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### EVENING EDITION.

Pennsylvania Legislature

REPOTRED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Tuesday, April 4, 1864.
The Senate re-assembled at 3 o'clock, P. M.,

Mr. Speaker PENNEY in the Chair. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES, ON LEAVE.

Mr. RIDGWAY, (Railroads,) as committed,
House bill No. 593, an act relating to the

Central passenger railway company.

Mr. LOWRY, (same,) as committed, House bill No. 590, an act to incorporate the Erie

City passenger railway company. Also, (same,) as amended, House bill No. 261, an act to incorporate the Mercer and Butler railroad company.

Mr. NICHOIS, (same,) as committed, House bill No. 738, a supplement to an act to incorporate the New Castle and Franklin railroad company.

Mr. CONNELL called up Senate bill No. 504, a further supplement to an act to incor-

porate the Powelton coal and iron company, approved May 1, 1861. In committee of the whole, (Mr. Stark in the chair,) the bill was read, slightly amend-

cd, and passed finally.

Mr. M'SHERRY called up House bill No.

728, an act to incorporate the Waynesboro, Quincy, Funkstown and Fayetteville turnpike

company. Passed finally.

Mr. MONTGOMERY called up House bill No. 586, a supplement to an act to incorporate the Danville railroad company. Passed

finally.

Mr. M'CANDLESS called up House bill
No. 264, an act incorporating the Mercer and Butler railroad company. In committee of the whole, (Mr. DUNLAP in the chair.) the bill was read and considered;

the committee, rising, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, the Senate adj**ourned.** 

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 3 p. M., and spent the afternoon in the consideration and passage of bills on the private calendar.

## Telegraph:

From Washinton.

Washington, March 5.

The following paragraph appears in a recent number of the London Globe:

We have reason to beleave that on accepting the crown of Mexico, the Emperor Maximus milian will address from Merrimon, a formal notification of his accession to the throne to all the Princes and powers with which he desires to establish diplomatic relations. Among the number are the United States of America.

Mr. Dayton, the American minister in Paris, having already intimated the readiness of his Government, to accredit a representative to Mexico and to receive a minister from the Emperor of Mexico, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Dayton has given no intimation of the character thus referred to, a his Government has not authorized him to give any such.

The Navajoe Indians of New Mexico having recently surrendered to United States forces. the proper authorities have asked Congress for an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars. with which to procure them agricul tural implements and subsistence until thes can support themselves on the reservationy set apart for their colonization.

Lieut. Gen. Grant left here to-day for the Army of the Potomac. He was accompanied by Maj. Gen. Sheridan, formerly a division mander in the Army of the Cumberland. but now ordered to the cavalry command in the Army of the Potomac.

#### Union Triumphs in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 5. The election in this city has resulted in the entire success of the Union ticket. The vote was light and there was little excitement. success of the Union tickets in Lancaster and Dayton, and the homes of Vallandigham and Olds, sufficiently indicate what the verdict of the people will be wherever peace and submission candidates are put up.

The result in all the towns in Ohio, as far

as heard from shows a total and complete rout of the Verdigris democracy.

General Negley and staff are at the Burnet House. There is no military news.

The 10-40 Loan

The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan to-day

NEW YORK, April 5.

at First National Bank, amounted to \$409,000. The receipts at the Custom House to-day were \$383,000, of which \$256,000 was in gold cer-

XXXVIIIth Congress---First Session. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 5. Mr. Arnold (Ill.) from the Committee on Post Roads and Canals, reported a bill, which he explained as amendatory of the Post Route act of July, 1862, and providing for the con-struction of two bridges over the Ohio river; to enable the railroads of Indiana and Illinois o meet those on the banks of the Ohio, in Kentucky, and for the security of navigation by directing the bridges to be built from 260 to 300 feet in height. The railroads are ready to construct the bridges without cost to

the Government. Mr. Mailory, (Ky.,) in advocating the bill, said that if it had been passed two years ago, the Government would have saved two millions of dollars in the transportion of sup-

Both the gentlemen spoke of the great military as well as commercial importance of se curing the connection.

Mr. Moorhead (Pa.) unsuccessfully moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was defeated by four votes.

Mr. Washburne (III.) said the bill involved great constitutional principles, and therefore he moved it be referred, for consideration, to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He was opposed to bridging navigable streams.

His own section of the country had suffered too much from the bridge at Rock Island. The motion was disagreed to.

# Pennsylvania

Telearaph

AND FOREVER."—Webster. "THE UNION-NOW

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1864.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

REMARKS OF

HON, GEORGE CONNELL OF PHILADELPHIA,

On the Resolution relating to the Payment of the Interest on the State Debt, delivered in the Senate April 1, 1864.

Mr. CONNELL said: By reference to the act of 1840, recited in the preamble of the bill now under consideration, it will be seen that the Legislature then placed all the creditors of the State upon the same footing. The holders of our bonds, as well as every other credit, tor, no matter what the character of his claim, were to be treated alike, to be paid in specie or its equivalent.

When this question was before the Senate a few days ago, the Senator from Berks pronounced the proposition to pay the interest on our bonded debt, in the legal tender notes of the United States, an act of repudiation. Did it not occur to the Senator, that if this charge be well tounded, then so far as all our other debts are concerned, we have been "upon the career she is a part, ah! that is rushing at an unheard of repudiation," as he terms it, for near two of rate, with fearful velocity to a frightful highest pitch, overthrew the colossal tyranny years past? The language of the act of 1840 chasm, into which all will be tumbled to one is equally explicit in regard to all our creditions. The Sanator from Clearfield tells us that we have no wealthy neighbors, we Under the previous the end of the section, every employee of the State, and every man o whom we owe a dollar, may demand pay ment in gold or silver. Why, then, has not the Senator and those who agree in sentiment with him, been equally zeelous to guard the reputation of the State in her de ling, with the thousands of our own citizens who have been creditors of the Commonwealth for the last two years? Why not mete out to the officers and soldiers to whom we are indebted some half million dollars or more, the same full mea-ure that they are so anxious to give to the bond holders?

But, sir, I deuy that the payment of any of our debts in the lawful money of the country is an act of repudiation. When those bond-holders bought the obligations of the State, (and the Senator told us that nine-tenths of the bonds have probably changed hands since they were issued,) every man of them knew that Pennsylvania was but a component part of the Federal Union, and that the law of the Federal Goverument in every question of money was paramount to that of the State; that the United States Government, within the circle of its functions, was as fully sovereign as any other supreme power on the face of the earth. These purchasers of Pennsylvania bonds, with open eyes, took their chances for what might be the a oney of the country. They bought bonds alling on their face simply for the payment of

so many "dol!ara." And now the sovereign power of the coun try, whose sole right it is to declare what is and shall be money—what constitutes a dollar—has enacted, that the Treasury not s of the United States shall be lawful money and a legal tender for all debts, public and private, within the United States. The right of the General Government to declare what shall be money is so evident that I shall not waste words in endervoring to sustain it. The sovereign is every where held, in every country under heaven, civilized or barbarian, entitled to declare what shall be money, and at what rate it shall pass from hand to hand. It is one of the preregatives and attributes of Government, in every age indissolubly associated with the supreme power. Gold and silver, the precious metals, as currency, have but arbitrary values, fixed by act of Congress, changed, as we all know, from time to time, The day has lorg since gone by when metallic currency formed the only circulating medium or money of the civil zed world, and the idea is obsolete that it cannot exist in any other form, By far the greater part of the transactions for which money is requisite, are carried on by notes similar to those which now legally acon stitute our money and principal circulating

"Money," said Mr. Madison, "does not mean merely gold and silver; many other things have served the purpose with different degrees of utility." With the severe Spartan, the currency was iron, and tobacco served as a mea-sure of value with the colonists of Maryland

and Virginia.
Since 1789, in ordinary times, gold and silver have been our national currency, the only re-cognized measures of value in the country; but in the midst of a giant rebellion, a war of huge proportions, in the thross of a great crisis such is, in the providence of God, never visited us before, essential changes in the financial policy of the Government were required by the emergencies of the times. For a great and wise purpose Congress stamped these notes with a stional character, and having thus given them a fixed value, they became the money of the country. I assect, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that when we Pennsylvaniane pay our debts in that money, rightfully and constitutionally declared such, that we cannot, with truth and fairness, be charged with having "entered upon a career of repudiation." It is a good, suffi-cient and legal payment, and will be so regarded as long as the act of Congress shall re-

main in force. When this subject was recently before us, the Senator from Clearfield, (Mr. WALLAGE) and the Senator from Berks, (Mr. CLYMER,) joining in concert, undertook to decry the tinancial policy of the Administration; and ach favored us with an eager effort to show "the gross, outrageous, gigantic mistake" of the S cretary of the Treasury in resorting to oredit and an issue of paper money to sustain the Government in the day of our greatest

Ready, fluent and carnest as those Senators always are in the delivery of their thoughts, to my ear and judgment, they never be ore treated us to a performance so inharmonious and discordant. Both, catching up the refrain of "the gross, outrageous, gigantic mistake," and that charming chorus likely to become popular in Democratic glee clubs, "O the beauties of taxation!' and each improvising according to his fancy, soon made sad work of the duet: "'twas confusion worse confounded;" each inconsisten with the other, each inconsistent with himself.

The Senator from Clearfield, starting off in the lachrymose mood, lamented over the "gross, ostrageous, gigantic mistake," in making our-selves rich by the issue of paper, thereby ex-citing speculation and excessive importations, and stimulating the enterprise and business of the country, and warned us by his "sad and serious experience," that we were 'thourly tending nearer to the precipice of financial ruin, and were pursuing the beaten path that would

tice, is "a gross, outrageous, gigantic mistake;" out of the nation, is salutiferously wholesome

sult of his observation, that Pennsylvania is around the time honored flag.

The Senator from Clearfield, in his speech on yesterday, upon the proposition of the Senator from the proposition of the Senator from the proposition of the Senator flag. out their wealth as never before, her workfrom head to foot, is fearfully and foully con taminated by loathsome disease. The huge car, "Pennsylvania," according to the Senator, loaded with her precious freight, and carrying her three million passengers at a safe and moderate speed, without obstruction on the tack, is making as good time and as secure a trip as ever before; but when he comes to speak of the great national train, of which

she is a part, ah! that is rushing at an unheard

The Senator from Clearfield tells us that we are becoming luxurious, indolent, positively lazy; that we are spendthrifts, rapidly approaching poverty; misery and bankruptcy. The Senator from Berks: triumphantly asks, "Have we grown poorer? Are we less able to pay to-day than we were last year? Is famine, necessity or want at our doors? Neither the one or the other of them."

The Senator from Clearfield tells us that our inflated currency will swell our annual impor-tations to seven bundred million dollars, some four hundred milition dollars in excess of our imports and thus produce our downfall. I think his louic and his figures equally at fault; the latter slightly, only a few hundred milions! Ninety five millions of miles, astronomers tell us, is the distance from the earth to the sun. Multiply that fourfold, strike out miles and insert dollars, as our clerk would say, and you

about comprehend the Senator's mistake Then the Senator from Berks responds, "What was the other great mistake committed by the Federal Government? Instead of attempting at this time to increase the revenue derived. from imports, they hermetically sealed up our ports for the elmost exclusive benefit of our

manufacturers." "Seven hundred millions of imports!" is the language of the song, in the highest key, on the one side; "Our ports hermetically seeled!" is the doleful response on the other.
As a mutual friend, I would beg leave to suggest, that when next the distributished Senators open their mortar batteries upon the Administ ation, that they should compare notes befor they begin the attack, and thus avoid, in the smcke of battle, firing upon each other. Mortar batteries did I call their artillery?—thatia, the gun I believe, that so rarely hits. Meny sidders who were at the siege of Vicksburg, have told me that their only use was to make a loud no seand thus distract the attention of the enemy.

The Senators only agree in this, that taxation—immediate heavy taxation, sufficient for all the expenses of the war, should have been adopted by the Government, and thatsomebody has b'undered." Those who listened to them attentively could not fail to draw the conclusion that they themselves were the unlucky individuals. Both earnestly con-demning the resort of the Administration to. you go " was the true policy: that taxation. enormous, grinding, heavy taxation was the remedy and the secret of success, and that it should have been adopted and continued

The partizan necessities which surround a gentleman in "the opposition" are provokingembarrassing. In the very nature of things he must censure and oppose and denounce—especially if he be a leader, able and eloquent, from whom much is expected. Like the murmuring voyager, it has become a part of his nature to grumble and be dissatisfied with everything. Should the captain and officers of the ship order her to "head east," he pro-nounces the west the only course the wessel should run. Do they cast anchor to wait for favoring winds, he grows indignant at their caution and wearlsome delay in the prosecution of the voyage. Do they crowd all sail and spread every yard of canvass to the reeze to speed her over the tide he makes himself hourse with the cry, "Breakers ahead! we are rushing upon danger, destruction and death l

Had the National Administration adopted the policy the Senators now recommend—I mean that of raising all the expenses of the war as fast as they were incurred, as each campaigo progressed, year by year, burthening the people with an onerous load of taxes, five or six hundred millions in twelve: months, who doubts that in such case the vaulted heavens would have rung with the withering denunciations of the same elegient Senators who are now so deeply enamored with the system of Pay as you go.

And where is the man who could have answered them? He is not born, and never will

If the policy indicated by the Senators as so de irable had been pursued; if the Government had confined itself to their pet system of spending not a dollar until within its grasp, the dwarfed idea of mere theorists, the impracticable conceit of closet-politicial economists, totally out of place in such a crisis as this, then this great nation would have been the laugh-ing stock of the world, and prostrated as we would have been link ago at the feet of the wiser Jeff. Davis and a haughty aristocracy, we would have merited and received only the contempt of civilized mankind. Such a policy might have done for the dark ages, fo eighth century, or the wandering tribes of in-terior Africa, ignorant of nationality, of public

credit and its magical power. For weal or for woe, credit, in the shape of paper money, has become one of the powers of the world, its great ruling power. It marshals armies, surpassing in numbers the fabulous ferces of Xerxes: it feeds and clothes them not for one brief campaign, but for years; it covers the sea with fron clads; it purchases all the costly apparatus of modern warfare, and puts into active motion all the latent energies and

powers of a great people like our own.

No long continued struggle could, at this period, be carried on without the aid of this wonderful instrument, which is now rendering were pursuing the beaten path that would bring us to poverty, misery and debt."

And yet, after holding up to our vision the inviting picture presented in his plan of "pay as you go"—crushing us by immediately collecting the whole expenses of the war, five or six hundred millions a year—he told us that course would have produced what a few minding the 'Bo much dreaded,' "stimulation," Sumulation, by our system of prace-

chanan Administration expired. It has re but stimulation, produced under his method of treatment, by sweating the life and strength out of the nation, is salutiferously wholesome the has enabled our generals to hurl upon the for the hody politic.

foe, again and again, and again, through three campaigns, the thousands who have rallied

on yesterday, upon the proposition of the Sens-tor from Washington to instruct our members out their wealth as never before, her work—shops are not idle, nor her idda try paralyzed; but the nation is rapidly sinking to ruin. The limb, the right arm of the confederacy, is stronger and fuller of muscle than ever; and yet, singular indeed to tell the whole body, from head to foot, is fearfully and foully conquire the paralyzed; of Cougress to provide for the payment of our of our national resources, and what an immose field, of revenue? Then not one dollar in railroads—now over a thousand millions of dollars actually invested in roads finished and running, and nearly as much more contracted, quite forgot to tell us that the French armies. according to Napoleon's invariable rule, were subsisted chiefly and paid in the coin extracted from the conquered nations edjacent to the empire-Italy, Holland and the States of Ger many, the most densely settled and the nost opulent communities in the world. These, for long year, ground under the exactions and forced contributions of their conqueror, until at length the spirit of the people moved to the a mis. We have no wealthy neighbors, wo of our armies, no allies to plunder, and we hal not be crushed by any such retricutive justices in that, under which France sunk exhausted and powerless in 1815. The parallel does not hold, for the conditions of the two countries are

totally dissimilar. Simultaneous with the restoration of the credit of the French Government in 1799, the submission of the land-holders to the enormous tax of twenty five per cents, a sum to us a mos increditle, and which we would reject as intolerable, shows the vast difference in the necess ties of the two Governments, as well as the cost of the course the Senator commends to our admiration. Would the Senator, in his love for taxation, thave our Government follow the French example and impose a tax of twenty five per cent; on the value of every farmiand dwelling in the country? The policy of the National Administration divides the burthen of this war with our posterity, who are to share the benefits of the struggle. The Senator

would load us down with it to day.

Ah, but the Senator from Berks says, "He chose to put out irresponsible, I had almost said irredeemable Treasury notes. The country was flooded with them.

Money was manufactured as rapidly as the printing press could strike off the bills, and they were put in circulation before the ink upon th m was dry ... How could the Secretary of the Treasury have avoided this course? I know that he could have avoided it by tazation." Indeed las Alresponsible and irredeemable Treasury notes!" for he "almost said it," he United States bound for their redemption? Would any political pury, would even his own dear Democracy, dare to attempt to repudiate them? Does the Senator, so horrified at what he is pleased to term our Pennsylvania repudiation.

diation, which is a payment in the lawful money of the country does he mean by this language to threaten the repudiation of the national debt? Why, sir, the wealthy men of his own party, and the institutions controlled by them, have invested heavily in these 'irresponsible notes." Look at the report of that intensely Damo-

demning the resort of the Administration to, cratic institution, the bank of Montgomery the use of the credit of the nation as the county: Eight hundred and twenty-two thou-means of saving it, they tell us with solemn and dollars of United States securities, in pregravity, that in our hour of distress, "Pay as ference to loaning this money to the needy Democrats of the county. More than twice the whole capital of the bank invested in the "irresponsible notes!" There are thousands of such cases all over the country. Keen, sharp, shrewd capitalists who have looked into this matter, men who cannot sleep at night, such is their passion for gain, or who, when they do sleep, have only visions, of wealth—the men whose engrossing idea and only study is how to accumulate money and to keep it—these everywhere lovest in United States securities Let us see, by a careful examination, whether

there be any foundation for this suspicion of the Senator that the indebtedness of the Government will not be redeemed. Mr. Chase, whose estimates of expenditures heretefore have been remarkably correct, as sumes that if the war should be c ntinued on the present gigantic scale, until July 1st, 1865, that the debt will then be two thousand two hundred and thirty-one million dollars, the annual interest on which, at six per cont, will be one hundred and thirty-three million dollars,

the present average rate being less than four Now, sir, I undertake to say that the country will pay that sum with more ease now than it did the interest on the war debt of 1812-13 and 14 Yes, sir, I will go much farther in my asser tions. If the war should continue three years ouger than the period to which Mr. Chase's financial calculations extend, viz: to July 1868, being four years from next July, and the debt increase annually in the same proportion as during the present year, the country can sustain it with ease, pay the interest promptly, and the principal also, somer than the holders

of the debt will desire. The legacy left us by the last war with Great Britan amounted, in 1816, to one hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars, and yet, inconsiderable as were our resources at that eriod as compared with the present, the whole debt and interest was paid off within the short

period of twenty years So vast has been the increase of our national wealth since that period, it is difficult for the mind to grasp the fulness of its extent, or to realize the enormous stride forward the country has made in a little more than forty years.

That I speak in no exaggerated terms will appear from a brief contrast of the feeoure's and values of that year as exhibited in a few o

the principal items in which consist the wealth of a nation, and its, meaus of revenue, with the vastly enlarged picture which this day pre-Take first the exhibit of the banks, as given

by Mr. Gallatin, and compare with their present condition:

Paid capital. Circulation Lorns and Specie.
and deposits. stocks.
1816. 40,000,000 89,000,000 70,500,000 101,000,000
1833: 418,900,000 633,000,000 829,000,000 101,000,000 The whole amount of specie then in the country was twenty six million five hundred thousand dollars; now two hundred and seven-ty five millions of dollars. The annual product of the mines of Califor-

nia alone, for the last six years, has exceeded fifty millions of dollars per year.

take courage . If this be a proper standard of measurement, we are sixty-six hundred per cent stronger than forty ye is ago.

In that new source of wealth, unknown to the men of the past era of which I speak, our

ten thousan i miles of railroads now open in the loyal State, a scource of wealth not only to those who build them, but to the inbabitants of the whole country they ramify and enrich what a vast addition have we to the aggregate branches, which permeate the land in all direc

Coal, its use unknown, its buried wealth not dream d of then; now, its annual product twenty five millions of dollars, and rapidly in creasing; new mines ever opening and the field inexhaustable.

Petroleum, the last proof of the immens value and variety of the pos essions nature has given us—who can estimate its untold production or what it will add to our treasury?

Need I refer to the immense increase in our production of lumber, now over a hundred millions annually, or to the almost equal great advance in the value of our manufacture of ion and machinery—at least twenty foldover the limited productions of 1816?

Shall I cite commerce, now indeed temporarily interrupted, but increased five-fold, as appears by the registered tonnage of 1860? From the imperfect returns of the products of manufacturers by the United States marshals and officers in the census of 1810, we can approximate to their value in 1816. From a digest of their details made by Tench Coxe, of Philadelphia, who was appointed for the pur pose, they are estimated at one hundred and seventy two million dollars in 1810. The in crease by 1816 would probably be fifty per cont., say two hundred and fifty-eight million dollars; while from the census report of 1860, the same products, in the loyal States alone swell up to one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven million dollars, or about eight limes the value of 1816.

Without further detail let it suffice to say that the whole value of the real and persona property of the country liable to textion in all the States in 1816, was eighteen hundred million dollars, being an average of one hundred and ninety five dollars to each person; while to-day the real state and personal property of the loyal States alone is but a fraction pelow eleven thousand millions of dollars Those of us who know the low rates at which sussments of taxable property are made, may well believe the real vilue-the sum total of the property of the country, to be far greate than the reports of the consus express. But, taking the figures as they stand, they show four handred and eighty four dollars to each one of the twenty two millions of persons in the loyal States. One hundred and ninery five dollars to each person in 1816; four hundred and cather for tall the control of dred and eighty four dollars now.

Again, compare our condition for a moment with that of Great Britain in 1816, at the close

of her long wars with Napoleon.
With a debt of four thousand three hundred millions, her resources were actually less than our own at this time; to day the estimated value of her real and personal property being but ten thousand four hundred and fifty millions, a fraction less than the valuations of the loyal States to-day. Should the war continue until July, 1865, our debt will be but about half what hers was at that period. And yet she has one on carrying that at first grievous butthen, until it has become light in comparison. Her wealth was increased from ten thousand millions in 1816, to thirty-one thousand millions in 1861; so that the amount of her debt in proportion to her actual wealth has dec eased from forty one per cent, to twelve óer cent.

Think, ye doubters, of that little island, a mere speck upon the map of the world, not much larger than our own State, and without her material wealth, shouldering a debt twice as large as ours will be, should the war be pro looged until July, 1865; think, I say, of her example and her success, and nevermore talk of Mr. Chase's "irresponsible and irredeemable treasury notes.

Speaking of Great Britain reminds me how accurately the Genius of History repeats herself, how faithfully and strikingly she daguer rectypes the men and events of one age and country in after times and far off lands. The careful student of history may find the counterparts of the speeches of the Senators from Clearfield and Beaks in frequent debates in the British Parliament, from 1809 to 1812, while he United Kingdom was battling in Spain for her own commercial supremacy and national existence. She was spending in the conflict from three to four hundred million dollars and qually, piling up a colossel debt, unheard of in her previous history. The same doubts-the same dounciations of the Administration the same fears for final success, the same apprehensions of individual and national bink ruptcy; the same want of odiception of the character of the debt and its consequences, mark the speeches of "the gentlemen in the opposition," then and there, as here and how. Macauley tells us: "At every stage of the growth of that debt it has been seriously as erted by wise men that bankruptcy and rule were at hand. Yet, still the debt went on growing; and still bankruptcy and rule were as remote as ever. It was in truth a fabulous debt, and we can hardly wonder that the cry of despair should have been louder than ever But, again, the cry was found to have been l'as unreasonable as ever. The bankrupt community not only proved able to meet its obliga-tions, but while meeting them grew richer and icher so fast that the growth could almost be discerned by the eye."

Exposing the mistakes of the grumblers o that era he says: "They erroneously imagined that there was an exact-analogy between the case of an individual who is in debt to another, and the case of society which is in debt to a part of itself. They were under an error, not less serious, touching the resources of the country. They made no allowance for the effect produced by the ince sant progress of every experimental sience and by the incessant efforts of every man to get on in life. They

saw that the debt grew, and they forgot that other things grew as well as the debt."

Why, Mr. Speaker, I can select extracts without number from the fiery declamations of members of the British Pallament from 1809. to 1812, denouncing the extension of the credit The average colpage of the mint from 1815; system and the expansion of the paper cor-The average coinage of the mint, from 1815; system and the capacity of the paper current to 1824 was eight hundred and seven thou sand dollars, while the average coinage for the mine years following 1854 was more than sixty-six times as large, being over fifty-three mil-the speeches of the Senators from Clearfield. six times as large, being, over fifty-three mil. the speeches of the Senators from Clearfield IVI the Public the light of dollars each year. Let the hard money and Berks, would be found to be so much of the firminghed by the damen, and those who can be evidence of wealth came texture, that I would defy their own liberond ward from only in an abundance of the predicts metals, Democratic brethren here, after reading them streets, will be pro-

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

CRAPIL Those having advartising to do will have venien tfor reference.

\$\hat{g}\tau\$ Four lines or less constitute one-half square. Eight lines of more than four constitute a square.

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Two months \$ 500

Two months \$ 500

Two months \$ 500

Two months \$ 500

Three months \$ 1160

Six months \$ 160

One year \$ 25 C6

all, to tell which was Whitbread and which was Wallace, which Ponsonby and which Clymer.

Having spoken of the actual available resources of the country, I have a few words to e increase. The increase say of their prospective of wealth in the United States for the last forty years, as appears from the census reports,

has been as follows: From 1820 to 1830....41 per cent.
1830 to 1840....42 "
1840 to 1850....64 "
1850 to 1860...126 "slaves excluded.

We are still advancing with accelerated pro-

ress. Whatever may be the ratio of increase herrafter, whe her greater or less than that of the last ten years, of this we may be assured, that the increased amount of our resources will be in much larger proportion than the secumu-lation of the national d bt. Viewing the great struggle in which we are engaged in a finar cial light, as a question to be dicided by our ability to raise the necessary funds to carry on the war, here is the rock upon which we rest, and from which we never can be driven. On what side soever we turn our eyes, we behold all tull of strength and vigor. There is not a quart r of all this boad land in the loyal States where be march of improvement is not steadily for-ward. Our own State tems with bury enter-prise; the mining regions, both oil and mineral, the manufacturing interests of every soit, especially of iron and woolens, were never more prospercus. Emigration is pouring into the west as largely as formerly. I have at hand a copy of the New York Herald, containing extracts from seven newspapers, published ing extracts from s-ven newspapers published in different parts of Ireland, all telling the same story of the departure of thousands to

this country, and expressing apprehensions of the depopulation of entire regions of the I-land.

The channels of industry interrupted at the breaking out of the war, are again fully occu-pled. The fact that our experts of domestic produce, in the third year of the war, were seventy-three million four hundred and sixteen thousand dollars greater than those of the second year, is strongly significant of our recovery from its first paralyzing effect.

I assume, then, as an assured fact, that we can go on as we now are, progressing, if n ed be, for long years to come. As our debt increases, our wealth increases in still larger proportion. If we add s x hundred millions to the debit side of the account this year, we shall have some twelve or fifteen hundred miltions accumulated profit to meet it; and so of the next year, and the next, indefinitely Borrowing only from ourselves, the enormous an-nual additions to the national wealth will enable the peorls to advance the Government all the necessary means, until the last armed trai-for shall be driven from the field, and the rebel flag float no longer over one foot of soil within the territory of the nation.

Ours, Mr. Speaker, is a grand destiny, to deelops to their fullest extent the imm naurable resources of a continent, the future home, I trust, of the mightlest and freest nation of the earth. I have full and undoubting confidence that we shall accomplish that high and glorious mission, though the dark prospect of dismemberment has sometimes loomed up momentarily before us. I have set forth such resons, and such an array of indistutable facts as should satisfy the mere materialist that our success is certain and inevitable. But I have still higher reason for my belief in our ultimate triumph a firm faith in those imperishable princip TRUTH AND BIGHT AND JUSTICE, and in that Dvine Brovidence, so easily recognized in every chapter of our history, everywhere and in all ng from evil the great est results for our race, and guiding the slow, unchanging, onward course of civilization, lib-

erty and law.

Let no man, oppressed with fearful foreboding of the future, sink in despindency, appre-hensive that we may go backward, or that we shall halt in our boundless career. It is not in the nature of things, nor consistent with what we have seen and read. No! Forward! is the

"B neath this starry erch Nought resteth or is still; But all things hold their march, As if by one great will. Moves one, move all—

Bank to the footfall!

On! ou! forever! The Senate then

word.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### To Railroad Contractors.

DROPOSALS are invited for the Graduation, Masonry, Bridge Superstructure, Eallast, Cross-Ties and Track Laying of the PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, between Connellsvills and Cumberland,

Embracing a distance of about EIGHTY-EEVEN MILES, in sections of about one mile each. Specifications will be ready at the Company's (fine in Pittsburg, on and after the 1st of APRIL current, and proposals will be received until the 23th of APRIL ensaing.

BENJ. H. LATROBE. Office P & C. R. R. Co. Pittsburg, March 15, 1864.

Headquarters,
Department of the Scrquehanna,
Chambersburg, Pa., March 21, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, )

No. 20. (EXTRACT.)

A UTHORITY having been granted by the War Department, to the Commanding General of the Department of the Susquehanna, the 1st Battalion, Three Years' Pennsylvania Volunteers, (formerly Six Months' Vols.) consisting of Six Companies mustered into the United States Service for Three Years, or during the War, is authorized to recruit to Ten Companies of the maximum strength.

is authorized to recruit to Ten Companies of the maximum strength.

This Battalion is on provost duty in this Department, and it offers a good opportunity to those persons who have been in the service, and have been honorably discharged, to re-enter, and to those of good character who have not been in the service to enter the same. Only those known to the Recruiting Officers, and persons authorized to recruit, as being reliable and trustworthy will be received, as the nature of the duty this Battalion is called upon to perform is such that it requires soldiers in whom the commanding officers can place confidence.

Persons taking advantage of the benefits arising from enlistments in this Battalion will receive the bountles paid by the Government as authorized in existing Orders. The officers must be men who have had some experience in the military service, intelligent and of good character; and only those bringing the requisite number of men and opsessessing the above qualifications will be reof men and possessing the above qualifications we commended to the Governor of the State for

sions.

Secruits and persons having squads of recruits will report to Capt. Geo. W. Merrick, 1st Battalion, Three Years' Pa. Vols., and Recruiting Officer for the same, 7st Harrisburg, Pa.

By command of Major General Couch:
JOHN S. SHULTZE,
mar 25-ta10 Assistant A jutant General.

HEAVY HAULING

MOSES FLECK respectfully announces to the Public that he is prepared to do all kinds of HEAVY HAULING at reasonable rates. Horses and cause furnished by the day or single load. All orders left at the Bedond Ward. Horses, corner of Chestnut, and Second streets, will be promptly attended to.