The Lancaster Intelligencer.

"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."—BUCHANAN.

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OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

SKETCHES FROM MY NOTE BOOK.

NO. V.—TEACHERS.

Below are connected the principal statistics that we have collected during the past year, referring to the teachers of the County. The table contains the average qualification of Teachers in the *art of Teaching*, for each district. It may not be out of place for me to state here, what I have often mentioned throughout the County, that I have adopted No. 2, as the Permanent Certificate mark; No. 3, as middling; and No. 4, as bad. I have none marked No. 1. As the averages, therefore, approach No. 2, you will know they approximate Professional grade.

DISTRICTS.	Tea'rs.	DISTRICTS.	Tea'rs.
Fulton,	2 9-14	Penn,	3 1-9
Little Britain,	2 2-3	Warwick,	3 1-6
Colerain,	3 2-9	Clay,	3 1-3
Sadsbury,	2 3-8	Lancaster twp.,	3 1-4
Bart,	2 3-4	Columbia,	2 5-6
Eden,	3	Marietta,	3
Camargo,	3	Hempfield W.,	2 11-10
Providence,	2 7-8	Hempfield E.,	2 7-12
Drumore,	2 5-6	Pequea,	2 5-6
Martic,	2 5-8	Conestoga,	2 3-4
Leacock Upper,	2 7-1	Manor,	2 3-5
Earl East,	3 1-72	Mt. Joy bor.,	2 1-3
Earl,	2 3-2	Manheim,	2 9-11
Earl West,	2 7-8	Litiz,	3
Salisbury,	2 5-8	Elizabeth,	3 3-10
Cœrnarvon.	2 3-4	Ephrata,	2 7-9
Brecknock,	3 3-7	Lampeter W.,	2 4-7
Adamstown,	2 1-4	Strasburg bor.,	2 5-13
Cocalico East,	3 1-3	Strasburg twp,	2 4-7
Donegal East,	2 6-13	Lampeter East,	2 1-3
Conoy,	2 2-3	Leacock,	2 7-10
Donegal West,	3 1-4	Washington br.	3
Elizabeth't'n br	2 3-4	Paradise,	2 1-3
Mt. Joy twp.,	3	New Milltown,	2 3-4
Rapho,	3	Safe Harbor,	2 5-8
Manheim bor.	2 3-4		

During my examination last summer, it was my custom to distribute blanks containing printed questions of a general nature. In reply to these the following facts were communicated:

Question 1st. What is your age? The whole number of replies elicited was 435. Of these 14 were twenty years and under; 205 were between twenty and thirty years; 73 were between thirty and fifty, and sixteen are in the service whose years outnumber fifty.

Question 2d. Were you born in Pennsylvania? 426 answers were returned; by which I learn that 390 are natives of the State, and 36 have had their birth places in various parts of the world—principally, however, in the North. Is there no cause for gratulation in this significant fact—that Pennsylvania has now sufficient intelligence among her sons and daughters to train her own children? I suppose many will readily call to mind, in contrast with the above, that other fact, that not many years ago the teaching was in the hands of quite a different class. Who shall say no progress is attained in the Common School cause.

Question 3d. Were you born in Lancaster county? In reply we have 415 responses; 303 in the affirmative and 112 in the negative. We receive considerable help from our sister Chester in some parts of the county, and we would have no objections to take a few more of the right stamp. Other counties have mad us valuable contributions through the Normal School, and we have some sort of an idea that we have the best right to them now.

Question 4th. How long have you taught? To this we have 420 replies—and we find that there are 280 teachers who have been engaged thus for two years and less—73 who have labored from 2 to 5 years—23 whose service was between 5 and 10, and 44 who had taught over 10 years. The most noticeable fact in the above is the large proportion of quite young teachers, and points out the necessity of training schools where the science of teaching may be imparted. In the present case we may regard it as a fruit of the school at Millersville, as a large proportion of our beginners come from that place.

Question 5th. Do you intend to make teaching a permanent profession? We find on record 398 responses—315 professing such to be their design and 83 professedly acting as supplies. Some decline answering, and others, no doubt, say "yes" with a mental reservation, especially among the ladies.

Question 6th. Have you read any professional works? 413 answered; 306 affirmatively, 109 negatively. When I commenced teaching I had never seen a book—specially prepared on the subject of teaching? Now it is rather a surprise to hear even the humblest teacher avow ignorance of manuals. We esteem the increasing desire of reading among our teachers one of the brightest promises of for the future. Everywhere when we get a peep into the room of the teacher, we mark the evidences of his progress by the silent companions that grace his shelves or table. A taste is being cultivated—a thirst arising which after-life alone can satisfy.

Question 7th. Do you approve of the "new methods" of teaching? 417 replied, and we are glad to find that as many as 408 are in favor of reform. Of course, some of these, we imagine, had imperfect notions of the system and ground ideas of the school reform, but their reply at least evinces no hostility to it. Only nine declared themselves opposed to the present and coming school "millenium," as some are wont to term it derisively.

Question 9th. Have you attended any County Institute during the past year? To this 414 replied—yeas 171, nays 243.—The number attending is smaller than it ought to be by far. Another year would present a large increase. The Institute held in the winter of 1857 was very much thinned by their clement weather and impassible snow-drifts.

Question 11th. Do you belong to any Educational Association? 180 replied affirmatively, and 233 negatively. During the last year District Institutes were generally organized and better sustained than ever. In some places, as usual, they failed, and nobody was to be blamed. The necessity of associated effort need not here be pointed out. It is the characteristic of our age and constitutes it an age of progress. Tradesmen of evey kind, farmers, laborers, and professional men, have availed themselves of this power, and why should not the Teacher?

Question 12th. Is the Bible read in your school? Those who had never taught could only declare intentions. 401 responded. By this we learn that in 291 of our schools we have the Word of God daily read. In 110 it has not been regularly. In many cases it seems to have been neglected unintentionally—in others it is purposely excluded.

This ends my list of questions and my statistics on this head, unless it should be to any one to know that the whole number of certificates issued during the year was 454. No record was kept of those that were rejected.

I must not fail to record the pleasant and friendly reception I met with from the Teachers. Some seemed a little sour, but only a few, and those not of much account. A few seemed nervous—but a little experience will cure that, as far as it need be cured. I would also bear witness to the hearty and ready co-operation of our Teachers in every good work I proposed. A nobler band of men and women no county can boast of; and often when worn and weary in my labors, it inspires me with new life to hear their hopeful words, and see their burning zeal in the cause to which they have devoted their lives. We always leave a Teachers' meeting stronger than we went. To many we feel personally attached—and drawn by the ties of friendship; to all we feel bound by a common labor and a common hope.

JNO. S. CRUMBAUGH,
County Superintendent.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

REMARKS OF HON. J. GLANCY JONES, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, June 12th, 1858.

If the committee will indulge me for a short time, I will endeavor to confine myself to a few sober facts in relation to the finances of the country. It might not perhaps be inappropriate to say to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BURLINGAME] that, as he has made a war speech, I shall expect him, when called upon, to respond to all claims for expenditures for such a purpose. I do not propose now, Mr. Chairman, to make a lengthy speech on the question. I know that the House is impatient to get through with its business, with a view to an early adjournment. I shall content myself now with a simple statement, availing myself of the privilege of adding to it in print, if I see proper.

At the opening of the session of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting his estimates and reports, referred to the condition of the finances of the country generally, and particularly to the recent revulsion. From a full treasury with a surplus of twenty or thirty millions of dollars on the 4th of March last, we have now a deficiency of $20,000,000. I do not propose to go into an argument to show the causes which produced this very extraordinary result. There are a great many theories on the subject. I simply wish to confine myself to facts, and leave every gentleman to make up his own mind or to adopt his own theory and carry it into practice if he can.

I had intended, if this bill had come up at an earlier day, to have occupied the full extent of my hour in debating fully and frankly in all its bearings our revenue system—a subject which some gentlemen seem to think there is a disposition to avoid upon this side of the House. It is said that we have an empty treasury, that we have borowed $20,000,000, and are about to borrow $15,000,000 more, and yet that the Committee of Ways and Means is entirely silent as to the mode of replenishing the treasury. I would be the last man to be guilty of an omission of this kind if it were in the power of the Committee of Ways and Means at this particular period to remedy this evil. But I know, every gentleman in the House knows, and the country knows, that an adjustment of the tariff at this particular juncture would not add a dollar to the revenue; and we know the additional fact that if a protective tariff were imposed at this particular period upon the people, so far from benefiting either the revenue or any interest of the country, it would entail upon us evils that gentlemen on the other side of the House would be the first to disavow and to hold us responsible for.—If the tariff at this session were put at 60 per cent. it would not yield one dollar of revenue. In consequence of the cessation of imports, no tariff could affect either the revenue or the manufacturing interests.—The attempt and failure would only unsettle and confuse instead of giving stability, or inspiring well-founded hopes for the future.

But it is sent forth to the country that we are unwilling to afford relief even on our own principle. We have often proclaimed to the whole country that we are not in favor of a tariff for protection alone, but that we are in favor of a tariff for revenue, and that under such a tariff, with revenue for its object, we will at all times do everything that we can consistently with this principle to incidentally benefit our domestic interests. That is our position, and if any gentlemen will show me now how any adjustment of the tariff can be made upon that principle that will yield revenue and benefit the country, I am ready at this moment to act on it. I have seen no such practical suggestion anywhere. There must be a revival of trade; we must have importations before any tariff of any kind whatever can produce any effect; and it is for this reason, and for this alone, that I have proposed that we shall wait until there is a sufficient revival of trade, that we may see how to adjust the tariff with a view to secure revenue, give stability to the system, and encourage our own domestic industry before we attempt to tinker with it. I have no hesitation in saying now that I shall not favor any tariff hereafter that is alone for protection in any of its features without revenue for its object; but if I find after a revival of trade that the present tariff will not fulfil our expectations, then, and not till then, I shall be ready to go into a movement that will give us, on that principle and on that basis, sufficient revenue to meet—not, as some of my friends have intimated, extravagant expenditures—but the legitimate expenses of a government economically administered.

I suppose it is hardly necessary for me to say that I am in favor of the postal system being generally self-supporting. I am willing to go by judicious legislation for a self-supporting system both inland and foreign, and this can be effected without increasing the rates of postage, by reforming the abuse of the franking privilege. The reason why I do not propose it now is precisely the same reason as that for which I am not willing to act upon the tariff. I am not willing to run pell-mell into a system of legislation at the heel of the session, changing laws in appropriation bills. But I am willing, in the regular mode of legislation, to reform and revise the postal system, foreign and inland, and to establish them upon a self-supporting basis. Having thus given my views, I will not now enlarge upon them. I have said this much because it was perhaps due to the position which I occupy, and because hints have been thrown out from various quarters, coming, too, from my own State, that I had the power but lacked the inclination to come to the relief of the country, and was disposed to allow Congress to adjourn without ever expressing my sentiments in regard to the amount of loan now asked for. The revulsion of the current fiscal year, I have already remarked, was very sudden and unexpected. No man could foresee it in all its bearing. Under our laws the Secretary of the Treasury is required to report to Congress, each session, the acts of the past, and to estimate for the expenditures of the coming fiscal year. He is required to render an annual report to Congress of the expenditures and disbursements of government, and to submit to Congress, at each session, printed estimates in detail of all expenditures that will be required to carry on the government for the next fiscal year. Our government, from its very foundation, has looked for revenue to a system of indirect taxation, by the adjustment of a scale of duties on imports, known as the tariff. Equity requires that we should, in adjusting it, throw the burdens on property, and exempt, as much as possible, the evil of capitation taxation. Direct taxation would impose nearly the whole burden upon the personal, real and mixed estate of the confederacy, relieving production and persons comparatively free, upon the generally-recognized principle in free government, that property shall bear the burdens of government as a consideration for the guarantees of inviolability and protection. We should, then, if we adopt the indirect taxation system, adjust it so as to throw its burden on property. The tariff should discriminate with revenue for its object; it should bear lightly on articles of necessity—of general consumption—and heavily on luxuries and articles consumed by capitalists, or requiring capital for their production. The revenue of the country, under any tariff, necessarily depends mainly upon the crops and productions generally, (I mean of course a safe, steady revenue,) and our capacity for exporting these staples. Steady exportation will increase importation, and safely, too, in that ratio, and consequently enlarge the revenue by the receipt of imposts. Disaster, however, is sure to follow the loss of equilibrium, as better experience is now teaching us. Of late years our imports have vastly exceeded the safe standard both in quantity and quality, and, thus engendering overtrading and a bloated credit system, have brought us to a dead halt. This apparent overflow of means has led the government into a scale of expenditures which never would have been brought about if it had not been for the great apparent prosperity of the country.

In this condition of things, the Secretary of the Treasury has been compelled to submit his estimates to Congress, based upon the condition of trade for the last twelve months—he must calculate for the future. Amid the existing fluctuations of trade, the derangement of the currency, and a hundred other perplexities arising out of the panic which we have just passed through, it was impossible for human foresight to prepare for all contingencies. He asked at the opening of the session for $20,000,000. He asked for that amount in treasury notes, and not as a permanent loan, because he hoped that trade would revive and sufficient revenue flow into the treasury to supersede the necessity of relying upon anything but the current receipts to provide for the current expenditures of the government—a temporary credit relieving a temporary revulsion. He hoped that, in another quarter, trade would revive to such an extent as to enable him to say to the country that he wanted no more money outside of the receipts. Money was plenty in the country, and, being only panic-stricken, it was supposed the paralysis would be temporary. That hope has been disappointed, not in the abundance of money, the crops, nor exports, but in the revival of trade. The statements I will lay before the House will show that not only has trade not revived, but that it has fallen off; and that, while the revenue has been diminishing for the last three quarters, the expenditures have been increased by the Utah war, and the demand for payment of debts incurred when the treasury was full. It has thus become the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to bring these facts to our attention and to ask for this additional loan. In his estimates presented at the opening of the session he did not include or anticipate the appropriations of $10,000,000 of deficiencies, which became necessary to be supplied to the Utah expedition.

In submitting his letter asking for this loan, with the estimate, &c., all of which I will have read, you will perceive that he has called upon the several departments of the government to ascertain the probable expenditures for the portion of the next fiscal year commencing with July and ending with December, and the result has been that the amount required will be $37,000,000.

This loan bill has been kept back by me in order to see what provision would be necessary in view of the appropriation bills, and other bills requiring money which might pass Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the receipts from customs and other services for the two quarters of the next fiscal year at $25,000,000. This added to a loan of $15,000,000 would give $40,000,000 to meet $37,000,000 of expenditures; but that $37,000,000 is based upon estimates of the department exclusive of any appropriation made by Congress in the way of private bills, or increased appropriations beyond the estimates of the department. It is for the purpose of ascertaining what the difference may be that the loan bill has been held back by me; but inasmuch as the House is so far in advance of the Senate, I think it proper to submit the bill in the form which it originated in the Committee of Ways and Means. It authorizes $15,000,000 to be borrowed on the credit of the government for fifteen years. If it passes this House it will then go to the Senate, and between this time and the action of the Senate, the appropriation bills being passed, the accounting officers of the treasury will be enabled to ascertain very nearly the amount which will be required; whatever above $15,000,000 it reaches will be sent to us as an amendment, and when it comes here it will be understood that the increase is demanded to meet the requisition of our recent legislation. I send to the clerk to be read the letter of the Secretary on the subject. The clerk read as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 19, 1858.

SIR: In view of the early adjournment, I desire to call the attention of Congress to the present condition of the finances of the government.

In my annual report I estimated that there would be a balance in the treasury, at the end of the present fiscal year, of $426,875 67, which would have required a deficiency in our resources of five millions of dollars to be provided for; as that amount is necessary, at all times, to be in the treasury for its prompt and successful operation. This estimate was based upon an expenditure limited to the appropriations then authorized by law. Since that time the demands upon the treasury for the present fiscal year have been increased by legislation to an amount not far below ten millions of dollars. Another important element of that estimate was the probable receipts from customs and other sources during the then three remaining quarters of the fiscal year.

The actual receipts for that period, it is now believed, will fall ten millions below that estimate; attributable to the fact that the trade and business of the country have not recovered as rapidly from the effects of the late revulsion as was then anticipated.

Owing to these causes, the twenty millions loan of treasury notes authorized by the act of December 23, 1857, will be exhausted in supplying the deficiencies in the treasury for the present fiscal year.

We shall commence the next fiscal year dependent entirely upon the current receipts into the treasury to meet all demands from it.

In reply to a call from the heads of the different departments, I have received official information that the sum of $37,000,000 will be probably called for during the first two quarters of the next fiscal year. The sum does not include such amounts as may be appropriated by Congress over and above the estimates submitted to them by the departments, and I have no data upon which to estimate for such expenditures. Upon this point Congress is better able to form a correct opinion than I am.

To meet these expenditures, it is not prudent to rely upon receipts into the treasury, estimated upon the too rapid revival of trade and business. I believe that we may safely calculate upon receipts, during that period, from all sources, of $25,000,000. Looking to this state of things, I recommend that authority be given to this department to supply any deficiencies that may arise in meeting the demands upon the treasury by an additional loan not exceeding fifteen millions of dollars.

In view of the amount of treasury notes already issued, I recommend a loan for that amount, to be negotiated for a period of not more than ten years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.

I have confined this inquiry to the two first quarters of the next fiscal year, as Congress will re-assemble before the close of the second quarter, and it will be time enough then, should it become necessary, to provide for future contingencies that cannot now be foreseen.

I do not recommend any measure for increased taxation. It would be unwise at this time to attempt a modification of the tariff act of March 3, 1857, for the reasons given in my annual report to Congress. Sufficient time has not elapsed to test the effects of that act upon the revenue, considering the condition of the country during the period of its operation. In addition to this consideration, neither the receipts nor expenditures of the government should be estimated for in the future, upon the basis of its present receipts and expenditures. The former have been, and still are, too seriously affected by the late revulsion, to justify a policy of legislation based upon a probable continuance of this state of things for any considerable period of time.

The latter have been so greatly increased by causes of a like temporary character as to preclude, with equal propriety, the policy of considering them as a basis for estimating future expenditures. The most prominent of these temporary causes is the Utah expedition, which, it is hoped, will not reach beyond the end of the next fiscal year. During the period of an overflowing treasury, a system of expenditure was inaugurated in the building of custom houses, post offices, court houses, and other public works, which, fortunately for the country, has been checked by the exhausted condition of the treasury. The time thus given for a more thorough and rigid inquiry into the necessity and propriety of these expenditures, it is confidently believed will lead to wise and salutary reforms. Retrenchments in other branches of the public service can, and I have no doubt will, be effected. Attention should be directed more to the reduction of expenditures than to an increase of taxation, to remedy the evils of an excess of expendstures over the means of the government. A full treasury is an unpropitious element in the work of retrenchment and reform. If measures should be now adopted to provide the treasury permanently with a sum equal to the present demands upon it, it might relieve the government from some of its embarrassments, but would greatly weaken the effort to restrain the government to an economical expenditure of the public money.

The revival of business, which cannot be much longer delayed, will, I am confident, insure from the present tariff a sufficient revenue for the support of the government in ordinary times.

Extraordinary expenses rendered necessary by causes equally extraordinary, always being of a temporary character, should be provided for in a like temporary manner.

This principle is too plain to require argument or illustration; it is only necessary to call attention to it to command the approval of every intelligent mind.

I am, very respectfully,
HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. J. Glancy Jones. I submit also an estimate and tabular statement showing the amount of the public debt on the 21st of May, 1858. It will be seen that the $15,000,000 loan is made payable at the end of fifteen years, so that the bonds may fall due beyond the day on which the present funded debt falls due.

Statement showing the amount of the Public Debt on the 21st of May, 1858.

Loans, &c.	Amount.	When redeemable.
Loan 1842,	$ 2,883,364.11	31st Dec. 1862.
" 1846,	7,600.00	12th Nov 1856.
" 1847,	9,412,700.00	1st Jan'y 1868.
" 1848,	8,908,341.80	1st July, 1868.
Texas indemnity,	3,461,000.00	1st Jan'y 1865.
Texas debt,	261,972.82	On presentation.
Old funded and unfunded debt,	114 118.54	ditto
Treas'y Notes,	107,961.00	ditto
	$25,157,058.27	

This public debt, amounting to upward of $25,000,000, all falls due between the present time and the year 1868. The present loan is purposed to be made for fifteen years, which will be five years beyond the period when our present public debt falls due.

The following is a statement of the treasury notes issued under the act of 23d December, 1857:

Treasury Notes under Act 23d Dec., 1857.

First issue, $6,000,000, redeemable from 26th December, 1858, to 31st December, 1859; second issue, $5,000,000, redeemable from 15th March, 1859, to 6th April, 1859; third issue, $5,000,000, redeemable from 11th May, 1859, to————; fourth issue, $4,000,000, redeemable from June, 1859, to————;—making $20,000,000.

I have thus given an exhibit of the public debt up to the 21st of May, 1858.

I have also a statement of the receipts into the the treasury for the first three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1858, from all sources. It is as follows:

Receipts into the Treasury for the first, second, and third quarters fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1858.

	First quarter, 1858. July, August and September, 1857.	Second quarter, '58. October, November and December, 1858.	Third quarter, 1858. January, Feb'y and March, 1858.
Customs,	18,573,729.37	6,237,723.69	7,127,900.69
Sales of public lands,	2,059,449.39	498,781.53	480,936 88
Incidental,	296,641.05	356,159.78	393,610.78
Treas'y notes act 23d Dec. 1857,			11,08760000
Loan act 28th Jan., 1847,	150.00		
TRUST FUNDS			
Smithsonian Institute,	3,463.85		26,724.64
Chickasaw fund,	33,058.44		34,549,44
	20,966,492.10	7,092,665.00	19,15140242

Thus it appears that the receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year were $20,920,819 81, while in the second quarter of the same year they were only $7,092,665, a falling off from twenty millions to seven millions in one quarter of the same fiscal year.

I have also prepared a statement showing the amount of imports and exports for the first three quarters of the same fiscal year. It is as follows:

Imports and Exports for the first, second and third quarters, 1858.

IMPORTS.

	First quarter, 1858. July, August and September, 1857.	Second quarter, '58. October, November and December, 1858.	Third quarter, 1858. January, Feb'y and March, 1858.
Dutiable,	$89.042.357	$38,547.273	$35,689 851
Free,	17.448.321	16,123,777	11.472.323
Specie,	2,429.269	12,569.148	2,526.545
	$108,919.947	$67,239.198	$49,688.719

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.			
Dutiable,	3,666.743	6,767.438	2,475.139
Free Merchandize,	1,401.542	2,338.005	932.094
Specie,	2,059.913	4,569.252	2,467.698
DOMESTIC			
Merchandize	[illegible]6.748	59,593.789	71,074.026
Specie,	13,319,112	11,152 029	11,451.361
	$60,814.058	$84,420.513	$88,394.318

I have also prepared another table shewing the estimated receipts and expenditures from the first of July, 1858, to to the 31st December, 1858, and also one for the four quarters of the fiscal year ending 31st December, 1858, and also one for the four quarters of the fiscal year ending 31st June, 1858. It is understood that the loan asked for now, together with the estimated receipts, is to cover the expenses of the first two quarters of the next fiscal year commencing July 1st. In consequence of the unsettled state of trade we have no reliable basis upon which to make the estimate, but we can approximate to the sum. By the first of January next we will have light enough to know just how we stand, and then will be the time to raise our tariff and everything connected with it, according to the exigencies of the times and the indications of the future.

The appropriations made at the present session of Congress will amount to probably $68,000,0000. Of this however, but $58,000,000 will be required for the fiscal year 1859, the residue being incident to the fiscal year 1858.

This nine millions and upwards for deficiency of 1858 is no part of the ordinary expenses of the government. We can come back in time to the ordinary standard without any great difficulty, by retrenchment and reform. That retrenchment and reform only begun at this session of Congress cannot be effective. It must be determined on at the next session of Congress by legislation. There is no man in the country so wanting in intelligence as not to know that under the system of enormous land grants for railroad purposes, and under the system of squandering the public money in building custom-house monuments all over the country, inaugurated under a plethoric treasury, we can never reduce the expenditures of the government. We have now gone on from something like $50,000,000 a year to an expenditure of $70,000,000 or $80,000,000, not over two-thirds of which is legitimately expended for the purpose simply of conducting the government. I believe it is in the power of the democratic party—and it will beresponsible for it—to bring us back to a proper condition of economical expenditure; but to enable us to do this we must first pay off the legacy entailed upon us of old debts incurred by this system of unwise legislation, and begin our reform by discontinuing the practice. Our foreign relations now require an expansion in only one direction—the increase of our navy. That is a legitimate exercise of the powers of the government, and necessary to maintain our proper position in the family of nations. When the government has ceased to build custom-houses and to multiply them all over the land, and ceased also to convert every depot in the country into ports of delivery; when the Capitol extension is completed, which may be in a year, and the other public buildings, Patent Office, Post Office Extension, Treasury, the Acqueduct, and when all these incidental expenses are got rid of, it will be within the power of the democratic party, under the counsels of our present President, to bring down the expenses of the government to $55,000,000 a year. I hope to see this realized in 1860. I am in favor of this reduction. It is utterly impossible for any party in power to bring about this reform at once. The great point to be aimed at is not to exhibit a parsimonious economy in repudiating our past debts, no matter how recklessly contracted, nor in changing laws in appropriation bills; it must be done deliberately and systematically. It is not to be done by beginning at the heel of the session to exhibit a spirit of wonderful reform in scaling the public debt; but you must begin at the beginning. Let the democratic party, which certainly holds power in this House one session more, (and if it will not go for reform, it does not deserve to be in power any longer, and holds the Executive and Senate for several years' to come,) commence at the beginning of the session, and we will cure this evil. It will not do to exhibit a wonderful display of economy just one or two days before the adjournment of the session in fillibustering on appropriation bills. I have to say, with all due deference to my friends on both sides of the House, that the country understands exactly what that is worth. Much capital is not made by it by any parties.

Mr. Lovejoy. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania let me say a word here?

Mr. J. Glancy Jones. I cannot yield now, as my time is short.

Mr. Lovejoy. Then I hope the gentleman does not charge us with fillibustering.

Mr. J. Glancy Jones. I have seen a good deal of it on both sides of the House, and not a little this morning in the war speech of my friend from Massachusetts, [Mr. Burlingame.]

Mr. Lovejoy. You have not seen it on this side of the House on any single appropriation bill.

Mr. J. Glancy Jones. I have heard within the last half hour a most tremendous demonstration of what I call fillibustering—a war speech on the loan bill, while I know that the gentleman who made it will not go for paying expenses. There is not a constituency of five men on that side of the House who would support a war measure before the country, or vote money to pay for it, if I were to bring in a bill tomorrow asking for the money, and men to use it. I do not blame them for it. Experience has taught us that the best way to get along is to insist upon our rights at all hazards, and to ask for nothing but what is right. A war speech in time of peace is very safe, and naturally, like froth, works itself off. I will hold myself ready to vote for war, and to vote for supplies to maintain it, whenever I think the honor of the country is assailed or touched.

Mr. Kunkel, of Pennsylvania. So will we.

Mr. J. Glancy Jones. But you would not now be found voting to give the President of the United States authority to redress instantly the first insult offered to our flag on every sea. I am ready to give the President money and men to do both, but I know such a proposition could not be carried in this House, and hence I refrain from making war speeches, only to end in words, and find fault with such of my friends on the other side of the House who indulge in this harmless amusement for buncombe. I could not let the opportunity pass without this remark, that it is rather inconsistent in a gentleman to rise here in this body—and the country will fully appreciate it—and assail the Executive of the United States, no matter to what party he may belong, for not prosecuting a war, when that gentleman, by virtue of his being a member of Congress, is expected to know that, under the jealous reserve of the constitution of the United States, the Executive has not the power to lift one finger in hostility without the action of Congress; and still worse is it when that gentleman would not vote to give him that power today. If the gentleman means what he says, why does he not vote to give the Executive power? The idea of finding fault with the Executive for not waging war, resenting insults, &c., when he has neither power nor money given him by Congress to do either, is a species of demonstration which I should be sorry to see often exhibited here by friend or foe, and must certainly (I say it with all due persoual regard for my friend) bring Congress into ultimate contempt at home and abroad, wherever it is understood.

I now send to the Clerk's desk the referred-to tabular statement of the estimated receipts and expenditures for the next two quarters—that is, from now until the 1st of Jannary next; and also for the four quarters of the current fiscal year—actual and estimated;

RECEIPTS.

Estimated from customs, public lands and miscellaneous, from July 1, 1858, to December 31, 1858,	$25.000,000.00	
From proceeds of loan,	15,000,000 00	
		40,000.000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Estimated expenditures from July 1, 1858, to December 31, 1858,		37,032,377.98
Probable excess of receipts over expenditures, January 1, 1859,		2,967.622.02
Probable deficit on July 1, 1858,		932,220.87
Probable balance on hand Jan. 1, 1859,		2,035,401.15
Actual expenditures for the 1st quarter, 1858,	23,714.528.37	
Estimated expenditures for three remaining quarters,	51,248.530.04	
		74,963,058.41
To which add— Amount of appropriations contained in the deficiency bill to be expended during year,		9,704,209.89
Total expenditures,		84,667,268,30
Balance on hand July 1, 1857,		17,710,114.27

RECEIPTS.

1st quarter, 1858.		
Customs,	18,573,729.37	
Public lands,	2,059 449.39	
Miscellaneous,	296,641.05	
		20,929,819.81
2d quarter, 1858.		
Customs,	5,237,723.69	
Public lands,	498.781.53	
Miscellaneous,	356,159.78	
		7,092,665.00
3d quarter, 1858.		
Customs,	7,127.900 69	
Public lands,	480.936.88	
Miscellaneous,	393,610,78	
		8,002,448.35
4th quarter, 1858.		
Estimated from customs, public lands and miscellaneous,		10,000,000.00
Treasury Notes under act Dec. 23, 1857,		20,000,000.00
Total receipts,		83.735,047.23
Probable deficit on July 1, 1858.		932,220.87

Thus it appears that if the loan of $15,000,000 is granted, and you do not increase the expenses by legislation at this session, either in appropriation bills or by the passage of private bills requiring money, there will be a little over two millions of dollars in the treasury on the 1st of January next. Experience has taught us, however, especially under our present mint system, that we ought at all times to have a balance of $50,00,000 on hand in the treasury in order to work the machinery of the treasury department. We shall, therefore, be short $3,000,000 of a good working balance: but it will be safe for months to rest it. I propose that the House pass this bill in its present shape, providing for a not exceeding six per cent. loan of $15,000,000 for fifteen years, and send it to the Senate. By the time the Senate takes action upon it it will be able to figure up the exact amount of the appropriations that have been made, and if it shall be needed the Senate can increase it, and I shall ask the House to concur in such increase as they may propose on this basis. I have submitted these remarks hastily, and may modify them somewhat hereafter, in order to enforce and explain more fully the positions taken.

CARDS.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM S. AMWEG, Attorney at Law, has removed his office from his former place into South Duke street, nearly opposite the Trinity Lutheran Church. apr 8 tf 12

SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Attorney at Law. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House. may 5 tf 16

W. T. McPHAIL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STRASBURG, Lancaster Co., Pa. mar 31 1y 11

DR. JOHN M'CALLA, DENTIST.—Office No. 4 East King street, Lancaster, Pa. apr 18 tf 18

NEWTON LIGHTNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has his Office in North Duke street, nearly opposite the Court House. Lancaster, apr 1 tf 11

ALDUS J. NEFF, Attorney at Law.—Office with B. A. Shaeffer, Esq., south-west corner of Centre Square, Lancaster. may 15, '55 1y 17

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM B. FORDNEY, Attorney at Law, has removed his office from North Queen street to the building in the south-east corner of Centre Square, formerly known as Hubley's Hotel. Lancaster, april 10

SIMON P. EBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *OFFICE:—No. 38 North Duke street*, LANCASTER, PENNA. may 11 1y 17

FREDERICK S. PYFER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE.—No. 11 NORTH DUKE STREET, WEST SIDE, LANCASTER, Pa. apr 20 tf 14

JESSE LANDIS, Attorney at Law.—Office one door east of Lechler's Hotel, East King street, Lancaster, Pa. All kinds of Scrivening—such as writing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch. may 15, '55 tf 17

JAMES BLACK, Attorney at Law.—Office in East King street, two doors east of Lechler's Hotel, Lancaster, Pa. All business connected with his profession, and all kinds of writing, such as preparing Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Stating Accounts, &c., promptly attended to. may 15.

WILLIAM WHITESIDE, SURGEON DENTIST.—Office in North Queen street, 2d door from Orange, and directly over Sprenger & Westhaeffer's Book Store. Lancaster, may 27, 1856. 1y 18

EDWARD M'GOVERN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 5 NORTH DUKE STREET—NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, LANCASTER, PA. apr 6 tf 13

JOHN F. BRINTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PHILADELPHIA, Has removed his office to his residence, No. 242 Spruce Street, above Spruce. Refers by permission to Hon. H. G. Long, " A. L. Hayes, " Peter Brinton, " Thaddeus Stevens. nov 24 1y* 45

REMOVAL.—DR. J. T. BAKER, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, has removed his office to Lime street, between Orange and East King streets, west side. Reference—Professor W. A. Gardner, Philadelphia. Calls from the country will be promptly attended to. apr 6 6m 13

PETER D. MYERS, REAL ESTATE AGENT, PHILADELPHIA, will attend to the Renting of Houses, Collecting House and Ground Rents, &c. Agencies entrusted to his care will be thankfully received, and carefully attended to.—Satisfactory reference given. Office N. E. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM streets, Second Floor, No. 10. feb 17 1y

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE. The subscriber having removed his store to the new building nearly opposite his old stand, and directly opposite the Cross Keys Hotel, has now on hand a well selected stock of articles belonging to the Drug business, consisting in part of Oils, Acids, Spices, Seeds, Alcohol, Powdered Articles, Sarsaparillas, &c., &c., to which the attention of country merchants, physicians and consumers in general is invited. THOMAS ELLMAKER. feb 9 tf 4 West King street, Lanc'r.

TO FARMERS.—Having been appointed by Messrs. Allen & Needles agents in Lancaster for the sale of their celebrated SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, we would call the attention of Farmers to this Fertilizer, it being superior to all others; and from the testimony of those who have used it for some years past, we feel authorized in saying it is *the best* application for Corn, Oats, Wheat, Grass and other crops which require a vigorous and permanent stimulant, that has ever been offered to the public. Apply to GEO. CALDER & CO., East Orange street, 2d door from North Queen st., and at Graeff's Landing on the Conestoga.

EXCELSIOR EATING HOUSE. NORTH QUEEN STREET, NEAR THE RAILROAD. The subscriber has just opened an Eating House and Restaurant in the basement of Reese's Hotel, North Queen street, near the Railroad, where everything will be done up in first-rate style, so as to please the most fastidious.—His arrangements are such as to command the freshest and best Oysters, &c., &c., the market affords, and he flatters himself in being able to cater to the tastes of all who may patronize his establishment. His charges will be moderate. WILLIAM LOWRY. mar 16 tf 9

WOOD.—Hickory, Oak and Pine Wood of the best quality, for sale by GEORGE CALDER & CO., Office East Orange street, 2d door from North Queen, and at Graeff's Landing on the Conestoga. jun 20 tf 24

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The subscribers, under the firm of Thompson & Sutton, in the Coach Making business, dissolved by mutual consent on the 3d of February last: All persons having settlements with, or indebted to, the firm, will call on Albert G. Sutton, who will attend to that business. FRANKLIN THOMPSON. ALBERT G. SUTTON.

New Holland, April 5, 1858. N. B. The