

THE WISCONSIN GAZETTE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSSINGER, LEWISTOWN, MINNAPLIN COUNTY, PA.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1860.

New Series--Vol. XV, No. 7.

DR. J. LOCKE,
DENTIST.
OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown,
adjoining F. G. Francis' Hardware
Store. P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his office
the first Monday of each month to spend the
week. my31

DR. A. J. ATINSON,
HAVING permanently located in Lewistown,
offers his professional services to
the citizens of town and country. Office
West Market St., opposite Eisenbich's Hotel.
Residence one door east of George Blymyer's.
Lewistown, July 12, 1860--if

Dr. Samuel L. Alexander,
Has permanently located at Millroy,
and is prepared to practice all the branches
of his Profession. Office at Swinehart's Hotel.
my3-ly

EDWARD FRYSSINGER,
WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER
OF
CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,
&c., &c.,
LEWISTOWN, PA.
Orders promptly attended to. je16

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will at-
tend to business in Millin, Centre and Hunting-
don counties. my26

NOLTE'S BREWERY,
Seigrist's Old Stand,
Near the Canal Bridge, Lewistown, Pa.
Strong Beer, Lager Beer, Lindenberger
and Switzer Cheese--all of the best quality
constantly on hand, for sale wholesale or re-
tail.
Yearly to be had daily during summer.
my24-yr

McALISTERVILLE ACADEMY
Junata County, Pa.
GEO. F. McFARLAND, Principal & Proprietor.
JACOB MILLER, Prof. of Mathematics, &c.
Miss ANNE S. CRIST, Teacher of Music, &c.
The next session of this Institution com-
mences on the 26th of July, to continue 22
weeks. Students admitted at any time.

A Normal Department
will be formed which will afford Teachers the
best opportunity of preparing for full examina-
tions.
A NEW APPARATUS has been purchased,
Lecturers engaged, &c.

SILVER PLATED WARE,
BY HARVEY FILLIVY,
No. 1222 Market Street, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURER OF
Fine Nickel Silver, and Silver Plated Forks,
Spoons, Ladles, Butter Knives, Castors,
Tea Sets, Urns, Kettles, Waiters, But-
ter Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Cake
Baskets, Communion Ware,
Cups, Mugs, Goblets, &c.
With a general assortment, comprising none but
the best quality, made of the best materials and heavily
plated, constituting them a serviceable and durable article
for Hotels, Restaurants and Private Families.
Old Ware re-plated in the best manner. feb23-1y

WILLIAM LIND,
has now open

A NEW STOCK
OF
Cloths, Cassimeres

AND
VESTINGS,
which will be made up to order in the neat-
est and most fashionable styles. ap19

LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.

THE Winter Session commenced on MON-
DAY, November 12th. We are happy
to announce to those desiring instruction in
Music, that we have secured the services of
Miss S. E. Vanduser for another year. We
have also employed Miss Nettie Stray as Pre-
ceptor, a successful teacher, who comes to us
with the best recommendations.
We shall aim to make this institution equal
in all respects to any in this section of the
State.
Thankful for past patronage, we respect-
fully solicit a continuance of the same.
Rates of Tuition, \$3.00, \$4.50, \$6.00 per
quarter. Incidentals 25c per quarter.
Primary Department.--A Primary Depart-
ment will be opened in this Academy on the
10th of October, for all grades of small schol-
ars. Number of scholars limited to twenty.
Drawing and Painting.--An excellent
teacher of Drawing and Painting has been en-
gaged, who will commence giving lessons in
those branches October 10th. Specimens can
be seen at the Academy.
For further particulars inquire of
M. J. SMITH,
Principal.
no22

NAILS, Spikes, &c.--A large and full as-
sortment of Duncannon Nails and Spikes.
Also a full assortment of Tacks, Screws, &c.
For sale by
no29 JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

COAL Oil Lamps, Shades, Chimneys,
Brushes, Burners, &c., &c., for sale by
JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

COAL OIL--the very best article in use at
sepp
F. J. HOFFMAN'S.

THE
WEST WARD STORE,

With its recent supply of New Goods, both
cheap and good, can compete with any in
Ladies' Wear

of all kinds,
comprising many new and beautiful patterns.
The assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
SATINETS,

and other Goods for gentlemen's wear is such
as will hardly fail to please.

GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, WILLIOWARE, TABLE
CUTLERY, &c.

Together with all other articles usually
kept in a first class Dry Goods and Grocery
Establishment.
Wool and Country Produce generally
taken in exchange for goods.
The public are respectfully invited to call
and examine my stock.
no29 S. J. BRISBIN.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

embracing in part
French and Printed Merinos,
Plain and Printed Merinos,
Plain and Printed all wool Delanes,
Morello Cloths, Mohairs,
Mohair for Traveling Dresses,
Common Delanes, Woolen Plaids,
Common Coburgs,
The largest, neatest, best and cheapest assort-
ment of

SHAWLS
AND
CLOAKS

in town. Such as a new style of Arab
Cloaks, Broche, Sella and Cloth Shawls, rang-
ing from \$1 to \$20.

WHITE GOODS
consisting of Embroideries, Collars, Under-
sleeves, &c. Also, Gaunlets, Cotton and
Silk Gloves, and numerous other articles in
that line.

A beautiful assortment of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Ribbons, Tassels, Corals, &c., &c., together
with a general assortment of all kinds of
goods generally found in large establishments.
For ocular demonstration call at

George Blymyer's.
Lewistown, November 1, 1860.

BUILDERS & PAINTERS.--The subscri-
bers beg leave to call your attention to their
stock of Glass, of all sizes, Nails,
Spikes, &c. Wetherill's Pure White Lead,
Venetian Red, Red Lead, Putty, Oils, Tur-
pentine, Alcohol, &c., &c., and think you will
find it to your advantage to give them a call
before purchasing elsewhere.
no29 JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

20,000 LBS. Wetherill's Pure White
Lead, just received and for
sale by
JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

FLAXSEED OIL, Turpentine, in store
and for sale by
no29 JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

CHROME YELLOW & GREEN.--Red
Lead, Venetian Red, Putty, Glass, &c.,
for sale by
JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

JOHN KENNEDY & CO still continue at
their old stand, Market Street, one door
below the Black Bear Hotel, and are always
happy to see their friends and the rest of
mankind, who may be in want of Groceries,
Queensware, Coal, Coal Oil or Lamps.

JUST RECEIVED.
10 bbls Picknic Crackers
10 " Boston Biscuits
10 " Sugar Crackers
10 " Family "
5 boxes Soda Biscuits--fresh from the Bak-
ery--low to the trade--for sale by
no29 JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

CIGARS.--50,000 Cigars in store, and for
sale low to the trade by
no29 JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

HOUSEKEEPERS, you will find it to
your advantage to call and examine the
large and varied assortment of Queensware,
Household goods, &c., that the subscribers
have just opened.
no26 JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

ZINC WASHBOARDS at 25 cents each.
Wash Tubs, 3 in x nest, each at 125,
100 and 75.
Painted Buckets, Scrub Brushes,
Horse do. Shoe do.
Measures of all sizes, Store do.
Whisks of the best and neatest make, Shoe
Blacking, Stove Blacking, Dusting Brushes,
&c., for sale by JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

COLEGATE'S best Brown Soap, Country
do., Castile do., Fancy do., for sale by
the lb. or package. A liberal discount to
the trade. As we buy for Cash, we are en-
abled to sell at the lowest Cash prices. By
giving us a trial you will find it to your
advantage, as we are determined to sell with
the lowest. Our motto is small profits and
quick returns.
JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

MAPLE SUGAR on hand at
A. FELIX'S.

EDUCATIONAL.

For the Educational Column.
Young America in School.

Young America goes to school. It is said
there are no boys or girls now--all are
young men and ladies; but any one who
goes into all the schools of this county, or
into those in villages, will see, and hear,
and unhesitatingly believe that Young
America goes to school. And since he is
there, the youth must be treated in some
way; how shall he be managed so as to grow
into real manliness, instead of becoming a
thorough rowdy? This is a practical ques-
tion, and whosoever gives a satisfactory an-
swer to it must be a real benefactor. As-
piring to that exalted character I will sug-
gest one answer:

Young America is a very lively youth,
full of blood, ready for anything that prom-
ises a little risk and a great amount of
noise. He has undoubting faith in snow-
balling, skating, horse-racing, and a lively
dog-fight. He is not necessarily vicious,
but 'his failings' do not always 'bear to
virtue's side.' Taken young enough, he
may be trained to habits of active useful-
ness, generous efforts for any worthy cause.
But if left unchecked, or unguided, he will
invariably become an adroit villain, a sharp-
er, a spendthrift, a noisy nuisance, perhaps
a politician. Now, when he is at school is
just the time to give the twig that inclina-
tion which is most admirable in the full-
grown tree.

There are three courses open to the teach-
er, either of which he may adopt. First,
he may allow Young America to do as he
pleases--to come to school when it suits
his mood--to go away when impulse
prompts him, and to act in school as his
fancy suggests.

This is a free country; generally speak-
ing, a person has the right to do what he
will. But genuine liberty is not lawless-
ness, but ready obedience to rightful au-
thority. A man has a right to do as he
pleases, when he pleases to do right; but
no one has a right to do wrong. He may
have the power, but never the right. So
Young America should learn that he is not
'lord of all he surveys'--that he is responsi-
ble for his conduct; that laws, school laws,
are meant for him; that disregard for oth-
ers' rights and feelings is not decent, and
will not be tolerated. This mode of treat-
ing Young America is most injudicious; it
fosters the very disposition which needs re-
straint, and prepares him for more reckless
deeds on a wider stage.

The second mode of treating Young
America is by force--attempting to crush
out the impulse to lawlessness. It is based
on the theory that there is no native
goodness or sense of honor in him, to which
the teacher can appeal. He is regarded as
a ferocious beast to be kept in subjection
by sheer strength, to be intimidated, to be
held down in pitiless contempt. So every
manifestation of boyish exuberance of spir-
its is rigidly subdued; no quarter is given
to any unnecessary liveliness. If he be-
comes involved in a difficulty with another
scholar, no matter on what grounds, it is
credited to the agency of the Evil Spirit,
who is supposed to operate through him;
indeed, he is virtually regarded as a young
demon. This mode of treatment seems
wholly unwise and injurious. It appeals
only to passion, and excites rage, not re-
pentance; it stimulates Young America to
take revenge, to recompense the person who
has thus abused him. It treats him as a
brute, so, naturally renders him brutal; it
does not appeal to him as a reasonable be-
ing, and thus makes him unreasonable; it
implies that he is a fiend, and makes him
fiendish. It may crush him into subjec-
tion, but it likewise crushes out all manly
feelings and aspirations. It is only fit for
the infernal regions.

The third mode of treating Young Amer-
ica is neither by indulgence nor indiscrimi-
nate opposition, but by wise restraint, care-
ful guidance--in one word, training. Some
persons repeat Solomon's instruction to
train up a child in the way he should go
as if he meant to have the word *train* trans-
lated *whip*. I think he meant just what
he said--*train*. Training is judicious edu-
cation, giving right direction to the im-
pulses, checking what is extravagant, stim-
ulating what is deficient, seeking to pro-
mote symmetrical, healthy growth.

Young America is full of life; all he
needs, and what he must have, is to be in-
structed to use wisely and congenially the
vigor which makes him mischievous. Ap-
peal to his sense of justice, to his love of
honest praise, to his ambition to excel;
show him how wide a field, with how rich
rewards lies open before him, and how sure
honest energy is to win; treat him as if he
were your brother, and you felt an undying
interest in his welfare; be sure to let him
see that you are laboring to secure his high-
est good--that you wish him to become
wise, that he may exert a commanding in-
fluence; that you desire him to be manly
and honest, so that his influence may be
wholly good. Young America needs re-
straint with a firm, gentle hand; he also
needs careful direction, and frank, court-
eous, Christian treatment. With these he
is likely to become an active, unselfish,
trustworthy man; without these, he is al-
most certain to become a reproach and un-
mitigated grief to his family, and a scourge
to society.

MISCELLANY.

O, MAGGIE, I AM LONELY.

BY THADDEUS WILLIAMS.
O! Maggie, I am lonely, yes, very lonely, dear;
I'm thinking of thee only, as drops the silent tear.
O! Maggie, I am lonely, I miss thy dear caress,
Thy truthful lips which only the absent one may
press.
O! Maggie, I am lonely--I miss thy eyes that beam
So fondly on me only, when my dear I dream.
O! Maggie, I am lonely, I miss thy loving smile,
Which beams upon me only, so tenderly the while.
O! Maggie, I am lonely, I miss thy merry laugh,
The fount of joy which only this aching heart might
quaff.
O! Maggie, I am lonely, I miss thy faltering voice,
Which said you loved me only, and made my heart
rejoice.
O! Maggie, I am lonely, I miss the evening sweet,
When at the window only we sat as tea-a-tete.
O! Maggie, I am lonely, how much of thee I miss;
When of thee thinking only, how burns thy parting
kiss.
O! Maggie, I am lonely, I'm dreaming but of thee,
I wonder if you only are dreaming but of me?
O! Maggie, I am lonely, and why I cannot guess,
The home that's for thee only, thou wilt not come
and bless.

A Laughable Story.

The Mobile Register is responsible for
the following mirth-provoking incident:
For twenty-three years, old Jake Wil-
lard has cultivated the soil of Baldwin
county, and drawn therefrom a support for
himself and wife. He is childless. Not
long ago Jake left the house in search of a
missing cow. His route led him through
an old worn out patch of clay land, of
about six acres in extent, in the centre of
which was a well, twenty-five or thirty feet
deep, that at some time probably had fur-
nished the inmates of a dilapidated house
near by with water. In passing by this
spot, an ill wind lifted Jake's 'till' from
his head, and maliciously wafted it to the
edge of the well, and in it tumbled.

Now Jake had always practised the vir-
tue of economy, and he immediately set
about recovering his hat. He ran to the
well, and finding it was dry at the bottom,
he uncoiled the rope which he had brought
for the purpose of capturing the truant
cow, and after several attempts to catch the
hat with a noose, he concluded to save time
by going down into the well himself.
To accomplish this, he made fast one end
of the rope to a stump hard by, and was
quickly on his way down the well.

It is a fact, of which Jake was no less
oblivious than the reader thereof, that Ned
Wells happened to be in the old dilapida-
ted building aforesaid, and that an old
blind horse, with a bell on his neck, who
had been turned out to die, was lazily gra-
zing within a short distance of the well.

The devil himself or some other wicked
spirit put it into Ned's cranium to have a
little fun, so he quietly slipped up to the
horse, and unbuckling the bell-strap, ap-
proached with slow measured 'ting-a-ling'
the edge of the well.

'Dang that old blind horse!' said Jake,
'he's a comin' this way sure, and ain't got
no more sense than to fall in here. Whoa,
Ball.'

But the continued approach of the 'ting-
a-ling' said just as plainly as words that
'Ball' wouldn't *whoa*. Besides Jake was
at the bottom, resting, before trying to
'shin' it up the rope.

'Great Jerusalem,' said he, 'the old cuss
will be a-top of me before I can say Jack
Robinson. Whoa! dang you, whoa!'

Just then, Ned drew up to the edge of
the well, and with his foot kicked a little
dirt into it.

'Oh, Lord!' exclaimed Jake, falling up-
on his knees at the bottom. 'I'm gone
now; *whoa*. Now I lay me down to sleep
--*we-ho-a Ball!* I pray the Lord my soul
to--*We-ho-a!* now. Oh! Lord have mer-
cy on me.'

Ned could hold in no longer, and fear-
ful that Jake might suffer from his fright,
revealed himself.

Probably Ned did not make tracks with
his heels from that well. Maybe Jake
wasn't up to the top of it in short order,
and you might think he didn't try every
night for two weeks to get a shot with his
rifle at Ned. Maybe not. I don't know.
But I know if Jake finds out who sent you
this, it will be the last squib you'll get.

Expounding the Bible.

A learned pedagogue at Nantucket used
every morning to read passages in the Bi-
ble, and expound the same as he proceed-
ed, in order that by asking questions as to
how much they remembered of his com-
ments, he might ascertain who were the
bright boys of the school. On one occa-
sion he read from the book of Job thus:

'There was a man in the land of Uz, and
his name was Job, who feared God and es-
chewed evil. Eschewed evil; that is, he
eschewed evil as I do tobacco, he would
have nothing to do with it.'

With this very clear and forcible elu-
cidation of the word 'eschew' he proceeded,
and a number of verses were read and
commented on in a similar clear and intel-
ligible manner.

After a long interval, when the young
mind had time to digest its food, the peda-
gogue called upon one of the youngest boys,
and the following dialogue ensued:

'Who was the man that lived in Uz?'
'Job.'
'Was he a good man?'
'Yes.'
'What did he do?'
'He chewed tobacco when nobody else
would have anything to do with it,' was
Bob Holmes' answer.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The New York Glee Club some weeks
ago sang the following at a republican celebra-
tion:

Old Abram there was who lived out in the West,
Esteemed by his neighbors the wisest and the best;
And you'll see on a time, if you'll follow my duty,
How he took a straight walk up to Washington City.
Chorus--Suggestive of the manner, in which Old
Abe went up to the White House.] Too ral, &c.
His home was in Springfield, out in Illinois,
Where he'd long been the pride of the men and the
boys.
And he left his white house with no sign of regret.
For he knew that the people had another to let.
[The people having hired the White House for Old
Abe--Chorus suggestive of the fact.] Too ral, &c.
So Abram he trudged off to Washington straight,
And reached the White House through the Avenue
gate.
Old Buck and his cronies (some chaps from the South)
Sat round in the East room rather down in the mouth,
Chorus--Suggestive of the situation of Old Buck
and his cronies on the occasion.] Too ral, &c.
Old Abe seized the knocker and gave such a thump,
Buck thought the State Ship had run into a stump.
He trembled all over and turned deadly pale,
'That noise' said he, 'must have been made with a
rail.'
Chorus--[Suggestive of the thumping at the door.]
Too ral, &c.
'Run Lewis, run Jerry and open the door--
There's 'functional' nearly fell down on the floor--
There's only one man knows that way 'un best,
And he that's named Old Abe of the West.'
Chorus--[Suggestive of the astonishment of Old
Buck and his cronies.] Too ral, &c.
At last, through reluctant Buck opened the door,
And found a chap waiting, six feet three or four;
'I have, my fine fellows,' said Abe to the ring,
'To give you fair notice to vacate next spring.'
Chorus--[Suggestive of Old Abe's reception by Old
Buck.] Too ral, &c.
'Come in,' says Old Buck, 'and sit down Mr. Lincoln.
The remarks you have made are something to think
of.'
I don't care a cuss for the country--that's fit--
But if you'll beat Douglas you may take my old hat.'
Chorus--[Illustrating Old Buck's vindictiveness.]
Too ral, &c.
Says Abram: 'my friends, I've come here to say
That the Democrat dog has just had his day.
The people have trusted you more than they ought to,
And that's the reason I'm here to-day.'
Chorus--[Illustrating the astonishment of Old Buck
at Abe's request.] Too ral, &c.
'Cold water?' says Buck, 'we've got it, I think;
Though it's not with our party a favorite drink,
Our little we take on its own naked merits,
And we've had something strong to keep up our spirits.'
Chorus--[Suggestive of the position of Old Buck
and his cronies after taking their tod.] Too ral, &c.
The Cabinet searches the White House with a will,
Jerry Black made report that without any doubt,
The whiskey was plenty, but the water was out.
Chorus--[Suggestive of the condition of the people
when the water was out.] Too ral, &c.
So Abe took his leave and returned to the West,
Leaving Buck and his Cabinet somewhat depressed--
For they saw with a glance how 't would end, without
They were bound for Salt River, this time on a rail!
[Now a good strong chorus illustrative of the man-
ner in which Old Abe will go up to the White House.]
Too ral, &c.

Slender.

Against slander there is no defence.--
Hell cannot bluster so foul a feud; nor man
deprecate so fell a foe; it stamps with a word,
with a nod, with a shrug, with a look, with a
smile. It is the pestilence walking in the
darkness, spreading contagion far and
wide, which the most wary traveler can't
avoid; it is the heart searching dagger of
the dark assassin; it is the poisoned ar-
row whose wound is incurable; it is the
mortal sting of the deadly adder; murder
its employment; innocence its prey--and
ruin its sport. Its foundation is in envy,
jealousy, and disappointed ambition. Its
heralds are found in all sects, in every
community. The slanderer is vindictive,
malicious--a cowardly insinuating demon
--worse than a murderer.

Enormous Grain Receipts.--Buffalo has
received and handled, thus far in the pre-
sent season, the enormous amount of 31-
179,755 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, bar-
ley and rye, and 2,172,107 barrels of flour.
Adding the wheat equivalent to flour, ac-
cording to the ordinary rule of five bush-
els to the barrel, the gross grain receipts at
this port, from the beginning of navigation
to the first day of December, in the year
1860, were 37,040,390 bushels--nearly
double the average receipts of the past
dozen years, and almost ten million bush-
els greater than the greatest amount ever
before received in any one season, at this
'the grain market of the world.'

Starvation in Atlanta, Georgia.--The
Atlanta Locomotive of Saturday says:
'Never before have there been so many la-
borers thrown out of employment in At-
lanta as at this time. Most of the carpenters
are idle, (the improvements having all
been discontinued,) and many of them
have large families depending on them for
bread, and they can get no work. There
is, indeed, a great deal of suffering among
the laboring classes in our midst, and we
think something should be done for them,
such as working the streets, or something
of the kind, in order that they make a lit-
tle money to buy bread for their families.'

A Court Scene.--A man who had never
seen the inside of a court house until he
was introduced as a witness in a case pend-
ing in one of our district courts, sitting
last fall in the northern part of the State,
being sworn took his position with his back
to the jury, and began telling his story to
the judge. Judge R--n, in his bland
and courteous manner, said, 'address your-
self to the jury, sir.' The man made a
short pause; but not comprehending what
was said to him, continued his narrative--
His honor was then more explicit, and said
to him, 'speak to the jury, sir! the men
sitting behind you on the benches.' The
witness then turned around, and making an
awkward bow, said, with great gravity of
manner, 'good morning, gentlemen!'

'You may wish to get a wife without
a failing; but what if the lady, after you
find her, happens to be in want of a hus-
band of the same character?'

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

United States Treasury Report.

A few facts culled from this document
may illustrate the delightful condition of
things on the 30th of June, 1860. The
permanent national debt was \$45,079,203-
08, and the outstanding treasury notes \$19-
690,500, making together \$64,769,703 80
as the net result of Mr. Cobb's tinkering.
The deficiency of estimated means for the
service of the fiscal year ending June 30,
1861, is \$2,876,834 53. The Secretary
tells us in his report that already the treas-
ury has been seriously affected by the com-
mercial revulsion; that the limited amount
received is composed each day of an in-
creased proportion of Treasury notes not
yet due; and the indications are that such
will, at least for the present, continue to
be the case; and in consequence of the
failure of bidders for the late loan to com-
ply with the terms of their bids, a portion
of the ordinary revenues has been with-
drawn from the ordinary sources of expendi-
ture to meet the payment of Treasury
notes past due, and the interest thereon;
and, finally, that the early action of Con-
gress will be required to enable the Depart-
ment to carry on the operations of the
Government, and at the same time preserve
the public credit unimpaired.

Report of the Postmaster General.

This prodigious document abounds so
much in statistics, that it is exceedingly
difficult to endorse its substance into an ab-
stract. On the 30th of June last, there
were in operation 8,582 mail routes, estab-
lished at 240,594 miles in length, of which
miles 27,129 were by railroad, 14,976 by
steamboat, 54,577 by coach, and 133,912
by inferior modes. The number of contrac-
tors was 7445. There has been a decrease
of 19,458 miles in length of the mail
routes, but this is made up of a reduction
of 8,461 miles in the length of coach
routes, and 4,233 in the steamboat routes,
while the length of railroad routes has in-
creased 1,119 miles. There are in the ser-
vice 40 local agents, 1,649 mail messengers,
and 66 railroad baggage masters. The
number of Postmasters appointed during
the year is 6,555, of which 1,140 were by
the establishment of new post-offices.--
Whole number of post-offices in the Union,
29,552. As usual, there is an enormous
deficiency in this department, amounting
\$5,655,705 49 as the excess of expendi-
tures over the revenue for 1860, and for
the ensuing year a deficiency of \$4,506,600
is figured out by the Postmaster General,
which, in all probability, will be far below
the real fact. The revenues increase very
gradually, while the expenditures go up
much more rapidly. The Postmaster Gen-
eral has much to say about his experiments
with the penny post, and he recommends
the repeal of the provision of the act
of last session, and that the Departments
shall have authority to collect such postage
on all letters delivered by carriers as shall
be deemed necessary to compensate them
for the service, provided that it shall not
exceed two cents per letter. He thinks
the result of the experiment, under all the
difficulties encountered, very gratifying,
and advocates the support of the private
expresses.

Report of the Navy Department.

The Secretary of the Navy reports in
favor of converting eight ships-of-the-line
into first class steam ships, which he says
can be done at a cost of \$885,000 each.
The other ships-of-the-line would not pay
for the expense, being old and nearly used
up. The sailing frigates Sabine and Santee
are to be left as they are, and the re-
maining six sailing frigates converted into
steam sloops-of-war, and finally into store-
ships. New sloops-of-war should be built
to replace those built prior to 1840. The
present condition of the active navy is then
reviewed and commended. The Secretary
reports in favor of screw-steamers, and
against sidewheel-steamers, in case of war.
An increase of the navy is demanded, on
the ground that we have now a navigating
interest of five million tons, and import and
export trade of six or seven million of dol-
lars, and a coasting trade of equal extent
and value. All additions to the navy
should employ steam power. Attention is
called to the fact that the Constitution pro-
hibits individual States from creating a
navy of their own. Estimates are submitted
for replacing all of the prominent navy
yards of the country in a condition of full
activity. A high compliment is paid to
the efficiency and discipline of the Naval
Academy, under Capt. Blake. Figures are
given to show that the education of the
pupils has improved. In the slave trade
twelve vessels have been captured this year
by the African squadron, and more than
3,000 negroes rescued. A strong hint is
then given that the slave trade can only
finally be suppressed by England's enfor-
cing her treaty of 1817 with Spain in refer-
ence to Cuba, or the annexation of Cu-
ba by the United States. The bill intro-
duced by Jefferson Davis prohibiting the
purchase of patented articles for the army
and navy is next attacked as injurious to
the public service. The Secretary recom-
mends that he be given power to purchase
butter, cheese, flour, and tobacco for the
navy by private purchase, and not by ad-
vertised contract. The present state and
services of the various squadrons and ships