

Clearfield Republican.

J. H. LARRIMER, Editor.

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J. H. LARRIMER.

BUSINESS CARDS:

A. T. SCHRYVER,
HAS resumed the practice of medicine, and will attend promptly to all calls in his profession, by day or night. Residence opposite the Methodist church. May 4, 1858. 6 mos.

DENTAL CARD.

A. M. SMITH offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Clearfield and vicinity. All operations performed with neatness and despatch. Being familiar with all the late improvements, he is prepared to make Artificial Teeth in the best manner. Office in Shaw's new row. Sept. 14th, 1858. 1y.

DR. R. V. WILSON,

HAVING removed his office to the new dwelling on Second street, will promptly answer all personal calls as heretofore.

LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law Clearfield, Pa., will attend promptly to Collections, Land Agencies, &c., &c., in Clearfield, Centre and Elk counties. July 29, 1857.

JOHN TROUTMAN

STILL continues the business of Chair Making, Sash and House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, at the place formerly occupied by Troutman & Rowe, at the east end of Market street, a short distance west of Litz's Foundry. June 12, 1855.

THOMPSON, HARTSOCK & CO.
Iron Founders, Curwensville. An extensive assortment of Castings made to order. Dec. 29, 1851.

L. JACKSON CRANS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office adjoining 114 residence on Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. June 1, 1854.

H. P. THOMPSON,

Physician, may be found either at his office at Seefield's hotel, Curwensville, when not professionally absent. Dec. 29, 1851

FREDERICK ARNOLD,

Merchant and Produce Dealer, Luthersburg Clearfield county, Pa. April 17, 1852.

ELLIS IRWIN & SONS,

At the mouth of Lick Run, five miles from Clearfield. MERCHANTS, and extensive Manufacturers of Lumber, July 25, 1852.

J. D. THOMPSON,

Blacksmith, Wagons, Buggies, &c., &c., Ironed on short notice, and the very best style, at his old stand in the borough of Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1855.

DR. M. WOODS, having changed his location from Curwensville to Clearfield, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the latter place and vicinity. Residence on Second street, opposite to it of J. Crane, Esq. my? 1856.

P. W. BARRETT,

MERCHANT, PRODUCE AND LUMBER DEALER, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.

J. L. CUTLER,

Attorney at Law and Land Agent, office adjoining his residence, on Market street Clearfield. March 3, 1855.

A. B. SHAW,

RETAILER of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Shawsville, Clearfield county, Pa. Shawsville, August 13, 1855.

PLASTERING.

The subscriber, having located himself in the borough of Clearfield would inform the public that he is prepared to do work in the above line, from plain to ornamental, and always on Fridays and Saturdays, unless notice to the contrary be given in the town papers the week previous.
N. B. All work warranted to be satisfactory.
Clearfield, Pa. Sept. 22nd, 1858.

EDWIN COOPER,

Clearfield, April 17, 1857. 1y.

D. O. CROUCH,

PHYSICIAN—Office in Curwensville. May

YOUR TEETH.

TAKE CARE OF THEM!!

D. A. M. HILLS, desires to announce to his friends and patrons, that he is now devoting all of his time to operations in Dentistry. Those desiring his services will find him at his office, adjoining his residence at nearly all times, and always on Fridays and Saturdays, unless notice to the contrary be given in the town papers the week previous.
N. B. All work warranted to be satisfactory.
Clearfield, Pa. Sept. 22nd, 1858.

JOSEPH PETERS,

Justice of the Peace, Curwensville, Penna.

ONE door east of Montelius & Ten Eyck's Store. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to, and all instruments of writing done on short notice.
March 31, 1858.-y.

BLANKETINGS of Agreement, legal form, between School Directors, and Teachers, for use of the office of the "Clearfield Republican."

Select Poetry.

THE ELOPEMENT.

They looked me up in an upper room,
And took away the key,
Because I would not marry one
That never suited me.
They did not know the female,
Or they had clearly seen
That locks were never made to keep
A girl of seventeen.

They had a guilford cage in view,
And thought the bird secure,
Surrounded by the guard of power,
And every awful lure.

They never thought of counter plots
In any one like me,
And little knew what I could dare
For Love and Liberty.

They wanted me to "marry rich,"
Unmindful of the means—
To couple me with wealth and age
While I was in my "teens."

But being otherwise "engaged,"
No coaxing could prevail,
For I preferred to please myself
And would not be "for sale."

The night was dark, the window raised—
How could I answer, so?
When that might be the only chance,
And Charley teased me so.

A railroad station being no more,
A carriage waiting by—
And such an opportunity—
What could I do but fly?

Not being fond of solitude,
It had for me no charms,
While I could knit a silken cord
To reach a lover's arms.

"Resolved therefore," I would not stay
To be imposed upon;
So, while they thought they had me,
I was "going—going—gone."

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF ROBERT OWEN.—The Europa brings intelligence of the death of the celebrated Robert Owen, in his 88th year. Mr. Owen's name was identified with sundry reformitory movements. He proposed to reconstruct society, projected a variety of measures for the elevation of mankind, and labored diligently in his vocation of philanthropist. He was born in Wales in 1771, made his mark as a bright scholar in his native town at the early age of nine years, went from school into a grocery shop, and at the age of 14 went to London. When 18 years old he became partner in a cotton factory, into which Arkwright's machinery had just been introduced; afterwards established the Charlton Mill, near Manchester, and after conducting that concern for some years, undertook the famous speculation at New Lanark, in Scotland, where he and his partners had the management of mills and a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, and a population of two thousand persons. Mr. Owen was at the head of this enterprise for a quarter of a century, expended great sums of money, was visited by princes, clergy, and the curious from all countries, wrote elaborate treatises on the benefits of a Government like that of New Lanark, which did away with punishment and the terrors of the penal law, and diffused his peculiar doctrines. In 1828, he essayed to introduce his theory of Government in Mexico, but was unsuccessful. He afterwards attempted to establish a "New Moral Community," which failed; started a "Labor Exchange Bazaar," which also met a sudden end; and in 1857, urged his claims to a seat in Parliament, in which effort he likewise failed. Mr. Owen made several visits to the United States, the last of them having occurred some ten years ago. While here he received marked attention from the social reformers, and omitted no opportunity to bring his theories before the public.

Mr. Owen was very enthusiastic in his devotion to schemes of social reorganization; was an avowed free-thinker; had a faculty of fixing the attention of his hearers when he spoke; wrote with facility;—was a man of impressive presence, and had many warm admirers. His son, the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, was formerly a member of Congress from an Indiana District, and was appointed United States Minister to Naples by President Pierce, in which post he has recently been superseded by Mr. Chandler.—N. F. Times.

"Johnny," said a mother to a son, nine years old, "go and wash your face; I am ashamed to see you coming to dinner with so dirty a mouth."
"I did wash it, mamma," and feeling his upper lip, he added, gravely, "I think it must be a moustache coming!"

"Larry, can you describe a bat?"
"Yes, sir."
"Well, proceed."
"He is a flying insect about the size of a stoppel has india rubber wings, and a shoestring tail; he sees best with his eyes shut, and bites like fury."

A gentleman at a musical party, seeing that the fire was going out, asked a friend in a whisper, "How can I stir the fire without interrupting the music?"—"Between the bars," replied the friend.

When you doubt between words, choose the plainest, the commonest, the most idiomatic. Eschew fine words as you would rogues; love simple ones as you would native roses on your cheeks.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Concluded from last week.)

The executive government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force, without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true, that on a sudden emergency of this character, the President would direct an armed force in the vicinity to their relief; but in doing this he would act upon his own responsibility.

Under these circumstances I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless violence.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act, for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec route. In reference to the Panama route the United States, by their existing treaty with New Granada, expressly guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, "with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists.

In regard to the Tehuantepec route, which has been recently opened under the most favorable auspices, our treaty with Mexico of the 20th December, 1853, secures the United States a right of transit over their persons and merchandise, and stipulates that neither government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the United States the "right to transport across the Isthmus, in closed bags the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of the communication; also, the effects of the United States government and its citizens which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the Isthmus, free of custom house or other charges by the Mexican government.

These treaty stipulations with New Granada and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legislation for the purpose of carrying them into effect.

The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizens in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, during the last two or three years, have received prompt attention of this government. Some of these injuries were of the most aggravated character. The transaction of Virgin Bay in April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Americans, who were in no way connected with any belligerent party, were fired upon by the troops of Costa Rica, and numbers of them killed and wounded, was brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor soon after its occurrence, and was also presented to the government of Costa Rica, for that immediate investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded. A similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the transaction at Virgin Bay. At the time, however, when our present minister to Nicaragua was appointed, in December, 1857, no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs, and no reply even had been received to the demands which had been made by this government upon that of the Costa Rica, more than a year before. Our minister was instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those governments the deep regret with which the President had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment. Unless this demand shall be complied with at an early day, it will only remain for this government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it had in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means, from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While it has shown, and will continue to show, the most sincere regard for the rights and honor of these republics, it cannot permit this regard to be met by an utter neglect, on their part, of what is due to the government and citizens of the United States.

Against New Granada we have long standing cause of complaint, arising out of the unsatisfied claims of our citizens upon that republic, and to these have been more recently added the outrages committed upon our citizens at Panama in April 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties was concluded the Secretary of State and the minister of New Granada, in September, 1857, which contained an acceptable provision for that purpose.

This treaty was transmitted to Bogota and was ratified by the government of New Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not, however, returned to this city until after the close of the last session of the Senate. It will be immediately transmitted to that body for their advice and consent, and should this be obtained, it will remove all our existing causes of complaint against New Granada on the subject of claims.

Questions have arisen between the two governments as to the right of New Granada to levy a tonnage duty upon the vessels of the United States in its Ports of

the Isthmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens arriving in that country, whether with a design to remain there, or to pass from ocean to ocean by the transit route; and also a tax upon the mail of the United States transported over the Panama railroad. The government of New Granada has been informed that the United States would consider the collection of either of these taxes as an act in violation of the treaty between the two countries, and as such would be resisted by the United States.

At the same time, we are prepared to discuss these questions in a spirit of amity and justice; and with a sincere desire to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. A negotiation for that purpose has already been commenced. No effort has recently been made to collect these taxes, nor is any anticipated under present circumstances.

With the empire of Brazil our relations are of the most friendly character. The productions of the two countries, and especially those of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large quantity of American flour is consumed in Brazil, whilst more than treble the amount in value of Brazilian coffee is consumed in the United States.

Whilst this is the case, a heavy duty has levied, until very recently, upon the importation of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified, however, to be able to inform you that in September last this has been reduced from 31, 32 to about forty-nine cents per barrel, and the duties on other articles our productions have been diminished in nearly the same proportion.

I regret to state that the government of Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of about 11 per cent, on coffee, notwithstanding this article is admitted free from duty in the United States. This is a heavy charge upon the consumers of coffee in our country, as the purchase half of the entire surplus crop of that article raised in Brazil. Our minister, under instructions, will reiterate his efforts to have this export duty removed; and it is hoped that the enlightened government of the Emperor will adopt this wise, just, and equal policy. In that event, there is good reason to believe that the commerce between the two countries will greatly increase, much to the advantage of both.

The claims of our citizens against the government of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, of very large amount; but some of these rest upon plain principles of justice and their settlement ought not to be delayed. A renewed and earnest effort, I trust a successful effort, will be made by our minister to procure their final adjustment.

On the 21 of June last, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President "to adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment, may be necessary and advisable" "for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States and the republic of Paraguay, in connection with the attack on the United States steamer Water Witch, and with other measures referred to" in his annual message. And on the 12th July following, they made an appropriation to defray the expenses and compensation of a commissioner to that republic, should the President deem it proper to make such an appointment.

In compliance with these enactments, I have appointed a commissioner, who has proceeded to Paraguay, with full powers and instructions to settle these differences in an amicable and peaceful manner, if this be practicable. His experience and discretion justify the hope, that he may prove successful in convincing the Paraguayan government, that it is due both to honor and justice, that they should voluntarily and promptly make amends for the wrongs which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly despoiled of their property.

Should our commissioner prove unsuccessful, after a sincere and earnest effort, to accomplish the object of his mission, then no alternative will remain, but the employment of force to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay. In view of this contingency, the Secretary of the Navy, under my direction, has fitted out and dispatched a naval force, to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, which, it is believed, will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest desire, however, that it may not be found necessary to resort to this last alternative.

When Congress met in December last, the business of the country had just been crushed, by one of those periodical revulsions, which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want. Universal distress prevailed among the commercial classes.—This revolution was felt more severely in the United States, because similar causes had produced the like deplorable effects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experienced sad reverses at the same moment. Our manufacturers everywhere suffered severely not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves, in their purchases, to articles of prime necessity. In the general prostration of business, the iron manufactures in different States probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the inevitable consequence, among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful branch of our industry. There could be no supply were there was no demand. To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad iron, after our

magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefit to every portion of the Union, had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences have resulted from similar causes to many other branches of useful manufactures. It is self-evident that were there is no ability to purchase manufactured articles, these cannot be produced.

No government, and especially a government of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have prevented the late revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the United States, whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standard.—The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world, could not have been controlled by the legislation of any particular country.

The periodical revulsions which have existed in our past history, must continue to return at intervals, so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits shall prevail. They will, however, probably be less severe in future; because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are so materially involved, will expose themselves to similar calamities. But this subject was treated so much at large in my last annual message that I shall not now pursue it further. Still, I respectfully renew the recommendation, in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banking institutions. This is all the direct power over the subject which I believe the federal government possesses. Such a law would mitigate, though it might not prevent the evil. The instinct of self-preservation might produce a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they knew in advance, that a suspension of specie payments would inevitably produce their civil death.

But the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our citizens, with our unbounded resources, will, within the period of another year, restore a state of wholesome industry and trade. Capital has again accumulated in our large cities. The rate of interest is there very low.—Confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again smile throughout the land. It is vain, however, to disguise the fact from ourselves, that a speculative inflation of our currency, without a corresponding inflation in other countries, whose manufactures come into competition with our own, must ever produce disastrous results to our domestic manufactures. No tariff, short of absolute prohibition, can prevent these evil consequences.

In connection with this subject, it is proper to refer to our financial condition.—The causes which have produced pecuniary distress throughout the country, have so reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries, that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the government. To supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of \$20,000,000 of treasury notes; and, this proving inadequate, they authorized by the act of June 14th, 1858, a loan of \$20,000,000, to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law.

No statesman would advise, that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This would be a most ruinous policy. In case of war, our credit must be our chief resource, at least for the first year, and this could be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy, to increase our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to continue to borrow. Besides, it may be proper to observe, that the incidental profit, thus afforded by a revenue tariff, would at the present moment, to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this, surely no person will object.

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained, and often expressed the opinion, that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by weight or measure, and which from their nature, are of equal or nearly equal value. Such, for example, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits. In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would be to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices are low, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, galling to his injury.

Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress, could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years; and, instead of subjecting it to an ad valorem duty at a certain rate per centum, to substitute in

its place an equivalent specific duty.

By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but if so, he would pay little less in another, and in a series of years these would counterbalance each other, and amount to the same thing, so far as his interests are concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling, when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested. I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruits of my own observation, to which Congress, in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may justly desire.

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, 1858, including the treasury notes authorized by the act of Dec. 23, 1857, were seventy million two hundred and seventy three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, (\$70,273,769.59) which amount, with the balance of seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$17,710,114.27), remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year, eighty-seven million nine hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty-six cents (\$87,983,883.86).

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to eighty-one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, (\$81,585,667.76), of which nine million six hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$9,684,537.99) were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes with the interest thereon, leaving in the treasury on July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, six million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents, (\$6,398,316.10).

The receipts into the treasury, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1858, including one-half of the loan of twenty millions of dollars, with the premium upon it, authorized by the act of 11th June, 1858, were twenty-five million two hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-six cents, (\$25,230,879.46), and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are thirty-eight million five hundred thousand dollars, (\$38,500,000), making with the balance before stated, an aggregate of seventy million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents, (\$70,129,195.56).

The expenditures during the 1st quarter of the present fiscal year were \$21,708,198.51, of which \$1,010,142.37 were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of Treasury notes and the interest thereon. The estimated expenditures during the remaining three quarters to 30th June, 1859, are \$52,357,698.48, making an aggregate of \$74,065,896.99, being an excess of expenditure beyond the estimated receipts into the Treasury from ordinary sources, during the fiscal year to the 30th June, 1859, of \$3,956,601.43. Extraordinary means are placed by law within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury by the reissue of Treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating the balance of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, to the extent of \$14,000,000, which, if realized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the Treasury, on the first day of July, 1859, of \$7,065,298.57.

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860, are \$52,000,000, which with the above estimated balance of \$7,065,298.57, make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of \$59,065,298.57. The estimated expenditure during the next fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1860, are \$73,139,147.46, which leave a deficit of estimated means, compared with the estimated expenditures for that year commencing on the 1st of July, 1859, of \$14,073,848.89.

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster General will require from the Treasury, for the service of the Post-Office Department \$3,838,728, as explained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, \$7,914,576.89. To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress, not estimated for in the report of the Treasury Department as well as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding Treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends such a revision of the present Tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should not be increased by an additional loan, and would therefore strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making, at their present session, the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities.

The public debt on the first of July, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year, was \$25,155,977.66. During the first quarter of the present year the sum of \$10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of Treasury notes, \$35,155,977.66. There was on the 1st of July, 1858, of Treasury notes, issued by authority of the act of December 23, 1857, unredemmed, the sum of \$19,733,800—making the amount of actual indebted-