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CALIFORNIA PRESS.

Issued Semi-Monthly in time for the California Steamers.

Insurance Companies.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, JANUARY 1st, 1859.
CAPITAL, $200,000

Capital Stock and Securities, including Surplus, $234,789 78

ASSETS.

Real Estate owned by the Company clear of incumbrance	$1,800 00	
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	67,255 00	
		$69,055 00
Loans on Bonds and Collateral	45,425 00	
		45,425 00
Cash in the Philadelphia Bank	7,181 88	
" " Pennsylvania Insurance Company for Insuring Lives and Granting Annuities	3,202 00	
Cash in our hands	417 37	
Cash due from Agents and others	5 136 01	
		17,536 76
Cash claims on which judgment has been obtained	5,471 97	
Cash Bills Receivable, (for which stock is pledged)	45,700 00	
		51,171 97

OTHER SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS HELD BY THE COMPANY.

SHARES.		PAR VALUE.	MARKET VALUE.
23	Philadelphia City 6 per cent. Loan	$2,300	$2,800 00
			2,800 00
22	Camden and Amboy R. R. and Transportation Co.	2,200	2,618 00
150	Schuylkill Navigation Pref. Stock	7,500	2,250 00
60	Bank of Commerce	2,900	3 600 00
40	Commercial Bank	2,000	2,000 00
			10,668 00
22	Bonds Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad (coupons paid,)	22,000	17,600 00
			17,600 00
2	Bonds North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	2,000	1,280 00
			1,280 00
72	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	3,600	3,189 00
			3,189 00
3	Bonds Delaware Railroad Company	2,000	1,500 00
2	Bonds Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, Ohio	2,000	1,200 00
			2,400 00
180	shares Hartford Coal Co.	2,000	2,000 00
50	" Lehigh Navigation Co.'s Scrip	2,500	1,471 50
			3,471 50
18	shares Washington Manufacturing Company, $500 each	9,000	4,500 00
10	shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Building Association, (late Girard's,)	2,000	4,000 00
5	shares Preferred Stock Academy of Music	500	350 00
10	shares Magnetic Telegraph Company	1,000	1,000 00
			20,321 50
3	Bonds Hopewell Coal and Iron Company	1,500	750 00
			750 00
15	shares Preferred Stock L. and B. R. R. Co.	750	750 00
25	shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	1,750	892 50
			1,642 50
9	Bonds Donaldson Improvement & R. R. Co.	4,500	4,050 00
4	Bonds Pittston Coal Co.	2,000	1,185 00
			5,235 00
1147	shares Locust Mountain and other Coal and Iron Companies	57,650	28,675 00
			28,675 00
2	Bonds Pennsylvania and L. Z. Company	2,000	2,000 00
			2,000 00
67	shares Bank of Washington	1,340	1,340 00
10	shares Commonwealth Bank	1,000	250 00
66	shares Assistant A. B. and W. P. Company	1,500	1,500 00
2	shares Arch-st. Theatre	1,000	1,000 00
			4,090 00
			$284 789 78

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1858.

Received for Fire premiums	$50,901 52
" " Interest	6,627 81
	$56,729 33
EXPENDITURES.	
Paid Losses for the year	$19,160 11
" for Re-insurance	2,231 98
" Commissions	3,608 15
" Salaries	6,315 00
" Incidentals	1,374 44
Appropriations to Fire Department and Taxes paid to the State	2,826 05
Returned Premiums	1,568 08
Dividend and Interest	7,105 09
	$43,889 40
Losses all paid.	
No losses unadjusted.	
No losses reported.	
We have borrowed no money.	
We owe no Bank or other party.	

We hereby certify that the foregoing Statement of the condition of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company is correct and true.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Treasurer.
JAMES N. BAYLIS, Secretary. ja17-mw3t

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

PREMIUMS from January 1, 1858, to January 1, 1859	$242,323 5
PREMIUMS earned on Marine and Inland Risks during the year ending as above	$186 580 26
RECEIVED from Interest on investments	7,158 55
	$193 948 81
LOSSES, Return Premiums, Reinsurances, Commissions and Commissions during the same period, and bad debts	$104,120 81

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1859:

6,000 Pennsylvania R. R. 6 per cent. Loan,	cost	$5,555
10,000 Philadelphia City 6 per cent. Loan,	"	10,800
7,000 City of Pittsburg " " "	"	6 160
7,000 " " " " "	"	5,800
61,620 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	"	41,713
14,610 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6 per cent. Bonds	"	14,610
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	"	3,750
100 shares North Penna. Railroad	"	5,000
117 " Philadelphia Bank	"	14,700
87 " Delaware Mutual Insurance Company	"	2,175
40 " Delaware Railroad Company	"	1,000
Sundry Stock of Steamboat and Telegraph Companies, and Certificates of Profit in Mutual Insurance Company	"	13,077
		$124,570
Estimated value of the above		$100,640
Cash on hand		8,035
Bills Receivable		60,938
Due to the Company for unadjusted premiums, Salvages, and other accounts		77,573
		$253,186

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOS. COLLINS, Secretary. ja14-12t

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
OFFICE IN COMPANY'S BUILDING, 408 WALNUT STREET.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $275 868 03.
Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, MARINE, CARGO, and INLAND INSURANCE.
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Isaac Hazlehurst, John R. Vodges,
J. R. McCurdy, Thomas Potter,
Thos. L. Gillespie, Charles Harlan,
Daniel L. Collier, Jonathan J. Bloomer.
C. C. LATHROP, President.
WM. DARLING, Vice President.
JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y and Treasurer. d23-d&w1t

Railroad Notices.

PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILROAD CO.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Monday, January 17th, 1859.

LEAVE DARBY.		LEAVE WEST PHILAD.	
At 7 00 A. M.		At 8 00 A. M.	
" 8 00 "		" 9 00 "	
" 9 00 "		" 10 00 "	
" 11 00 "		" 12 00 "	
" 2 00 P. M.		" 3 00 P. M.	
" 3 00 "		" 4 00 "	
" 4 00 "		" 5 00 "	
" 5 00 "		" 6 00 "	
" 6 00 "		" 7 00 "	
" 10 00 "		" 11 00 "	

☞ Passengers leave Third and Market streets, via West Philadelphia Passenger Railway, 30 minutes before the time for leaving West Philadelphia.
By order of the President.
ja15-6t HENRY PAUL, Superintendent.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, REDUCED PRICES.
NEW STYLE, $50.
All the former patterns $25 less on each Machine.
A NEW TENSION.
NO WINDING OF UPPER THREAD.
A HEMMER WHICH TURNS ANY WIDTH OF HEM OR FELL.
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THIRTY DOLLARS,
at which they are sold, brings them within the reach of almost every one. S. D. BAKER, Agent,
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The Press.

VOL. 2—NO. 149. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1859. TWO CENTS.

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TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN, BY H. PELHAM CURTIS, COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED, BY HOPPIN.

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ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.

Although the stories are intended for the young, they possess a charm and originality which cannot fail to interest and delight mature minds. The sale of the book in

GERMANY

has been immense—more than

75,000 COPIES

of it having been sold the first year of its publication, and the favor with which it has been received indicates that the sale in this country will equal, if it does not exceed, even that number. We give below a very few selections from numerous encomiums of the press in all parts of the country. It will be seen by these that this book is not simply strikingly interesting on account of the fascinating interest which the stories possess, but they all inculcate a moral, pertinent and profitable to both young and old.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The stories are happily conceived, abounding with surprising incidents, which keep the attention pleasantly engaged from beginning to end. In nearly all of them a moral is taken into the fairy world of magic power, so dear to childhood, and into which imaginative manhood and womanhood are ever willing to enter. Their moral tone is excellent.—[G. S. Hilliard, Boston Courier.

This an excellent book for the young—full of amusement and instruction. It contains many a wholesome moral, adapted to all ages—to the man as well as to the child.—[Providence Journal.

This is a very entertaining book, adapted not only to children, properly so called, but to those of a larger growth. It is a collection of stories, many of them truly Oriental in scenery and costume; and they will hold in a spell of enchantment the thousands of young readers who will turn these pages by day and by night. So far as we have seen, there is nothing in the volume objectionable on the score of taste or morality.—[Boston Recorder.

It is adapted to all classes of readers, from the girl or boy of a few summers to the man of gray hairs. It will make many children happy, and is just the thing to lighten the heart of manhood of its cares and anxieties, and shed around the family circle a genial and cheering influence.—[Fall River Monitor.

They are a happy imitation of the style of the world-renowned Oriental tales, and are quite as marvelous, interesting, and amusing.—[Lowell Courier.

To those who would indulge the delights of the imagination—and who would not?—this work will specially commend itself. The style of the stories is lightened, and they are narrated with rare ability.—[Buffalo Post.

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Would beg leave to announce that the Holidays being now over they are preparing for Stock-taking, and will
CLOSE OUT VERY CHEAP!
THE BALANCE OF THEIR FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
Cloaks and Raglans,
Shawls and Silks,
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Delaines and Paramattas,
Satin Tresves and Valencias,
Chintzes and Ginghams,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Blankets and Shawls,
Linens and Muslins,
Table and Piano Covers,
Table Linens and Towels,
Hosiery and Gloves, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gaiters.
With a large and well assorted general stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
All Bought CHEAP FOR CASH, and now to be sold AT REDUCED PRICES!
To close out preparatory to
STOCK-TAKING!
THORNLEY & CHISM'S,
Northeast Corner EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN
"WE SELL FOR CASH AND HAVE BUT ONE PRICE."
ja1-tf

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WE SHALL OPEN TO-DAY ANOTHER INVOICE ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, OF "CROSSLEY'S" CELEBRATED MAKE, ONE DOLLAR A YARD.
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BROWN, BLEACHED, & BLUE DRILLS.
HEAVY & LIGHT SHEETINGS,
Suitable for Export, for sale by
BROTHINGHAM & WELLS,
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oct5-1y

Confectionery.

KRIS KRINGLE HEADQUARTERS.—We have just received our French Confectionery, and are manufacturing a superior article of Marsh Mellow Gum Drops, Bon Bons, Cream Dates, &c. Call and supply yourselves with the best Confectionery in this city, at
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The Press.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1859.

Letter from New York.

LITERARY MATTERS—THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR FEBRUARY: TITLES OF THE ARTICLES AND NAMES OF THE CONTRIBUTORS—CHARLES DICKENS—*NEW BOOKS IN PRESS.*

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

I have just received the advanced sheets of the *Atlantic Monthly* for February, which contains thirteen articles, comprising the usual variety of matter. The opening one, "Ought Women to Learn the Alphabet?" is by somebody unknown to your correspondent; and is a sort of general collocation and conglomeration of the efforts made by the "fair sect" to "emancipate themselves from the thraldom," &c., &c. The turning point is the question of female education, and the inferiority or superiority, intellectually speaking, of females. The writer is for the feminines, and says that men will "at last fling around her conquering footsteps more lavish praises than ever greeted the opera's idol—more perfumed flowers than ever wooed, with intoxicating fragrance, the fairest butterfly of the ballroom." Slightly "strong-minded." The next article is a poem, "The Morning Street," by a new man in the West, who makes "his first appearance on the metropolitan stage." Although the subject is somewhat hackneyed, being reflections on the solitude which reigns before the "noisy Babel" awakes, and gets up to breakfast, it is handled with a practised pen. "In the Cellar" is a story of the trials and tribulations of a gentleman in search of a stolen diamond; the scene is laid in France, and the development of the plot and the denouement are decidedly "Frenchy" It is not, however, a translation from the French, as most specimens of the department of "light literature" to which it belongs generally are. The plot hinges upon the rascality of a valet, a butler, and a German baron, and ends with the discomfiture of the three rogues, by the interception of the first two, and the marriage of the third, which last survived the greatest punishment of the trio. "Hamlet at the Boston," a poem, is by Mrs. Howe, who has written a play, and is a competent judge of things appertaining to dramas and dramatists. The poem is a rhapsody on the character of Hamlet, and an apostrophe to the person sustaining the part, probably Mr. Barry Sullivan, who has been delighting the Boston sobersides with his delineation of the grief-subdued Dane. "El Llanero" is by a young Australian, a promising young fellow, evidently well acquainted with South American life. "El Llanero" the inhabitant of the Llanos or prairies, the hero of the sketch, is General Paez, with whom New York and Philadelphia recently had such a terrible time, in endeavoring to start on his ever-lasting voyage to Venezuela, to assume his former rank and honors, as Governor of that State. Jose Antonio Paez commenced life as a herdsman on the plains, and gradually rose from that humble position to be the famous Llanero chieftain, and the favorite champion of Venezuela.

The article is well written, and derives additional interest from the recent visit of the subject of the sketch. "Bulls and Bears," by the author of "The Kinlock Estate," is continued in this number, and also "The New Life" of Dante. Rose Terry furnishes the next story, which rejoices in the somewhat ambiguous title of "Did I?" and describes the experience of a man who was blessed by a young lady, and in consequence of that unfeeling act, went and pitched himself into the river, and became a "dem'd cold, moist, unpleasant body." "The Minister's Wooing," by Mrs. Stowe, is continued, and increases in interest. Nothing need be said about this, as the name of Mrs. Stowe is sufficient to draw attention. "The Palm and the Pine," a short poem by Whittier, is a song of the marriage of a Norseman and an Arab maid, and a description of the conflicting natures of the two, combined in their offspring. "The Professor at the Breakfast Table" needs no encomium from our pen. The "Autocrat" is becoming a "household word" in this country, and forms the chief feature of the *Atlantic*. The concluding article is a scholarly criticism on Richard Grant White's "Shakspeare," by Lowell; and so you have the articles of the number, and who scribed them.

A gentleman has lately left here for London for the purpose of making an arrangement, or engagement, with Mr. Charles Dickens to deliver, in this country, the series of readings he has *read with so much eclat* in England. The offer to be made to induce Mr. D. to come will be of so tempting a character that little doubt is entertained but that he will accept. You need not be surprised, therefore, to see his name in huge posters, in New York by the first of March next.

The Harpers have in press a goodly number of books, most of which will be eagerly welcomed by people who read. Among them, Charles Reade's new novel "Love me Little, Love me Long;" "Ellis's Madagascar," giving an account of three visits to Madagascar, during the years 1853, 1854, and 1856, including a Journey to the Capital, with Notices of the Natural History of the Country and of the present civilization of the people; illustrated. "Fonblanque's Narrative of a Residence in India, China, and Japan," by Wm. Maxwell Wood, U. S. N., late surgeon of the fleet to the U. S. East India squadron. This work is sure to be clever. Dr. Wood, as I happen to know, is one of the handiest men with the pen in the American navy. "Episodes of French History during the Consulate and First Empire," by Miss Pardoe; "Humboldt's Cosmos," vol. 5; "An Appeal to the People in behalf of their Rights as the authorized Interpreters of the Bible," by Catherine E. Beecher; "Gerald Fitzgerald," by Charles Lever; "The Old Plantation, and What I gathered there in an Autumnal Ramble," by James Hungerford, of Maryland, (said to be very good); Miss Strickland's "Queens of Scotland," vol. 7; "Abbott's History of the French Revolution of 1789, as viewed in the light of Republican Institutions;" "Henry St. John, Gentleman, of "Flower of Hundreds," in the county of Prince George, Virginia, a Tale of 1774-75," by John Esten Cooke, (who has contributed some of the best magazine stories that have been published in *Harper's Magazine*.) "The Wars of the Roses; or, Stories of the Struggle of York and Lancaster," by J. G. Edgar, author of "The Boyhood of Great men." "The American Home Garden," being principles and rules for the culture of vegetables, fruits, flowers, and shrubbery, to which are added brief notes on farm crops, with a table of their average product and chemical constituents, by Alexander Watson, with several hundred illustrations. "Life of North American Insects," with numerous illustrations, drawn from specimens in the cabinet of the author, by Prof. Jaeger, assisted by H. C. Preston, M.D. "Giesseler's Church History," vol. 4. "More about Jesus," with illustrations and a map, by the author of "Peep of Day." "Tales from the Operas," edited by George Frederick Pardon. "The Union of the Oceans," the Atrato Ship Canal, by Frederick M. Kelly. "A History of the Literature of Ancient Greece," by K. O. Muller, late Professor in the University of Gottingen.

JUDGE JONES'S LECTURE ON MONDAY EVENING.—The last law lecture before the students of Crittenden's Philadelphia Commercial College was delivered by Hon. Judge Jones, on the subject "What Constitutes a good Consideration in a Contract." The lecturer commenced by saying that, having previously considered the various forms of contracts, his object now was to look at the *consideration* necessary to the validity of a contract. In the first place, every valid contract must be founded on a consideration.

In general, a contract implied some mutuality of benefit. If a man promised to make a gift of anything, it would be without a consideration. The person making a promise to give must execute his promise by actual delivery, before he is bound in law. But, it was said, contracts often failed for want of consideration, where there is no intention to make a gratuitous promise, a consideration being something that benefits the person who makes the promise, to some extent at least, or it was something that caused loss or disadvantage to the person to whom it was made. Money, or things convertible into money, were a valuable consideration; so was labor or service performed; so also was the relinquishment of a right, or a forbearance to exercise a right, or the assuming of a liability or risk. With few exceptions, anything beneficial to the party making a promise, or anything which produced loss to the party to whom the promise was made, was sufficient for a consideration to a contract.

The lecturer next took up the principal exceptions to *the proposition here stated. The consideration must* not be immoral. The Supreme Court of this State had declared that Christianity is a part of the common law, because the people have by voluntary adoption preferred it, and questions of morals were judged of by its light. Again, a consideration founded on fraud or oppression was illegal; so, also, if the consideration be contrary to public law. Again, if the consideration be contrary to public policy and the welfare of the Commonwealth, *the courts would not enforce it. If several* things entered into the consideration of a contract, which were separable in their nature, some of which were legal and some illegal, the legal parts of the contract, it was said, might be enforced, but the illegal parts of it set aside.

The consideration must not only be legal in the sense explained, but it must be possible. The impossibility which renders a consideration null and void must be something which cannot be overcome. There were some promises which become impossible, by sickness, or some act of Providence, and in this case the supervening impossibility might be an excuse for the non-performance. For example, a man promises to work for another a year, at so much per month, but before the year is past he is disabled. This inability would be a defence. Such a promise is understood to mean "I will work for you, life and health permitting." Although the contract was in such a case for an entire service, yet, if he was so prevented by sickness, there would be not only a good defence to an action for the breach, but there would be a reason for him to recover a compensation for the service actually performed. But we must not confound a failure of consideration with inadequacy of consideration. The law required some consideration, but it did not inquire minutely into the proportion of value; and if the consideration had *some* value, even a very little, the law would sustain the contract, although it might appear unreasonable. But where the disproportion was very great, or where there was an appearance of fraud, the contract would not be enforced.

It was further added that the consideration of a promise might be past or future. If a man promised to pay a sum of money to another, in consideration that the other would do a certain thing afterwards, the contract was said to be *executory*; but if the thing stipulated for had already been done, it was termed *executed*.

The different points of the lecture were fully and clearly illustrated, so much so, that a subject, which, though ordinarily rather prosy than entertaining, was rendered at once attractive and instructive.

Speech of Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, on the Tariff Question,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 18, 1859.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When Congress met, in December, 1857, the commercial revulsion of that year was upon the country in its fullest power. The President, in his annual message, described it thus:

"We find our manufactories suspended; our public works retarded; our private enterprises, of different kinds, abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want."

He spoke, also, of a great reduction of the national revenue, occasioned by a very great reduction of foreign imports. He expected the country and the Government soon to recover from their financial embarrassment; but, not so soon that a balance in the Treasury, of nearly eighteen million dollars, on the previous 1st of July, would outlast the pressure, for he suggested that a loan might be required by the Treasury before the close of the session.

The Secretary of the Treasury had also been made aware of the revulsion, but he spoke more hopefully than the President. The pressure upon the people he treated as temporary, also, and that "the mode of providing for it should be of a temporary character." Authority to issue treasury notes for an amount not to exceed $20,000,000, was asked, only to meet a possible, but still temporary deficit in the Treasury. In his own language:

"The fact that such temporary exigency may arise, from circumstances beyond the foresight or control of this department, makes some adequate provision to meet it indispensable to the public security."

This possible recourse to treasury notes was a provision of caution, not of fear; for in the same paper he (sphinx-like) put down a balance in the Treasury, at the end of the year, of nearly millions, of near half a million, without recourse to loans or notes; and the fiscal year following the year in which we now are, he then expected to carry through without other help than the ordinary sources of income, with nearly two millions to spare.

The President, in the message referred to, discussed the causes of the revulsion, but he proposed no remedy and no relief for the pressure upon the community; he only recommended relief for the Treasury, and with something more of forecast than the Secretary, intimated that it should take the permanent form of a loan.

The Secretary also discussed the causes, but standing more stiffly upon the policy of international trade, which was charged with responsibility for the great catastrophe, he refused, for reasons without number, to countenance any measure of relief to the pressure upon the country, being one of very limited powers for beneficent uses, according to his construction of the Constitution, and the pressure being of very limited duration, the proper agency of the Government in such a case, he seemed to think, was to lecture the banks, corporations, and the people generally, upon the enormities of extravagance, speculations, habits of extravagance, and fluctuations of prices," with an earnest exhortation to more "prudent courses and steady habits," for the time to come. And the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, a sort of second Lord of the Treasury, thought the country, the pressure and the exigency, whether he regarded them as temporary, or as "a peculiar frenzy," does not appear, otherwise than that as he also declined to bring before the House any measure of relief for the one, or supply for the other.

Well, the session of Congress went through, and the Government went through with it. The treasury notes were issued. Within a fraction of twenty millions of them were outstanding at its close, and all their avails, and all the ordinary sources of revenue for the year, and all of the $17,750,000 in the Treasury at its beginning except $6,250,000, were exhausted. The exigency had then lasted about nine months, and it had outlasted all the revenue from ordinary sources, amounting to $46,500,000, and $31,000,000 besides; paying off, in the mean time, a little less than four million dollars of the public debt. So that the Government went behind, in account of receipts and expenses for the year, no less than $37,000,000. The Secretary, in his annual report, stated the aggregate of the year's expenditures, nearly seven million dollars, and of its income from ordinary sources alone, $11,000,000; an error in calculation and prophecy working against the Treasury a balance, at the close, of $17,750,000.

So much for the exigency of the year: and so much for the foresight of the Secretary. Twenty-seven millions of balance against the ordinary revenue of the year, and nearly eighteen millions of mistake in the perspective account of its receipts and expenditures from ordinary sources and for ordinary objects.

How stood the other side of the revulsion—the pressure upon the people of the country—at the end of the year 1857-58? The Secretary has furnished some of the data for another purpose; but they seem as well, and better, to answer this inquiry. The price of pig iron at New York, he says, went down from January, 1857, till January, 1858, nineteen per centum, the decline from April till December 1857, being twenty-six per centum. The decline in bar iron from January, 1857, to January 1858, he puts at thirteen per centum. But agricultural products, it appears by his tables, suffered even more, from July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858 The great staple of the northern, middle, and western States—wheat flour—fell twenty-four per centum; their hay, twenty; and their wool, sixteen. The cotton crop, the great staple of the South and Southwest, thirty-four, tobacco thirteen, and twelve, respectively, and hemp, thirty-six. All this he ascribes to the revulsion, and rightfully. The force of these figures, and the range of the facts which they indicate, need no comment upon them. The average of such a decline of prices in articles so important to the country, should be only recommended relief for the Treasury, and with something more of forecast than the Secretary, intimated that it should take the permanent form of a loan.

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