



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 12, 1846.

VOLNEY B. PALMER, Editor of the Pottsville Journal, No. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The true and only policy of the Country, which gives labor its reward and stimulates industry. Our own workshops in preference to those of Europe. NOW AND FOREVER!!

An Ape, We have been removing our office this week, and in consequence thereof, have been compelled to omit publishing any reading matter upon the outside of today's paper.

We are indebted to Hon. Simon Cameron, for an early copy of the President's Message.

THE MESSAGE.

The annual Message of the President of the United States has been delivered before Congress, and has been scattered as far as steam and electricity could send it over the whole Nation.

We presume that the greater portion of our readers will have perused the document before this number of the Journal reaches them.

It is not likely to be in any other way we have sent a copy of the Ledger containing the Message.

Nearly three fourths of the message consists of a discussion upon the Mexican war, in which the President makes great efforts to prove that it is both just and necessary for us to fight with Mexico.

The many grievances which the United States have experienced from Mexico, are made to appear as if they were the cause of the war.

Every one will admit that the United States have received great injuries from Mexico, but we presume that very few will be led to believe that those injuries were the cause of the war.

It is well known that the question of the boundary of Texas was the chief of contention between the two governments, and unless Texas had been annexed the boundary line between our country and Mexico would not have been deemed of sufficient importance to the United States to involve her in a war with a distant people.

The annexation of Texas was the cause of the war, and all the efforts of the President could not convince the people to the contrary.

Notwithstanding the assertions of the government organs that such was not the case, the President acknowledges that Santa Anna was admitted into Mexico with the consent of our government.

The plea urged is, that it was thought that his return would tend to promote the cause of peace as well as to prevent any attempted European interference with the affairs of the North American Continent.

How for the first object has been answered is seen in the fact that Santa Anna has united the conflicting factions in Mexico, and prepared to oppose greater resistance to the American army than all the other Mexican generals united could have offered.

European interference is a bus-bar which is little to be feared by the people of the United States, who are generally in the habit of thinking and acting for themselves.

The admission of Santa Anna into Mexico was an act which cannot be justified upon any ground whatever. It was treason to the United States, for it was emphatically aiding and abetting her enemies.

No argument the President could use would convince the people that he did not act unjustifiably in this matter, and his policy exercises will not serve to palliate his crime in the estimation of the public.

Next to the Mexican war, is the Tariff, the most important topic considered in the message. As was expected, Mr. Polk takes strong grounds in favor of Free Trade.

He recommends that the Tariff as it is should be tested, and thinks that no modifications are necessary. This is honest in the President. It is the proper ground for him to occupy, and it draws a fair line of demarcation between the two great political parties.

Hereafter we sincerely hope that no man will claim to be a friend to the Tariff of 1842; and at the same time a supporter of the administration. The President has declared that he is opposed to the Protective Policy, and avowed himself a free trader, and those who stand by the President array themselves against the Tariff of 1842.

There is no alternative; a man must either oppose Polk, or declare himself a thorough-going free trader.

Which of the two to choose? It is now the question for northern democrats to decide upon.

The ground upon which the President opposes the Protective Policy is that it protects capital and depresses labor. Every school-boy of twelve years of age who has reflected at all knows better than this.

The effects of the Tariff of 1842 upon labor were fully as beneficial as they were upon capital. There was no branch of business which did not receive a stimulus from the passage of that act, no class of men whose wages were not increased under its operation.

In four years the business of the country has been raised from total prostration to unexampled prosperity. Capitalists have received fair profits on their investments—agriculturalists fair prices for their products—mechanics fair wages for their industry, and to use the words of the President, "labor in all its branches was receiving an adequate reward."

Yet the administration, not content with letting well enough alone, have adopted a new policy which must unsettle, and prove disastrous to the commercial affairs of the country.

The President further urges as a reason for recommending the contingency of the Tariff of 1846, unmodified, that England has found the protective policy detrimental to her interests and has openly abandoned it.

It is scarcely necessary to prove how false this assertion is. It is true that England has reduced her government duties, but it is a notorious fact that the charges incidental to getting a barrel of flour into the city of Liverpool are of themselves equal to a protective duty.

Whenever England has reduced her duties upon manufactured articles, it has been upon such manufactures as did not need protection any longer, or had arrived at such a state that the duties might be safely diminished. In our country there are many articles upon which duties might be reduced without injury to our manufactures.

We might instance the duty of \$20 per ton now levied upon iron, which is equivalent to one of \$25 per ton, a few years ago,

when it would have been easier to crush the business of manufacturing the article in this country by importing large quantities from Europe.

The assertion of the President that England has abandoned the protective policy is entirely untrue. Where she could do it without injury, she has reduced her duties, but her policy is now as it always has been to protect and stimulate home industry.

By so doing she has become the greatest commercial nation on the globe, and it is only by pursuing a similar course that any nation can be great and prosperous.

The administration of the United States has checked her career of prosperity, and it will be long ere she can recover from the disastrous effects of the overthrow of the protective tariff.

The people, however, will not forget who have done this thing, and when they have another opportunity to select a chief magistrate, they will not listen to the falsehoods of party leaders, but will select a known and tried friend of the country to control the affairs of State.

Who COMEY MEANS.—The County meeting for the selection of delegates to represent Schuylkill county in the Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, was held at Orwigsburg on Tuesday last.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by J. H. Campbell, B. Bartholomew, C. W. Pitman, J. C. Newell, Esq., and others.

Charles W. Pitman, Esq. of Pottsville, and Maj. Myers of Fort Union, were appointed Representative Delegates, and O. H. Wheeler of Mauch Chunk, with the approval of the other counties, composed the district, was appointed Senatorial Delegate to the gubernatorial Convention.

The delegates were instructed to support Gen. James Irvin of Centre County as the Whig candidate for Governor. Spirited resolutions were passed and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

The Loco Foco Convention held the day previously was a dull and spiritless affair contrasting forcibly with that of the Whigs.

The Whigs have infused life and energy into the Whigs while their opponents are discomfited and disheartened. We believe that a more healthy feeling is beginning to exist in Pennsylvania and that the time has arrived when the people are determined to think and act independently.

DEPARTURE OF THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERISTS.

Saturday last, was a day long to be remembered in Pottsville. For the first time in the history of our borough, a Military Company left their homes to participate in the trials and perils of War.

This was a novel sight, and the notice of their departure attracted an immense concourse of people, who assembled from all the Towns in the vicinity, to bid farewell to relatives and friends.

From Pottsville to Mount Carbon, the street was thronged with persons of both sexes, and all ages, sending their way towards the Depot of the Reading Rail Road.

Those who have resided in the Borough from its infancy up to the present time, say they have never witnessed so many people in the town, upon one occasion, as there were on Saturday last.

The Artillerists met at their Army, in the Town Hall, at 8 o'clock. After being inspected by the Brigade Inspector, they were escorted to the Depot, by four of the remaining Companies of Pottsville, and the Port-Carbon Artillerists.

As they passed through Centre street, upon their way to the depot, they were loudly cheered by hundreds of voices, and their progress was impeded by the crowds who literally blocked up the street.

The most painful scene was that witnessed at the cars, where many mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of the soldiers, were about to leave. They had gone there, to bid a final farewell to the loved ones from whom they were separated to be separated. A few moments only, were left for leaving taking a hurried embrace, a last kiss, a convulsive grasp of the hand, and all that time would allow. There were many heart-rending scenes, and many a tearful parting.

Some of the soldiers, who could leave without danger, without complaint or fear, who could endure suffering with stoical indifference, but who could not prevent the tear trickling from the eye, or the heart heaving in the throat, when they were called to bid farewell to all they loved on earth. There were many who had no personal interests in the Artillerists, who were merely ordinary acquaintances, who could not witness the parting scenes unmoved. An individual tear would start into the eye—an involuntary sigh would rise from the bosom.

The signal for the departure of the train has been given. Cheer after cheer arises from the assembled thousands, and as the cars move slowly away, the cannon booms solemnly, as if bidding farewell to those who may never return again.

God bless the noble Artillerists! They leave us with the good wishes of one and all who remain behind, and heart-felt prayers will be breathed for their safety, while they are absent. Should they perish on the field of battle, tears will be shed for their memory, and should they return, they will be warmly welcomed by hosts of friends.

OUR SHERIFF.—John T. Werner, Esq., the newly elected Sheriff of Schuylkill county, has been duly installed in his office. That he will make a worthy successor to Sheriff Reed, we do not doubt, although the latter named gentleman has been the best Sheriff that Schuylkill county ever had. We say this without fear of contradiction, for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office has won for him the esteem and praise of men of all parties.

He has been a most excellent officer, and we sincerely hope no great length of time will elapse before he is placed in some other position in which he can serve the county. Sheriff Werner is an industrious and intelligent man, well known to the citizens of Schuylkill county, and he goes into office with their fullest confidence. We have no doubt that he will meet their expectations, and perform the duties of his office in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his fellow-citizens.

LADIES' BENEFIT FESTIVAL.—The Festival for the relief of the families, left by the removal of the Washington Artillerists, was held in the Town Hall, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings of this week.

The weather during the whole time was excessively unpleasant. We have never seen the streets in worse condition than they were during those three days. This, of course, operated against the Festival very materially, but the attendance was much larger than had been expected, under the circumstances.

Every thing was tastefully arranged, and the ladies spared no effort, to make the evening of the Town Hall attractive, and they deserve great credit for their charitable exertions. We understand that about Two Hundred Dollars will be cleared by the Festival, which, taking the bad weather into consideration, is doing remarkably well.

ADMITTED.—On Wednesday last motion of John Bannan, Esq. Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Schuylkill Haven, was admitted to practice as an attorney of the several courts of this county.

On motion of Howell Smith, Esq. THOMAS H. WALKER, and HOWELL FISHER, were on Wednesday last admitted to practice in the several courts of Schuylkill county.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Congress met on Monday last. The Senate organized and adjourned to meet on the following day at 12 o'clock.

In the House, one hundred and eighty-two members answered to their names.

The following new members were qualified: Mr. Hale, of Mass.; Mr. Ripley of New York; Mr. McDaniel, of Mo.; Messrs. Baven and Cottrill, of Alabama.

The estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1848, were transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives today by the Secretary of the Treasury. They amount in all to \$46,000,000.

Among the estimates is that of \$6,000,000 for the army proper, \$9,000,000 for the navy and \$17,000,000 for the volunteers.

A resolution was adopted restoring the correspondence of the New York Tribune to the privilege of the House, Adjourned.

No business of importance was transacted on Wednesday, the reading of the President's Message occupying the greater part of the time.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was read and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cameron moved that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of granting 100 acres of land to volunteers serving in Mexico, and increasing the allowance for transportation and subsistence of volunteers from their homes to the seat of war.

Mr. Woodbridge gave notice of a bill to sell mineral lands, and also of a bill granting lands in Michigan for internal improvements.

Mr. Drees gave notice of a bill to graduate the price of public lands, and a bill to establish land offices in Oregon. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.—A resolution was presented by Garrett Davis, calling for copies of orders to our officers relative to the establishment of a civil government in Mexico, came up, the question being on its adoption.

A warm debate sprang upon this resolution and Mr. Harrison moved to amend the resolution, by adding, "if not incompatible with the public interests," and said that an unqualified call for information might prove detrimental to our interests by placing the enemy in possession of our plans, &c.

Mr. Davis contended that the President had usurped power. Mr. Harrison defended the President and said he had done right.

Mr. Rhet, contended that the conquered territory was not part of the U. States; if it were, then the President had the right to establish a government, but the occupation of California and New Mexico was merely military, and looking to it in this view, he thought the conduct of the officers perfectly justifiable.

Mr. Harrison withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Winthrop thought the proper time for discussion was after the information shall have been received. He denounced portions of the message and questioned the justice of the war which it advocated.

Mr. Darragh, of Georgia had the floor when the House adjourned.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH AT PHILADELPHIA.—The remarks of Mr. Webster at the dinner given to him by the citizens of Philadelphia, on Wednesday last week, were worthy of the great statesman. He commenced with a few general remarks on the Constitution, alluded to the recent elections, gave a general history of the Mexican war, reviewed the leading acts of Congress in its last session, showed the right of Congress to make appropriations for improving rivers and harbors, and then went into an able discussion of the Protective Policy. He contrasted the views of Andrew Jackson with those of Mr. Polk in the following manner:

"Mr. Polk is in favor of taxation for revenue alone, just as much as if there were no iron manufacturers, and no cloth manufacturers in the U. States. Was this the doctrine of Andrew Jackson? Let me see. And here I will read an extract from President Jackson's first Message to Congress:

"The general rule to be applied in granting the duties upon articles of foreign origin is, that which will place our own raw materials in competition with those of other countries; and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point are controlling in regard to those articles of primary necessity in agriculture."

What is that? Does he not say in so many words, that in imposing duties for revenue, it is the duty of Congress to place our own manufactures in fair competition with the manufactures of foreign countries? Nay, does he not go further? And call you Pennsylvanians, from here to Pittsburgh, and especially on all manufacturers of iron, well to consider—does he not say, that in regard to articles of primary necessity in time of war, the inducements are controlling, to advance even a step beyond this, and to put down foreign competition? Now, I ask, is it the policy of Mr. Polk to put down our foreign competition, if any inducement shall be held out to you to make you from a little softer and cause your crop to burn a little clearer, while you leave the weavers to destruction, I warn you that your iron and your coal must go down too. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

This we consider the right ground. The people of the United States do not call for local protection, for protection to particular interests. This would be unjust. They demand a Tariff law which shall afford equal encouragement to all branches of industry. It is folly to talk about special modification of the Tariff for the protection of coal and iron. The consumers of these products, who may be manufacturers of others, will complain justly of being compelled to pay high prices for their coal and iron, while they are obliged to sell the articles they manufacture at reduced prices for the want of the protection which has been withdrawn. The only true policy is to fight for the general principle, "Protection to every branch of home industry." Efforts for special protection will only serve to retard the adoption of this general principle, and we hold every man to be an enemy to the protective policy who advocates or desires such special protection. Let the watchword of the people be—"The restoration of the Tariff of 1842!" This object accomplished all branches of business will prosper.

Resolved, That the oppressive taxation on the people of this Commonwealth, calls loudly for relief, and we regard no measure better calculated to produce this desirable result, than the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the people here.

Resolved, That the tax bill passed by the last Democratic Legislature, Gen. J. M. REED, in his provisions, and not calculated for the equal taxation on the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting, be tendered to the people of Schuylkill county, for the patriotic exertions of Gen. J. M. REED, of the Washington Artillerists, who have just left their homes and all that was dear to them for the Mexican War; however much we may disapprove of our earnest and hearty support to the existing Administration, to picture its speedy and successful termination.

(Signed by the Officers.)

Hon. THOMAS CORWEN is warmly recommended as our next President by several Ohio Whig papers.

OFFICIAL ABSTRACT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Below we publish an abstract of the President's Message, which was despatched to the various cities along the line of the Telegraph on Tuesday last. The abstract is understood to have been furnished by the Post Master General. To our county subscribers, we have sent a full copy of the Message.

The President reviews the origin, causes and progress of the war with Mexico, the brilliant achievements of the Army and Navy, and recommends a vigorous prosecution of the war as the best means of terminating early and honorably the peace. For this purpose the ranks of the regular army should be filled. The volunteers hereafter sent should serve during the war, and will require a loan of fifteen millions for the service, until 30th June, 1847. About one half to be used during the year 1847, and the other half in 1848.

Should the war be continued, he recommends a graduation and order of the military and naval orders, and that the Government should be prepared to meet the expenses of government to 30th June last, were about \$200,000,000. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, last, about \$24,300,000, of which there was due on the 4th of July, 1846, \$7,700,000, and amounting to \$16,600,000, contracted since the 4th of March, 1846, \$6,400,000.

A branch mint at New York and territorial Government for Oregon, with the right of pre-emption settlers, in the territory of California, and by the appropriation of lands for objects which can be postponed without great public injury. The expenses of government to 30th June last were about \$200,000,000. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, last, about \$24,300,000, of which there was due on the 4th of July, 1846, \$7,700,000, and amounting to \$16,600,000, contracted since the 4th of March, 1846, \$6,400,000.

After reviewing in strong terms, the prosperity of the country, the President goes on to an exposition of the causes of the war with Mexico, and recommends a vigorous prosecution of the war as the best means of terminating early and honorably the peace. For this purpose the ranks of the regular army should be filled. The volunteers hereafter sent should serve during the war, and will require a loan of fifteen millions for the service, until 30th June, 1847. About one half to be used during the year 1847, and the other half in 1848.

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