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TOWANDA:

winrdan Mormito, December 17, 1858.

## Inblic Bocuments.

Report of the Secretary of War. the Report commences by stating that the au ized strength of the Army, as now posted, is 521-officers and men-but the actual strength mly 10,417. Of this number 8 378 are employ on the frontiers, or on the route to them; and Secretary derives pleasure from being able to hat the measures taken for the protection of the bitants of our frontiers of late have been more usually successful. The Indian depredations been compara ively unfrequent, and, except ground and Oregon; have not attained mere apportance. In the Indian country, immediwest of the Mississippi, but two or three col a have occurred; and arrangements are now caress for the establishments of new posts in important positions which will enable the and give additional security. In Texas, the with no small degree of interest. a depredations have diminished in frequency importance; and in a majority of cases, as Department has been informed, the depredahave been committed by Indians from Mexia chabitants and the enforcement of the fulfil of neaty stipulations on the part of the Mexi-

on to post the troops in large bodies on impornomis, and reduce the number of small detachwe exher been refused or greatly reduced on a of asystem of torofications. This the cy suggests is to to the case, and temaiks that ent it may be henceforth siewed, the armathe important posts in Texas and on the Paciis should be sent at the earliest period pris-After speaking at bingth concerning incleasquirements for the transportation of stores, r imaged that 4 600 recruis will be required for esent tale of pay, it will be difficult, while emp syments offer higher rewards, to secure sequence number of men, altho' it is of the ut-

my arrance that they should be had, and that

a ... number of the rank and file should be main

equently it is the intention of the Department

A an additional force. It is the opinion of the

is shown by an examination of the statistics of earny from 1825 to the commencement of the w. 5 Mexico, tha the average excess of the a verile actual strength of the army was 18 ace: of the faster; that the average loss by deson his been 121 per cent; by discharges for y and other causes, 7 per cent; and by deaths 14 percent -or that the to alloss, independent discharges by expiration of service, has been percent, of the actual strength of the army ..... is he termination of the war with Mexico, the kres of the legal over the actual strength has been Bpercem; the average loss by desermon, 16 per by discharges for debring and other causes, 8 rtent; by deaths 4 per cent, or a total loss, inpendent of discharge by expiration of service, of bercent. A part of the desertion is due to the sovery of gold in California. The same cause duenced the number of re-entistments. The proto on during the last five years was 17 per cent. ale during the three years immediately preceding tewar with Mexico, it was 25 per cent of the unber of discharges by expiration of service.-Le results the Secretary traces to two principal

1. The disparity between the pay of the soldier the value of labor in civil life.

2 The fact that leng n of service carries with to reward, either in increased pay, rank or privi

Boh these causes are the fruitful source of dismidaction and desertion, and they prevent the reenlishment of the most valuable men. Thus in an army of 10 000 men, which is about the actual Elect of our military establishment, as at present organized, there will be annually, under existing dicomstances of pay and service, 1.200 discharges rexpiration of enlistment; 726 discharges for disiny, &c.; 330 deaths, and 1,465 descritons; or 811 vacancies annually, of which only 219 are led by re enlistments. The actual annual loss to at Army, to be supplied by the enlistment of new en, will therefore be 3 592 Or, in other words, Lore than one-third of the Army must every year recruited and transferred from the depots to their giments. In view of these experiences, the Seore, ty recommends the adoption of such measures as prevent desertions and keep the ranks full.-

mong such, he suggests ... 1. An increase of - per cent: of the present pay

2 An additional increase for each successive pewho he pears, so long as he shall remain in the

3 Provision for the promotion to the lowest grade deminissioned officers of such of the non-commisbrined officers of the army as may be found qualified and, by their conduct, character, and services, harled to such advancement

Lis also suggested that the soldier, honorably charged, who shall re-enlist within one month enation, shall be entitled to 82 per menth in ad- mounting fifty gons each.

dition to the ordinary pay of his grade, for the first period of five years, and a further increase of \$1 per month for each successive period; and that hose now in the army who have served more than one period of five years shall be entitled to the Marine Corps, and the reports from each are to the provisions named above; and also, that those who received a certificate of merit for services in Mexico shall have the additional \$2 per

With a number of other recommendations calculated to render the army more efficient and capable of enduring the hardships of active service, the Secretary proceeds to speak of the necessity of encour aging regularity and uniformity in the militia; and in connection with this subject, he recommends providing the militia with proper books for tactical my is favorably spoken of, and the academic term | capacity and merit and not mere seniority of com five years.

An interesting history of the various exploring expeditions is given in the report; but as the prominent features of each have been already published, we torbear a synopsis. The document is quite lengthy, but not, perhaps, beyond necessity; and as regent to dispense with many unimportant a history of our army and its condition, will be read | roughly with the navy, and elevate their character

#### Report of the Secretary of the Navy

The first part of the Secretary of the Navy's Re port is taken up with describing the force engaged entory. On the Rio Grande, the protection in the several squadrons—the Home Squadron, un der Commodore Newton : he Mediterranean Squadon, under Commo lore Stringham; the East In- | Department to maintain even the small naval force eventment, have made it necessary to strength. dia Squadron under Commodore Perry; the Pa it positions and increase the number of men, cific Squidron under Commodore Dulany, and a nuch a peace has been obtained on that from special Squadron under Commodore Shubrick, in here is no assurance that it will be observed the fisheries on the Coast of the British Provin

s a strong force be kept stationed there, and ce-Mention is made of the sailing of Dr Kane in search of Sir John Franklin, and in connection eary that with an army three times as great as with this, complaint is made that certain new would be impracticable so to guard all chaits of the British Admirality give credit to offisolour extended frontier as entirely to pre- cers of the Bonsh Navy for discoveries made by the former American expedition, under Lieut. De Indian depredations. It is, therefore, the in a Haven in the Arche Seas.

The operations of the Naval Observatory, under Lieut, Manry, are spoken of in complimentary terms, and he results of his visit to Bussels, to et permanent fortifications, for three years mee the representatives of various European gov nments for scientific purposes are spoken of as or impression that they depended upon the like y to prove vasily beneficial to commerce and

Commendatory allosion is made to letters from Professor Espy respecting his theory of storms and Lien', Chas. H. Davis in regard to the Nauncal Almanack; and to a laster from Prof. Alexander ments ofton the character of alimentary substances. The duties of Lieut, Gillis in Chili, of Lieuts, Herngreen intefform to improve the gunnery andordinance of the Navy, are briefly commended. Allusion is made to the contract made with Robert L. Siephas one for the construction for a war steamer, to be shot and shell proof, and the Secretary says, that having come to a proper understanding in regard to the law authorizing the contract, he shall proceed

The Naval Academy is highly commended for a usefulness. It contains now 116 students, and he firs class under the regulation of 1850, will caduce in June next. Capt, Sribling, who has apertalended the Academy most efficiently for there years, is succeeded by Commodore Goldsho aigh. The Secretary says that he has visited the Navy Yards at Kritery, Charlestown, New York, Pulladelphia, Washington and Portsmouth, Va., and he speaks nightly of their condition. In regard to the new Dry Dock, Basin and Railway at Pensaco is, the first test of which resulted in an unfavorable report, he says that he has consented to suspend action until renaits can be made and a new test up plied at the expense of the contractors.

Reference is made to the law for erecting buildings at the San Francisco Navy Yard, which work was suspended in consequence of some doubt about the title to the land, and the report states that efforts are making to perfect the title. When this s done, he will proceed to the execution of the contract. The sale of a portion of land to the Brook-Ivn Navy Yard, directed by an act of Congress, h. s een pos poned for reasons stated in a lener acconpanying the report. The erection of a Naval estabishment at New Odeans, is recommended, provided it is ascertained that the bar will admit of the approach of ves-els of war.

Further legislation in regard to the, Rules and Regulations is recommended, and it is suggested that there should be a law adjusting the differences in regard to rank between the sea and civil officers

of the Navy.

An increase of the Navy is urgently advised. It consists now of about seventy vessels of all class es. many of which are unfit for service and not worth repairing. There are now forty vessels that could be brought into service in ninety days, if vice. But at the same time I cannot too seriously needed; there is no steamer in the Pacific or African squadrons, only one or two guns in the Brazil squadron, and we have no steamer of more than ien guns. The law only authorizes the enlis meni of 7500 men, which would not man a fiser of fifty vessels. Our Navy is less than one-tifth of those of several European powers. The necessities for a large force are pointed out much in detail. The importance of steam in the Navy is strongly dwell upon, and the report recommends the construction of at least six first-class steam frigate propellers, which may be built in our several yards, in addition to the work now going on in them. The trigules with this responsibility, in cases involving eithers work—I mean the rates of postage. The one is Santee and Sabine, on the stocks at Kittery and N. Y, since 1819, he recommends to have altered, to let a commission of a certain number of the officers of the lowest. For single letter of an ounce conform with modern improvements. Such alteral of the ship be detailed, and constitute a Court, tions now in progress with the old ship of the line whose decision shall be subject to the approving and ten cents when unpaid, and for each pound of determine to purchase it within two years, at Franklin. Should these recommendations be adopt. power of the commanding officer. ed, our naval force will be materially strengthened by the addition of two first-class sailing frigates, proving, reversing, or mitigating power of the ot- a pound; the cost to the department for transports- to be credited on account.

The repeated failure of our war steamers are referred to, and the results of an investigation, as to their causes are said to be on file. Reference is commended to Congress.

The present organization of the Navy is described as not only defective and unwise, but mischievous in its operation. The great evil is that neither ment, nor service, nor garlantry, nor capacity, but mere seniority of commission regulates promotion and pay. The discretionary power in the Presiinstructions The condition of the Military Acade | charge of the mefficient; promotion regulated by fenders. is, by the Board, recommended to be increased to mission, and pay to come extent controlled it y sea services, are reforms urgently needed and recommended by Congress.

The Secretary throws out a few suggestions gard to seamen, with a view to encourage " more! prompt enlistments " to" indentify them more tho- tures : by a plan of rewards as well as punishments,

With a population approaching thirty millions, full of enterprise and adventure, the difficulty of procuring sailors to man our ships of war, more particularly the difficulty of enlisting young men ion of the public, but seriously embarrassing to the now allowed by law.

Why do our merchant marine find comparatively so lule difficulty in procuring seamen? Is it because they care more for them, encourage them more, pay them better? While I am far, very far from proposing to relax discipline, to tolera e insubordination, to hesitate at administering punishment, sure panishment, to correct the offender, and deter the innocent, I do propose some reform of our system, so as to reward the memorious, to elevare the character of our seamen, to give more respeciability to their pursuit, to cause them to become indentified with, incorporated into, and a part of the Navy uself; to pay them better, to encourage them to love the flag under which they sail, and while they walk the deck of the man-of-war in a toreigh port, and compare their condition with the sailors of other Governments, to feel some pride in being American sailors under American colors. In the first place, I deem it indispensable that ome plan be adopted by which our seamen shall the Navy, and attached to the service. Where a ship of war, now returns from her three years'croise, the officers are detached and granted leave of absence for three months-with leave of absence been meritorious. I propose that on their return they be granted an "honorable discharge," to be considered a leave of absence on pay, it within a cer tain time they choose to re-enlist in the service ;-

erous treatment. It may also be well worthy of consideration whether it would not be wise, very generally, and not beyond a reasonable limit, to increase the pay of seamen in proportion to the number and continous cruises he makes, thereby creating an additional meentive to remaining in the service. Another change, indispensable to the prompt securement of the services of first-class seamen, is to pay them at least as much as their skill, experience and charac ter will command in the merchant service. It is the effort of Department to regulate the pay of the hundreds of mechanics and laborers in the various Navy Yards, so as to correspond with the pay of 1853. similar employees in private establishments outside of the Yards. Such, however, is not the case in regard to seamen—the appropriation will not permit it. My opinion is, that the pay should be increased-but perhaps the most practical and important reform to promote the efficiency in the corps of marines is the blending together a system of rewards and punishments-to encourage the meritorious and to subdue the disorderly.

The abolition of punishment by flogging, without legalizing some substitute, has already occupied the attention of Congress and the country, and -everely tested the forbearance and ingenuity of officers and the character of our seamen. This subject has engaged my earnest and anxious inquiry, and I nave no hesitation in expressing an opinion against its restoration. Having recently visited many of ships in commission, conversed with the veteran sailors, and listened to the narratives of officers mile. who have had the command- of large crews since the law of 1850, my decided conviction, concurred in, too, by many officers who originally opposed its abolition, is that its restoration would create discontent and desertion, and prove positively prejudicial to the efficiency of that branch of the public ser urge the policy of legalizing some substitute therefor. If the good sailor does the work of the indifferent, punish the laugard by the forfeiture of pay, not to the Government, but to the faithful sailor. and he will do-the additional labor with additional goodwill, and without a murmur. If the " deverter" leaves his shipmates, overtasked with increased burdens by his desertion, change the present

Goternment. lostend of investing the commander of the ship forfeiture of pay or a discharge from the service,

portioned among the crew, and not as now, to

Let this minor court of every ship, with the ap-

without pay. Empower the commander, with a cost of mail service in California greatly exceeds recommendation of this commission, to discharge the revenue it yields. offenders with forfesture of pay. Let the accruing made to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and from the forteiture of pay by the imprisoned, the discharged and the deserter, constitute a " Merit to 87,982,756 59. Fund," not to be distributed until the termination of The gross revenue of the year from all sources the cruise, and then be distributed according to the amounted to \$5.940,724 70. judgment of this commission, based upon the conduct of the crew, to those who are by them adjudged on the homeward bound passage to have been short of the expenditures during the year by the sum meritorious, faithful and loyal to their flag. The of \$2.042,031 89. fund thus accruing from various sources, at the end dent or the Secretary in regard to promotions and of a long cruise, would constitute a prize sufficient by the sum of \$53 504 48 due the United States to furloughs is not sufficient, and their efforts at dis- to stimulate the crew to win a share by fidelity to crimination are continually embarrassed. A Re- the end; and the torfeiture of pay, with confinetired List, on reduce I pay, for the infirm; the dis- ment and reduction of rations, would diminish of-

### Report of the Department of the Interior.

We are necessarily obliged to confine ourselves o a short abstract of the Report of Mr M'CLELLAND, touching the "modifications" of our system in re- paper, filled with important matter and valuable suggestions. We briefly give a few prominent fea-

During the year the survey of the public lands has been steadily prosecuted, large bodies of new lands brought into market, the wants of the emigrant fully met, and choice selections offered to the hardy

The Land System is nearly correct in principle. of our own country, is not only attracting the atten. Its details need but little modification. During the year, 9,819,411 acres have been surveyed, 10,363,-891 acres brought into market, and 1,083,495 acres sold. The number of land warrants issued up to the 30th Sept last was 266,042, of which there were then outstanding 66.947.

The entire area of the public domain is estimated at 1 584 000 000 of acres. Its purchase was effected at the rate of 14.14 cents per acre, amounting to \$67,999 700. Add the Indian Reservation, valued at \$4.250 906, and adding the cost of selling lands sold previous to June last, the entire cost excluding surveying, amounts to \$88,994,015. The whole amount accruing from sales up to June 30, 1853, was \$142,283,478, being \$53 299,465 more than the cost of the whole. It is estimated that the rett amount which will have been realized for them. is the sum of \$331,181,369.

The policy of bringing the lands into market at he earliest possible day is urged. Early attention is called to the disposition of the mineral lands of California, the unsettled business of the Pension Office, and the frauds upon the same. The clerical force of the Bureau of Patents needs to be increas pecome more distinctly and permanently a part of ed. The Indians have been unusually peaceful through the year. The present number in the United States is estimated at 400,000-18,000 East of 'he Mississippi.

### Postmaster General's Report. The Postmaster General's Report is a long, able

and business-like document. We make the follow-

The whole number of Post Offices in the United States at the close of the last official year, ending this would possess a two-fold virtue of fair and gen. June 30, 1853, was 23 320. Of this number 255 are of the highest class, the Postmasters of which are at pointed by the President.

At the present date, December 1, 1853, the total number of Post Offices is 22.588. During the past year, commencing July 1, 1852, 1,898 Post offices were established; 479 were discontinued, and there were appointed to office during the said year, besides the 1 898 Postmasters to the newly estabwhed offices aforesaid, 3 000; 850 upon resignaion, 225 on Jeath, 182 by change of site, 91 where the Posimaster had moved away, and 2 321 on the removal of prior incumbent: being 8 567 Postmas. ters appointed during the year ending June 30,

At the close of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June last, there were in operation within the United States, 6,692 mail routes. The aggregate length was 217,743 miles, and 5,583 contractors employed

The annual transportation of the mails on those ontes were 61 892.542 miles, and the annual cost thereof, \$4 595 968 being about seven cents two mills per mile. Of these 61 892 542 miles of annual transportation, 12,986,765 miles are required to be performed on railroads, at a cost of \$1,501. 821, being about twelve cents three mills per mile: 6 685 065 miles in steamboats, at a cost of \$632,368, being about nine cents four mills per mile: 21 330 320 miles in coaches, at a cost of \$1,206,958, being about five cents six mills per mile; and 20 890.446 miles in modes not specified. at a cost of \$1,055,313, being about five cents per

The following passage relating to California expenses and revenue, shows the disadvantages peculiar to the mail arrangements in that section :

Our local mail service on the Parific is strongly marked by two peculiarities, especially in Calitornia-very high prices and great difficulty in giving that people the mall facilities which they re-

The present cost of transportation in steamboats in California is about thirteen cents eight mills per l mile; in coaches, about twenty cents per mile; and in modes not specified, about thirty lour cents six mills per mile.

These mail prices, however, are not out of scale with those of labor, living, and commodities generregulations; let the deserter's pay be forfeited and ally, in that region of country.

The most striking discrepancy appears on comparing these prices which the government pays in California with those which it receives for the same graduated to the highest scale of prices, and the oththe department receives six cents when prepaid, form of ten years, unless the Government should and of seven first class seam frigates, capable of ficer in command, have plenary power to confine tion across the Isthmus alone being twenty-two cts.

The expenditures of the Department during the last fiscal year, as stated by the Auditor, amounted

It appears from the foregoing statements that the gross revenue of the year ending June 30, 1853, fell

The foregoing deficiency should be dimini-hed

the 30th June, 1853, under the postal convention practice discontinued. with Prussia, and increased by the quarterly balances due to Great Britain up to the same period, amounting to \$128,550 79. This would leave the \$2,117 078 20

partment had at its disposal \$1,571,632 57, leaving of the Government to the adoption of the cash + 58the further sum of \$515,445,63 to be provided by tem to over twenty one million. Congress for the service of the year ending July 30,

year ending June 30, 1852, was \$1,316,653 39, and the sales during the year ending June 30th, 1853, postmasters unsold \$108,605 71.

were issued to postmasters for sale—

464 350 note-size 3 cent stamped envelops, 8,118,250 letter-#126 " 150,000 " 6-cent 181,050 official-size 6-cent "

mounting in all to \$295 292 69 It is estimated that the expenditures of the current fiscal year will amount to \$8,715,601.

The means of the department applicable to the xpenditures of the present are as commated as fol-

Belance on the auditor's books on the 1st July, 1853, considered " ultimately available," Revenue from postages, foreign and inland, including sales of stamps and stamped envelopes 120,000 00 ener carners' receip's, Miscellaneous receipts, 40,000 00 Annual appropriations in compensa-

tion of man services rendered the government,
Appropriation to supply deficiencies in the present year, \$1,800,000 Deduct amount drawn to supply defi-\$1.800.000 ciencies for the past year, 550,000

- \$1.250.000 00 87,558,859 00

The estimated expenditures for the year ending 30th June, 1854, as already stated, amount to The estimated means as above, 7,558 859 70

Deficiency June 30, 1854, . £1,157,741 30 Of the deficiency above stated, the sum of \$545,-1853 and the remainder to the present year.

Thus we find the Cheap Postage System creating an actual deficit in the revenue of the Department of nearly \$3,000,000. The last Cheap Postage Act gives Postmasters, in cortain cases, an extra coin. Pensions, mission of 20 per cent, which costs about half a Interest on the public debt, million a year. The European Mail Service has cost immensely more than the receipts amount to, 2. The existing appropriations not and the California Mail Service coact a o-durds more than it haid. Postages on newspapers, under last reduction, have fallen off \$400,000. But what of all this? Better the Treasury should pay, than the diffusion of intelligence be suspended.

### Report from the Treasury.

The revision of the Custom Duties is the subject of first interest in the annual Report of Mr. Guthrie. His plan of revision is briefly and very clearly set, Naval establishment, lorth. It is not complex in the detail, though by what difficulties it is likely to be surrounded in practical execution, the public will best judge after the publication of the first of free articles, and the schedule of ordinary and extraordinary du ies. The whole system of levying the revenue from imports is to be reduced to three :

1. The present Free List is to be so enlarged as to take from the present annual resources of the Department \$8,000 000.

2. The dutiable articles are all to be brought under 25 per cent ad valurem, or 100 per cen. ad valorem. The articles bearing the highest duty, and all articles in the free-list, to be specified; all others to hear 25 per cent.

3 The ad valorem system to be adhered to, un less Congress should deem it wise to make an exception in favor of specifics on Iron, with a view to give more steadmess to that great interest. The modification will reduce the revenue, first,

by the \$8 000,000 on the free-list, and also \$4,500,-000 by the readjustment of the maximum and mininum duties. Together, \$12 500 000, which it is thought will still leave the Treasury an income of \$45,000 000 a year from the Unstorn House

The modification of the Teriff are not designed to go into effect un'tl after the 1st of January, 1855. If the zeal of man's noisy patriotism was as pure as Much of the Report is given to the estimates an.] the silent loyalty of woman's love; business detail of the Department. The total Impons and Exports of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, were: \$267.978 547 Gross Imports - -

Less Foreign Specie 4 501,382 \$263,777,265 \$230.452 250

\$202 965,375

Gross Exports

Notice is taken of the arrangement and conditional purchase of property in New York City for the Assay Office. The Department is to pay \$53, 000 a year for Bank property in Wall street, for the man. printed matter, which comprises a very large pro- \$530,000, and simple interest from the beginning portion of the contents of the mails, about five cents of the contract—the rents paid, in the meanwhile,

the offenders, with a reduction of rations, with or a pound. The necessary consequence is that the strates against, the claums of the late officers of the least necessary of that

Custom House of New York, to share in the penalties recovered on false or fraudulent entries. Alle suggests a resistance of the claims now in hitigetion. to the Court of last resort, and also a change of the aw on the subject as a guard against turther abuses.

The strict enforcement of the Sub-Treasury act he has endeavored to adhere to Allusion is made to the practice of his predecessors in purchasing the Public Stocks, and transfering the public funds through private Brokers and Agents, and in placing large sums in their hands for this object. These accounts were early closed by Mr. Guthrie, without loss, except \$100,000 at Columbus, Onio, and the

The operations of the Mint are favorably referred to, and the unsettled indebtedness to the Government under the credit system of revenue prior to deficiency in the revenue of the year to stand at 1842, made the subject of a suitable suggestion for bringing these old claims to early and final ad-To supply the deficiency last mentioned, the destipustment. They amount, from the commencement

For the fiscal year ending 30th June last, the purchase of the Public Stocks amounted to 86,394,-1853. purchase of the Public Stocks amounted to 86,394.

The amount of postage stamps sold during the 558. This swelled the actual expenditures of the year to \$53,025 818. For the current fiscal year, the revenues are calculated to be \$56,572,079; the amounted to \$1 629,262 12, leaving in the hauds of ordinary expenditures, actual and contingent exclusive of the public debt, \$46,203,325. During the During the quarter ending 30th Sept., 1853, here first quarter of the year, and to the 3d Degember inst., the purchases of the public debt amounted to \$9 670 421, or \$16 061 929 from 1st July, 1852, to 3d December, 1853, of which the present Secretary has purchased \$12,772,779 since 4th March last.

## Estimate of Expenses of Government.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT Nov. 23, 1853. Sin: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7 h January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending 30th \$104,726 46 June, 1855 as follows, viz:-

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscollaneous, from sales of public lands, public buildings, expenses of counts, and deficiency in revenue of \$10 264,182 90 Post Office Department, Pensions, Indian Department, 853,500 00 - 1 009,16**2 50** 10,151.458 95 Army proper. &c. Mili ary Academy, 166.281 00 1,734 334 00 Fortifications, ordnance, &c. Naval establishment, 1,496 250 00 Steam mail service.

835,009,434 44

To the estimates are added state-

ments showing: 1. The appropriations for the fi-cal year ending 30 h June. 1855, made by former acts of Con-

gress, of a permanent and inde-finite character, as follows: of collecting revenue from customs and compensation to Postoffice Department for mail ser-

\$4,571,910 14 vices, Arming and equipping the militia, Civiliza ion of Indians 10.000 00 358 000 00 3,145,806 00

\$8,285,716 14

required for the service of the present year, and which may be applied to the service of the year ending 30 h June, 1854, as fol-Civil list, foreign intercourse, and

\$2 355 243 05 miscellaneous, -664 572 95 Pensions. -Indian dépaitment, 765 309 34 1,989 157 55 Arm y proper. &c., Fomnearions ordinance, &c. . 981 843 51

\$6 865 126 44

\$51,060,277 12

There is also added to the estimates a statement of the several appropriations which may be carried to the surplus fund, amounting to \$690,497 16. Accompanying the estimates, there are sundry

papers furnished by the several departments, containing explanations in regard to them. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of Treasury.

There is an old lady in Virginia, who beheres it to be Rible doctrine that, for seven years before the end of the world, no children are to be born, and that gives her comfort, at every fresh birth that she hears of, she says to herself, " Well,

the seven years at least have not began." No Woman ever loved to the full extent of the passion, who did not venerate where she loved, and who did feel humbled, (deligited in that humility) by her exaggerated and everweening estima's of the superiority of the object of her worship. What Sale could fall, what liberty decay,

Don't attempt too much. Knives that cont in 90 bladas, 4 cork screws, and a boot-jack, are wery seldom brought into action; and for this reason, in attempting too much they have become so clamey and ponderous that men of small patience can't " get the hang" of them.

Gentility is neither in birth, wealth, manner or fashion—but in mind. A high sense of honora determination never to take a mean advantage of another-an adherence to truth-delicacy and politeness towards those with whom we have dealings, are the easential characteris ics of a gentle-

the A man whom Dr. Johnson reproved for foilowing a uspless and demoralizing business, said in excuse, "You know, Doctor, that I must live." To this the brave old bater of every thing mean and The Secretary makes reference to, and remon- hateful, coolly replied, that "he did not see the