

OUR PLATFORM

THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG PA.

Wednesday Afternoon, July 10, 1861.

THE TARIFF.

There seems to be a disposition among certain members of Congress to use the present crisis to attack the revenue laws, and if possible, injure the prospects of the producing classes of the country. By a vote in the House of Representatives yesterday; it was decided not to consider any subject irrelevant to the war. This was of course proper, and in accordance with the purpose for which the present extra session was convened, but we can scarcely consider it of the world should have paused before definfair and just that the present tariff should be assailed to gratify the speculations and purposes of the importing interests of the commercial cities of the Union. There are great itself on the generous consideration of maninterests involved in the revenue laws as they kind. This was an advantage which treason now exist, interests that were just gathering derived from an imbecile administration, of strength and importance when this rebellion which it was itself a component part—and with burst forth to blast not only them but others equally as important. If they are to be given soldiers of the world had a right, and actually up to the merciless competition of foreign paudid auticipate for the rebellion a result which per labor, an evil almost as great as that of rebellion will develope itself in our midst, and when we have crushed the rebels and ended the Atlantic as well as along the Pacific Ocean, our struggle for the government, we will find the Mediterranean, the Baltic and the seas of more woe in our ruined industrial interests the world. than could have been found in the triumph of

Whatever may be our wants, the revenue laws as they now exist, should be sacredly guarded, and any alteration avoided as likely present uncertain assistance. The strength of the nation is vested in the prosperity of its industrial interests. Destroy these, or place them in unfair positions or illiberal competition, and we impair not only the prospects of communities, but we arrest the prosperity of the nation

THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH are beginning to returns to plague and annoy themselves. By the blockade they are literally bottled up, corked and sealed as completely as if they were within the glass embraces of a Jersey tankard, and yet hey still persist in assailing the govthe Chesapeake Bay to the Missis ippi, this bluckade is now as strong as fleets of men-ofwar, gon boats and forts can possibly seal up harbors, leaving the rebels no chance of communication with the world, cutting off their commerce, and diminishing their trade to the extent of total ruin and destruction. The cot ton crop must find an outlet and a market on the railroads running from the south to the for its overthrow. north. It must be brought up the Mississippi various marketable fabrics.

wronged.

DESERTERS FROM THE REBEL ARMY represent the condition of affairs in the rebel ranks to be of the most desperate character - drunkenness assassination, gambling and insubordination being the order of affairs in the entire rebel forces. It is asserted that a number of regiments from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, whose term of service will shortly expire, have declared their determination to return home, having become disgusted with the hypocrisy of their leaders, the helplessness of their cause, and the bad treatment they receive at the hands of those who deceived them into this rebellion. The entrance of the federal troops into Virginia and their closer proximity to the rebels will increase these desertions, as well as augment the organization and courage of the Union men throughout the south. Davis and his associates begin to understand their sending a bearer of despatches to the President, in which a demand was doubtless made for a truce or an entire suspension of hostilities. It really seems now that the more vigor with which the operations in Virginia are carried forward, the sooner the rebellion will be overtaken and crushed. One effectual blow is all that is necessary to end its existence.

THE POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF and other state officers, in the place of Governor Jackson, who is a fugitive, and the others who are not willing to act under the laws and constitution of the United States. It is thought that a fall provisional government of loyal men THE GOVERNMENT.

When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated, those who now stand prominent as rebels, then were satisfied that the destruction of the Ameri can government was inevitable. It was made a boast that the federal authority was repudiated in at least three states, while almost twice as many more commonwealths were ready to sever their connection with the Union of states, the moment it would appear practical for them to dissolve the association. All the while the the old powers or prerogatives worthy of the respect of the masses of the people. Those who most deeply implicated in the plots since developed for the destruction of the government. They were determined to forestall public opinion by poisoning the public mind, filling it with doubt and swaving its judgment with prejudices and alarms. Having thus had the start of the government, and having also had the advantage of being in power in most of the federal departments, it was not extraordinary that the rebel leaders should have succeeded in getting possession of certain points, and making certain preparations, which have given the color of fairness to their treason before the world. It is not strange that for a short period, the nations ing their position towards this rebellion, simply because it had succeeded for the time in assuming a legitimate attitude, and in even forcing this advantage in its favor, the statesmen and would complete the destruction of every vestige of civil and religious liberty on both sides of

But the result has been different from that auticipated by the rebels, the world, if not by every loyal man in the land. We had a right to look for disaster, not knowing or fully appreciating the temper of the people. We had to create great future injury in return for any no right to believe that the government would be sustained with the unanimity necessary for its complete success, simply because the political feuds of the day had engendered prejudices which were likely to arouse the bitterest passions, and array a large mass of the American people against a government whose interests they should otherwise sustain and defend in power and authority. All this constituted part THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH are beginning to power and authority. All this constituted part On the third branch, viz, the Ways and realize the effects of their own acts. They are of the fears and the apprehensions of the men Means, the Secretary says:—To provide the now suffering from results that are natural, and who were summoned to grapple with the first large sums required for ordinary expenditure feel v. ry much like casting the blame where it outburst of treason—but the result since has does not belong, and from whence it always proven how far we can be wrong in our estimate of the loyalty of a people who have already tasted the blessings of freedom and experienced the elevating influence of an organization and a government based entirely on equal justice. Instead of the people ernment for its weakness, and denouncing the pausing, they have rushed to the support people of the loyal states as cowards. From of the government with an enthusiasm in numbers almost unprecedented. In the free states, the support of the government is open. bold and vigorous In the rebel states, it has its secret friends while it is assailed by its open enemies, and even in some of these assaults. the friends of the Union openly proclaim their adherence to the government, by engaging in a struggle with those who are banded together

In the whole history of the world, we do to Pittsburg, and thence shipped over the various not find an instance in which a government ordinary demands, for the punctual payment or improving condition of trade and industry warroads leading from that city to the eastern and such as our own has been able as successfully northern manufacturing towns, or be carried to cope with trai ors. The years that the rebels gradually increasing fund for the redemption of duties of the present tariff not yet affected by over Pennsylvania's splendid improvements to have monopolized the places of power—the the sea-board for trans-shipment to Europe. The precedents they have made and insisted uponsouthern planter cannot eat his crop of cott in the utier recklessness with which they have mical, energetic and prudent administration of Though cotton is king, it is neither meat or seized upon and squandered the treasure of the public affairs, and by the prompt and punctual daink, shelter or protection, while waving in country, gave them all the prestige they even its pods to the hot winds of a southern clime. enjoyed, and made them the terror and power tions for the ordinary expendi ures of the fiscal It rec ives its power and worth after it has they represented themselves to be before the year 1802, including the permanent and indefipassed into the hands of the manufacturer-or, peace-loving people of the loyal commonrather, it only becomes powerful when convert- wealths. It was this reputation that made the ed by the Gin, the Jenny and the Loom, into its south the force in the government it has main-The irresistable and powerful effects of the fraud, the power of overbearing and audacious blockade cannot be watched too closely, or esti- assumption—and clinging to the same princi- lic debt, the total will be \$79,887,849 84. mated too largely. By its influence the rebels will be brought to understand their true positions and their true positions and their true positions and their true positions and their true positions are already as a state of the force of th of the government they have so grievously coln from Washington, and violently take posernment, and the plots and efforts of those who were engaged in an effort to destroy such selfgovernment. In this mistake it has been demonstrated that while a free is as likely to brave traitors as any other form of government. it also produces a power equal to its own preservation, and that power is in the hearts and the hands of the loyal people who are blessed by its administration.

THE MISSION OF COLONEL TAYLOR, the rebel bearer of despatches from the traitor Davis to President Lincoln, has proven to be a failure. The precise nature of his communication has not been revealed to the public, but it is not improbable that the dispatches he bore were intended as a feeler of public opinion in the this condition of affairs, and hence the fact of north, with reference to some contemplated offer of compromise on the part of the southern rebels. The speculation that Colonel Taylor entered the lines of the army under a flag of truce merely for the purpose of making a reconnoissance we" conceive to be absurd, inasmuch as the rebel generals must have known that he would be placed under such surveillance as would reader it impossible to accomplish this purpose, as indeed the result proved, for he was sent back blindfolded Missouri is so desperate that a call for a conven- to the outposts of the Union army, without retion has been issued, to meet in Jefferson city ceiving any answer to his communication, on the 22d of this month, for the purpose of whatever its purport may have been. It is said nominating a Governor and Lieutenant Governor that the document contained an impudent demand, signed by Davis and Beauregard, and was read by President Lincoln, but its contents are necessarily kept secret.

THE undue mortality in one or two of the will be appointed by the Convention, to act in New York regiments is attributed to the excessive consumption of lager beer.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

which the present session of Congress is held.

declaration was indulged, that the government of the United States had become extinct in all its functions, and that there was nothing left of government, which has been gathering a rength to the disturbed condition of political affairs. States and the very existence of the national will be gradually redressed as new channels open its functions, and that there was nothing left of government, which has been gathering a rength to receive the trade obstructed in former courses, and preparing hosti ities in secret for many years, has at length broken out into flagrant violence, and has assumed proportions so serious made these assertions were of course the men that an extraordinary exertion of the public force, creating extraordinary demands upon the ration of peace may be delayed beyond our public resources, is required for its speedy and present hope. It is hardly to be doubted, complete discomfiture and suppression. In the moreover, that the great body of the citizens udgment of the Secretary the clearest understanding of the actual condition of the public tinances and of the measures demanded by its that order and peace, and security for all rights exigencies will be obtained by considering the whole subject under the following general rights in the Union and under the Constitution,

First. The balance arising from the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year, 1861, end-

ng on the 30th of June. Second. The demands upon the Treasury arising under the existing appropriations and created by the new year 1862, exigencies for which provision is to be made during the fiscal

Third. The best way of providing for these demands and the means available for that pur-

As to the first and second branches the Sec-

retary shows an aggregate of appropriations already made of \$17,710,870 68. He proceeds—The additional estimates here with submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1861, including the deficiency caused by the applications of \$6,299, 858 96 in the ser vice of the preceding year, will require appro

For the civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous oh-

jects, For the interior Department, \$831,496 90 431.525 77 For the War Department, For the Navy Department, 30,609,520 29

Making an aggregate of \$217,168,850 15 In addition to these demands upon the Treasury, it will be necessary to provide for the re demption of Treasury Lotes due and maturing to the amount of \$12,638,061 64, and for the payment of the interest on the public debt to be created during the year, which, computed tor the average of six months, may be estimated at \$9,000,000.

After further figures, the Secretary says -The whole amount required for the fiscal ear 1862 may, therefore, be stated at \$318, 519.581 87.

It will be seen that in the foregoing estimates no provision for the interest on the existin. public debt specifically appears. The ourission is only apparent, the estimate for that interes being included in the sum of nearly \$66,000, 000 already appropriated for the year 1862.

and by the existing emergency, it is quite apparent that the duties on imports—the chief resource for ordinary disbursements-will not b adequate. The deficiencies of the revenue, whether from impors or other sources mus necessarily be su plied from loans, and the pro blem to be solved is that of so proportioning the former to the latter, and so adjusting the details of both, that the whole amount neede my, with the least possible inconvenience, and with the greatest possible incidental benefit to

the people.

The Secretary has given to this important subject the best consideration which the urand now submits to the consideration of Congress, with great deference and no little dis trust of his own judgment, the conclusions to which he has arrived. He is the of the opinion that \$80,000.000 should be provided by taxation, and that \$240,000,000 should be sought lic faith can only be maintained by an econoutiliment of every public obligation.
It has been already stated that the appropria-

ite description, amounts to \$65,887,849 84, and the interest to be paid on the debt to incurred during the year has been estimated at south the force in the government it has main-tained since its organization—the force of expenditures of \$74,887,849 34. If to these sums be added \$5,000,000 as a provision for the reduction and final extinguishment of the pub-

duties, and internal duties or excises.

Duties on imports constitute the chief form of indirect taxation. Direct taxation include capitation taxes, taxes on real estate and probao use rather than value.

he Administration, and in the manifest equal- at \$4,882,880,235. ance of federal interference with the finances of valorem, on the whole real and personal property,

The Secretary of the Treasury is required by law to prepare and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every session. a report on commencement of every session, a report on quate, beyond doubt, to the demands of the the subject of finance, containing estimates of Treasury, which should be provided for without the public revenue and the public expenditures, and plans fr improving and increasing the been stated, will reach the sum of \$79,887. and plans f r improving and increasing the been stated, will reach the sum of \$79,887. revenue. This duty, always important and 349 34, a sum not greater, perhaps, than may responsible, is now rendered doubly important be reasonably expected, in more prosperous and responsible by the peculiar circumstances years, from a well-adjusted tariff of duties, though greater than can now be expected from any tariff. The disorders of business incident and new employments engage the industry dis placed from former pursuits.

With this revival of trade and industry the revenue will improve, even though the restoof the States now involved in the calamities of insurrection will, ere long, become satisfied are preferable to the disorder and conflict and insecurity necessarily incident to attempts to subvert the government, break up its icstituviolente. reasonable conviction, the people of the several States now constrained by the criminal folly of political partizans into civil war against the Union, shall, in their turn, constrain these partizans to loyalty, to law and obedience to the Constitution, it is not unreasonable to expect that with restored union will come not merely renewed prosperity, but prosperity renewed in a degree and measure without parallel in the past experience of the country.

While recommending the changes in the ex-

isting tariff and the other revenue measures which seem to him necessary, the Secretary indulges therefore a confident expectation they will ultimately prove wholly adequate to all reasonable demands, for the ordinary expenditures, for the payment of interest, and for the reduction of the public debt; and that they will moreover, by establishing the national credit on sure foundations, contribute in no inconsiderable degree to that revival of trade and industry which, by its healthful reaction, will, in turn essentially promote the increase and security of the revenue.

The sources of revenue most promptly to be made available must be sought, doubtless, in the articles now exempt from duty or but lightly taxed. Nearly all of these articles have heretofore contributed in full measure to the national income. It was only when the debts contracted in former wars for the establi hment of our national independence or the vindication of our national rights had been fully paid and the revenue had increased largery beyond any legitimate uses of government, that it was thought proper to remove the duties on some of them and largely reduce the duties on others. That intelligent patriotism which cheerfully sustained the former charges, will even more cheerfully sustain those made necessary now for the preservation of our national Union and the main-

tenance of the sovereignty of the people.

Of the art cles now lightly taxed, sugar, and sugar, of 3 cents per pound on clayed sugar; of 4 cents per pound on loaf and other refined ugars; of 2½ cents per pound on syrup of sugar ane; of 6 cents per pound on candy; of 6 cents per gallon on molasses, and of 4 cents per galon on sour molasses. And it is a so proposed hat a duty of 5 cents per pound be imposed on ones; 15 cents per pound on black ten, and 20 cents per pound on green tea. From thes duties it is estimated that an additional revenue of not less than \$15,000,000 annually may be raised, while the butthen of this upon our own people will be to some considerable degree miti-

gated by a participation on the part of the for-eign producers.

Without going into other details of less importance, the Secretary thinks it proper to add in g neral that from the propos d duties on articles now exempt and from duties charged on articles now either lightly burthened or so heathrough loans. It will hardly be disputed that vivy taxed that the tax amounts to a prohibiin every sound system of finance, adequate pro- tion, a further increase of revenue to the amount vision by taxation, for the prompt discharge of all of \$7,000 000 may be anticipated, and that the the principal is indispensable. Public credit the proposed changes will not full short of \$30, can only be supported by public faith, and public 000 000. He estimates, therefore, the total revenue from imports during the present year at \$57,000,000, to which may be a ded the sum of \$3,000,000, to be derived from sales of

the public lands and miscel aneous sources. making the total revenue for the year \$60, While, therefore, there is every reason to believe, that under a modified tariff, when the prosperity of the country shall be fully I stord, an annual revenue of not less than \$80. 000,000, and probably more, may be realized it will be necessary, in order to sustain fully the public credit, to provide for raising the sum of \$20,000,000 for the current year, at least, by direct taxes, or from internal duties or excises,

masses of the tree states, university take poscion from Washington, and violently take poscion of the government. But they have session of the government. But they have been necessarily drawn to the different modes be apportioned. Taxes on carriages, and similar descriptant of the forestitution bank notes, on carriages, and similar descriptant. The choice is limited to duties on imports, direct tions of property, must not be higher in one tariff act itself. State than taxes on the same article in another

> The Secretary submits to the superior wisdom of Congress the determination of the question whether resort shall be made to direct taxes, or notes at par, realizing for the \$8,000,000 offerbly general taxes on personal property, included whether resort shall be made to direct taxes, or in otes at par, realizing for the \$8,000,000 offer in lists embracing all descriptions and valued to internal, or both, for the supply of the product the sum of \$7,814,809 80 to the Treasury by a uniform rule, while under the head of in bable deficiency of that portion of the public ternal duties and excises may be included all resources, which, upon the principles already taxes on consumption and taxes on special des explained, must be turnished by taxation. The criptions of personal property, with reference value of real and personal property of the people of the United States, according to the ceusus.
>
> The principle advantage of the system of diof 1860, is \$16,102,924,116; or, omitting fracrect taxes are found in the sensibility with tions, sixteen thousand millions of dollars. The which they are felt and observed—in the motivalue of real property is estimated at \$11,272, tives thence arising for economy and fidelity in

ity of distributing burdens in proportion to The proportion of the property of both demeans, rather than in proportion to consump scriptions in the United States excluding those tion; on the other hand, the advantages of in at present under insurrection is \$10,900,758,009, ment of industry, and, above all, in the avoid personal property. At a rate of 1 per cent. ad

tional revenue. Only on occasions of special In some States the revenue for all purposes exigency have resort been had to direct taxation of State, county and municipal expenditure is exigency has resort been used to direct taxation of beart, raised in this manner; and the assessments of 393,450—making in all an aggregate of loans proposed by the Secretary from the line of real and personal property levied on valuations policy thus sanctioned. He ventures to recom- made under State authority form a certain and policy thus sanctioned. He ventures to recom- many under place authority form a certain and authority, under existing circumstances, is no mend only such modifications of the existing convenient method of collection. If such valuration are available than as creditors may desire tariff as will produce the principal part of the untions existed in all the States it would not needed revenue, and such resort to direct taxa- be difficult through the assumption and paytion or internal duties as circumstances may rement by the several States of their several pro an alternative for delays of which a just or proquire, in order to make good whatever want of portions of the tax, or through the co-operaducies may be found to exist. That the pretion of the State authorities in its collection, sent tariff of duties will not produce the revel or through Federal agencies created for the sent tariff of duties will not produce the revenue required by sound principles of finance, under the existing circumstances, is a proposition which will command general assent. It is the absence the valuations in some of

of an extensive and complicated Federal ma- the sovereignty of the people, it is evidently The receipts for the last quarter of the fiscal of an extensive and complicated Federal mayear just closed, were only \$5,527,246 33, and chinery for the collection of direct taxes necesthough a very considerable improvement in the sary, and supplies the basis of the most serious

rent reason, to a resort to direct taxes at this time, that, in consequence of the disturbed cond tion of the country, the apportionment required by the Constitution cannot be made. The Secretary, however, adopts the opinion that the constitution I requirement will be satisfied if Congress, in the act of levying the tax, shall apportion it among the several States in the required manner. The tax connot become unconstitutional, because it may be difficult, or even temporarily impossible, to collect it as apportioned. If it were otherwise the objection would be fatal to internal duties as well as to direct taxes for, in the present condition of the country, it is impossible, whatever uniformity may be observed in the law imposing such duties, to make them uniform in collec-

They may also be made to bear mainly upon articles of luxury, and thus diminish, in a certain extent. the burthens imposed by duties on

the basis of the public credit proportionately payment of interest, to determine at a glance enlarged and strengthened. Whether both the amount due upon it.

To increase still further this facility of calcuthe present emergencies, or only one of them the present emergencies or the people, if he omits to urge the and \$5000, with the amount of interest for great importance, the absolute necessity indeed, specified periods engraved on the back of each of such full provision of the annual revenue as note. The facility thus secured to the holder

made necessary by their criminal misconduct, ing interest of six per cent, and redeemable in twenty years after date, cannot be disposed of involving the nation in the calamities of civil war, and thereby bringing distress upon so the amount realized will not exceed 7 8 10ths many innocent persons. Congress may justly per cent. Nor is there any reason to believe provide for the forfeiture of the whole or part that treasury notes bearing an interest of six of the estates of the offenders, and for the payment of its proceeds into the public Treaties.

provision for ordinary expenditures, including much, if at all, short of the rate proposed, for the interest of the public debt, and a proper the difference of interest, if any, between such amount for a sinking fund, the Secretary respectfully asks the consideration of Congress of the Secretary thinks the absence of the feature of the government may not be themselves disufficient compensation, minished? He ventures to suggest that a con-Of the art cles now lightly taxed, sugar, and of those wholly exempt from duty, tea and coffee, are the most important. The Secretary most respectfully proposes to Congress that a duty of 2k cents per pound be laid on brown duty of 2k cents p franking privilege and a reducti n of postal exdoubtless suggest itself to the reflection of Congress; and it is in st respectfully recommended has every retrenchment compatible with the vigor and romptly and effectually made. The Secretary has sheady said that, on the Supposition that \$80,000,000 may be raised by

the sales of the public lands and miscellaneous paid in, from the day of payment; and that resources, it will still be necessary, in order to Treasury notes be issued if required for all payment the extraordinary demands of the present ments except the first instalment, and for these risis, to raise the sum of two hundred and on final payment. forty mi lious of dollars by loans. A comparis n of the acts by which loans have already been authorized and of the loans actually made will show what resources of this description are vailab e und resisting laws. The act of June 22d, 1860, authorized the borrowing of \$24, 000,000, at an interest of not above 6 per cent. Under this authority Mr. Secretary Cobb, in October, 1860, negotiated a loan of \$10,000,000; ut, from causes not necessary to be here specined the takers of \$2.978,000 failed to mak good their off rs. The amount realized was erefore, only \$7,022,000, leaving for future neg tiation, under the act, the sum of \$18 978,000. The act of February 8th, 1861, authorized another loan of \$25,000,000 on bonds at 6 per cent, and p rmitted the acceptance of the best bids, whether above or below par. Under this act, in February, 1861, Mr. Secretary

Dix disposed of bonds to the amount of \$8,600,000, at rates varying from 90 15 100 to 96 10 100 for each \$100, and realizing the sum of \$7,243,500 35; leaving to be negotiated the sum of \$16,994,000. The act of March 2d, 1861, commonly called the tariff act, authorized another loan of \$10,-000,000, at an interest not exceeding 6 per cent., and also authorized the Secretary of the Treas-

ury to issue Treasury notes in exchange for coin, Under the acts of February and March, 1861,

the present Secretary, in April, 1861, disposed and in May, 1861, he disposed of \$7,310 000 in bonds, varying in rates from 85 to 93 per cent., and \$1,864.000 Treasury notes at par, receiving for the \$8,994,000 the sum of \$7,922,558 45. The present Secretary also invited proposals at par for \$13,978,000, being the balance of the loan authorized by the act of June, 1860. No bids were received except three for \$12,000 in the aggregate, which, having been made under a misapprehension, were permitted to be withdrawn, or applied as offers for Treasury notes at par, or for bids under the act of Febru direct taxation by duties on imports are found in the economy of collection, in the facility of payment, in the adaptability to the encouragraph payment, in the encouragraph payment paym ary, at 85 per cent. The Secretary has since under the authority of March, 1861, issued

The only authority now existing for obtainthe States, whose main reliance for revenue for the country would produce a sum \$20,128,667, ing money by loans is, therefore, found in the all objects of State administration must neces at a rate of one fifth of one per cent. on the real act of March 2, 1861, which authorizes the sarily be upon levies of property.

Sarily be upon levies of property.

These considerations have doubtless determined the preference which has always been min d the preference which has always been 800,056, and at a rate of three tenths of one or payment of Treasury notes, bearing the same of the real property along in these continuous and property along in the real property along in the same or payment of Treasury notes, bearing the same of the real property along in these continuous and property along in the real property and the real property along in min d the preference which has always been 100,000, and as a taco of three tenths of one or payment of freasury notes, bearing the same evinced by the people of the United St. tes, as per cent on the real property alone in these well as by their Legislatures and Executives, States would produce \$22,891,590; either sum for duties on imports as the chief source of nabeing largely in excess of the amount required.

The property alone in these rate of interest, at par, to the amount of \$10,-100,000,000; and in the act of June 22, 1860, is modified the act of March 2, 1860, under which freasury notes at 6 per cent. may be issued on authorized in some form of \$21,893,450. This authority, under existing circumstances, is no to accept payment in Treasury notes at 6 per cent, which is not to be expected, perhaps, as dent government will not, unless under extreme

necessity, permit the occurrence.

It needs no argument to work the conviction that under the existing laws little or nothing of the required sum can be realized. The mag tion which will command general assent. It it is the absence of such valuations in some of initide of the occasion requires owner measures, was framed, indeed, with reference to a sery the State, and the uncertainty of effective co. As the contest in which the government is now operation in all, which makes the employment engaged is a contest for national existence and

proper that the appeal should be made, in the first instance, at least, to the people themselves, and it is high y desirable, in order that the circle of contribution may be widely extended, to make the burthen press as lightly as possible upon each individual contributor; and f possible to transmute the burthen into a benefit. To attain these desirable objecs, the Secretary submits to Congress the expediency of opening subscriptions for a national loan of not less than \$100,000,000, to be issued in the form of Treasury notes or exchequer bills, bearing a yearly interest of 7 3 10 p r cent., to be paid half yearly, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after three years from date. The sum of \$100,000,000 is named as the amount for which it now seems expedient to rely on a subscription of the kind. But it is not intended to restrain loans in this form to any precise limit short of the entire sum which may be required in addition to the sums to be realized from other sources for all the purposes of the year. The interest of 7 3 10 Internal duties may be collected more cheap-ly than direct taxes, by fewer agents, and with less interference with the finances of the States

They may also be made to have a few fewer agents. They may also be made to have a few fewer agents. the government.

It is beneficial to the whole people that a tain extent the burthens imposed by duties on loan distributed among themselves should be imports upon the classes of the people at least made so advantageous to the takers as to inspire able to bear them.

It has been already shown that a light, direct annoyance and fears of loss. And if the rate tax, from which, the Secretary ventures to sugtions and destroy our nationality by force and tax, from which, the Secretary ventures to sugviolence. When, under the influence of this gest, very small properties may be properly and that allowed in ordinary times, it will not be gest, very small properties may be properly and advantageously exempted, will produce the sum needed for the revenue. In the judgment of the Secretary the needed sum may also be obtained from moderate charges on stills and disward those who came forward in the hour of tilled liquors, on ale and beer, on tobacco, on peril, to place their means at the disposal of bank notes, on spring carriages, on silver ware and jewelry, and on legacies.

If both sources of revenue be resorted to, to for the interest being equal to one cent a day the extent suggested, the amount required from on \$50, it is only necessary to know the num loans will be proportionately diminished, and ber of days since the date of a note, or the last

of such full provision of the annual revenue as will manifest to the world the fixed purpose to maintain inviolate the public faith, by the strictest fidelity to all public engagements.

It will not, perhaps, be thought out of place if the Secretary suggests here that the property of those engaged in insurrection or in giving aid and comfort to the insurgents may properly be made to contribute to the expenditures made necessary by their criminal misconduct. In interest of six per cent, and redeemable in be disposed of in any large amounts, so that Before dismissing the subject of the proper the interest of the sum realized will not fall he question whether the current disbursements of receivability for public dues in the latter is a

To secure the widest possible circle of conwill not interfere with existing contracts, and that a further saving, perhaps not less considerable, may be effected by the abolition of the residence of such postmasters and other selected persons in such cities and towns of the Union as may be designated. That subscriptions be Retrenchment in other directions will received for \$50, or any sum being the multiple of \$50; that the sums subscribed be paid to cash, or if the subscriber prefer, in instal-ments of one tenth at the time of subscription efficiency of the public service be and the tenth on the lat and 15th days of each month thereafter, the first instalment to be f rieited in case of the non-p yment of the subsequent instalments; and that interest actaxation in the mode proposed, or derived from crue and be paid as it becomes due on all sums the sales of the public lands and miscellaneous paid in, from the day of payment; and that

# Died

This morning after a short illness Crave Barre, in the thirty-third year of his are.

# New Advertisements.

# CO PARTNERSHIP.

ANTED.—A good business man with from \$10.4: \$500 capital to engage in a first class business, haven as 60 per cent profit. Address Address jy10 d3.

OUSE WANTED.—A small house for a recruiting rendezvous—neur the Raiload pre-tured LIEUT. CRAFT, 5th Artillery, jyi0-dmaelt Jone. House.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. TOTICE is hereby given that under and in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such act in ware house formerly occupied by John Wallwer & Son, in the City of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the following goods, wares and mer. hamiltate pay the charges there on due John Wallewer & son, arising from the transfortation, keeping or storage thereof:

2 Ploughs, Huffmania

ONNIGHT TO HUMBER TO HUMBE Ploughs, Carriage Pole, 1 Cooking Range, 2 Boxes Mdze, 1 Box Carpenter Tools, 1 Redstead and Chairs, Box Pamphlets, Box Household Goods, A. Fox. Owner, 2 Bux Household Goods,
1 Chest Sundries,
1 Chest Household Goods,
1 Cart and 2 Stoves,
1 to Broke Stoves and Castings,
1 to Household Goods,
1 thest Bedding,
1 Stand, 1 Bed, 1 Bedstead, Rocker, 1 Frame,
1 Box Glass Ware,
1 Sunarator. Owner. Owner. Wm. Brown Chas. Smith. J. J. Dull. Mrs. Baker S parator, Plough, Horse Rake, 1 Drill. Owner. Horse Rake, 1 Drill,

Box Sundries,
Box Patter.s,
Box Furniture,
Chest Toois,
Boxes Mdže,
Bbl, 1 Half Bbl Hquer, 1 Keg,
Ebl, 1 Clos Break r &c.,
Threshers and Powers Bridget Gilmer Owner. Rev Miller. Owner. Mrs. M. White. Owner J Winebrenner. Threshers and Powers, R. T. Etter. Own r. H. Rupp. C. P. Dull. 2 Boxes Paper, Bo! Coment. Let Tools ke 1 Smut Machine, 1 Lime Sprealer, Oweer. Eli Fry. A. O. HIESTER O. F. MUENCH, Assigners of Jno. Wall wer a Son jyi0-1d8tw

NOR SALE.—One of the best business stands in the city on reason ble terms, or leased L' stands in the city on reason ble terms, or lesset for three or five years sit ated in Market screet betwie: Fourth and Flith. Enquire on the pren i-es of j. 9-d2m DANI-L LEEDY.

SELF SEALING!!! JARS, CHINA POTS AND TIN CANS of five varieties just received and for sale low by wm DOCK, JR., & CO.

STRAY HORSE. TAKEN up to-day (July 9) in the Sixth ward, a stray GREY HORSE, without siddle brivate or hirness. The owner can obtain the animal by proving property and paying charges.

LOUIS KAPPHORN, Herselbills.

### Sixth Ward, Harrisburg. EUREKA SKIRT!!

A N elegant skirt. Sell adjusting in sit-ting down. A lete and elegant improvement, la-uses please drop in at [jy9.21] JONES' STORE.

TMPORTED BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.—A very rare lot just received and for sale by app WM. DOOK JR. & 00