Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

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"Be just and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's and truth's."

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

A favorite falsehood with the Copperhead press and orators, is to charge the Republican party with overburdening the people with unnecessary taxes. Now, the people all know that the Rebellion was encouraged and brought on by the Copperheads, and that large expenditures for war purposes, were absolutely necessary from 1861 to 1865. But when the war closed, then retrenchment became the order of the day in Congress.—Revenue Commissioner Wells has just published an official summary of our national finances, which is most encouraging. It contains among other matter, the following summary of the extent to which the various amendments made by Congress to the internal revenue laws, have reduced taxation:

By act of July 13, 1866	$60,000,000
By act of March 2, 1867	49,000,000
By act of February 3, 1868, (exemption on raw cotton)	23,769,000
By act of March 31, 1868	43,500,000
Total	$167,269,000

Of this reduction $67,269,000 has been made by the present Congress. The abolition of the cotton tax and the taking off in March last, of the burdens of taxation on domestic industry, cheapens cotton to the manufacturer, and to a considerable extent protects the American against the European manufacturer. Notwithstanding the heavy reduction of taxes since the close of the war, the revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, reached over four hundred millions of dollars, as follows:

Customs (gold)	$163,500,000
Internal Revenue (currency)	190,000,000
Miscellaneous (currency)	47,000,000
Public Lands and direct tax (currency)	2,800,000
Total	$406,500,000

This favorable exhibit will without doubt, continue, as reduction of taxation has a tendency to stimulate production and keep up the revenues. The above amount will unquestionably, be largely exceeded this year, if the mandatory tax law in reference to spirits and tobacco, is strictly enforced. Of the aggregate expenditures of the fiscal year, Mr. Wells says:

The expenditure of the Government on account of interest on the public debt, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was $141,785,511. The aggregate expenditures for the civil departments of the Government for the same period were $29,914,674 86, making the total expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, $171,700,185, and leaving an estimated surplus of $31,569,370. The estimated receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, are as follows: Receipts, exclusive of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies (the interest on which is a present annual charge upon the Treasury), $370,000,000; expenditures on account of the interest of about $129,000,000. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the year ending June 30, 1869, amounts during the last fiscal year was $95,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $34,000,000 to be applied to the payment of the principal of the public debt. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are $370,000,000; and leaving an estimated surplus of $34,000,000, the estimated receipts are in excess of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, by $65,000,000. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are in excess of the estimated expenditures for the same period, $129,914,674 86, making the total expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, $171,700,185, and leaving an estimated surplus of $31,569,370. The estimated receipts over expenditures of $34,700,000 are applied to the payment of the principal of the public debt, leaving a balance of $34,700,000 to be