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-Such as Hand-bills, Posting-

Jon-Printing—Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., exc-puted with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

Poetical.

SUMMER AND WINTER.

Ah! those were very pleasant days,
The days we spent together,
Come back through memory's golden haze,
Or cloudless summer weather!
That I may doem I've saved at least
Some tragments from life's scattered feast. We wandered past the shallow stream. And through the new mown hay:

Each hour was like some glorious dream From Paradise astray.
The scent of roses on the air semed part of life, which was so fair. Vo roamed amid the thick green wood-

And ah! this world seemed very good, With all its memories. I never saw the moon so bright As through the boughs that summer night. And now I hear the hitter rain.

Sweep from the angry heaven As blindly 'gainst the window pane The withered leaves are driven; Then faint and lorn the moon appears
And dim, like one who smiles through tears That ghostly moon's uncertain light

Flung o'er the gaunt, bare trees-The starless sorrow of the night-The wailing of the breeze: n me! it was another earth here summer reigned in light and mirth. And love, so pleasant, although brief, Was made for summer days, Departing ere the falling leaf, And antumn's mellow rays: or does it seem so very strange hat we, like all things else, should change

ur dream has vanished as it came: Some hours of care it snatched; Perchance we played a dangerous game, But well the players matched; Without reproach in either heart, We clasp cold hands, and so we part.

TO MY LITTLE DAUGHTER.

BY C. D. STEWART.

Soft be thy pillow my darling, That bears thee in slumber to-night; Sweet be thy dreams, till the morning Wakes thee to fairer delight : . My precious, my innocent darling, My loving, my heautiful one, God keep thee from sickness and sorrow, Till life's little journey is done.

What were the light of the morrow. If thou should'st not waken again-What but a cloud and a tempest, And sadness and anguish, and pain?
The curls on thy brow are our sunshine; he curls on thy brow are our joy; The light of thine eye is our joy; The smile on thy lip brings us gladner And pleasure unmixed with alloy.

Surely the angels my darling,
Will watch theo in waking and sleep,
And God in his infinite goodness,
The way of thy footsteps will keep; Tenderly lovingly, bending,
Shield her, good angels, to-night.
Sweet be her slumber, till morning
Wakes her to dearer delight.

Migrellaneous.

THE UNVEILED ATLANTIC.

The description given of Japan by some members of Lord Elgin's suite, rivals that of the enchanted island in the Arabian Nights: Nothing can exceed the picturesque beauty of the Bay of Nagasaki, and the situation of the city at its extremity. Swelling hills, covered with verdure, rise from the water's edge. The thatched roofs of snug cottages peep from it the dense foliage amid which they nestle. Precipitous walls of rock are mirrored in the azure blue of the waters at their base. The Japanese are courteous, affable, gentlemanlike, and good-natured, quite different from the dedescription which our disinterested friends, the gave of them. Jeddo, the capital, is arger than London, and contains three millions people. The leading street is ten miles long. ad closely packed with stuccoed houses. Here e the palaces of three hundred and sixty of the hereditary princes, each a sovereign in his found dominions, but compelled to reside in the capital for six months in the year. Some of the mansions are made to hold ten thousand retainded by a triple wall, and gives lodging to forty thousand people. The streets are spacious, chousand people. The streets are spaceous, clean, and airy; no dirt, no smells, no street bestructions. In the country, every cottage, temple, and tea-house is surrounded by gardens, laid out in the most exquisite taste. Tea-houses are found in every shady nook or by pleasant rivers. The tea is served by the ministrations of fair damsels, who glide rapidly and noiselessly about, suspecting no indecorum and meaning none.

Strange that we should have known so little of this modern Atlantic, this beautiful isle set in a silver sea! Stranger still that they shou d species of civilization, like the devices on their own ware, odd and startling, but minute-ly finished off. Here we have two kings; one spiritual, who can trace up his lineage for twenty-five hundred years; the other secular, who commands the forces, both dwelling in the same city like brothers. The Japanese seem to be the most impressible ration on earth; what ever they see they imitate, telescopes, aneroids, steam-engines, spy-glasses, &c.—and yet they have hitherto locked themselves up within an

impenetrable barrier. They have, however, one curious institution They have, how they call "Nayboen," or tyes. It is what they call "Nayboen," or tyes. It is what they call they call be to the control of the he evidence of his senses, and acts accordingly man dies in debt he is supposed to be alive nd his family draws his income regularly to being insulted, he is not considered to be dead dutil some time has clapsed, when he is said to bave departed from disease. So when Lord Elgin boldly dashed into the prohibited prefled aniazement, the Japanese authorities deter-

ed to practice Nayboen," and believe he was somewhere else. Among other branches of useful education taught at the schools, the young patricians are ructed in the forms and ceremonies of hari kiri; that is, of ripping oneself up. If a noble if he have committed any error in diplomacy, he invites all his friends to a grand banquet. and when all are well fed and comfortable, he performs the hari kiri gracefully before them. Ever since the Americans obtained a footing in Japan, this curious coremony has been per-torned. We hope that Lord Elgin's treaty with this imperturable nation will not be cele-Drated by such extraordinary performances.

Our exports to Japan, last year, amounted said Napoleon, "is that over ignorance."

American

Bolunter.

BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

"OUR COUNTRY-MAY IT ALWAYS BE RIGHT-BUT BIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY."

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1859.

AT \$2,00 PER ANNUM.

NO. 33.

VOL. 45.

Cashmere Shawls and their Value. The Cashmere goat has been introduced into

to £200. Surely this wonderful people must have something to export and something to import too. They will not export any manufactured articles, but they will readily import them. Our warm woollens and stout cottons are just the thing for, the northern districts. We trust our manufacturers are awake to this new market, and will not allow themselves to be beaten, as they were in China, by the Americans and Russians; even in our staple manufactures.—Liverpool Courier.

Power of Music.

Squire G. tells the following good Hoosier yarn, demonstrative of the power of music over the human mind: Some years ago, a tall, guant, knock kneed, red-headed, cross-eyed, lummux of a Hoosier, who was a hunter of the classical Wabash, conceived the idea of making visit to the house of his progeniture in old Kentuck. He did so-ranted round amongst the girls some, and was of course, from his naive impudence and unearthly ugliness, the "observed of all observers." One morning the whole neighborhood was astonished with the news that the Hoosier had eloped with Mrs. B., an amiable and good looking woman, wife of Mr. B. For two long years the disconsolate husband mourned over his untoward bereavehusband mourned over his untoward bereavement: at the end of that period, however, to
his utter astonishment, one day, in popped
Mrs. B., looking as bright and rosy as ever.—
After the first joyful greeting was over, the inhowever, that the real India shawl can be de-After the first joyful greeting was over, the iniured B. thus addressed his truant spouse:airthly ugly Hoosier, and leave me and the children all forlorn, as you did?" "Well, Josh," said Nancy, "that thar tarnal ugly critter from Indianny, was a little the best whistler I ever hearn tell on; you know I was fond of whistlin; I used to think you could whistle some, but I never heard whistlin as is whistle some, but I never heard whistlin as is whistlin till I met that ar Wabash feller. He whistlin till I det that ar Wassai tener, is the whistled my senses clean away, and I followed him on that account. A short time ago, under the denomination of Cashmeres, are or however. He caught the measles, and they spilt ought to be aware that such goods are Cashmeres. his whistlin forever—the charm was broken, and so I concluded to come back to you; but, O Josh! that Hoosier was the awfullest whistler that ever puckered!"—Placerville Index.

A Smart Woman.

The Chattanooga Advertiser relates the following:

A nice respected lady, not a thousand miles away, had long noticed, to her dismay, that her worser half" was growing foolishly sus-picious and jealous of her. She resolved to teach him a lesson. Some evenings since, as two kinds of coat for clothing, the one fine, he was leaving, she told him he need not hurry ourly, generally groy, and imparting to the skin ne would not be lonely; she wished her a down more or less thick, as if to guard it enjoy himself, &c. Benedict smelt a mainst cold and damp, the other coarse, lank, and giving a general color to the animal; and the evenged. About eight o'clock, an finer conting which is used for the fine shawls, all about his size might have been seen the quantity produced is limited, and therefore back; she would not be lonely; she wished her ducky to enjoy himself, &c. Benedict smelt a solved to be avenged. About eight o'clock, an individual about his size might have been seen cautiously creeping along to the door and nois-lessly. Benedict peeped in. Just as he expected, there they were—a pair of boots—a coat on the back of a chair and a hat on the table.— Benedict shivered like an aspen leaf as he stooped, pulled off his boots, and drew a pistol from his coat pocket. With resolution flashing from his eye," he made tracks for the bed room. There he was, kneeling at the bed side, coat and vest off, and his head on the pillow.— Miserable villain—his time had come, 'Say your prayers, villain, your time is short?''— and a flash and a report told that the bullet had sped on its fatal mission. "Help! murder! watch!—oh, is that you?" and Madame popp ed her little head up from the foot of the bed.— Benedict se zed the body, and it was—a miscel laneous collection of old coats, vests, pillows, handkerchiefs, and the like, made up for the "I say, dear, what does all this mean ?" exclaimed the husband, with a blank, sheepish look. "Well, dear," replied the wife, I did get lonely, after all, and just amused myself by decssing up that puppet, and making believe you were at home. I'm sure I didn't think you'd suspect-" "There, there, said the chagrined husband, "say no more about it: I thought it was a robber, dear creature, I'm so glad it didn't hit you." Benedict repeated "Now I lay me," &c., and went to bed, esolved not to watch any more at present.

Fight between Eleven Hundred Horses. Southey, in his History of the Peninsula War relates the following: "Two of the Spanish regiments which had been quartered in Fu-

nan were cavalry, mounted on fine black long-tailed Andulusion horses. It was impossible to bring off these horses-about 1100 in number and Romano was not the man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to his beast, which had carried him so far and Their bridles were therefore taso faithfully. Their bridles were therefore ta-ken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued such as was never before witnessed. They became sensible that they were no longer under any human power.

A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learned, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twelve toge, then, then closely engaged, striking with their forefeet, and biting and tearing each other with the most fercotious rage, and trampling over those who were beaten down, till the shore in the course of an hour was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on rising ground at a distance. They no soonbeach. A scene ensued such as was on rising ground at a distance. They no sooner heard the roar of the battle, than they came hundering down over the intermediate hedges, have worked out so perfect and yet so grotesque and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was it was too horrible to be long contemolated, and Romano, in mercy, gave orders to lestroy them. But it was found too dangerous

> still engaged in the work of mutual destruction. SIDNEY SMITH ON ENJOYMENT.—The great wit and reviewer never penned wiser and truer vords than these:

"Mankind are always happier for having pended until life was extinct." cen happy; so that if you make them happy with a due mixture of rational indulgence, un-sulting from the use of crinoline:—"It frees der fond and wise parents, diffuses over the women from a needless weight of skirts, No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life from having once made an great reason to grieve over the institution. It agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time is not every fashion which develops so much or with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considera-ble interval of innocent pleasure; which contributes to render old men so inattentive to the

To be proud of one's learning is the great-

DF Some writer says marriage is like eating in onion-you shed tears and eat again. We know a man so habitually sleepy that

his curiosity cannot be wakened. "The only victory that costs no tears,"

France, England, South Carolina and Tennes-see. The value of a flock may be estimated from the fact that no real Thibet goat has ever been sold for less than a thousand dollars. This enormous price, moreover, is not a speculative one, for no fleeced animal has wool of such fineness, sottness, and durability. The wool of all the Thibet goats in Tennessee, for example, has been engaged at New York this year, at eight dellers and a helf annual the work of the dollars and a half per pound, the purchasers designing to send it to Paisley, in Scotland, in order to be manufactured into shawls.

The prices paid for real Cashmere shawls, or

those woven in India, have sometimes been almost fabulous. A full sized shawl, such as is called in America a long shawl, ordinarily com-mands in Paris or London, from five hundred to five thousand dollars, according to quality .-Scarfs and square shawls, being smaller, sell for less. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that all these shawls are manufactured in India, in the shape in which they are sold here. Gene-rally, indeed, the centres and borders come out separately, and are put together afterwards in sizes, and often paterns, to suit customers.— Moreover, a large portion of the shawls sold as real India ones, are actually made in France ured B. thus addressed his truant spouse:—
Nancy, how could you take up with that onsaid that the border of the genuine Cashmere shawl is invariably woven in small pieces, which are afterwards sewed together, as the whole border is substantially sewed on to the centre. But other authorities deny that the skill of Inrian only in name. A real Cashmere shawl, made by the inhabitants of that Indian valley from the wool of a peculiar variety of goat reared on the plains of Thibet, is a most costly ar ticle, eagerly sought after by the rejahs and sultans of the East, but finding its way to Europe very rarely indeed. To make a pair of large and handsome Cashmere shawls requires the la-bor of twelve or fourteen men for a half a year. The late Runjet Singh, the chief of Lahore, gave five thousand rupees for a pair of those woollen shawls, the patterns of which represented his victories. The animals from which the material is obtained are covered by nature with

The Camels---Their Strength.

We visited Pearson's wharf on Tuesday, to witness a feat of strength performed by one of Mrs. Watson's camels, of which there were near a dozen on the wharf, of all sizes and ages.

The camel loaded was one of the largest. Upon the word of command being given the camel lay down, ready to receive his load, which consisted of five bales of hay, weighing in the aggregate of over 1400 pounds, which was firmly bound to the pannier placed upon the animal's lump. Upon the utterance of command by the native keeper, the huge animal rose, without an edwit penitent tears, and the little dimpled to the camel with grief; tumultous sobs break from the age to the camel with grief; tumultous sobs break from the age to the camel with grief; tumultous sobs break from the age to the camel with grief; tumultous sobs break from the age to the camel with grief; tumultous sobs break from the age to the camel with grief; tumultous sobs break from the age to the camel with grief; tumultous sobs break from the age to the camel with grief; tumultous sobs break from the age to the camel with grief; tumultous sobs break from the age to the camel and the little dimpled to the camel with grief; tumultous sobs break from the age to the camel and the little dimpled to the camel and the little dimpled to the camel and the little boson.

The camel loaded was one of the largest. Upon the camel the mother, sadiv; the mother, sadiv; the mother, sadiv; the mother, sadiv; the mother with grief the mother, sadiv; the mother with grief the mother, sadiv; the mother with grief the mother with grief the mother with the pendien with grief the mother with grief the mo off in a stately manner along the wharf and -a pretty white one, which she had pettedwould always kiss her, when she went within | mamma kissing distance, which fact we really thought proved the animal to possess an excellent taste, native country the average load for a full grown and a full supply of water generally, the camel will improve in strength and general appear-ance, and be able to transport larger loads, at a more rapid pace, than in his native country.

Galveston News, 30th ult.

Lynch Law in Minnesota.

On the 27th ult, a mob in Le Suer co., Minn. proceeded to the jail and took therefrom a pri soner named Reinhart, charged with the murder

then in vain, Reinhart lost all heart, and fell upon the floor in a fit. Taking the senseless body in a sleigh, the party proceeded out of the village a mile and a half, and attaching a rope to his neck. threw it over a tree, and haulwhile the lynchers were lowering the body to estroy them. But it was found too dangerous adjust it more securely, Reinhart came to his a tempt this, and after the last boat had quit be beach, the few horses that remained, were ed his innocence of the murder of Bodell. Seeing that their ears were closed against his entreaties, he changed his tone, and declared his readiness to die. At his request a bystander was called to pray, and after a short prayer the murderer was again hauled up, and sus

VIRTUES OF CRINOLINE.—The Philadelphia now, you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it. A childhood passed Bulletin points out the following advantages rewhole of life a feeling of calm pleasure, and in strengthens the system by exposure to cold, extreme old age, it is the very last remembrance and aids manufactures; stimulates the whale which time can erase from the mind of man.—

fishery, improves figures, displays ankles to a delirious extent, and gives editors subjects for such varied industry as crinoline."

There is no sight more repulsive than an tributes to render old men so inattentive to the scenes before them, and carries them back to a habitual loafer, forever hanging around drinking saloons, and wearing away the golden hours of life in meaningless phantasy, without a thought for anything except the gratification of a beastly appetite. It is strange that men will thus sacrifice home, reputation, friends and all, for that which stupifies them and makes Discretion in speech is more than ele- life only a dark and hideous dream.

Wisdom allows nothing to be good that will not be so forever; no man to be happy but he that needs no other happiness than what he has within himself; no man to be great or pow orful, that is not master of himself.

Eat not too fast nor too slow.

German Professors.

The editor of the Utica Herald, now in Heidleberg, in a letter to his paper, says of two of the most eminent professors in Germany:

"Professor Plitt, who is lecturing on the Gospel, commences by taking his snull box out of his pocket, opening it, placing it on the desk directly before him, cramming both nostrils full with the nauscating stuff, taking a second pinch between his thumb and fore-finger, and then brawling out "Meine Herren." As he warms with his subject, the thumb and finger veloped in a cloud of dust. Bunsen, the distinguished chemist comes into the lecture room with a stump of cigar in his mouth, which he Department was to be made a self-sustaining jerks out as he commences to speak, and puts it back again the moment he has finished. agerie.

An Immense Land Case in Court. There is now before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, a case in which the United States Government is prosecuting Captain John A. Sutter, of world wide distinctions of the Capta tion, to obtain possession of an immense tract of country, including both the cities of Sacramento and Marysville, and being worth not less than thirty millions of dollars! Sutter claims

In the preceding year—1856—it had exceeded it by \$3,487,046 52; and the annual reports of my predecessors exhibit the fact that there was a large deficit for many preceding years.

My predecessor in all his annual reports never der two grants-one of eleven leagues, made by and Feather Rivers, and no land to the south or east of the Feather river. Two sets of counsel Feather river, and claim that that was the oriinal intent of Sutter in asking for, and of the Governor in making the grant, and that such a

What's in a Kiss?

Sutter.

"Mother, mother, kar" pleaded a little cherub boy, with blue eyes, anxiously searching his mother infusually serious tace, as she tenderly laid him upon his soft, warm bed, and lovingly folded the snowy, drapery about him.

"Do kiss me, mother !!! & And the rosy lips

native keeper, the huge animal rose, without an ed with penitent tears, and the little dimpled apparent extra effort, to his feet, and walked off in a stately manner along the wharf and "Tis enough! Once more the little head is off in a stately manner along the wharf and through the city. We were informed that the same camel had had sixteen hundred pounds placed on him, with which enormous weight he easily rose. The animals are all exceedingly forgiveness and love is given two fold tenderer. tractable, and seem to possess much affection for any one who treats them kindly; as an example of which Mrs. W. informed us that one of them and the little erring one is laid back upon his

What's in a kiss—a simple kiss? Much. very much! More potent than the sceptreproved the animal to possess an excellent taste, as well as an affection at describing the average load for a full grown with a system load for a full grown who has not felt its magic influence? "Tis camel is some 800 lbs., with which they per the lover's tender pledge of undying constancy; form long journeys over deserts, with but little tis a bond of friendship and fidelity, and not food or water. We doubt not that, with the only is it dear to the youthful and ardent, but abundant forage found in all parts of Texas also to old age, to the withered heart and

> INIDAN VERDICT .- In the good old colony times the red men seem to be in the habit of administering "crowner's quest law" among themselves, and occasionally came to the most edifying results. On a certain occasion one of their number was found frezen to death near a tavern, where he had been exceedingly intoxi-cated during the night. His tribe having taken possession of the body, summoned a conclave established by the act of March 3, 1867, to be established by the act of March 3, 1867, to be possession of the body, summoned a conclave of medicine to ascertain the cause of his disease. The white spectators, impressed with the solemnity of the proceedings, and expected some warning against the vice of drunkenness, were considerably astonished by the rendition of the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to his death in consequence of the freezing in his body of water which he had been induced to mingle with the

A minister in Cincinnati, in commenting upon the glory of heaven, recently assured his congregation that one of the "chief pleasures of the blessed" would consist in the knowledge that the damned were suffering the most horrible tortures in the flery lake; that the "pure spirits rope to his neck, threw it over a tree, and haul would look down from the white porticos of cd him up. The noose was not tight, and God's palace, and receive new joy from the contemplation of burning souls agonizing in the sea of flame, to which an angry and outraged deity had mercifully consigned them."

Not more than half a dozen ministers entertaining such amiable ideas of Heaven's mercy would be required to drive a city of believers into the reaks.

into the ranks.

Singing Shells .- Mr. Taylor, a tourist, when at Bathculoa, in Ceylon, on going at night on a lake near the fort, was struck by a loud musical noise proceeding from the bottom of the water. It was caused by multitudes of some animals inhabiting shells—at least the natives call them "singing shells." The sounds are like those of an accordeon, or solian harp, &c., vibrating notes, and pitched in different keys. A snail, abundant in Corfu, if fritated by a touch with a piece of straw, will emit a distinctly audible sound in a querulous tone, and which it frequently repeats if touched .- Sharp's Magazine.

Marriage, says an enthusiastic votary of Hymen, is a state of which it is unnecessary to describe the happiness, for two reasons—first, because it would be superfluous to those advertised according to law. who are in the enjoyment of its blessings; and secondly, because it would be impossible to terms with the lowest bidder. those who are not.

Pleasure is a rose, near which there

ed, "Cash two dollars a year, in advance."

Postmaster General's Report. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 13, 1859.

Sin:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, adopted by the Senate on the 22d December last: "Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to report to the Senate such changes in the laws regulating postages and the Post Office Department as, in his opinion, could make that a self-sustaining department."

few preliminary observations.

When I took charge of the department in warms with his subject, the thumb and large make a series of dives into the souff-box, and up to his nose, until the lecturer becomes endered in a cloud of dust? Bunsen, the distinguished in any quarter that, under the then tertained in any quarter that, under the then resonor of the present session I have

From March to the 30th June, 1857, the de While he is speaking, he walks rapidly up and down the platform, like a Polar bear in a mencurrent year, under contracts and engagements over which the new head of the department had control, and was subject to no responsibili-

than thirty millions of dollars! Sutter claims thirty-three leagues of land lying upon the Sacramento, Feather and American Rivers, under two grants—one of eleven leagues, made by

brace within their limits the land lying south of the Three Peaks and between the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, and no land to the south or

ral treasury. He further adds that "the laws should be so least of the Feather river. Two sets of counsel appear for Sutter, both acting under powers of attorney, and these counsel endeavor to locate that land in different manners—John J. Crittenden and R. J. Walker endeavor to locate it so that it shall extend to the South of American river, and include the whole city of Sacramento. Benj. F. Butler and N. S. J. Green, of Massachusetts, who also appear for Sutter, endeavor to locate the land north and west of Feather river, and claim that that was the orithe mails." "If, in addition to this, the clause in the act of the 80th of August, 1852, allowing location would also be for the best interests of ships and Isthmus service, it would, with a proper economy, soon sustain itself."
Notwithstanding these repeated appeals, Con-

gress made no successful efforts to raise the postages, none to repeal the clause in relation to the postage on newspapers and periodicals, or in any manner to repeal or restrict the franking privilege.
In this apparent willingness on the part of

In this apparent willingness on the part of Congress that the treasury should continue to supply the insufficiency of the revenues, I entered on the administration of the department tered on the administration of the department with an actual deficiency in the revenue of the annual deficit having been gradually and uniformly accumulating under the pressure upon the department for increased mail facilities, with the knowledge and annuarent acquires of last session, and also to a statement appending the department for increased mail facilities, with the knowledge and annuarent acquires of last session, and also to a statement appending to this report as containing much useful information on this subject. It shows the the knowledge and apparent acquiescence of Congress, ever since the various reductions of

he postages.
In the first year—1857—'8—of my administrature over the revenue has increased to \$5,284,-843,70, being an increase of \$1,081,125 30. From this sum is to be deducted the amount of \$109,072 95, allowed to George Chorpenning of \$109,072 bb, allowed to George Chorpenning under an act of Congress, and the further sum of \$74,598 46, remitted to the contractors between Cairo and New Orleans by act of March were divided pro rata to each State, and the

my last annual report, and in a communication to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives, dated March 24, 1868, Mis. Doc. No. 108.

22, 1805, ans. Doc. No. 108.

The increase of the revenue during the year was remarkably small, amounting to only \$132,-841 10, and being \$800,280 less than the increase of the provious fiscal year, occasioned, doubtless, by the general financial embarrassment of the commercial community

The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the present fiscal year ending June 80, 1859, were submitted to Congress in my letter of March 24, 1858, Ex. Doc. No. 90, in which the additional cost of transportation under the new contracts to be let in the ensuing month, and go put in operation on the 1st of July and 1st of October, 1868, at \$527,820; making an increase in the probable expenditures of the year 1859

f free matter. Upon opening the bids referred to for mail sorvice in the twenty-one great States and Territories lying in the valley of the Mississippi, and extending over the entire Northwest, West and Sonthwest portions of our continent, it was and Sonthwest portions of our continent, it was a support of the mext suggestion was, that if Congress found that contracts could not be made for a sum less than the estimated cost; and when due regard is given to the fact that four years had elapsed since the previous mail-lettings, and during that period the great wave of emigration had rolled westward, and towns and cities had neighborhoods, demanding largely increase mail facilities, such a result is not surprising.

The cause of the excess of expenditure over receipts, for the current year, is fully explained in my annual report at the present session, particularly in a document (marked II) repared with great care and fullness. This document states all the important im-provements made in each State, and will enable ach member of Congress to see the increased service in his own congressional district.

In no remembered instance has service been

by the reasonable wants of the country, it will be quite easy for the department to correct the error by the discontinuance of the service.

This document, exhibiting, as it does, almost a perfect map of the recent changes and improvements of the service, it is hoped and be lieved, will be of great utility in enabling Congress to determine whether the postal facilities

m the several States. It is evident enough that by diminution of In responding to this resolution I hope it will the service the self-sustentation of the department not be deemed amiss to submit to the Senate a ment can be unquestionably secured; but it is the service the self-sustentation of the departworthy of much consideration whether that would not leave the mere skeleton of a postal

ness nor the social wants of the country.

In my report of the present session I have stated "that it would be obviously erroneous to suppose that this charge on the treasury to progress in the ratio propotionate to what it has been for the last few years. Our postal system is now extended over the whole country, from one ocean to the other. There can be but little further expense resulting from over-land connection with California and the other On closing up the business of that fiscal year Pacific States and Territories. Except one oth-1856 '7—it was ascertained that the expendi-ture exceeded the revenue by the sum of \$4,
from St. Paul, in Minnesota, to Seattle, in Washington Territory, no other is now thought

of as being likely to become necessary.
Until now it could never have been said that our inland postal system was full-orbed and complete. For years our people have been go-ing out from the Atlantic States, following the setting sun. We have sent our postal system, with all its lights and blessings, after them inder two grants—one of eleven leagues, made by Governor B. Alvardo in 1841, and the other of twenty-two leagues, made by Governor Micheltorena in 1845. The United States deny the grants are genuine and validity of each of these grants upon many grounds, and further contend that if the grants are genuine and valid, they embed brace within their limits the land lying south of the Three Peaks and between the Sacramento and twenty of the sacramento and twenty of the sacramento and the distant wilderness. With the rates of the department and the sacramento to the distant wilderness. With the rates of postage and the distant wilderness. With the rates of postage and the distant wilderness. With the rates of postage for a long time established, we were enabled to sustain the expense; but, when the department and the distant wilderness. With the rates of postage for a long time established, we were enabled to sustain the expense; but, when the wave of population was still rolling on further, we suddento sustain the expense; but, when the fittenests with the reduced the postages, has not been possible to an abled to sustain the expense; but, when the fittenests with the reduced the postages. to the distant wilderness. With the rates of cost of transportation began to exceed the in-

> Look to California for an illustration. A scattered population planted on the shores of the Pacific demanded, and justly claimed, pos-tal connection with their fatherland, and received it by the Panama route, at a cost of \$750. 000 per annum, which scarcely gave back to the department any portion of that amount in the shape of postages, Congress having, by an act of July 27, 1854, provided for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of California post a deduction of fifty per cent. on newspapers and periodicals, when paid quarterly or yearly in advance, be abolished, as recommended in my last two annual reports, and the department be relieved from the expense of ocean mail steamment. The great overland routes do not stand solely, or even mainly, on their opening addi-tional communications with California, Oregon and Washington. They are intended to spread out our population, to find for the hardy pio-neers new homes for their offspring, to develop the agricultural and mineral resources of our country; in fact, to discover new Californias be-tween the valley of the Mississippi and that one which now reposes on the shores of the Pacific. But we need not go to California for illustra-

remarkable fact that if the various hibits the sums paid directly by the department for

goiden nead droops, the weary eyems close, and the little erring one is laid back upon his and the little erring one is laid back upon his doubt. Strom of 1857—see pages 24 and 25 of annual report amount of foreign postage collected at Boston of 1857—leaving only an increase in the deficiency of \$897,463 89 for that year.

What's in a kiss—a simple kiss? Much, what's in a kiss—a simple kiss? the expense of its mail supplies. With these facts before me in making out my lust annual report, I deemed the occasion a proper one, now that we had reached nearly

the maximum cost of furnishing mail facilities to our whole country, to suggest certain measres to the consideration of Congress, by which the revenues and expenditures, if they could not be brought to an entire and perfect equality, might nevertheless approximate it so nearly is to reconcile the public mind to the discrep-

The first of these was that Congress should more emphatically declare that, hereafter, the Postmaster Genera', in advertising and accepting bids for mail service, shall have no refer ence to the conveyance of passengers or freight of any kind other than regular mail matter.— This is probably the meaning of the present law, but no Postmaster General, since its enin the probable expenditures of the year 1893 of \$1,527,820 from those two sources alone, and rendering it probable that, unless the correspondence of the country is stimulated by the partial recovery from the financial embarrassment of the past year, the deficiency in postal receipts will amount to \$6,290,440, after deducing the sum of \$700,000 annually paid to the design of \$1,000. It may be less or more, as the book and decting the sum of \$700,000 annually paid to the design of \$1,000. actments has been able to resist the opposite

the department under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and the present contractors, be carried out until officers of the government in the transportation their contracts for a higher grade of service had expired. If it were effected at once, by allow-

elapsed since the previous mail-fettings, and during that period the great wave of emigration had rolled westward, and towns and cities had sprung into being, with magic-like rapidity, out of scattered hamlets and sparsely populated ment. That bill proposes no mutilation or increased diminution of the present service, but is based on the distinct idea that, whilst the people desire and are entitled to large and liberal postal ecommodations, they are both willing and able to pay a fair price for them-just what it costs to furnish them-no more, no less. To arrive at this true and just standard required many experiments. Accordingly, many ent rates of postage have been tried and their actual results carefully noted in all the reports of the department. These reports show that put on until Congress had established the line under the rates of postage on letters and printed as a post-road, and the same had been regularly matter fixed by the law of 1845. (Statutes-atmatter fixed by the law of 1845, (Statutes-at-Large; vol. 5, p. 732,) the revenues and expenditures were about equal—a small surplus as often as a small deficit. Since the passage of the law of 1851, (Statutes, vol. 9, p. 587.) fixing the present rate of three cents, &c., the exusiness of the cities and extlemants and expensions at the world might do well to reflect that it is as the law of 1851, (Statutes, vol. 9, p. 587.) fixing the present rate of three cents, &c., the exusiness of the cities and extlemants and expensions at the world might do well to reflect that it is as the law of 1851, (Statutes, vol. 9, p. 587.) fixing the present rate of three cents, &c., the exusiness of the cities and extlemants. ed to a higher grade, or more frequent mails ing the present rate of three cents, &c., the exbeen granted, than the increased growth and cess of expenditure over the revenue has been grows athorn of evil. It is wisdom's work so carefully to cull the rose, as to avoid the thorn, and let its rich perfume exhale the heaven, in grateful adoration of Him who gave the rose to blow.

business of the cities and settlements through regularly and largely increasing. These facts obviously suggest that if Congress is determined to make the department a self-sustaining one, the surest means of doing so would be to Congress, who have generally manifested a go back to the rates of 1845. In doing this they would have the knowledge and actual ex-An exchange tells us of an eartor who was chosen captain. One day at parade, instead of giving the orders, have induced the department to put in stance, have induced the department to put in operation service which was not needed, or to operation service which was not needed. have given it a frequency or grade not required five cents for any distance under 3,000 miles, lng trade with that than with aught else.

The estimates made by the most experienced officers of the department are that the provisions of the bill would raise the revenue from postages about \$3,500,000 without taking into victo the 4th section in relation to the transmission of public documents. What the provisions of that section would effect it is difficult to the transmission of that section would effect it is difficult to the transmission of that section would effect it is difficult to the transmission of the transmission would effect it is difficult to the transmission. ficult to anticipate. The government now appropriates \$700,000 annually as compensation for free matter transported and delivered for Congress and the Executive departments, under the supposition that the postage on the mat-ter conveyed would come to that amount. It s believed in the department, however, that the postage would come to more than twice that amount—say \$1,400,000—for Congressional books and documents alone, without taking in-to view the immense correspondence of the exceutive departments, and the vast mass of re-turns, accounts, packages, and parcels received and sent from the General Land Office, the Pension Office, the Patent Office, &c. It is clearly right, if the Post Office is considered as having been established simply for the convenience of individual citizens in transmitting correspondence from place, for which they are to pay the full amount of the cost, that the thus far extended can be profitably diminished government, whenever it wants its correspondence, books, documents, &c., transmitted, should, like all others, come forward and pay not half, but the full amount for the services rendered. But if, on the other hand, the Post Office is to be regarded as a great government institution, established not by law merely, but by the constitution itself, in order that it might have a regular and perpetual channel through which to transmit its orders and instructions to all its agents, civil and military, and receives prompt and reliable information from all parts of the republic in return, then the interest of

and ten cents for over that distance. This can

cents for all distances, as there are very few-letters sent inland over three thousand miles.

differ very little from a uniform rate of five

minished when it is regarded as the great agent of commerce, and the pioneer and patron of Christian civilization. Recurring, however, to the Senate's bill. No. 337, of last session, we suppose it to be reliable to say that under its provisions the revenue would be increased some four or four and a-half millions. If Congress were to incorporate in it the substitution of postage stamps in lieu of the franking privilege, as recommended in my annual report, it would most probably and a million more, if used by the members to the same extent as they now use their franks. I have no idea, however, that this would be the fact in relation to the use of the stamps. Members would not have such large accounts made against them, but would content themselves with such a reasonable number as would fairly protect them from loss by correspondence with sought them out even with the railroad, the stage, and the horse mail, until expenditure or would, at every session, look to their contingent fund, and, in protecting it, would thereby protect the Post Office Department from having to carry millions upon millions of letters and documents to all parts of the country for no we put down the benefit to be derived to the revenue from the use of stamps at only half a million instead of a million.

individuals becomes not only subordinate, but almost lost in the dignity and importance of the institution. Nor is its high nationality di-

The bill thus amended the provise in the 1st section in the act of August 30, 1852, (Sta. vol. 9, p. 39,) allowing a discount for repaying printed matter, repealed, and the saving of a million by a return from coach to star bids, would present a | r bable aggregate of \$6,400,-000 of increased revenve.

I have thus presented, in the language of the. resolution, "such changes in the laws regula-ting postages and the Post Office Department

as, in my opinion, could make the Post Office a self-sustaining Department."

My opinions are that such legislation as I have above set forth will make the department. in a short time a self-custaining one in all that relates to the regular and proper operations of

There are however, two descriptions of service which it is very probable the above altera-tion would hardly provide for. These are the ocean steam service, and the great overland routes to California. These were all established by law, and the duty of putting them in opera-tion was thrown upon the department without making any special provision for their pay-ment. It is notorious that they were not estagross revenues from postages, and the sale of stamps in each State; the compensation of post-masters and the incidental expenses of their of-masters and the incidental expenses of the incidental exp fices; the net revenue; the cost of transporta-tion, and the surplus or defleit in each State, lines. They were called into existence by reaafter paying the cost of transportation. It exnational policy. I need not enlarge on this point. Congress established them as post routes; the department advertised them and put them into operation according to law, and

he whole nation has responded with joy at their success. The ocean steam lines as at present arranged cost; annually, after deducting the postages received on them, \$370,555. The overland routes, when the Salt Lake route is placed on its proper schedule of time, will cost about \$1.500,000, making together the sum of \$1,876.589; for which, on the basis above pointed out, there would probably not be sufficient post office revenues proper to pay. If Congress is not willing that these two items of ocean steam service and the overland routes to California should be chargeable on the treasury, I know of no certain means by which they know of no certain means by which they can be sustained, but to go back to the rates fixed in the act of March 3, 1845, (Statute, vol. 5, p. 732,) and adopting the other suggestions in regard to star bids, the substitution of postage

stamps for the franking privilege, &c., which I have herein before respectfully submitted. As the resolution called for no expression of opinion from the department whether it ought be made self-sustaining or not, I have not thought it proper to say anything on the sub ject, but to confine myself as much as possible to the precise call of the resolution. All of which is most respectfully submitted, AARON V. BROWN,

Postmaster General. To the Hon. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE. President of the Senate of the U. S.

THE TARIFF .- The Democratic delegation in Congress from this State met a few evenings since, to consider the tariff question. Their object in meeting was to secure unity of action upon this subject, and, if possible, carry out the policy of the President's Message in regard to specific duties. Senator Bigler presided. After an interchange of views they appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Jones, Reily, Dewart and Montgomery—to attend to the business and call the delegation together when necessary. The delegation will be a unit on the question of the tariff, and will exercise great inluence over other sections of the country.

Signs of a MILD WINTER .- The Western papers say that the muskrats have built their winter houses "high up and thin," as if contemplating a mild time coming.

The late railroad accident in Georgia caused the death of ten persons. The cars fell a distance of thirty feet, and were entirely demolished, emptying the passengers into the stream.

They have now "Dog Boarding Houses." and one is advertised at the corner of Broadway and Forty fifth streets. The keeper will for \$1 per week, board dogs, and train for \$1 50.

A rascally bachelor says, "The friend-ship of two woman is always a plot against a third."

"Life is short," and that portion of it which one human being devoted to injure another, will pay but a poor dividend.