

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, December 17, 1857.

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SENATOR DOUGLAS'S SPEECH.

In the Senate on the 9th inst., Senator Douglas took the earliest opportunity to define his position in regard to the Leecompton Constitution. We shall not this week attempt to publish any portion of his speech, as the President's Message occupies all our space, but we will in our next, lay before our readers so much of it as will enable them to correctly estimate the attitude he assumes, and the arguments used to sustain his position.

Mr. Douglas takes bold and high grounds against the adoption by Congress of the Leecompton Constitution. He lays much stress on the fact, which our readers will not fail to observe, that the President in his Message, first indulges in an argument why the Constitution should be submitted in all its parts to the action of the people, and makes no recommendation that Kansas shall be admitted as a State with the swindle concocted at Leecompton. Still the message leaves the conclusion on the reader's mind that the President recognizes the binding force and validity of the Leecompton Constitution, while unofficially, it is well known that he has determined to make adherence to his policy of admitting Kansas with that Constitution, a test of party fealty.

Mr. D. also argues that an enabling act of Congress can alone confer the necessary authority for the assembling of a Convention to form a Constitution, and he consequently does not regard the Leecompton Constitution as any more valid than that made at Topeka, and endorses the position assumed by Mr. Grow, in his speech of March 4th, 1856, that the people of a Territory, while they cannot legally meet in Convention to form a Constitution, yet have an undoubted right to meet and prepare a Constitution and present it to Congress as a petition and memorial.

He indulges in a powerful argument against the injustice and unfairness of the Leecompton Constitution itself, and particularly the mode in which it is submitted to the action of the people. The leading idea in Mr. Douglas's speech is that the Democratic party stand upon the doctrine of "popular sovereignty"—that pledges have been made to the country that the doctrine shall be freely and fairly carried out—that he has repeatedly pledged his honor that the people of Kansas should have the opportunity to pass upon any Constitution made for them—and he regards the Leecompton Constitution as plainly violating the doctrines of the party and own repeated pledge, under these circumstances, he feels it his duty to take a position of antagonism to the Administration.

Such are the leading points of his speech, which are enunciated with great force and clearness, and boldly and defiantly maintained. If we had greater confidence in his honesty, we should have more admiration for the attitude he now voluntarily assumes. However, if he shall maintain to the end, the stand he has taken we will give him all the credit he deserves. Already the excommunication of the party has been proclaimed; the Southern members have determined not to recognize him as a Democrat, while the organs at Washington are deliberately "reading him out of the party." There can be no question that Mr. Douglas's position will alienate all his Southern supporters and friends. What is the cause of this unexpected desertion of one of the ablest and hitherto most reliable champions. Has he, with FORNEY and others, become restive under the dictation of their Southern masters? and determined to assert their manliness and independence? Or has he begun to realize that the South, while they are willing to see Northern men to effect their ends, are the first to cast them off, when they have thereby become odious at the North? There is no question that a bold political stroke is the mainspring of this reluctance to do the behests of Slavery. Able, bold and energetic men, are engaged in playing the game. But we welcome it, as we welcome every manifestation that the Southern yoke is beginning to gall the necks of Northern men, and Northern arrogance and dictation is becoming intolerant.

In Congress, Mr. Grow has already given notice of his intention to introduce a Homestead bill. Our Congressman is bent upon securing free homes for all, and he certainly carries with him in this laudable endeavor, the best wishes of his constituents for his success.

JOHN PASSMORE has been appointed by the Governor, Associate Judge for this County, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Aaron Chubbuck.

The Banks of New York, Albany and Boston, resumed specie payments on Monday last.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—Further intelligence from the Utah expedition states that on the 3d of November Col. Cook's command was one hundred and fifty miles west of Fort Laramie, proceeding as fast as possible towards the Winter quarters fixed upon by Colonel Johnson, on the Honey Fork of Green River. A rumor prevailed that Brigham Young, intended to fight the troops this Winter, while there was a chance for an equal, or rather for an unequal conflict, and that before reinforcements could be sent out in the Spring, he would destroy all the Mormon possessions, in Utah and proceed to some other locality.

Dispatches have been received at the War Department from Col. Johnson, of the Utah expedition, dated South Pass, Oct. 18, conveying intelligence of the same tenor as that received by way of St. Louis. The greatest exertions were being made to form a junction of the different branches of the expedition, prior to going into Winter quarters, but serious delay was experienced from the snow and cold. Col. MAGRAW, of the South Pass Wagon-Road Expedition, has tendered a number of men, fifteen good teams of mules and wagons, which had been accepted, and would be of great service in the emergency. Several of the supply trains were yet behind, with provisions and clothing, of which the advance were greatly in need.

Of all the papers in Kansas, Democratic and Pro-Slavery, but one sustains the action of the Leecompton Convention and advocates its being sanctioned by Congress. Even the Kickapoo Pioneer, a zealous Pro-Slavery paper, declares that the refusal of the Convention to submit the whole Constitution to a popular vote, has greatly injured the prospects of the Pro-Slavery Party, and united nearly the whole population in opposition to it.

A call has been issued also for a Democratic Convention to be held on the 24th inst, for the purpose of petitioning to Congress to pass an enabling act, under which a new Constitution may be formed and submitted to the popular vote.

Now that the President has substantially repudiated the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty, the wishes and sentiments of the people of Kansas may have little weight with him. The great body of the party, however, may take a different view of the subject.

Latest advices from Kansas inform us that Gen. CALBOUN, Provisional Governor by grace of the Leecompton Constitutional Convention, has issued two proclamations—one specifying the manner of holding the election on the 21st instant, for submitting the Slavery clause of the Constitution to the people, and the other providing for the election of State officers on the first Monday in January. It is understood that Secretary STANTON had issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature, which was to meet on the 17th instant. At a mass Convention of the Free-State men at Leavenworth on the 27th ult., they were unanimously resolved to put the Topeka Government in motion, and stand or fall by it, in case Secretary STANTON should decline to convene the Legislature.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute in Towanda, it was reported that the Presbytery of Susquehanna at its recent meeting in Canton, gave a pledge that if the citizens of Towanda raise one-half of the amount necessary to pay off all the indebtedness of the Institute, the other half shall be raised by other friends of the Institute, within a year.

The Trustees express their gratification at this announcement, and would earnestly urge all the friends of the Institute to take the earliest practicable measures to accomplish so desirable an object.

[For the Reporter.]

MR. EDITOR:—We are quite sure we express the sentiments of all, who had the pleasure of listening to the lecture of Dr. TURNER, on Monday evening, when we express the high gratification it afforded us.

While it contained abundant food for thought, there was incense offered to no sentiments that were not elevated and ennobling; provocations to no feelings, that were not refined and chaste—contenance to, or exhibition of, no habits or manners that were not praiseworthy and amicable, and such as we should wish old and young to cultivate. Give us more such lectures.

The Third Lecture of the Course was delivered in the Court House, on Monday evening last, by Dr. CHARLES M. TURNER. His subject—"The British in India," was ably handled, and the Lecture one of great interest and value.

The Fourth Lecture will be delivered on Monday evening next, by Rev. S. F. COLL. Subject—"Books and their uses."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We are indebted to the publishers for the second number of the Atlantic Monthly, a magazine devoted to Literature, Art and Politics, established by Messrs. Phillips, Simpson & Co., of Boston. This work has been projected and established to supply a great want in the literature of the nation. We have plenty of periodicals for supplying the taste of the people for wood-cuts and the lighter literature, including stale jokes and extracts from Punch, but not one which aims to be what Blackwood is to the literary world of England. The Atlantic in a great measure is intended to supply the wants of sound, polished literature. Its list of contributors is a sufficient guarantee that its interest and ability will be kept up.

It is pretty well authenticated that the Administration had a secret agent in Kansas, during the session of the Leecompton Convention, to counteract the efforts of Governor WALKER in behalf of a full submission of the Constitution to the people of the Territory. Gentlemen recently arrived from there say that the Governor had secured a clear majority of the Convention in favor of the submission, when MARTIN arrived, and by his semi-official representations as the attorney of the President, influenced the course finally resolved upon—or, rather, induced the Calhoun Party in convention to present to the Elmore Party the alternative of a submittal of the Slavery clause alone, or the submittal of no part of the instrument.

Mr. SEWARD is reported in the Senate, upon the confirmation of DENVER, to have reprehended this introduction of Japanese espionage, with much severity and justice. It is, however, but a part of that tendency towards centralization which is fast making an Administration more potent than the popular will, and invests the President with more arbitrary power than is wielded by the Czar of Russia.

It is becoming a serious and alarming question, how long the outward semblance of deference to public opinion will continue under the rapid strides towards despotism we are making. Already the National Administration is becoming powerful enough to commit with impunity the boldest acts of aggression upon the rights of the people, conscious that patronage and place are sufficient to control the machinery of party, and thus stifle and subdue popular indignation. When the government shall become in fact an autocracy, all power being consolidated and centralized at Washington, the triumph of the Slave-propaganda will be secure, because they will be enabled to direct the operations of the Government. It is to accomplish this end, that the Constitution is misconstrued, ancient traditions set at naught, solemn compromises violated, the judicial emblem sullied, and the doctrine of State rights openly repudiated. How much progress has been made during the last ten years, can be discerned by the most obtuse or careless.

F. P. STANTON, Territorial Secretary of Kansas, and in the absence of GOV. WALKER, acting Governor, having yielded to the earnest request of the citizens of that Territory, and issued a proclamation convening the Territorial Legislature, lately elected, the President, on the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch announcing the fact, renounced him, and appointed JAMES W. DENVER Secretary in his place. The latter was confirmed in Executive session of the Senate, by a strict party vote. One account, however, states that DOUGLAS and BRODERICK voted against the confirmation.

Under the proclamation issued by Stanton, the Territorial Legislature is now in session, and Mr. DENVER has no authority to prorogue them. What they intend to do, is not clearly known; probably, however, they will pass a law submitting the entire Leecompton Constitution to a vote of the people, to show how tremendous is the feeling in the Territory against it.

Senator MASON is reported to have said in the course of the debate upon DENVER's confirmation, that the moment WALKER turned his steps towards Kansas he would be removed. Reports from Washington state that the Government has been telegraphing all over the country after Walker, but in vain—they cannot ascertain his whereabouts. It is surmised that by this time he is in Kansas, and DENVER will find himself when he arrives an inferior—where he will be careful to keep out of the way of dispatches until he shall have arranged matters to his satisfaction.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CANTON.—A correspondent sends us the particulars of a destructive fire which occurred at Canton village on Monday evening, 7th inst. It originated in the Hall over Manley's store, which had been occupied by a singing school during the evening, and was discovered about 11 o'clock, destroying the store and dwelling house of F. G. Manley, which were insured for \$2,400; a small building directly North; the barn of the Central House, owned by Kingsbury, Newman & Morrell; and the Canton House, a fine tavern, owned by Lee & Harding, and occupied by Mrs. Spalding, widow of the late A. E. Spalding. The tavern was valued at about \$6,000, upon which there was no insurance. The furniture was mostly removed. The store of Mix & Hooper and Vandine were in great danger, and the buildings and stock considerably injured. Total loss about \$15,000.

Mrs. Spalding having fortunately saved a portion of her furniture from the conflagration, has taken the Keystone House, near the depot, where the travelling public will be accommodated.

The Virginia Legislature on Thursday re-elected the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, to the United States Senate, by an almost unanimous vote.

The proceedings of Court, are necessarily deferred until next week, when they will be published in full.

The President has nominated the Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Curtis. The Senate has not yet acted on the nomination.

The nomination of Col. William A. Richardson as Governor of Nebraska, in place of Mark W. Izard, resigned, was on Thursday confirmed by the Senate.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FROM FOURTH PAGE.

A large majority of the convention were in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the constitution for this purpose similar in form to those which had been adopted by other Territorial conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a constitution "with or without slavery." It declares that, before the constitution adopted by the convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the Territory above the age of 21 are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot; and "the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed 'constitution with slavery,' and 'constitution with no slavery.' If there be a majority in favor of the 'constitution with slavery,' then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the President of the Convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the 'constitution with no slavery,' then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the President of this convention," and it is expressly declared that "no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with," and in that event it is made his duty to have the constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote "whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery," and thus this exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or slave State must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election; and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years to domestic discord, and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so forcefully tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period.—Under these circumstances it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater the provision would be equally just and reasonable.—These slaves were brought into the Territory under the constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters.

This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country—and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatever is recognized as property by the common constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the territory, would have been an act of injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished slavery.

A territorial government was established for Utah by act of Congress approved the 9th of September, 1850, and the Constitution and laws of the United States were thereby extended over it "so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable." This act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Governor, who was to be ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, a Secretary, three Judges of the Supreme Court, a Marshal, and a District Attorney. Subsequent acts provided for the appointment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system over the Territory. Brigham Young was appointed the first Governor on the 20th of September, 1850, and has held the office ever since. Whilst Gov. Young has been both Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs throughout this period, he has been at the same time the head of the church called the Latter Day Saints, and professes to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over both Church and State.

The people of Utah, almost exclusively, belong to this Church, and believing with a fanatical spirit that he is governor of the Territory by divine appointment, they obey his commands as if these were direct revelations from Heaven. If, therefore, he chooses that his government shall come into collision with the government of the United States, the members of the Mormon church will yield implicit obedience to his will.

Unfortunately, existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that the officers of the United States judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah, but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As chief Executive Magistrate I was bound to restore the supremacy of the constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose, I appointed a new Governor and other federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and

aid as a *pro posse comitatus*, in case of need, in the execution of the laws.

With the religious opinions of the Mormons, as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christians, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone, when in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Governor Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their date a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Gov. Young has by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps the Territory of Utah will be in an open rebellion. He has committed these acts of hostility notwithstanding Major Van Vliet, an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the commanding general to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurances of the peaceful intentions of the government, and that the troops would only be employed as a *pro posse comitatus* when called only by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

There is reason to believe that Gov. Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory except those who will acknowledge his divine mission and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion there would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws both of God and man. He has, therefore for several years, in order to maintain his independence, industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service. As Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian Agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, "and take them to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the government."

A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such phrenic fanaticism as exists among the Mormons of Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories; and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be in vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince that we are their friends, and not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments, and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country, I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the constitution and laws over the Territory of Utah.

I recommend to Congress the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and property of our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and these are now without efficient protection. Their present number is already considerable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides, the proposed Territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest, and believed to be the best to the Pacific.

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the constitution. Whilst this principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road through the Territories of the United States, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any of the States against foreign invasion.—The constitution has conferred upon Congress power to "declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia "to repel invasions." These high foreign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The constitution has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that "the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion." Now, if a military road over our own Territories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows as a necessary consequence not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct such a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a government with the unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny to it the only means of reaching and defeating the enemy at the frontier.—Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot "protect" California and our Pacific possessions "against invasion." We cannot by any other means transport men and munitions of war from the Atlantic States in sufficient time successfully to defend those remote and distant portions of the republic.

Experience has proved that the routes across the Isthmus of Central America are at best but a very uncertain and unreliable mode of communication. But even if this were not the case, they would at once be closed against us in the event of a war with a naval power so much stronger than our own as to enable it to blockade the ports at either end of the routes. After all, therefore, we can only rely upon a military road through our own territories; and ever since the origin of the government Congress has been in the practice of appropriating money from the public treasury for the construction of such roads.

The difficulties and the expense of constructing a military railroad to connect our Atlantic and Pacific States, have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route, between the 33d parallel of north latitude, between the western boundary of Texas on the Rio Grande, and the eastern boundary of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now within our knowledge, does not exceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the country is, in the main, favorable. For obvious reasons the government ought not to undertake the work itself by means of its own agents. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist by grants of land or money, or both, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country. Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid, and economical transportation of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The commercial interests of the whole country, both East and West, would be greatly promoted by such a road; and above all, it would be a powerful additional bond of union. And although advantages of this kind, whether postal, commercial, or political, cannot confer constitutional power, yet they may furnish auxiliary arguments in favor of expediting a work which, in my judgment, is clearly embraced within the war-making power.

For these reasons I commend to the friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the Pacific railroad, without finally committing myself to any particular route.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish a detailed statement of the condition of the public finances and of the respective branches of the public service devolved upon that department of the government. By this report it appears that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the treasury during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1857, was sixty-eight million six hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-seven cents, (\$68,631,513.67.) which amount, with the balance of nineteen million nine hundred and one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty-five cents, (\$19,901,325.45,) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-eight million five hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twelve cents, (\$88,532,839.12.)

The public expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, amounted to seventy million eight hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, (\$70,822,724.85,) of which five million nine hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-one cents (\$5,943,896.91) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, leaving in the treasury at the commencement of the present year on the first July, 1857, seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents, (\$17,710,114.27.)

The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing first July, 1857, were twenty million nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-one cents, (\$20,929,819.81,) and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1858, are thirty-six million seven hundred fifty thousand dollars, (\$36,750,000,) making, with the balance before stated, an aggregate of seventy-five million three hundred and eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars and eight cents, (\$75,539,934.08,) for the service of the present fiscal year.

The actual expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were twenty-three million seven hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$23,714,528.37,) of which three million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents, (\$3,895,232.32) were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium. The probable expenditures of the remaining three quarters to June 30th, 1858, are fifty-one million two hundred and forty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and thirty cents, (\$51,548,530.04,) including interest on the public debt, making an aggregate of seventy-four million nine hundred and sixty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-seven cents, (\$74,963,058.41,) leaving an estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of four hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-seven cents, (\$426,875.67.)

The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year was twenty-nine million six hundred and thirty-three thousand and ninety-nine dollars and ninety cents, (\$29,030,859.90.) The amount redeemed since the 1st of July was three million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents, (\$3,895,232.32) leaving a balance unredeemed at the close of twenty-five million one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty-nine cents, (\$25,165,154.51.) The amount of estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year will, in all probability, be increased from the causes set forth in the report of the Secretary. His suggestion, therefore, that authority should be given to supply any temporary deficiency by the issue of a limited amount of treasury notes, is approved and I accordingly recommend the passage of such a law.

As stated in the report of the Secretary, the tariff of March 3, 1857, has been in operation for so short a period of time, and under circumstances so unfavorable to a just development of its results as a revenue measure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, to undertake its revision.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, of the Interior and of the Postmaster General. They all contain valuable and important information and suggestions, which I commend to the favorable consideration of Congress. I have already recommended the raising of four additional regiments, and the report of the Secretary of War presents strong reasons proving this increase of the army, under existing circumstances, to be indispensable.

I would call the special attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in favor of the construction of two small war steamers of light draught. For some years the government has been obliged on many occasions to hire such steamers from individuals to supply its pressing wants. At the present moment we have no armed vessels in the navy which can penetrate the rivers of China. We have but few which can enter any of the harbors south of Norfolk, although many by millions of foreign and domestic commerce