receiving-ships, and those considered inexpidient to repair, the available force was:

	Guns.
1 ship of line,	84
23 frigates,	400
0 sloops,	406
3 brigs,	16
3 store-ships,	7
6 steam-frigates,	212
5 first-class steam-sloops,	90
4 first-class side-wheel steamers,	46
8 second-class steam-sloops,	45
5 third-class screw-steamers,	23
4 second class side-wheel steamers,	8
2 steam-tenders,	4
69	1,346

Of these the following were in commission, the remainper being in ordinaty, dismantled, etc.:

	Guns.
2 frigates,	100
11 sloops,	232
3 store-ships,	7
1 screw-frigate,	12
5 first-class steam sloops,	90
3 side-wheel steamers,	35
8 second class steam-sloops,	45
5 shird-class screw-steamers,	23
3 side-wheel steamers,	5
1 steam-tender,	1
42	555

These vessels had a compliment, exclusive of officers and marines, of about 7600 men, and nearly all of them were on foreign stations. The home squadron consisted of twelve vessels, carrying 187 guns, and about 2000 men. Of this squadron only four small vessels, carrying 25 guns and about 280 men were in Northern ports.