

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

whole Republic. It is supported by a large majority of the people and the States, but but there are important parts of the country where it can enforce no obedience. General Miramon maintains himself at the Capital; and in some of the distant provinces there are military governors who pay little respect to the decrees of either government. In the meantime the accesses which always attend upon civil war, especially in Mexico, are constantly recurring. Outrages of the most description are committed both upon persons and property.

There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens in Mexico during the last few years. We have been nominally at peace with that republic, but "so far as the interests of our commerce or of our citizens who have visited the country as merchants, ship-masters, or in other capacities, are concerned, we might as well have been at war." Life has been insecure, property unprotected, and trade impossible except upon the most precarious terms. No one has been expected to incur. Important contracts, involving large expenditures, entered into by the central government, have been set at defiance by the local governments. Peaceful American residents, occupying their rightful possessions, have been suddenly expelled from the country, in defiance of treaties, and by the mere force of arbitrary power. Even the course of justice has not been safe from control, and a recent decree of Miramon permits the intervention of government in all suits where either party is a foreigner. The courts of the United States have been seized without law, and a consular officer who protested against such seizure has been fined and imprisoned for disrespect to the authorities. Military contributions have been levied in violation of every principle of right, and the American who resisted the lawless demand has had his property forcibly taken away, and has been himself banished. From a conflict of authority in different parts of the country, tantamount to anarchy, has resulted in one place, have been exacted over and over 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 Crabbé and his associates without trial in Sonora, as well as the seizure and murder of four sick Americans who had taken shelter in the house of an American physician, were seized in the hospital, and while awaiting to be carried upon the sick and the dying of both parties, and without trial, as 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 his 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 successfully represented, have been wholly powerless to make their demands effective. Their remedy in this respect, and in reference to the only remedy which in their judgments, would meet the exigence, has been both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government of the United States (wrote our late minister in 1856) and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail. 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 Mexican 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 United States, at the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the United States. Unless such a power is conferred upon him, neither the one nor the other will be respected in this country. 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 disappears 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 United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own 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, fertile soil, and an 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, which ought to share the whole 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 upon 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 derelict in 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. Whilst 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 consent and their aid, I believe, will 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, and 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 power 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 has 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 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 excursions of banditti into her territories. In her fate and in her fortune—in 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 extend to 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 at Sonora and Chihuahua, where these may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as the lawless rovers 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 inroads of the Indians from our side of the line, would, it is believed, have prevented much injury and many casualties 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 of 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 been since concluded between the parties bearing date on the 16th of 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 governments of Cuba, Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, though they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success.

I deem it to be my duty once 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 Tehuantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. It shall not be 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 amount 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-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 possess 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 provided the means, the President is authorized by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is in 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 confined 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 had been illegally and unjustly captured in a foreign port and restore it to its owners. But no Congress can act after fact—after the mischief has been done. Have they no 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 apply the remedy only when it is late? To confer this authority to meet future cases under circumstances strictly specified, is as clearly within the war-declaring power as such an authority conferred upon the President by an act of Congress after the deed has been done. The press of a great nation and the exigencies must arise imperatively requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may or may not afterwards arise. Our history has already presented a number of such cases. I shall refer only to the last.

Under the resolution of June 24, 1858, "for the adjustment of difficulties with the republic of Paraguay," the President is "authorized to adopt such measures and use such force as in his judgment may be necessary to avert the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the government of Paraguay." "Just satisfaction" for what? For the "attack on the Water Witch," and "for other matters referred to in the annual message of the President." Here the power is expressly granted upon the condition that the government of Paraguay shall refuse to render "just satisfaction." In this and other similar cases Congress have conferred upon the President power in advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of certain future events; and this most certainly is embraced within the power to declare war.

Now, if this conditional and contingent power could be constitutionally conferred upon the President in the case of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in the event that they may be violently and unlawfully attacked by passing over the transit routes to and from California, or assailed by the seizure of their vessels in a foreign port? To deny this power is to render the navy in a great degree useless for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in countries where neither protection nor redress can be otherwise obtained.

The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 2d of March, 1859, without having passed the "act making appropriations for the services of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860." This act also contained an appropriation to apply to the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1859. I believe 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 representative 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, 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 ten 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 to be passed, the appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June next, there would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would 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 first 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 current year did not complete their first quarter's service until the 30th September last; and by the terms of their contracts, sixty days more are allowed for the settlement of their accounts before 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 end-

ing the 30th June, 1859. The Department had entered into contracts, in obedience to existing laws, for the service 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 \$3,338,728, but after a careful settlement of all these accounts, it has been ascertained that it amounts to \$4,296,000. With the scanty 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 no resource in the midst of their embarrassments. After the amount due each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which could not be borrowed money on this questionable 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 had an appropriation been made for this purpose.—Calculated up to the first December, it will not exceed \$96,060—a sum not to be taken into account when contrasted with the great public debt and the redoubtable power of a public and private character, both to the people and the States, which would have resulted from covering and holding a special session of Congress.

For these reasons I recommend the passage of a bill, at 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 service of the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year.

The failure to pass the Post Office bill necessarily gives birth to serious reflections.—Congress, by refusing to pass the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the Government, may not only arrest its action, but even destroy its existence. The army, the navy, the judiciary, in short every department of the Government, can no longer perform their functions if Congress refuse the money necessary for their support. If this failure should teach 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 consequences 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 last two annual messages. When I reflect upon what would be the consequences to 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 routes 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 exclusively under the war-making power. Besides, the Constitution expressly requires an imperative duty, that "the United States shall protect each of them (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 furnish a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of Federal officials could prevent. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be intrusted to incorporated companies, or other agencies, who would exercise that active and vigilant supervision over it 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 over-flowing 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 Departments of the Government 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 practically consistent with the great public interests of the country. In aid of the policy of retrenchment, I pledge myself to examine closely the bills 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 discretion, 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 on this subject, and the manner of accomplishing this 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 issue of Treasury notes authorized by the existing laws, were eighty-one million six hundred and ninety-two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and one cent, 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 \$88,000,737 11.

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, amounted to \$88,751,511 57. Of this sum \$17,405,285 44 were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of Treasury notes. The expenditures for all other branches of the public service during that fiscal year were therefore \$66,346,226 13.

The balance remaining in the treasury on the 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 twenty million six hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents (\$20,618,865 85). Of this amount, three million eight hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars (\$3,821,300) was received on account of the loan and the issue of Treasury notes—the amount of sixteen million seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-five cents (\$16,797,565 85) 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 30th June, 1860, are fifty million four hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars, (\$50,426,400). Of this amount it is estimated that five million seven hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred dollars (\$5,756,400) will be received for Treasury notes which may be re-issued under the fifth section of the act of 3d March last, and one million one hundred and seventy thousand dollars (\$1,170,000) on account of the loan authorized by the act of June 14, 1858—making six million nine hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars (\$6,926,400) from these extraordinary sources, and forty-three million five hundred thousand dollars (\$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 seventy-five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$75,384,541 89) for the estimated means of the present fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860.

The expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were \$20,007,174 76.) \$4,664,366 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, being 15,342,808, were applied to ordinary expenditures during the quarter. The estimated expenditures during the remaining three quarters, to June 30, 1860, are \$40,995,558 23. Of which sum \$8,850,621 34 are estimated for the interest on the public debt. The certain and estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, on account of the public debt, are, accordingly, \$7,550,998 10; and for the ordinary expenditures of the Government \$63,451,744 89, making an aggregate of \$61,002,732 99; leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on the 30th June, 1860, of \$14,381,808 40.

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, are \$60,225,000, 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 \$80,606,808 40.

The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, are \$66,714,928 79. Of this amount, \$3,306,621 34 will be required to pay the interest on the public debt; leaving the sum of \$63,428,307 45 for the estimated ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861. Upon these estimates a balance will be left in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1861, of \$13,891,870 61.

But this balance, as well as that 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 \$539,350, and upon the estimates of the Postmaster General for the service of his Department the last fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1859, amounting to \$4,296,000, together with the further estimates of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, being \$5,526,324, making an aggregate of \$10,361,683.

nearly two millions of dollars below the estimates for the present fiscal year, and half a million of dollars below the amount granted for this year at the last session of Congress.

The expenditures of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1859, exclusive of payments for mail service specially provided by Congress out of the general Treasury, amounted to \$14,064,493 33, and its receipts to \$7,958,484 07, showing a deficiency to be supplied from the treasury of \$6,096,009 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 expenditures. It is gratifying, however, to observe an increase of receipts for the year ending on the 30th June, 1859, equal to \$481,091 21, compared with those in the year ending on 30th June, 1858.

It is estimated that the deficiency for the current to his year will be \$5,988,424 04, but that for the year ending 30th June, 1861, it will not exceed \$1,342,473 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 charge upon the Treasury, or shall be permitted to resume the self-sustaining policy which had 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 of Washington, the name of Washington, and destined, I trust, for ages to be the capital of our united, free, and prosperous Confederacy, has strong claims on our favorable regard.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1859.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER S.A.F.E.S., 304 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859. To the Managers of the PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL Society.—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectively report: That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the safe, and the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched. Several Silver Medals had been placed in the safe, and a large quantity of documents were in the safe, and came out entirely unimpaired. The safe was found to be of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal. GEO. W. WOODWARD, JOHN W. GRANT, P. RUTLAND, ALFRED S. GILBERT.

STILL ANOTHER. WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Genlman.—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some months ago, was severely tried by a bright summer, cold climate, and a long fire, which did not succeed in opening the safe. The lock being of the best material, and the door being of the best quality, the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower joint and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, was exposed to the intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the safe, and opened, the contents were found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured in any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, and believe, as do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

As a large assortment of the same, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

6TH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

Continued success of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION. From all sections of the country subscribers to this popular Art Institution, (now in its sixth year) are being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year. Any person can become a member by subscribing \$3, which will entitle him to 1st.—The beautiful Steel Engraving, "Shakespeare and His Friends." 2d.—A copy of the elegantly Illustrated Art Journal, one year. 3d.—A Free Season Admission to the Galleries, 548 Broadway, New York.

In addition to which, over four hundred valuable Works of Art are given to subscribers as Premiums, comprising choice Paintings, Sculptures, Outlines, &c., by the first American and Foreign Artists. The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive immediately on receipt of subscription, entitled "SHAKESPEARE AND HIS FRIENDS," is of a character to give unqualified pleasure and satisfaction. No work of equal value has ever before placed within reach of the people at such a price. The engraving is of very large size, being printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making it most superbly ornate and suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor, or office. It can be secured in any part of the country, by mail, with safety, being packed in a choice and secure manner. "Think of it!" Such a work, delivered free of charge, and at so low a price, is a rare opportunity. Subscriptions will be received until the closing of Tuesday the 31st of January, 1860, at which time the books will close and the Premiums be given to subscribers. No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those receiving \$10 are entitled to six memberships. Subscribers from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Provinces, must be \$5 00 instead of \$3, in order to defray extra postage, &c. Persons wishing to form clubs will apply for a circular of terms, &c. The beautiful Illustrated Art Journal, giving full particulars, will be sent on receipt of 15 cents, in stamps or coin. Address C. L. DEBBY, Actuary, O. A. T., 546 Broadway, New York.

Subscriptions also received by J. J. LAWRENCE, Honorary Secretary for Huntingdon and vicinity. Nov. 16, 1859.

DON'T FORGET!

THE PLACE TO CALL IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE. GROCERIES. DRY-GOODS. BOOTS & SHOES. FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C. AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST! AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

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