

opinion is untainted by the madness of either. And yet how fearful is it to think that large parties, formidable by their energy, activity and zeal, are constantly agitating measures, on one or the other side, directed towards the disruption of the federal compact! Let us hope that the consummation of these unholy purposes is deep buried in the womb of time—let us pray that they may be its latest, as they will be its most heinous birth.

Whilist sentiments and projects, such as I have adverted to, are here and there acquiring a local force, strong enough to awaken apprehension in the hearts of the wisest and best citizens, it may be well for those who have not given the subject much reflection, to bethink themselves of the duty and allegiance they owe to the constitution and laws of the land. I know that the existence of slavery is universally deplored by the good people of this State. They regard it with an almost instinctive horror, but with no inclination whatever, to interfere with it in any State where it may be established by law. The abolition of slavery within her own limits was one of the earliest, as it was one of the proudest acts, of the achieved independence of our noble Commonwealth. She goes no farther than that. It is her plain duty not to interfere with other States, and she does not do it. This is the attitude of the people and government of Pennsylvania upon this exciting question, regarded in their relation to the other States.

But there sometimes occurs within our territory an attempt by citizens of other States to enforce the right of re-capturing their fugitive slaves. And it is particularly to the duties of the citizens upon such occasions that I would call their attention.

The fugitive slave law provides the legal machinery for carrying into effect the constitutional provision with regard to fugitives from labor. As to the constitutionality of that law, in all its provisions, it is enough to say that it passed through the severest ordeal of criticism while it was before the Senate and the House of Representatives, where all these objections were made and refuted. We have a published opinion of the Attorney General of the U. S., taken by the President, affirming its constitutionality in every particular—and we have the concurring opinions to the same effect of every justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S., judicially pronounced, who has been called upon to act under the law. One would think this were enough to satisfy the tenderest conscience, but persons who set up their conscience against the law, most generally use it as a mere pretext to cover up the crime of their disobedience.

In view of all this concurring authority no honest and sane man can affirm that he believes the law to be unconstitutional. Be men's scruples, however, what they may, this will afford them no justification for resistance to this law. It is the law of the land—supreme and paramount over every state constitution, and over every state enactment that in any particular conflicts with its provisions. It has this supreme authority by virtue of the federal constitution itself.

What is the plain duty of the citizens, when such a law is sought to be enforced—a law carrying into effect one of the leading compromises of the Constitution? Need I say to this intelligent grand inquest that it is his duty, on his allegiance to his country, to put no obstacle in the way of its execution—and not only so, it is also his duty to prevent others from putting such obstacles in the way.

Certainly the sympathy which is felt for a recaptured fugitive, about to be taken back into bondage, is natural, and it is honorable to the heart that is inspired by it. We who enjoy so large a measure of liberty may well be supposed to be sensitive when we see a man about to be deprived of all liberty—to be reduced from even his stolen freedom to slavery—from being a man to become again a thing, a chattel. The heart and the head revolt at that.—The generous impulses of the great heart of the people are always in favor of the slave.—I would not that they should be otherwise, for if that evil day should ever come when our people would sympathize with the master rather than the slave, they would be near being fit to be slaves themselves.

But this honorable feeling should never carry the people into resistance of the law. Let the master in recapturing his fugitive have no impediment placed in his way—let him be held only to a strict compliance with the law. See that he makes his case out according to its requisitions, and when that is done let him pass hence with his property.

Let every good citizen—every man in whose eyes the Union has a value—join with his fellows in putting down, and crushing at whatever cost, every attempt to nullify this law. It is not to be endured for a moment that crowds of negroes, shall take upon themselves to set at naught the Constitution, nor that the fanatics, who so loudly profess their love for the negroes, shall be permitted to unite with them in that unholy warfare, upon the plea of their tender conscience. If these people do not love the Union and the Constitution, let them withdraw to some more congenial country and government. Think you that the people of the Southern States will quietly submit to a practical subversion of the Constitution in this respect—that they, willing to perform their duty, will release you from the performance of yours? It is not to be expected. These scenes of violence and resistance which they have encountered in some portions of the North, in prosecuting their lawful claims against fugitive slaves, have made a profound impression upon the public mind of the South. The bonds of the Union have been greatly weakened. Section has been arrayed against section; and we are now to come extent threatened with that terrible evil, against which the father of his country raised his warning voice, namely, the formation of parties upon merely sectional grounds. The Union can hardly endure that shock.

Should any attempt be made, to carry into effect the provisions of the law I have been

commenting on, in this county, it is the trust of this Court that the free and intelligent citizens will see that it shall not be resisted and nullified. In upholding the law they will be but performing a sacred duty to their country. Obedience to the laws, in a country like this, where the laws emanate directly from the people themselves, and where there is no strong armed hand everywhere present to enforce them, is the sole condition upon which society exists.



**The Lehigh Register.**  
Circulation near 2000.  
Allentown, Pa.  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1850.

Court Proceedings we give none this week—having been disappointed by our reporter. Nothing however of consequence was tried.

On our first page our readers will find the able Charge of Judge Jones to the Grand Inquest of the County of Lehigh, in regard to the "Small Note Bill" and the "Fugitive Slave Law." It is a clear and decided document, and should be read by every citizen in the district.

**The Scott Meeting.**  
Held in the Court House on the evening of the 3d instant, was very largely attended.—The speaker Morton McMichael, Esq., of Philadelphia, was well received, and the manner in which he addressed the meeting, the moderate language he used, is highly spoken of by the members of both political parties.

**The Rail Road Convention.**  
This Convention was held on the 3d instant, the proceedings of which were given at length in our last week's issue. A series of resolutions were passed which reiterate the feasibility of the proposed Rail Road, along the river Lehigh, to the Lehigh, and Schuylkill Coal Regions.

The Convention was largely attended by Delegates from Schuylkill, Columbia, Northampton, Berks, Carbon and Lehigh, also by a number of Capitalists from New York. Several very animated speeches were delivered. Judge Potter, the President of the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road Company stated, that other men who were large capitalists had taken an interest in its completion with a view of making it one of the most productive Roads in the Union.

A connection with the great Central Road above Harrisburg will be strongly urged at the meeting of the Legislature. The route is by no means a difficult one, and if made will bring a large portion of the Western trade through our section of the county.

Among the resolutions passed, is one, however, to which we would recommend the serious consideration of our Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Laboring men, it reads as follows:

Resolved—That Christian Pretz, Henry King and Jacob Dillinger, be the committee for Lehigh county, whose duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions of stock, and to render to said Company any aid in their power, in settling the right of way along the line of said Rail Road.

Our readers very well know, that we have done considerable talking up to this time, it now becomes our duty to act in earnest,—in other words, to walk up to the "Committee's offices" and set down our names for one, two, three, four, or a dozen shares. What say you! will you do it? We trust our we can give you the welcome news in our next, that at least one hundred shares are subscribed!

**Newspaper Improvements.**  
*Evening Bulletin.*—This Daily Evening Journal has lately undergone decided improvements, and is now one of the handsomest as well as one of the best papers in Philadelphia. It is what its title indicates, an "evening paper" and we believe the only one published in the city. A semi-weekly paper is also issued from the office, at three dollars per annum.

*Daily Sun.*—In the last number of the "Philadelphia Daily Sun" the editors propose to issue a double sheet every Saturday in Quarto form, which will contain a summary of the Daily paper. Daily subscribers will receive the Double sheet at the present price of subscription, which is four Dollars a year. Weekly subscribers one Dollar per annum. Wallace & Fletcher, publishers.

*Eastern Whig.*—Published by Joseph P. Hetcher, at Easton, Pa., came to us last week considerably enlarged and much improved in appearance. There are four English papers published at Easton, and the Whig, with the exception of the Sentinel, is the oldest in the place.

*Press and Republican.*—Published by S. Myers & Son, in the City of Lancaster, has changed its head, and is out with new type. A decided improvement friend Myers.

*Carbon Democrat.*—This Journal under the proprietorship of Eves Tolan, is out with a new head. Our brother appears to be getting along pretty well. One thing, however, we have to remind him of, and that is to sharpen the ideas of your Carbon county people in regard to the proposed Rail Road along the Lehigh River to the Coal Regions.

**Montour County.**  
We learn from the Danville papers that all needed preparation has been made for beginning business as an organized county. Every office has been put in readiness with record books, all officers, commissioners have been received, and officers qualified.

**Mount Vernon.**  
There is manifest propriety in the project for the purchase of Mount Vernon by the Government, and we are pleased to see it recommended in the truly able report of the Secretary of the Interior in connexion with the establishment of an agricultural bureau. In the event of the establishment of such a bureau, which we trust to see speedily accomplished, a model farm in the vicinity of the metropolis, under the direction of the bureau, would prove an auxiliary in illustrating the best modes of culture; and should such a view meet the favorable consideration of Congress, Mr. Stuart suggests that Mount Vernon, whose soil was once tilled by the hands, and is now consecrated by the dust, of the Father of his Country, and which should properly belong to the nation, might, with great propriety, become, under its auspices, a model farm to illustrate the progress of that pursuit to which he was so much devoted. Whatever may be the action of Congress, we are sure the heart of the whole American people will respond affirmatively to this suggestion. It would ensure protection and permanence to the many relics which are now objects of so much interest, and would admirably comport with the regard we entertain for whatever is associated with the memory of Washington.

**An Annual Census.**  
A writer recommends an annual census in each State, which could be done by the assessors and tax collectors at little extra cost.—Nothing tends so much as this to make each member of society realize the fact that his personal and family interests are inseparably blended with the well being of the whole community. While this practice of considering large aggregates of wealth and population abate human selfishness, and shames littleness out of half its meanness, it fosters both patriotism and humanity. Social, educational, moral and industrial statistics are altogether too much neglected in this country.

**Pennsylvania Interests.**  
"More than three-fourths of our population," says the President, in his late message to Congress, "are employed in the cultivation of the soil." If this is true of the United States, it is especially true of the State of Pennsylvania, which produces so largely, wheat, corn, provisions, wool, flax, and other staples that are the original elements of wealth. Pennsylvania sheep produce some of the finest "fleece" ever fabricated, and is well entitled to the ancient name of "golden fleece." Her flour commands a preference in the markets of the world, and her rye whiskey forms the basis of rivers of French brandy. Commerce, manufactures and mechanics all draw their wealth originally from agriculture, which furnishes the raw material for fabrication. Let farmers think of this and "speed the plough"—and let more operatives cultivate farms, as inviolable "homesteads."

**A Fact for Farmers.**  
Dr. R. T. Baldwin has recently made public the result of several years' investigations and experiments upon manures, and the various ways of fertilizing the soil. He states that the best and speediest way to fertilize any soil, is to cover it over with straw, bushes, or any raw material, so as completely to shade it. The surface of the earth thus being made cool, dark, damp and close, soon undergoes a chemical process like putrefaction, and becomes highly fertilized. This plan of fertilizing, he says, may be applied with success to any soil whatever, no matter how poor, and the result will be astonishing.

**Lager Beer.**  
The Sons of Temperance have turned their attention to the subject of Lager Beer, and instituted investigations into its nature and character. A committee, specially appointed in Philadelphia, have thoroughly examined the subject and published the result of their deliberations. It seems that "lager" contains six per cent. of alcohol; at least one pint of beer, upon investigation, was discovered to contain that amount of pure spirits in it. The effects of lager beer are more of a stupefying than stimulating character. The strong decoction of hops, which forms the basis of the beer, is a potent sedative which does not excite like alcohol, but stupefies like laudanum. These effects are visible if a great quantity is swallowed.

**Reading Rail Road.**  
We learn from the Pottsville Emporium of Saturday, that on Saturday last, before the Court of Common Pleas, at Orwigsburg, Edward Owen Parry, Esq., on behalf of William Chalmers, of Schuylkill Haven, made application for a writ of Quo Warranto against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, to show cause why their charter should not be forfeited. The foundation of the application is a refusal on the part of the Railroad Company, to permit Mr. Chambers to run burden cars upon the Railroad. The Court granted a rule to show cause why the writ of Quo Warranto should not issue, returnable to the present term of Court.

**Our Western Railroads.**  
We observe from the Congressional reports, that Mr. Hampton has given notice in the House of his intention to introduce a bill granting three millions of acres of public lands to the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and that portion of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad lying within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania, to be distributed among the several companies, as follows, to wit: two millions of acres for the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, five hundred thousand for the construction of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and five hundred thousand for the construction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

**The Public Lands.**  
The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows that the whole quantity of lands sold and disposed of during the year 1849, including that located by military bounties, State selections, &c., was 4,933,009 acres, amounting, at \$1.25 per acre, to \$6,166,361.25. For 1849, 5,184,410 acres were disposed of in like manner, amounting at the same rate, to \$6,480,512.50. And for the three quarters of 1850, exclusive of the bounty locations not yet returned for the third quarter, 2,815,356 acres were disposed of, amounting, at the rate stated, to \$3,519,195.00. The whole area of the public lands, exclusive of those in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, was 421,103,750 acres. That of these about one-fourth have been sold for the sum of \$135,339,092, while the whole cost of every kind to the Government, including the amount paid to France for Louisiana, to Spain for the Floridas, and for the extinguishment of the Indian title, was \$74,757,879, making the net profit to the Government \$60,581,213, or an average of nearly one and a quarter millions of dollars annually for the last fifty years.—Nearly the same amount has been granted, in bounties, for works of internal improvements, &c. The average cost of the public lands, including the purchase, extinguishes the Indian title, surveying, selling and managing, &c., is only 21 1/2 cents per acre, while for each acre, the Government receives \$1.25 per acre, making a net profit of \$1.03 1/2 cents per acre.

The sale of the mineral lands in Oregon and California is recommended in the report, and the benefits of that system, as compared with the leasing of those lands, are ably considered and fully sustained. The evils growing out of the leasing of the mineral lands in Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, are graphically described; and it is clearly shown that that system has wholly failed as a source of revenue; that it has been a loss pecuniarily to the Government, directly to a considerable sum; and indirectly to a much greater amount; and moreover, that it has been the fruitful source of litigation and crime.

**Three Cent Pieces.**  
The following letter from the Treasurer of the United States Mint, corrects a misapprehension which exists in many quarters, and has gained some currency in the newspapers, that a new three cent coin was to be produced.—The letter is in reply to one enclosing a specimen coin, the centre of which is silver with a copper rim, and quite a number of which have found their way in circulation. Should the recommendations of the Postmaster General in regard to the reduction of postage be adopted, Congress will, undoubtedly, pass a law directing the coinage of a three cent piece:

Head of the United States,  
November 30, 1850.  
Sir:—Your letter of the 28th instant, was duly received. Accept my thanks for the specimen coin which you were pleased to send me. It has been erroneously stated in the papers that the Mint is coining a three cent piece.—This impression has grown out of the circumstance that a bill was before Congress at the last session, authorizing the coinage of a new cent and three cent coin; but this bill did not pass Congress, and, of course, no such coinage has been made.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,  
E. C. DALE, Treasurer.  
Charles Ridoback, Esq., New York.

**Sartin's Magazine.**  
This periodical, for January, 1851, is already on our table, and is the most brilliant that has yet been issued. The plates exhibit superior taste and skill; the reading matter is all original, and from literary writers of eminence.—Among them we notice the names of Rev. John Todd, E. M. Elsworth, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, Frederika Bremer, Mary Howitt, Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, Professor Hart, &c.

For the liberal encouragement which Mr. Sartain offers to American literature he is certainly entitled to public commendation and patronage. Terms for 1851—single copies \$3, five copies \$10, ten copies for \$20, and an extra copy to the person who sends a club of ten.

**The Mississippi Legislature.**  
The Legislature by the joint action of both Houses, on the 21st instant, appointed a committee of fourteen members of the House and seven of the Senate, to report a bill calling a convention, with plenary power to take such steps as the State, in her sovereign capacity, may deem proper in the pending difficulties.

According to instruction, the joint committee reported a bill appointing next November as the time for holding the Southern Convention, the delegates to be chosen next September.

**Scott Meeting.**  
Pursuant to a public notice, the friends of Gen. Scott in Lehigh county, met at the Court House in Allentown, on Tuesday the 3d instant, and nominated him as their candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of this great Republic. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and attended by citizens from all parts of the County. Morion McMichael, Esq., from Philadelphia, was present by invitation, and addressed the meeting in a very able and eloquent manner.

On motion, the following persons were appointed officers of the meeting:  
Col. J. COOK, President.  
Henry Veager,  
John Weisha,  
John Saeger,  
Jon. Reichard,  
T. Goad,  
J. S. Reese, } Vice Presidents.  
Secretaries.

The meeting being properly organized, the following Resolutions were offered for the consideration of the meeting which were read and on motion adopted.

Whereas it is fit and proper in a Republican country and under the benign influence of Democratic institutions, that the true will of the people should be fully and openly expressed, unpolled and unwarped by the interested views and selfish intrigues of venal politicians.

And, Whereas it is more especially fit, that the agricultural districts of the country should openly proclaim their feelings and preferences in all matters of political importance, before their action is forestalled by the systematic exertions of the drilled politicians of the great cities: Therefore be it by this meeting of the citizens of Lehigh county

Resolved—That in the selection of a candidate for Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, it is an object of paramount importance, to the best interests and continued welfare of our beloved country, that a man should be designated for that high office who is known to possess the most unblemished patriotism, and the most distinguished courage; who will in the administration of the laws know no North, no South, no geographical or other individual distinctions, but who will perform his whole duty to the whole Union; who will himself respect the Constitution and the laws, and will compel the same respect from all others whatsoever may be their numbers or their station.

Resolved, That amid the political degeneracy of modern days, it would be in vain to search the ranks of our so-called statesmen, for a disinterested and courageous patriot—without exception they are either blinded by the mists of party strife or solely occupied with long cherished schemes of personal ambition—none have escaped uncontaminated from the dark labyrinth and tortuous paths of political life. From the ranks of the people alone can we expect that exalted patriotism, that high courage, that incorruptible integrity which the present crisis imperatively demands. That in presenting to our fellow citizens, the name of Winfield Scott as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, we can with pride proclaim, that he is in birth, a man of the people, a man whose patriotism no one can doubt, whose high and daring courage no one dare dispute, whose lofty and unblemished integrity is shown in the record of a long and eventful life, and whose purity of character, the breath of slander has never yet ventured to sullify.

Resolved—That Gen. Scott by the devotion of more than forty years to the service of his Country, has deserved well of Country's sons—the bloody fields of Chippewa, Landy's Lane, Niagara, where the myrmidons of England, all then deemed invincible, were driven in confusion from the fight, are brilliant and starting testimonials of the services of the American Hero. These alone should insure him the fervent gratitude, the enthusiastic support of all true patriots. In recent days the capture of Vera Cruz—the glorious triumphs of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and lastly the crowning victory of Mexico are trumpeted to our ears, and the prowess of the Hero has not failed, and that the transcendent abilities which he is gifted have not weakened. Never! never! will the honest yeomanry of the Country forget the victories of the victor.

Resolved—That although he has hitherto been neglected by the would be leaders of the party and has nothing to hope from the support or assistance of mere politicians, whose envy is only equalled by their fear of him; although attempt after attempt has been made by contemptible cliques and yet more contemptible officials to mortify and degrade him. Although the hand of power has endeavored even in the midst of his glorious career to chill his triumphs and darken his fame. Yet still Winfield Scott has countless, firm and enthusiastic friends among the ranks of the American people. The farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, the sons of toil throughout the land, the soldiers who fought and bled under his command will rally to his support, whenever and wherever his standard may be raised, and will give to his enemies a more than a Mexican defeat.

Resolved—That we view with unutterable condemnation the proceedings of the fanatics of the North and the South, who to gratify their selfish purposes would dissolve our glorious confederacy, the fair inheritance bequeathed to us by the heroes of the revolution. That conscious of his love for the Union, we hereby pledge ourselves and call upon the honest yeomanry of the Country—upon all true patriots—upon all friends of a just and economical administration of the Government—upon all friends of the Union, to unite with us in all honest and honorable efforts to elect to the Presidential chair for the ensuing term, the people's candidate—Winfield Scott, the General who has spent his life for his Country in the tented field with the glorious stars and stripes above him. With him for our leader, the Union, the Constitution and Laws for our motto, by which we will stand or fall; success will certainly crown our efforts.

Resolved—That we call upon the friends of

General Scott throughout the State and the Union, to assemble in County meetings and to express their opinion in his favor, and to nominate him for the next Presidency, and to co-operate with us in using all honorable and fair means to elect him to that high and important station.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are due to Morton McMichael, Esq., for his able and eloquent address.

**President Fillmore's Message.**  
**An Abstract.**

The Message opens with a becoming allusion to the unexpected death of General Taylor. To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; or if that, in any case, be refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience.

In our domestic policy, the President says that the Constitution will be his guide. He shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal, which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the Government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country.

In a Government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the execution of the laws. But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part, which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove.—The President says that he will shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as with prudence and discretion.

The President is happy in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the message at the opening of the last session of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse.

The President alludes to the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for facilitating the construction of a Ship Canal, and he says—Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from distance and the difficulty of intercourse between this Government and that of Nicaragua, but, as intelligence has just been received of the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government to reside at Washington, whose arrival may soon be expected, it is hoped that no further impediments will be experienced in the prompt transaction of business between the two Governments.

Citizens of the United States have undertaken the connection of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under grants of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republic. It is understood that a thorough survey of the course of the communication is in preparation, and there is every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy.

Although the negotiations with Portugal, for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States against that Government, have not yet resulted in a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the Governor of Portugal for the final adjustment and payment of those claims, has recently been accepted on the part of the United States.

The Commissioner authorized by Congress for carrying into effect the convention with Brazil, of the 27th of January, 1849, has entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act.

The collection in the ports of the United States of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili and their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of May, 1828.

The treaty between the United States and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries.

The relations between those parts of the Island of St. Domingo, which were formerly colonies of Spain and France, respectively, are still in an unsettled condition. The proximity of that Island to the United States, and the delicate questions involved in the existing controversy there, render it desirable that it should be permanently and speedily adjusted.

The total receipts into the Treasury, for the year ending 30th of June last, were forty-seven millions four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (\$47,421,748 90).

The total expenditures during the same period were forty-three million two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (\$43,002,168 90).

The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, (\$495,276 79).

Aside from the permanent annual expenditures, which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of the public debt, amounting to eight millions seven hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents (\$8,075,986 59) may be provided for within the next two fiscal years.

To make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, whatever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and