FROM FIRST PAGE.

I employed a reliable agent to visit Mexico, and report to me the actual condition and prospects of the contending parties. In con-sequence of his report, and from information which reached me from other sources, favorable to the prospects of the constitional cause, I felt justified in appointing a new minister to able opportunity of restoring our diplomatic exercise of the power of the United States relations with that Republic. For this purion in that country to redress the wrongs and proto recognize the Government of President time to restorn peace and order to Mexico itfind it entitled to such recognition, according the people of the United States muct neces-

dially received by the authorities at Vera transit routs and for commerce, Is it pos Gen. Miramon maintains himself at the capattend upon civil war, especially in Mexico, years. We have been nominally at peace est of our commerce or of our citizens who have visited the country as merchants, shipmasters, or in other capacities, are concerned, that republic. we might as well have been at war." Life

occupying their rightful possessions, have been tice, for adequate redress. country which claims to be civilized.

three American physicians, who were seized them. The Constitutional Government have in the hospital at Tacubaya while attending ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice. apon the sick and the dying of both parties, and this might be secured in advance by a and without trial, as without crime, were hur- preliminary treaty. ried away to speedy execution. Little less who was shot in Tepic on the 7th of August, and settled policy not to interfere in the docharacter and intelligence, who had made numerous friends in Tepic by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on several frying occasions, and his death was as un-

citizens in Mexico. in reference to the only remedy which, in their of our established policy. judgments, would meet the exigency, has been minister in 1856) and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail. I assure you that the universal belief here is that there is nothing to be apprehended from the Government of the United States, and that local Mexican officials can commit these outrages upon American eitizens with absolute impunity." "I hope the President," (wrote our present minister in August last) "will feel authorized to ask from Congress the power to enter Mexico with the military forces of the United States, at the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the United States. Unless such a power is conferred upon him, neither the one noe the other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disorder, and the out. state of anarchy and disorder, and the out of justice. Murder, rapine, and other crimes rages already perpetrated will never be chas are committed with impunity. I therefore tised : and, as I assure you in my No. 23, all again call the attention of Congress to the of order and government disappears from the

The case presented, however, is not merely case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of cess became so probable that, in January last, protection to the lives and property of the few I employed a reliable agent to visit Mexico, Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our Mexico, who might embrace the earliest suit- duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The pose a distinguished citizen of Maryland was teet the rights of our own citizens is none the selected, who proceeded on his mission on the less to be desired, because efficient and neces-8th of March last, with discretionary authority sary aid may thus be rendered at the same Juarez, if on his arrival in Mexico he should self. In the accomplishment of this result to the established practice of the U. States, sarily feel a deep and earnest interest. Mexico On the 7th of April following; Mr McLane ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerpresented his credentials to President Juarez, ful Republic. She possesses an extensive terhaving no besitation "in pronouncing the ritory, a fertile so l, an incalculable store of Gevernment of Juarez to be the only existing mineral wealth. She occupies an important Government of the republic." He was cor position between the Gulf and the ocean for Cruz, and they have ever since manifested the sible that such a country as this can be given most friendly disposition toward the United up to anarchy and ruin, without an effort from States. Unhappily, however, the Constitution- quarter for its resene and its safety? Will al Government has not been able to establish the commercial nations of the world, which its power over the whole Republic. It is sup- Lave so many interests connected with it, reported by a large majority of the people and the States, but there are important parts of the United States, especially, which ought to the country where it can enforce no obedience. share most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus ital; and in some of the distant provinces to destroy itse f and injure them? Yet, with there are military governors who pay little out support from some quarter, it is impossible respect to the decrees of either government, to perceive how Mexico can resume her po-In the mean time, the excesses which always sition among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good result. The aid are constantly recurring. Outrages of the which she requires, and which the interest of worst description are committed both upon all commercial countries require that she persons and property. There is scarcely any should have, it belongs to this Government to form of injury which has not been suffered by render, not only by virtue of our neighlochood our citizens in Mexico during the last few to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, with that Republic, but, "so far as the inter- but by virtue, also, of our established policy, is inconsistent with the intervention of any European power in the domestic concerns of The wrongs which we have suffered from

has been insecure, property unprotected, and trade impossible, except at the risk of loss which prudent men cannot be expected to in-ment which is either unable or unwilling to Mexico are before the world, and must deeply ment which is either unable or unwilling to recress such wrongs is derelict to its highest Important contracts, involving large expendanties. The difficulty consists in selecting and ditures, entered into by the Central Govern- enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply ment, have been set at defiance by the local to the Constitutional Government at Vera Government. Peaceful American residents, Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us jus-While its authorsuddenly expelled from the country, in de ity is acknowledged in all the important ports fiance of treaties, and by the mere force of and throughout the sea coasts of the republic, arbitary power. Dven the course of justice its power does not extend to the City of Mexhas not been safe from control; and a recent ico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly decree of Miramon permits the intervention all the recent outrages have been committed of Government in all suits where either party on American citizens. We must penetrate the is a foreigner. Vessels of the United States interior before we can reach the offenders, and have been seized without law, and a consular this can only be done by passing through the officer, who protested against such seizure, has territory in the occupation of the Constitutionbeen fined and imprisoned for disrespect to the al Government. The most acceptable and authorities. Military contributions have been least difficult mode of accomplishing the object levied, in violation of every principle of right, will be to act in concert with that Governand the Americans who resist the lawless de. ment. Their consent and their aid might, I mand has had his property forcibly taken away, and has been himself banished. From tion to protect our own citizens in their just a conflict of authority in different parts of the rights, secured by treaty, would not be the country, tariff duties which have been paid less imperative. For these reasons, I recomone place have been extracted over again in mend to Congress to pass a law authorizing another place. Large numbers of our citizens | the President under such conditions as they have been arrested and imprisoned, without may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient any form of examination, or any opportunity military force to enter Mexico for the purpose for a hearing, and, even when released, have of obtaining indemnity for the past and secuonly obtained their liberty after much suffer. rity for the future. I purposely refrain from ing and injury, ond without any hope of re- any suggestion as to whether this force shall dress. The wholesale massacre of Crabbe and consist of regular troops or volunteers, or his associates, without trial, in Sonora, as both. This question may be most appropri well as the seizure and murder of four sick ately left to the decision of Congress. I would Americans, who had taken shelter in the house | merely observe that, should volunteers be seof an American, upon the soil of the United lected, such a force could be easily raised in States, was communicated to Congress at its this country among those who sympathize last session. Murders of a still more atrocious with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellowcharacter have been committed in the very citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy conheart of Mexico, under the authority of Mira. dition of that Republic. Such an accession mon's Government, during the present year. to the forces of the Constitutional Govern-Some of these were only worthy of a barbar. ment would enable it soon to reach the City ons age, and, if they had not been clearly of Mexico, and extend its power over the proven, would have seemed impossible in a whole Republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our Of this description was the brutal massacre citizens would be satisfied and adequate rein April last, by order of Gen. Marquez, of dress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon

It may be said that these measures will, at shocking was the recent fate of Ormond Chase, least, indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise by order of the same Mexican general, not mestic concerns of foreign nations. But does only without a trial, but without any conjec. not the present case fairly constitute an excepture by his friends of the cause of his arrest. tion? An adjoining Republic is in a state of He is represented as a young man of good anarchy and confusion from which she has incursions of banditti into our territory. In expected as it was shocking to the whole com- her fate and in her fortune-in her power to munity. Other outrages might be enumerated establish and maintain a settled governmentbut these are sufficient to illustrate the wretch. we have a far deeper interest socially, comed state of the country and the unprotected mercially, ann politically than any other nation. condition of the persons and property of our | She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. · In all these cases our ministers have been As a good neighbor, shall we not extend to constant and faithful in their demands for re- her a helping hand to save her? If we do dress, but both they and this Government, not, it would not be surprising should some which they have successively represented, have other nation undertake the task, and thus been wholly powerless to make their demands force us to interfere at last, under circumstaneffective. Their testimony in this respect, and ces of increased difficulty, for the maintenance

I repeat the recommendation contained in both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a my last annual Message, that authority may manifestation of the power of the Govern be given to the posts across the Mexican line ment of the United States, (wrote our late in Sonora and Chihuahua, where those may minister in 1856) and of its purpose to punish be necessary to protect the lives and property

these evils must increase until every vestige necessity for establishing a Territorial Government over Arizona.

will be immediately submitted to the Senate for their ratification. Its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both conatries.

Our claims against the Governments of Costa Rice and Nicaragua remain unredressed, through they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success.

I deem it to be my duty once more earnestly to recommend to Congress the passage of a law, authorizing the President to employ the naval force at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passage in transit across the Panatha, Nicaragua, and Tehuantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the arguments employed in former messages in support of this measure. Suffice it to say that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes, between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would also again recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confizcation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish American States when these countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would of itself, in a great degree, prevent the evit.—Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.

or the naval service.

The chief objection urged against the grant of this

The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Congress, by referring it, would violate the Constitution—that t would be a transfer of the warmaking, or, strictly speaking, the war-declaring power to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place this objection at rest.

Congress possess the sole and exclusive power, under the Constitution, "to declare war." They alone can "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintain a navy." But after Congress shall have declared war, and provided the force necessary to carry it on, the President, as Commander-in chief of the Army and Navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is the plain language, and history proves that it was the well known intention of the framers of the Constitution.

It will not be denied that the general "power to de var" is without limitation, and embraces within it-ot only what writers on the law of nations term a self not only what writers on the law of nations term a public or perfect war—and, in short, every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress the President cannot fire a hostile gun, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted that under this power Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force a this command to seize a vessel belonging to the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen which had been illegally and unjustly captured in a foreign port and restore it to its owner. But can Congress only act after the fact—after the mischief has been done? Have they no power to confer upon the President the authority in advance to furnish instant redress should such a case afterwards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can they apply the remedy only when it is too late? To confer this authority to meet future cases under circumstances strictly specified, is as clearly within the war declaring power as such an authority conferred upon the President. strictly specified, is as clearly within the war declaring power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed had been done. In the progress of a great nation many exigencies must arise imperatively-requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may or may not afterwards arise. Our history has already presented a number of such cases. I shall refer to be the transfer of the transfer o

nly to the latest. Under the resolution of June 2d, 1858, " for the adjust-Under the resolution of June 2d, 1858, "for the adjust-ent of difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay," the resident is "authorized to adopt such measures and use ch force as in his judgment may be necessary and ad-sable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by e Government of Paraguay," "Just satisfaction" for hat? For "the attack on the United States steamers ater Witch," and "other matters referred to in the an-nal message of the Puesident." Here the power is ex-essly granted upon the condition that the Government. Paraguay shall refuse to render this "just satisfaction.' this and other and similar cases Congress have confer-d upon the President power in advance to employ the on the President power in advance to employ the my and navy upon the happening of contingent future ents, and this most certainly is embraced within the

ower to declare war.

Now, if this conditional and contingent power could Now, it this conditional and contingent power could constitutionally conferred upon the President in the se of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred for the uprose of protecting the lives and property of American iziens in the event that may be violently and unlawfulattacked in passing over the transit routes to and from difformia, or assailed by the seizure of their vessels in a seign next. The leaves the results in a seign next. California, or assained by the serzure of their vessels in a foreign port? To deny this power is to render the navy, in a great degree, useless for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in countries where neither protection nor reduces can be otherwise obtained. The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 31 of March, 1959, without having passed the "act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1850." nt during the fiscal year ending the 30th June. 18 his act also contained an appropriation " to sup-iences in the revenue of the Post Office Departm

Government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress. This event imposed on the Executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of evils.

Had this omission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress, the remedy would have been plain. I might have then instantly recalled them to complete their work—and this without expense to the Government. But on the 4th of March last there were fifteen of the thirty-three States which had not elected any representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediately, these states would have been virtually disfranchised. If an intermediate period had been selected, several of the states would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their Legislatures, at great inconvenience and expense, to provide for elections at an

convenience and expense, to provide for elections at an earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course, ten of these States would not elect until after the beginning of Aug ist, and five of these ten not until October and November.

On the other hand, when I came to examine carefully the condition of the Post Office Department, I did not meet as many or as great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the bill which failed been confined to appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June next, there would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would become due on contracts (those with railroad companies only ex-

due on contracts (those with railroad coepted) for carrying the mail on the first quarter of the cepted) for carrying the mail on the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July, until the first of December—less than one week before the meeting of the present Congress. The reason is that the mail contractors for this the current year did not complete their first quarter's service until the 30th September last; and by the terms of their contracts sixty days more are allowed for the settlement of their, accounts before the department could be called upon for payment. more are allowed for the settlement of their accounts before the department could be ealled upon for payment. The great difficulty and the great hardship consisted in the failure to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1859. The department had entered into contracts, in obedience to existing laws, for the service of that fiscal year, and the contractors were fairly entitled to their compensation as it became due. The deficiency as stated in the bill amounted the \$3.818,728; but, after a careful settlement of all these accounts, it has been ascertained that it amounts to \$4.296.000. With the scanty means at his command the Postmaster-General has managed to pay that portion of 296,000. With the scanty means at his command the Postmaster-General has managed to pay that portion of this deficiency which occurred in the first two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending on the 31st December last. In the mean time the contractors themselves, under these trying circumstances, have behaved in a manner worthy of all commendation. They had one resource in the midst of their embarrassments. After the amount due to each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law this became a specific debt of due to each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which exabled them to borrow money on this unquestionable security. Still they were obliged to pay interest in consequence of the default of Congress, and on every principle of justice ought to receive interest from the government. This interest receive interest from the government. This interest should commence from the date when a warrant would have issued for the payment of the principal had appro-priation been made for this purpose. Calculated up to list December, it will not exceed \$96,660—a sum not to be taken in a account when contrasted with the great

be taken in a account when contrasted with the great difficulties and embarrassments of a public and private character, both to the people and the states, which would have resulted from convening and holding a special ses-sion of Congress.

For these reasons I recommend the passage of a bill, at as early a day as may be practicable, to provide for the payment of the amount, with interest, due to these last-mentioned contractors, as well as to make the neces-sary appropriations for the service of the Postoffice De-partment for the current fiscal year.

partment for the current fiscal year. The failure to pass the Postoffice bill necessarily gives into enert the provisions of the constitution on this subject; and to passe law appointing some day previous to the 4th March in each year of odd number for the election of representatives throughout all the states. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice-President, and this measure has been approved by the country.

I would again express a most decided opinion in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad, for the reasons

of order and government disappears from the country. I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and, in justice to my country-men who have suffered my last annual message, fairs men who have suffered my last annual message, fairs men who have suffered my last annual messages. When I reflect upon the footenment of that Republic for reasons which I need not enumerate. A same who may still suffer them, I feel bound and who may still suffer them, I feel bound to accordance this conclusion to Congress.

The treaty with Micaragua of the 16th of February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual messages. When I reflect upon the dennecless condition of an Pacific railroad, for the reasons stated in my last annual messages. When I reflect upon with the dennecless condition of our states on combined between the parties bearing date on the 16th March, 1852, which has alteration of the Government of that Republic for reasons which I need not enumerate. A same with a naval power sufficiently strong to interrupt all intercourse with them by the routes across the Isthmus, I am still mose convinced than ever of the vast im
The treaty with Micaragua of the 16th of February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual messages. When I reflect upon what would be the defencedess condition of our states on our states and territories west of the Rocky mountains in case of a war with a naval power sufficiently strong to interrupt all intercourse with them by the routes across the Isthmus, I am still mose convinced than ever of the vast im
The treaty with Micaragua of the 16th of February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual messages. When I reflect upon what was a stated in my last annual messages. When I reflect upon what was an under the construction of a Pacific railroad, to the reasons stated in my last annual messages. When I reflect upon when the end of the construction of a Pacific railroad, to the reasons a to what annual messages. The part of the construction of a Pacific railroad, to the reasons at the

portance of this railroad. I have never doubted the constitutional competency of Congress to provide for its construction, but this exclusively under the war-making power. Besides, the Constitution expressly remarks, as an imperative duty, that "the United States shad profect each of them (the states) against invasion." I am at a loss to conceive how this protection can be afforded to California and Oregon against such a naval power by any other means. I repeat the ophrion contained in my last annual message, that it would be inexpedient for the government for undertake this great work by agents of its own appointment and under its direct and exclusive control. This would increase the patronage of the Executive to a dangerous extent, and would foster a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the federal officials could prevent. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be entrusted to incorporated companies, or other agencies, who would exercise that active and vigilant supervision over it which can be inspired alone by a sense of corporate and individual interest. I venture to assert that the additional cost of transporting troops, munitions of war, and necessary annulies for the agencies that the additional cost of portance of this railroad. I have never doubted the con-

terest. I venture to assert that the additional cost of transporting troops, munitions of war, and necessary supplies for the army across the vast intervening plains to possessions on the Pacific coast would be greater in such a war than the whole amount required to construct the road. And yet the resort would, after all, be inadequate for their defence and protection.

We have yet scarcely recovered from the habits of extravagant expenditure, produced by our overflowing treasury, during several years prior to the commencement of my administration. The financial reverses which we have since experienced ought to teach us all to scrutinize our expenditures with the greatest vigilance, and to reduce them to the lowest possible point. The executive Departments of the government have devoted themselves to the accomplishment of this object with considerable success, as will appear from their different reports and estimates. To this I invite the scrutiny of Congress, for the purpose of reducing them still lower, if this be and estimates. To this l'invite the scrutiny of Congress, for the purpose of reducing them still lower, if this be practicable, consistent with the great public interests of the country. In aid of the policy of retrenchment I pledge myself to examine closely the bills appropriating lands or money, so that if any of these should inadvertantly pass both houses, as must sometimes be the case, I may afford them an opportunity for reconsideration. At the same time we ought never to forget that true public economy consists, not in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects confided to us by the Constitution, but in taking care that the money appropriated for these purposes shall be faithfully and frugally expended.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of the

appropriated for these purposes shall be faithfully and frugally expended.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether we shall be able to pass through the present and the next fiscal year without providing additional revenue. This can only be accomplished by strictly confining the appropriations within the estimates of the different departments, without making an allowance for any additional expenditures which Congress may think proper in their discretion to authorize, and without providing for the redemption of any portion of the \$20,000,000 of Treasury notes which have been already issued. In the event of a deficiency, which I consider probable, this ought never to be supplied by a resort to additional loans. It would be a ruinous practice in the days of peace and prosperity to go os increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This policy would cripple our resources and impair our credit in case the existence of war should render it necessary to borrow money. Should such a deficiency occur as I apprehend, I would recommend that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of our present duty on imports. I need not repeat the opinions expressed in my last annual message as to the best mode and manner of accomplishing this object, and shall now merely observe that these have since undergone no change.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department of the government.

in detail the operations of that department of the government.

The receipts into the treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, including the 12nd authorized by the act of 11th June, 1858, and the issues of treasury notes authorized by existing laws, were \$51, 692,471 01, which sum, with the balance of \$6,338,316 10 remaining in the treasury at the commencement of that fiscal year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of \$8,090,787 11.

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending 20th Jane, 1859, amounted to \$3,751,511 57. Of this sum \$17,405,285 44 were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of treasury notes. The expenditures for all other branches of the public service during the fiscal year were therefore \$66,346,226 13.

The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarter

The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarter of the fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1859, were \$20,618,865-85. Of this amount \$6,821,300 was received on account of the boan and the treasury notes—the amount of \$16,798,565-85 having been received during the quarter from the ordinary source of public revenue. The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarter, of the present fiscal year to 39th June, 1850, are \$50,426,400—07 this amount it is estimated that \$5,756,400 will be received for treasury notes, which may be raised noder the Of this amount it is estimated that \$5,736,400 will be received for treasury notes which may be raised under the
5th section of the act of March last, and \$1,170,000
on account of the loan autherized by the act of June 14,
1858—making \$6,926,400 from these extraordinary sources, and \$43,500,900 from the ordinary sources of the
public revenue—making an aggregate, with the balance
in the treasury on the 1st July, 1859, of \$75,384,541
89 for the estimated means of the present fiscal year
ending 30th June, 1860.

The expenditures during the first quarter of the pres-

The expenditures during the first quarter of the pres eat fiscal year were \$20,007,174 76. \$4,664,366 76 of this sum were applied to the payment of interest on the pub-lic debt and the redemption of the issues of treasur-notes, and the remainder, being \$15.342,808, were applied notes, and the remainder, being \$15.342.898, were applied to ordinary expenditures during the remaining three quarters to June 30, 1860, are \$40,995,558-23. Of which sum \$2.886,621-34 are estimated for the interest on the public debt. The ascertained and estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30.h June, 1860, on account of the public debt, are, accordingly, \$7.550,988-10; and for the ordinary expenditures of the government \$53,451.744-89, making an aggregate of \$61,692,722-99; leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on the 30th June. ance in the treasury on the 30th June 1860, of \$15,381,808 40.

1860, of \$15,381,808 40.

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, are \$56,225,000, which with the balance estimated, as before stated, as remaining in the treasury on the 30th June, 1860, will make an agaregate for the service of the next fiscal year of \$50,606,808,40

508 40.

The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, are \$56,714,928 79 Of this amount, \$3,386,821 34 will be required to pay the interest on the public debt; leaving the sum of \$33,328,307 45 for the estimated ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861. Upon these estimates a balance will be left in the Treasury on the 30th June, 533,389, 270,61.

8 lbs. BATTING, nice and clean, for 8s.

balance will be left in the Treasury on the 30th June, of \$43.891,770 61.

But this balance, as well as that estimated to remain in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1860, will be reduced by such appropriations as shall be made by law to carry into effect certain Indian treaties during the present fiscal effect certain Indian treaties during the present Iscai year, asked for by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of \$539,359, and upon the estimates of the Post-master-General for the service of his department the last fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1859, amounting to \$4,296,-009, together with the further estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, being \$5,525,324, making an aggregate of \$10,361, 583

Should these appropriations be made as requested by the proper department, the balance in the Treasary of the 30th June, 1861, will will not, it is estimated, exceed

the 30th June, 1801, will will not, it is estimated, exceed \$3,630,196-61.

I transmit herewith the reports of the Secretaries of of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster-General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations well worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of War that the army expenditures have been materially reduced by a system of rigid economy, which, in his opinion, offers every guaranty that the reduction will be permanent. The estimates of the Department for the next have been reduced nearly two millions of dollars below the estimates for the present fiscal year, and half a million of dollars below the amount granted for this year at the last session of Congress.

The expenditures of the Postoffice Department during the past fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1859, ex-

the past fiscal year, ending on the 30th June. 1859, ex-clusive of payments for mail service, specially provided for by Congress out of the general treasury, amounted to clusive of payments for mail service, specially provided for by Congress out of the general treasury, amounted to \$14,954,493-33, and its receipts to \$7,948,485-07; showing a deficiency to be supplied from the treasury of \$6,996,009-26, against \$5,235,677-15 for the year ending 30th June, 1858. The increased cost of transportation growing out of the expansion of the service required by Congress explains this rapid augmentation of the expenditures. It is gratifying, however, to observe an increase of receipts for the year ending on the 30th June, 1859, equal to \$481.691-21, compared with those in the year ending on 30th June, 1858.

It is estimated that the deficiency for the current fiscal year will be \$5.988,242-04, but that, for the year ending

year wil be \$5,988,424 04, but that, for the year ending 30th June, 1861, it will not exceed \$1,342,473 90, should Congress adopt the measures of reform proposed and urged by the Postmaster-General. Since the month of March retrenchments have been made in the expendi March retrenchments have been made in the expenditures amounting to \$1.826,471 annually, which, however, did not take effect until after the commencement of the present fiscal year. The period seems to have arrived for determining whether this Department shall become a permanent and ever increasing charge upon the Treasury, or shall be permitted to resume the self-sustaining policy which had so long controlled its administration. The course of legislation recommended by the Postmaster-General for the relief of the department from its present embarrassments, and for restoring it to its original independence, is deserving of your early and earnest consideration.

In conclusion, I would again commend to the just libcalculation, I would again commend to the just not erality of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia. Surely the city bearing the name of Washington, and destined, I trust, for ages to be the capital of our united, free and prosperous confederacy, has strong claims on our favorable regard.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 19, 1859.

HAY SCALES! now in use. Also repairing of old me reasonable terms and with dis-G. W. JACKSON,
Wyalusing, Bradford Co., Pa.

BUSHELS DRIED APPLES,
wanted by STONE & Co., Owego, N. Y., in
exchange for goods at each prices.

Empire Store, Owego.

CASH SYSTEM

STONE 3

OWEGO, N. Y.

RETURN sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since adopting the CASH SYSTEM in March last.

Their customers have

Saved from 20 to 30 per cent.

And will continue to do so by purchasing at the Empire Store, as no person that gives credit can compare with the prices at the

EMPIRE CASH STORE

OWEGO, N. Y.

We invite the public to call were a Dollar will buy more Goods than any other place in America!

We are now receiving our

PALL STOCK !

And will receive from week to week, through the season the Latest and most desirable styles of

DRESS GOODS. 1 2500 00 25010

PARAMETTAS,

PLAIN AND PLAID MERINOES.

SOLFERINO PLAIDS,

MAGENTA PLAIDS,

DELAINES,

PRINTS, TICKS,

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS.

LINENS, TOWELING;

Lower than ever sold before !

We sell the best HOOP SKIRT at 8s. in Occego. Also, a splendid assortment, (lower and higher prices.)

SHETLAND WOOL, (all colors.)

WOOLEN AND LINEN TABLE SPREADS,

OPERA FLANNELS, HOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

KENTUCKY JEANS.

COTTON FLANNELS.

MILLINERY GOODS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Cheaper than be bought in New York in . small quantities.

RIBBONS, BORDERS, BLONDE, Se.

We have the best assortment of

MERRIMACK PRINTS

8 lbs. BATTING, nice and clean, for 8s.

Carpetings, of all kinds.

OIL CLOTHS, of all kinds.

We shall scon close our business as a firm, and we are determined to sell through the coming Fall

CHEAPER FOR CASH

Than any other Firm in Owego.

So come on, all who are in search of

Good Goods and Great Bargaius

And examine our Stock

Which Must and Will be Sold!

We shall keep the prices the same on the following goods: A splendid quality do 6 2 14 "

6 a 14

SUGARS, SYRUPS, COFFEES, &C., AT PRICES

THAT WILL PLEASE.

STONE & CO., Owego, N. Y.

5000 BUSHELS DRIED APPLES, for goods at each prices. DRIED APPLES, nov.3.

5000 BUSHELS DRIED APPLES, wanted by STONE & Co., Owego, N. Y., in exchange for goods at each prices.

DR CHAS. M. TURNER, PHYSICIAN Let Surge on, offices his professional services to the inhabitants of Towards and recinity. Office and residence in the dwelling recently occupied by H. Boorn, Ssq., one door north of the Episcopal Church, ou Maine Erret.

Business Cards.

OVERTON & MONTANYE, ATTOR-NEYS AT LAW-Office in Union Block, former-y occupied by Jas. MacParlane.

MADILL & MORROW, ATTORNEYS
AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office
over Mercur's Store, Towanda, Pa.
Towanda, April 2, 18.

DR. E. H. MASON, PHYSICIAN AND DR. E. H. MASOA, I was a survices to the people of Towanda and vicinity. Office at his residence on Pine street, where he can always be found when not professionally engaged. E. B. PARSONS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TROY, Bradford Co., Pai. Office over V. M. & H. F. Long's store. Aug. 7, 156.

HENRY B. M'KEAN, ATTORNEY
AT LAW, TOWANDA, PA.; will pay prompt
attention to business entrusted to him. Collections-made
on reasonable terms, with prompt remittances. ocf19 ELHANAN SMITH, having returned to Store. Dec. 1. 1857.

DR. H. WESTON, DEN-TIST, permanently located in Towanda. OFFICE one door south of Bailey&Nevens', Towanda, Feb. 19, 1859.

DR. G. S. PECK, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, TOWANDA, Pa. 63 Office, No. 1, Brick Row, over E. T. Fox's store-entrance first door on Pine st.



DR. PORTER'S (LD DRUG STORE

Afready admitted to be The largest, safest and most approved DRUG HOUSE IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA!

An established reputation for keeping the best medicine, UNEQUALLED

In its facilities and apparatus for compounding and preparing MEDICINE AND PRESCRIPTIONS, Conducted by thoroughly competent persons, who devote the most careful attention, pay the strictest regard to accuracy, and use only selected arti-cles, and medicines of unques-tioned purity, has become

THE CASH DRUC STORE

With prices revised to correspond with the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, ALL ARTICLES WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

By recent arrangements with the Manufacturers, Impor ters or First II diers of Goods and Cash Purcha-ses, the prices will always be at the low-est point for Prime Goods. LOWER FIGURES THAN EVER IN

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, DRUGS & DYE-STUFFS. Everything in this extensive stack will be sold Cheap for Cash !

FRICES REDUCED, VIZ: Of Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Pocket Enives and Razors,

Lamps and Materials for Light. TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS, WINES AND LIQUORS, ONLY FOR MEDICINE,

TOBACCO & SNUFF. All the Popular Patent Medicines, Tooth, Skin & Hair Preparations,

Fancy Articles of all Descriptions, Edectic, Betanic and Homeopathic Medicines. Spices, Bird Seed, Lamp Shades and Garden Seeds FISH TACKLE, AMMUNITION, &c.

Constituting the most complete assortment, embracing the great wants of the People, reduced in Price, and revised for the Cash System. DR. PORTED'S CAMBRIDGE

DR. PORTER'S ALCOHOL! DR. PORTER'S BURNING PLUID! Are Fresh, daily prepared, and unrivailed by any in the Market.

DR. PORTER'S PREPARATIONS For Family Use, Known as Safe and Reliable Reme lies, are warranted for what they are intended to give satisfaction.

 Dr. Porter's Head Bug Poisson.
 25

 Dr. Porter's Head Bug Poisson.
 25

 Dr. Porter's Black Ink.
 25

 Dr. Porter's Cleansing Fluid
 374

 Dr. Porter's Rat and Mice Poisson
 25

 Dr. Porter's Citrate Magnesia
 25

 Medical Advice given gratuitously at the office Charging only for Melicine.

Thankful for past liberal patronage would respectfully announce to his friends and the public that no pains shall be spared to satisfy and merit the continuance of their confidence and patronage, at the CASH DRUG STORE

South End of the Ward House, . June 30, 1859. H. C. PORTER, M. D. WOOL CARDING.

WE have put our machinery in the very best order, and have engaged the services of two good and experienced workmen.

Having abundance of machinery, room and power, shall be able to do work as fast as it comes, and will card loads from a distance as soon as brought. Cloth-dressing, dyeing, &c., will also be done in its season. I shall give the business my personal attention hereafter, and will guarantee all the work well done.

H. B. INGHAM

Camptown, May 10, 1859, CLOSING UP OF NAVIGATION.

H. B. INGHAM.

BREAK IN THE CANAL! 500 MEN WANTED to buy Stoves at the MAMMOTH FOUNDRY, one door east of Mercur's
Store. We have just received the largest assortment of
STCVES ever brought to this market, both for Coal and
Wood Cooking, Parlor Coal and Wood Parlor, Diningroom Six-plate and Cylindered Stoves. Some of the
celebrated Empress Cook Stoves, the best Coal Stove ever
manufactured, all of which will be sold cheaper than at
any other establishment in this country.
A large quantity of Tin Ware, Stove Pipe, Elbows.
Coal Hods. Coal Shovels and Coal Sifters, always on
hand, and for sale at Wholesale or Retail. All kinds of
castings and maching work done to order on short notice.

hand, and for sue at Wholesale or Retail. All kinds of castings and machine work done to order on short notice. Particular attention paid to Roofing, Eve Troughs, Conductors, Gutters and all kinds of Jobbing done and warranted to give satisfaction.

All kinds of Second Hand Cooking Stoves on hand, which will be sold very cheap. Please give us a call.

Towarda Nov. 1, 1859.

JOHN CARMAN.

ALL WANTING FARMS IN A DE-lightful climate, rich soil, and secure from frosts— See advertisement of flammonton Lands in another column.