



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 6, 1860.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OYER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860, HON. SIMON CAMERON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

WARD TIMES.

The title to this article will no doubt attract the attention of our readers, in the vain hope that we have some remedy to suggest for the evils upon us. That the present times are hard, most emphatically and distressingly hard, no one will venture to deny, however much our readers may differ as to the causes which have produced them, or the remedies required to meet them. Such a scarcity of money, and universal complaint, have not been in the country within our recollection; and we regret to say, that so far as we can see, there is no prospect of immediate relief. When the crash of 1856 occurred, we were told that it was only a panic in the money market, and that it would soon pass by and all be well again. We predicted at the time that such was not the fact; that the country was not only panic-stricken, but substantially broken down, under the mal-administration and mis-government of free-trade shams democracy, and that there could, in the nature of things, be no permanent relief, until there was a change in the tariff, and in the policy and practices of our rulers. Every recent occurrence has but confirmed our convictions as to both the cause and remedy for the evils which burst upon us in 1857. More than two years have elapsed since then, and the panic is unremoved, and times are getting worse and worse; and for the reasons that free trade still exists, the tariff is unchanged, locofocoism is working out its legitimate fruits, and the manifold evils occasioned thereby are spread over the face of our whole country, like an invisible curse.

The only relief promised is in the fact that the people are beginning to inquire into the causes of the evil, and to show unmistakable signs that sham democracy and free trade have had their day, and are numbered amongst the things that are passing away, and that protection to American labor and the rights of the white man are about to be regarded by the powers that be. Nearly all the elections within the past year have repudiated the so-called democracy of modern times. Every Northern and Western State, except California and Oregon have declared for the rights and interests of the people; and not a few Southern States have nobly followed their example. In the popular branch of the present Congress the Administration of James Buchanan are a minority, but although they cannot come near electing a Speaker, yet true to their interests, if they are unable to do any good, they are determined nobody else shall, and hence they have combined in a furious opposition to all organization, by refusing to permit a vote on the plurality rule, and thus prevent any remedying of the present tariff, or any legislation wanted by the people. But an organization will be effected ere long in spite of them.—The House will amend the tariff, and vote to admit Kansas into the Union as a free State, and on the locofoco Senate will be placed the responsibility of defeating these great measures, and others of almost equal moment.—Although there is no immediate prospect of relief for the hard times, there is "a good time coming"—and if we all do our duty, it is close at hand. The impending change of rulers, and that only, can produce the desired change of times.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—We have just learned that Major PATTON has disposed of his estate in South Woodbury Township, in this County, embracing the principal portion of the town of Pottsville, a large flouring mill, and several hundred acres of land, to Mr. DANIEL BARR, of the handsome sum of \$20,000. Mr. Barr is one of our most intelligent citizens, and is one of the few men in this County who are able, in these tight times, to purchase such a property. We believe he has made a good bargain, as this estate, from its location and other advantages, is one of the most valuable in this part of the State. The Major takes in part payment, as we understand, Mr. Barr's farm, at the head waters of Yellow Creek, at \$12,000. This farm is in the heart of Morrison's Cove, one of the best agricultural regions in Pennsylvania—is well improved and in a high state of cultivation.

ANOTHER FIRE.—The Mill of Mr. DANIEL TROSTLE, in Harrison Township, formerly owned by John Aisip, Esq., caught fire on Tuesday last, from the stove pipe, and burned to the ground, with all the contents, consisting of a considerable quantity of grain and flour, belonging to himself and customers. Loss about \$2,000, and falls heavily on Mr. Trostle. No insurance.

THE LEGISLATURE. The Legislature met on Tuesday last. Wm. M. Francis, Opposition, of the Mercer District, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Wm. A. C. Lawrence, Opposition, of Dauphin, Speaker of the House.

way, and has been himself banished. From a conflict of authority in different parts of the country, tariff duties which have been paid in one place have been exacted over again in another place. Large numbers of our citizens have been arrested and imprisoned without any form of examination or any opportunity for a hearing, and even when released have only obtained their liberty after much suffering and injury and without any hope of redress.

The wholesale massacre of Crabb and his associates without trial in Sonora, as well as the seizure and murder of our sick Americans who had taken shelter in the house of an American, upon the soil of the United States, was communicated to Congress at its last session. Murders of still more atrocious character have been committed in the very heart of Mexico, under the authority of Mismam's government, during the present year. Some of these were only worthy of a barbarous age, and, if they had not been clearly proven, would have seemed impossible in a country which claims to be civilized. Of this description was the brutal massacre in April last, by order of Gen. Marquez, of three American physicians, who were seized in the hospital at Taubaya while attending upon the sick and the dying of both parties and without trial, and without crime, were hurried away to speedy execution. Little less shocking was the recent fate of Ormond Chase, who was shot in Tepic on the 7th of August by order of the same Mexican General, not only without a trial, but without any conjecture by his friends of the cause of his arrest. He is represented as a young man of good character and intelligence, who had made numerous friends in Tepic by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on several trying occasions, and his death was as unexpected as it was shocking to the whole community. Other outrages might be enumerated, but these are sufficient to illustrate the wretched state of the country and the unprotected condition of the persons and property of our citizens in Mexico.

In all these cases our ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for redress, but both they and this Government, which they have successively represented, have been wholly powerless to make their demands effective. Their testimony in this respect, and in reference to the only remedy which, in their judgements, would meet the exigency, has been both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government of the U. States, (wrote our late minister in 1856) and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will do." I assure you that the universal belief here is that there is nothing to be apprehended from the Government of the United States, and that local Magistrate officials can commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. "I hope the President" (wrote our present Minister, in August last) "will feel authorized to ask from Congress the power to enter Mexico with the military forces of the U. S., as the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the U. States. Unless such a power is conferred upon him, neither the one or the other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disorder, and the outrages already perpetrated will never be chastised, and, as I assured you in my No. 23, all these evils must increase until every vestige of order and government disappeared from the country." I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and in justice to my countrymen who have suffered wrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer them, I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress.

The case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the U. States in that country to redress wrongs and protect the rights of our citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and incalculable store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Gulf and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin without an effort from any quarter for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States, especially, which ought to share most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them?

Yet without support from some quarter it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations, and enter up on a career which promises any good results. The aid which she requires, and which the interests of all commercial countries require that she should have. It belongs to this government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles but by virtue, also, of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European power in the domestic concerns of that republic.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs, is deficient to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the constitutional government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us justice, for adequate redress. While its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the sea coasts of the Republic, its power does not extend to the City of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed, on American citizens. We must penetrate into the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the constitutional government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing the object, will be to act in concert with that government. Their con-

sent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past, and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe, that should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country, among those who sympathize with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that Republic. Such an accession to the forces of the constitutional government would enable it soon to reach the City of Mexico, and extend its powers over the whole Republic. In that event, there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The constitutional government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance, by a preliminary treaty.

It may be said that these measures will, at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations, but does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion, from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself, she is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate, her fortune, and her power to establish and maintain a settled government, we have a far deeper interest, socially, commercially, and politically, than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not lend her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty for the maintenance of our established policy.

I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where those who are necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as of lawless robbers in that remote region. The establishment of one such post, at a point called Arispe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile incursions of the Indians from our side of the line would it is believed, have prevented much injury and many cruelties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of Government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice.—Murder, rapine, and other crimes are committed with impunity. I therefore again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a territorial government over Arizona.

The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the government of that republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has since concluded between the parties bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. This will be immediately submitted to the Senate for their ratification. Its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countries. Our claims against the government of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, though they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success.

I deem it to be any duty more earnestly to recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval force at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua and Tehantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the arguments employed in former messages in support of this measure.— Suffice it to say that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would also again recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish American States, when these countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition.— The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would, of itself, in a great degree, prevent the evil. Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.— The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Congress, by conferring it, would violate the Constitution; that it would be a transfer of the war-making, or strictly speaking, the war-declaring power, to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place this objection at rest. Congress possesses the sole and exclusive power under the Constitution, to declare war. They alone can raise and support armies, and provide and maintain a navy. But after Congress shall have declared war, and provided the force necessary to carry it on, the President, as commander in chief of the army and navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is the plain language, and history proves that it was the well known intention of the framers of the constitution.

It will not be denied that the general power to declare war is without limitation, and embraces within itself, not only what writers on the Law of Nations term a public or perfect war, but also an imperfect war, and in short every species of hostility, however continued or limited. Without the authority of Congress, the President cannot fire a hostile gun in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted, that under this power,

Congress could if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen, which has been illegally employed and captured in a foreign port, and restore it to its owner, but can Congress only act after the fact—after the mischief has been done? Have they not power to confer upon the President the authority in advance, to furnish instant redress, should such a case afterwards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can they then apply the remedy, only when it is too late? To confer this authority, to meet future cases under circumstances strictly specific, is as clearly within the war-declaring power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed has been done. In the progress of a great nation, many exigencies must arise, imperatively requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may not afterwards arise.

The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 31st day of March, 1859, without having passed the act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860.— This act also contained an appropriation to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1859. I believe that this is the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress. This event imposed on the executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of evils. Had this omission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress, the remedy would have been plain. I might then have instantly recalled them to complete their work, and this without expense to the government. But on the 4th of March, last, there were fifteen of the thirty-three States which had not elected any representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediately, these States would have been virtually disfranchised. If an intermediate period had been selected, several of the States would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their legislatures, and at great inconvenience and expense to provide for elections at an earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course, ten of these States would not elect until after the beginning of August, and five of these not until October and November. On the other hand, when I came to examine carefully the condition of the Post Office Department, I did not meet as many or as great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the bill which failed being confined to appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June next, there would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would have become due on contracts, those with railroad companies only excepted, for carrying the mail for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July, until the first of December, less than one week before the meeting of the present Congress. The reason is, that the mail contractors, for this, the current year, did not complete their first quarter's service until the 30th of September last, and, by the terms of their contracts, sixty days more are allowed for the settlement of their accounts. None the Department could be called upon for payment. The great difficulty and the great hardship consisted in the failure to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1859. The Department had entered into contracts, in obedience to existing laws, for the services of that fiscal year, and the contractors were fairly entitled to their compensation as it became due. The deficiency as stated in the bill amounted to \$9,838,728, but after a careful settlement all these accounts, it has been ascertained that it amounts to \$4,296,000. With the money means at his command, the Postmaster General has managed to pay that portion of this deficiency which occurred in the first two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending on the 31st December last.

In the meantime the contractors themselves, under these trying circumstances, have behaved in a manner worthy of all commendation. They had one recourse in the midst of their embarrassments. After the amount due to each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which enabled them to borrow money on this unquestionable security. Still they were obliged to pay interest in consequence of the default of Congress, and on every principle of justice ought to receive interest from the government. This interest should commence from the date when a warrant had been issued for the payment of the principal and an appropriation been made for this purpose. Calculated up to 1st of December, it will not exceed \$96,600, a sum not to be taken into account, when contrasted with the great difficulties and embarrassments of a public and private character, both with the people and the States, which would have resulted from convening and holding a special session of Congress.

For these reasons I recommend the passage of an act as early a day as may be practicable, to provide for the payment of the amount, with interest, due to these last mentioned contractors, as well as to make the necessary appropriations for the services of the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year. The failure to pass the Post Office bill necessarily gives birth to serious reflection.— Congress, by refusing to pass the general appropriation bill necessary to carry on the government, may not only arrest its action, but might destroy its existence. The army, the navy, the judiciary, in short every department of the government can no longer perform their functions if Congress refuses the money necessary for their support. If this failure should touch the country the necessity of electing a full Congress in sufficient time to enable the President to convene them in any emergency, even immediately after the old Congress has expired, it will have been productive of great good. In a time of sudden and alarming danger, foreign or domestic, which all nations must expect to encounter in their progress, the very salvation of our institutions may be staked upon the assembling of Congress without delay. If under such circumstances the President should find himself in the condition in which he was placed at the close of the last Congress, with nearly half the

States of the Union destitute of representatives, the consequence might be disastrous. I therefore recommend to Congress to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, and to pass a law appointing some day previous to the 4th of March in each year of odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice-President, and this measure has been approved by the country. I would again express a most decided opinion in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad, for the reasons stated in my two last annual messages. When I reflect upon what would be the defenseless condition of our States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, in case of a war with a naval power sufficiently strong to interrupt all intercourse with them by the route across the Isthmus, I am still more convinced than ever of the vast importance of this railroad. I have never doubted the constitutional competency of Congress to provide for its construction, but this is exclusively under the war making power, besides, the Constitution expressly requires, as an imperative duty, that the United States shall protect each of the States against invasion. I am at a loss to conceive how this protection can be afforded to California and Oregon against such a naval power by any other means. I repeat the opinion contained in my last annual message that it would be inexpedient for the government to undertake this great work by agents of its own appointment, and under its direct and exclusive control. This would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and would foster a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of federal officers could prevent.

The construction of this road ought therefore to be entrusted to incorporated companies, or other agencies, who would exercise that active and vigilant supervision over which can be inspired alone by a sense of corporate and individual interest. I venture to assert that the additional cost of transporting troops, munitions of war, and necessary supplies for the army, across the vast intervening plains to our possessions on the Pacific coast, would be greater in such a war than the whole amount required to construct the road. And yet this resort would after all be inadequate for their defence and protection. We have yet scarcely recovered from the habits of extravagant expenditure produced by our overflowing treasury during several years prior to the commencement of my administration. The financial reverses which we have since experienced ought to teach us all to scrutinize our expenditures with the greatest vigilance, and to reduce them to the lowest possible point. The executive department have devoted themselves to the accomplishment of this object with considerable success, as will appear from their different reports and estimates. To these I invite the scrutiny of Congress, for the purpose of reducing them still lower, if this be practicable, consistent with the great public interests of the country. In aid of the policy of retrenchment, I pledge myself to examine closely the bill, appropriating lands or money, so that if any of these should inadvertently pass both Houses, as must sometimes be the case, I may afford them an opportunity for reconsideration; at the same time, we ought never to forget that true public economy consists, not in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects confided to us by the Constitution; but in taking care that the money appropriated for these purposes shall be faithfully and frugally expended. It will appear from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether we shall be able to pass through the present and the next fiscal year without providing additional revenue. This can only be accomplished by strictly confining the appropriations within the estimates of the different departments, without making an allowance for any additional expenditures, which Congress may think proper in their discussion to authorize, and without providing for the redemption of any portion of the \$20,000,000 of treasury notes which have been already issued. In the event of a deficiency, which I consider probable, this ought never to be supplied by a resort to additional loans.

It would be a ruinous practice, in the days of peace and prosperity to go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This policy would cripple our resources and impair our credit, in case the existence of war should render it necessary to borrow money. Should such a deficiency occur as I apprehend, I would recommend that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of our present duties on imports. I need not repeat the opinions expressed in my last annual message as to the best mode and manner of accomplishing the object and shall now merely observe that these have since undergone no change.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department of the government. The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, including the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, and the issues of Treasury notes authorized by existing laws, were \$81,692,471.01, which sum, with the balance of \$6,398,316.10 remaining in the treasury at the commencement of that fiscal year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of \$88,090,777.11. The public expenditure during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, amounted to \$88,751,511.57. Of this sum \$17,405,285.11 were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of treasury notes. The expenditures for all other branches of the public service during that fiscal year were therefore \$66,346,226.46. The balance remaining in the treasury 1st July, 1859, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, was \$4,339,275.54. The receipts into the treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1859, were \$20,618,868.86, of this amount \$8,821,300 was received on account of the loan and issue of treasury notes; the amount of \$16,797,568.86 having been received during the quarter from the ordinary sources of public revenue. The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year, to the 30th June, 1860, are \$50,422,400.

Of this amount, it is estimated that \$5,750,400 will be received for treasury notes, which may be re-issued under the fifth section of the act of the 31st of March last, and \$1,170,000 on account of the loan authorized by the act of June 14th, 1858, making \$6,920,400 from these extraordinary sources, and \$43,500,000

from the ordinary sources of the public revenue, making an aggregate, with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st July, 1859, of \$75,334,641.89, for the estimated means of the present fiscal year, ending the 30th June, 1860. The expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were \$20,007,174.78; \$4,664,866.76 of this sum were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of Treasury notes, and the remainder consisting of \$15,342,808 was applied to the ordinary expenditures during the quarter. The estimate expenditures during the remaining three quarters, to June 30, 1860, are \$40,995,558.23; of which sum \$2,886,021.34 are estimated for the interest on the public debt. The ascertained expenditure for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, on account of public debt, are accordingly \$7,550,988.40, and for the ordinary expenditures of the government, \$53,451,744.80, making an aggregate of \$61,002,732.90, leaving an estimate balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1860, of \$14,331,808.40. The estimate receipts during the next fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty-six million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, which with the balance estimated, as before stated, as remaining in the treasury on the 30th June, 1860, will make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of eighty million six hundred and six thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and forty cents.

The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty-six million seven hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy cents. Of this amount three million three hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-four cents will be required to pay the interest on the public debt, leaving the sum of sixty-three million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-four cents for the estimated expenditures in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861. Upon these estimates a balance will be left in the Treasury on 30th June, 1861, of thirteen million eight hundred and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty cents.

But this balance, as well as the estimated to remain in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1860, will be reduced by such appropriations as shall be made by law to carry into effect certain Indian treaties during the present fiscal year, asked for by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of five hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, and upon the estimates of the Postmaster General for the service of his department the last fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, amounting to four million two hundred and ninety thousand and nine dollars, together with the further estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, being five million five hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars, making an aggregate of ten million two hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars. Should these appropriations be made as requested by the proper departments, the balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1861, will not, it is estimated, exceed three million five hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-one cents.

I transmit the reports of the Secretaries of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, well worthy the serious consideration of Congress. It will appear from the report of the Secretary of War, that the army expenditures have been materially reduced, by a system of rigid economy, which in his opinion offers every guarantee that the reduction will be permanent. The estimates of the department for the next year have been reduced nearly two millions of dollars below the estimates for the present fiscal year, and have a million of dollars below the amount granted for the year, at the last session of Congress. The expenditures of the Post Office Department during the past fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June, 1859, exclusive of payments for mail service specially provided for by Congress out of the general treasury, amount to \$14,944,493.33, and its receipts to \$7,968,484.07, showing a deficiency to be supplied from the treasury of \$6,976,009.26, against \$5,235,677.15 for the year ending 30th June, 1858. The increased cost of transportation, growing out of the expansion of the service required by Congress, explains this rapid augmentation of the expenditure. It is gratifying, however, to observe an increase of receipts for the year, ending on the 30th June, 1859, equal to \$1,691.21, compared with those in the year ending on the 30th of June, 1858.

It is estimated that the deficiency for the current fiscal year will be \$5,988,434.64, but that for the year ending 30th June, 1861, it will not exceed \$1,342,463.90, should Congress adopt the measures of reform proposed and urged by the Postmaster General. Since the month of March, retrenchments have been made in the expenditures, amounting to \$1,826,471, annually, which, however, did not take effect until after the commencement of the present fiscal year. The period seems to have arrived for determining the question, whether this department shall become a permanent and ever-increasing charge upon the treasury, or shall be permitted to resume the self-sustaining policy which has so long controlled its administration. The course of legislation recommended by the Postmaster General, for the relief of the department from its present embarrassments, and for restoring it to its original independence, is deserving of your early and earnest consideration.

In conclusion, I would again commend to the just liberality of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia. Surely the city bearing the name of Washington, and containing the archives to be the capital of our united, free and prosperous confederacy, has strong claims on our favorable regard. JAMES BUCHANAN. WASHINGTON CITY, December 19, 1859.

LIVER COMPLAINT. This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. McLANE'S Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world the Great Specific, which has attained such wide-spread celebrity for its certainty of cure.— This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and thus described by the Doctor himself.—

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left; pain sometimes extending to the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder, often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with lax; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of living neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervous irritability; a hot or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits, lassitude, with disinclination to exercise, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy.—

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. McLANE'S Liver Pills, prepared by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburg, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLANE'S genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of JAMES BUCHANAN. FLEMING BROS. Jan. 6, 1860.