Appearisexexes inserted at the usual rates Jon PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House-"Compiler on the sign.

Auctioneering.

ANDREW W. FLEMMING, residing in Breckinging street, near James Pierce's, Getty-burg, offers his services to the public ns a Sale Crier and Auctioneer. His charges are moderate, and he will on all occasions endearur to render satisfaction. He hopes to receive a share of public patronage. Aug. 17, 1857.

Co-Partnership

NOTICE.—The undersigned have associated with them in the Lumber business, E. C. BENDER. They would therefore give notice that the business herenfter will be conducted under the firm of SMAIL, BENDER & Co., and they hope, by strict attention to business and an earnest desire to please, to merit a continuation of the liberal patronage

heretofore bestowed upon them. KILLIAN SMALL & CO.

Lumber Yard, ON North George Street, near the Railroad, YORK, PA.

We would invite the attention of Mechanics, Builders, and others, to our large and well selected stock of LUMBER, consisting of every description of White Pine Boards and Plank, Joist, Scantling and Fencing. Also, Pine and Chesnut Shingles, Laths, Pickets Worked Flooring and Weatherboarding, 4 Siding, &c. We are prepared to CUT TO ORDER any size, quantity and quality of WHITE PINE & OAK LUMBER, at the shortest notice, and have it delivered to any point accessible by Railroad. We also manufacture and keep on hand a general assortment of

SASH, DOORS, Shutters, Blinds, Window Frames and Door Frames.

Orders for any sizes not on hand filled with dispatch.

Our stock and assortment is equal to any others, and we are determined to sell at the lowest market prices. All orders and communications addressed to the undersigned, at York, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
SMALL, BENDER & CO.

York, May 24, 1858. 1y

New Marble Establishment.

A. V. HOMBACH would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a new Marble Yard at McSherrystorn, Adams county, Pa., where he will execute all kinds of work in his line of husiness, such as MONUMENTS, TOMB & HEAD STONES, A., with neatness and disnatch, and at prices to suit the times. Alf orders addressed to A. V. Hambach, at McSherrystown, Adams county, Pa., will be promptly attended to. May 24, 1858. 6m

Who will Refuse

TITE worth of their money and the right Ib.; Coffee, five kinds: Teas, Chocolate, Rice, should doclare the causes which impel hend of a civilized nation.

In has constrained out the separation. Cheese, Fish, Pickles, Salt, Bacon and Lard.

Coach Trimmings.

5,000 YARDS of Silk Coach Fringe; 400

Notice TPO TAX-PAYERS .- Notice is hereby give I on that the County Commissioners will make an ABATEMENT of FIVE per cent. upon all State and County Taxes assessed for the year 1858 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before Thursday, the 1st day of July next. Collectors will be required to call ing on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Com-J. M. WALTER. missioners. May 10, 1858.

Sheads & Buehler

Have constantly on hand, at their yard any variety of River and Mountain

dow Sash, Palings for fencing, Pinstering and Shingling Laths. &c Gettysburg, May 3, 1858.

The 500 People

WHO bought their Winter Clothing from direct object, the establishment of an FRANKLIN B. PICKING, are all coming back, and bringing with them their friends and acquaintances, to examine his XLNT assortment of Spring and Summer a candid world:

Clothing, just opened at his new Clothing.

"He has refused his assent to laws the to the Supreme Judge of the world for establishment in Chambersburg street, op most wholesome and necessary for the the rectitude of our intentions, do, in posite the Lutheran Church. They will have public good. the cheapest and best assortment of Goods to select from ever brought to Gettysburg.— They will find every style of Summer Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Ragian Conts of every | quality, Frock Coats of Italian Tweed, Cash-

FRANKLIN B. PICKING. April 26, 1858.

New Goods.

which are Ladies' Dress Goods, very cheap and latest styles; cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, Twoda, Summer Cloths, Drab Detate, Coatings, Vestings, Linens, Calicoes, Ginghame, and a large stock of domestic goods. Also, GBOCERIES, &c.

The shore goods have been well selected and will be seld at small profits for Cash.—
Please sall, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettalian Want 20: 1020 Gettysberg, March 29, 1858.

RUITS and Confections, nice and fresh, just from the city, to be had at GHLLESPIE & THOMAS'.

April 5. PAXTON & M'ILHENY'S. 50 DOZEN Scythes in store and for sale

Manufacture of AMNESTOCK RECTIERS.

PARASOLS-Latest Styles, at. A LMOST anything yed want can be bought new appropriations of lands.

A chesper than elsewhere, at Fahnestocks. He has obstructed the administration

E COMPILER.

Democratic, News and Jamily Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTT, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40^{TR} YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JULY 5, 1858.

THE POURTH OF JULY.

BY LILY LIVINGSTON. With joyful notes we hail this day, And carol forth a joyous lay, We greet this lovely festal morn, Which was from freedom nobly born. And sing our loudest, sweetest lay, On Independence Day.

The rockets rising to the sky Bear the glad sound, and seem to cry, Break forth in singing, sky and earth ! And herald forth the glorious birth, And sing your clearest, sweetest lay, On Independence Day.

And while the birds are flying round, They echo forth the glorious sound. Hopping about from tree to tree, They seem to way, "we're free! we're free!" They warble forth their sweetest lay,

On Independence Day. No king or emperor here intrudes-No wild fanatic here defudes-The laws are but the people's choice-The nation's ruled as by one voice-

We all are happy, bright and gay, On Independence Day. O! where's the country, far or near, That has a gala day so dear As this, on which we all unite.

All party strife to put to flight, While care and sorrow fice away, Ou Independence Day. Our flag! O, may it ever wave O'er people free, and true and brave,

O, may we to it e'er prove true, And ne'er disgrace RED, WHITE AND BLUE, And ever joyful be, and gay, On Independence Day.

Declaration of Independence. JULY 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events. When, in the course of human events, our coasts, burnt our towns, and deit becomes necessary for one people to stroyed the lives of our people. dissolve the political bands which have NORBENG MARTIN'S is the place to connected them with another, and to get it, where they sell all kinds of Grocesies, assume, among the powers of the earth, plete the work of death, desolation, confectionaries, and Pancy Articles—in a the separate and equal stations to which and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances and equal stations to which word, everything belonging to a first-class the separate and equal stations to which and tyranny, already begun, with circipotery. Molasses of seven different kinds, from 40 cents up to 75 per gallon; Sugars, entitle them, a decent respect for the six different kinds, from 8 cents up to 14 per opinions of mankind requires that they one ages, and totally unworthy the

We hold these truths to be self-evivards of B ue and Drab Trimm ng among these are life, liberty, and the their hands. Cloth: 1,500 Coach Tassels; 75 Sides Patent pursuit of happiness. That, to secure | He has excited domestic insurrections Leather: 8,000 Bolts, and a large variety of these rights, governments are instituted amongst us, and has endeavored to all kinds of Trimmings, which we will sell at among men, deriving their just powers bring on the inhabitants of our fronreduced prices for each. Now is the time for bargains at FAHNESTOCKS'. and the consent of the governed; and tiers, the merciless Indian savages, that whomever any form of government whose known rule of warfare is an unthat, whenever any form of government whose known rule of warfare is an unbecomes destructive of these ends, it is distinguished destruction of all ages, the right of the people to alter or ailol- saxes, and conditions. ish it, and to institute new goverment, In every stage of these oppressions on tax-payers on or before the above date, Prudence, indeed, will dictate that and make such abatement to all persons pay- governments, long established, should may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the not be changed for light and transient ruler of a free people. causes ; and, accordingly, all experience | Nor have we been wanting in attenhath shown, that mankind are more tion to our British brethren. We have

on Washington and Railroad streets, abuses and usurpations, pursuing inva-stances of our emigration and settle-Poplar, Ash, &c.-Boards, Plank, to reduce them under absolute despot- native justice and magnanimity, and Joist, Scanding and Studding. They ism, it is their right, it is their duty, to | we have conjured them, by the ties of are ready to fill all orders, at the short- throw off such government, and to pro- our common kindred, to disavow these est notice, for any amount, for building pur- vide new guards for their future securi- usurpations, which would inevitably inposes, at prices which will surprise those ty. Such has been the patient suffer- terrupt our connections and corresponalso on hand a lot of worked Flooring. Win- ance of the colonies, and such is now dence. They, too, have been deaf to ment. The history of the present king the necessity which denounces our injuries and usurpations, all having, in the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in

absolute tyrauny over these states .-- |

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing publish and declare that these United importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be ob- free and independent States; that they mores, Linen, Check: Luck Coats, &c .- tained; and, when so suspended, he has are absolved from all allegiance to the Pants of black and fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, utterly neglected to attend to them.

Jeans, Linen, Duck, Cotton, &c.

He has refused to pass other laws fo He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of of Great Britain is, and ought to be, to-

people, unless those people would re-tally dissolved; and that, as free and inlinquish the right of representation in dependent States, they have full power bodies at places unusual, uncomforta-

the public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with , bis measures. He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of

the people. He has refused, for a long time after such dissolution, to cause others to be Mass, who had lived very poorly, and CHOARS & TOBACCO.—A large supply of elected; whereby the legislative powers kinds, just received at J. C. GUINN & BRO.'S.

2,000 PIECES of Wall Paper just received and for sale at incompanion of the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the invasion from without, and convulsions the amount of \$50,000.

within. He has endeavored to prevent the Pose, obstructing the laws of naturalise little doubt, from the state of negutiaties Wear, good and cheap at pose, obstructing the laws of naturalise little doubt, from the state of negutiaties wear, good and cheap at pose, obstructing the laws of naturalise little doubt, from the state of negutiaties wear, good and cheap at pose, obstructing the laws of naturalise little doubt, from the state of negutiaties wear, good and cheap at pose, obstructing the laws of naturalise little doubt, from the state of negutiaties wear, good and cheap at pose, obstructing the laws of naturalise little doubt, from the state of negutiaties wear, good and cheap at pose, obstructing the laws of naturalise little doubt, from the state of negutiaties wear, good and cheap at pose, obstructing the laws of naturalise little doubt, from the state of negutiaties wear, good and cheap at pose, obstructing the laws of naturalise little doubt, from the state of negutiaties wear, good and cheap at pose, obstructing the laws of naturalise little doubt, from the state of negutiaties wear, good and cheap at pose, obstruction the state of negutiaties were posed to be the control of the state of negutiaties were posed to be the control of the state of negutiaties were posed to be the control of the state of negutiaties were posed to be the control of the con pose, obstructing the laws of naturalis little doubt, from the state of negutiaothers to encourage their inigration hither, and raising the conditions of

MANTILLAS—Cheap and fashienable, at offiction, by refusing his assent to laws Miss M. Creary's. for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of; their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in time of peace standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

Or VIRGINIA,

In reply to Mr. Sherman, of Ohio; delivered in the flouse of Representatives, June 12, 1858. He has affected to render the military

independent of, and superior to, the civil power. He has combined, with others, to suject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by suitable occasion between that time and

our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation. For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitante of these states. For cutting off our trade with all

parts of the world. For imposing taxes on us without our consent. For depriving us, in many cases, of

the benefit of trial by jury. For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies.

Fortaking away our charters, abolishing, fundamentally, the forms of our governments.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring himself invested with power to legislate for us in all cases

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged

He is, at this time, transporting large

armies of foreign mercenaries to com-

He has constrained our fellow-citi-Le has constrained our fellow-citi
zens, taken captive on the high seas, to

ti is that many of the most liberal voters

selected for the service in the s dent, that all men are created equal; bear arms against their country, to bethat they are endowed by their Creator come the executioners of their friends with certain unalienable rights; that and brethren, or to fall themselves by

laying its foundations on such princi- we have petitioned for redress in the ples, and organizing its powers in such most humble terms. Our repeated peform, as to them shall seem most likely ! titions have been answered only by reto effect their safety and happiness.— peated injury. A prince, whose char-Prudence, indeed, will dictate that acter is thus marked by every act which

accustomed. But, when a long train of We have reminded them of the circumriably the same object, evinces a design ment here. We have appealed to their the necessity which constrains them to the voice of justice and of consunguinialter their former system of governity. We must, therefore, acquiesco in of Great Britain is a history of repeated | separation, and hold them as we hold

peace, friends. We, therefore, the Representatives To prove this, let facts be submitted to of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly Colonies are, and of right ought to be, British crown, and that all political He has cassed together legislative all other acts and things which indeble, and distant from the repository of for the support of this declaration, with

JOHN HANCOCK, Pres't.

Death of a Miser.—A man died a few days since, aged 94, in Cambridge, of the present fiscal year, expiring on Mass, who had lived very poorly, and the 30th day of this month.

The solution of the present fiscal year, expiring on the sarry, we call upon them to specify the from Ohio have received the sanction of the 30th day of this month. was not supposed to own any property, except the house and lot in which he lived. His heirs, however, on search-

Another English Brincess to be Married. Leopold, of Belgium, on the subject of Balance of pratting deficiency for this a family dliance, that the affair will be speedily communicated to both houses Niscellaneous of Parliament.

Silence is a cheap virtue.

READ

SPEECH OF MR. LETCHER,

Mr. CHAIRMAN: In the discussion which took place some days since between the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) and myself, I then stated to the committee that I would seek some the close of this session of Congress to deficiency of \$341,188. The legislation on the first of July last, and withholding

The bill now under consideration proposes a loan of \$15,000,000, which is absolutely necessary to enable the government to meet its obligations. The tions incurred cannot be met as they mature. Yet, strange to say, he arows party friends to create this necessityafter a formal complaint that we would comes forward to resist the passage of ing our most valuable laws, and alter. a bill to furnish the means required to to meet them-to impose burdens on I anticipated such a result, and hence it was that I have on several occasions during the session proposed to engraft upon the bills a section providing for a If it shall full, these appropriations Secretary of the Treasury has authority or power to furnish the money for that

> the treasury note bill, and the accruing revenue from customs and lands. The gentleman charges that on the 1st day of July last there was a surplus of \$17,710,114 in the treasury, and that Congress has already granted \$20,-These facts, in his opinion, make out a the country will so decide. olear and undoniable case of extrava-

purpose beyond the provision made by

chargo. The Secretary of the Treasury informs us in his annual report that the public debt amounted, on the let day of July last, to the sum of \$29,060,386 90, and since that time the sum of \$3,895,-232 39 of the debt has been redeemed. This sum, then, is to be deducted from the surplus in the treasury at the date fixed by the gentleman from Ohio.-Making this deduction, we have the sum of \$13,814,881 61, instead of the sum with which we are charged in the account as stated by him; or, in other works, an error within a fraction of \$4,000,000. Now add the \$20,000,000 of treasury notes authorized by the act of this session, and we have the gross sum of \$33,814,881 61, instead of \$37, have been exhibited by the administra- I wish gentlemen to add those, upon their own character, unless in cases where justice to in the happy adjustment of this aggregate: For protecting viduals may demand a different course. In all contracting the modes of the contracting the same of the contracting the modes of the mo deficiency bills, stated by the gentleman

to be \$11,201,708, and we shall then have a balance of \$22,613,173 61. Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask whether the present administration can, with British crown, and that all political eyen a show of reason or justice, be connection between them and the state held responsible, by its bitterest enemy, for the expenditure this year of a dollar beyond the amount of the deficiency | bills, which we have passed? The re GEO. ARNOLD has just received from the the legislature; a right inestimable to levy war, conclude peace, contract of levy war, conclude peace, contract maining \$22.013,173 61 is the unavoid-maining \$22.013,173 61 is the un alliances, establish commerce, and to do able result of paying for the legislation all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Of the last Congress, of which the generative pendent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to the opposition. An opposition majority controlled and divine and our sacred honor.

Of the last Congress, of which the generative and determined nostitity to everything that wears the appearance of open resistance to the authority of a government to which we owe obditioned, leaves no room for doubt the delegate from Oregon and certified by an executive officer, \$5,000,000. Then we have that he has actually performed this day, when, as to their verdict whenever such issues the Petitic railroad, a forelaste of the report of the report of the last Congress, are induced to believe the performent to which we executive officer, \$5,000,000. Then we have that he has actually performed this day, when, and our sacred honor.

We obtained to the new how much. Commutation to the heirs of revolutionary soldiers—I do not know how much. Claims growing out of Individual in the tity to everything that wears the appearance of open resistance to the authority of a government to which we have an actified by an executive officer, \$5,000,000. Then we have that he has actually performed this day, when, and our sacred honor.

We obtain the result of particular; and even worse, it because a strong to the heirs of revolutionary soldiers—I do not know how much. Claims growing out of Individual in the testing not the tilty to everything that wears the appearance of the heirs of revolutionary soldiers—I do not know how much. Claims growing out of Individual in the testing not the testing not the testing not the tothe heirs of revolutionary soldiers—I do not know how much. Claims growing out of of Ways and Means, opposition by two to one, reported the appropriation these issues. Will they, dary they surreys." bills, and that opposition are responsible to the country for the expenditures

> The gontleman then proceeds to give deficiency bills passed at the present meantime, exposed to all the dangers of ing the premises, discovered specie of session, and charges that the extraval texpession in the details. In the name of the has been embraced in the regular naval session, and charges that the extraval texpession millions, because this of bill; and the amount necessary to pay invarious from without and companies. gance of the administration has rendered the passage of those deficiency bills tention of the committee: Sound duties by treaty with Denmark \$383,011

> > ...7.925.000 Post Office deficiency......1,469,173

duty was devolved upon the present unavoidable. and harbors in the Northwest-he now in the House-with what propriety can war upon the administration ! grent amount to be sure, yet still worthy amounting to \$18,089,547; appropriation bills, and then those who head that we find the appropriations for Army deficiency, estimated to be appropriation bills, and then those who voted the expenditure would have been compelled to take the responsibility of providing the means to pay the sums appropriated. The House, however, appropriated. The House, however, I cannot suppose that the gestleman distance in this opinion, and hence the providing the means to pay the sums appropriated. The House, however, I cannot suppose that the gestleman distance in this opinion, and hence the providing the means to pay the sums appropriated. The House, however, I cannot suppose that the gestleman distance in this opinion, and hence the providing the means to pay the sums appropriated. The House, however, I cannot suppose that the gestleman distance in this opinion, and hence the providing the means to pay the sums and contracts? to which he refers. I cannot suppose that the gestleman distance in the providing the means to pay the sums and contracts? to which he refers. I cannot suppose that the gestleman distance in the providing the means to pay the sums and contracts? to which he refers. I cannot suppose that the gestleman distance in the providing the means to pay the sums appropriated for the service in the providing the means to pay the sums appropriated for the service in the providing the means to pay the sums appropriated for the service in the providing the means to pay the sums appropriated for the service in the providing the means to pay the sums appropriated for the service in the providing the means to pay the sums appropriated for the service in the providing the means to pay the sums appropriated for the service in the providing the means to pay the sums appropriated for the service in the providing the means to pay the sums appropriated for the providing the means to pay the sums appropriated for the providing the means to pay the sums appropriated for the pay the pa did not concur in this opinion, and hence designs to impute dishonesty to the would not be needed for the service in fuse to give their support to this bill. ordered by Congress. The contracts the Post Office Department, for the which have been made were made by year 1859, the sum of \$3,500,000, which must remain unsatisfied, until it shall the Filmore and Pigroundministrations, exceeds the regular appropriation for please congress to provide the necessary and not by the present administration. the present year by the sum of \$1,000, means. Neither the President nor the But for the opposition these buildings 000. The Post Office Department drew would not have been ordered by Con- from the treasury, for the year ending year ending June 30th, 1859 amount to what the gentleman from Galona [Mr. the department should require the same | 000,000, as estimated by the gentleman Washburne] and from Detroit [Mr. Howard] and from Louisville [Mr. Howard] and from Cleaveland [Mr. bill for \$3,500,000, we would only be the Democratic members of Congress, from so distinguished an opposition \$469,173. This, then, is an error of would have failen below this sum. The leader. Let the gentleman and his upwards of \$2,000,000 in his estimate result, however, domonstrates most con-

disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by attempts by their legislature, to extend
company me in the investigation of dence of extravagance and profligacy.

Then we nave the gentleman with the gentleman wi these facts, and we will ascertain the Was this expenditure necessary? I he has not chosen to assign, he again timents imbedied by the Presidentia sult is hailed with satisfaction, and the mated."

sound, conservative men of the nation appland the prudence, wisdom, firm-

The first item charged against the | To meet this expense we were compellpresent administration, in the gentle-) ed to provide the means in the deficienman's table, is \$333,011, for the sound cy bill passed at the opening of the duties, by treaty with Denmark. This session. I imagine the gentleman, and treaty was negotiated by the last ad-nine tenths of his friends in both houses, ministration, and, as no appropriation voted for the post-route bill; the execuwas made to meet its stipulations, the tion of which made this expenditure of during the year 1000,

Congress of furnishing the money re- On this branch of the subject, I prove quired to fulfil its provisions. Can it that the gentleman from Ohio has combe pretended that this item furnishes mitted several very extraordinary erevidence to prove the extravagance of rors-unintentional, I doubt not, but penditures for the year 1859, he was the present administration? Was it yet such errors as clearly demonstrate not our duty to execute that treaty that implicit reliance should not be plafully, fairly, and justly, to the letter? ced upon his calculations. The first oppose conjectural estimates of the There cannot be two opinions on that error consists in charging the adminispoint. The next item is the printing tration with the surface in the Treasury palpable that the gentleman has been present my views fully on the interest of the last Congress imposed upon the from it credit for the amount of the ing subject of government expenditures. of the last Congress imposed upon the from it credit for the amount of the that, with such errors as I have point that, with such errors as I have point the bill new paids country the debt for printing, and the public debt which it has paid out of it that, with such errors as I have point the bill new paids and the public debt which it has paid out of it that, with such errors as I have point the country the debt for printing, and the public debt which it has paid out of it. duty of paying this debt has been de-since that date. The second error volved upon us. Will the gentleman consists in fixing the Sound duties, by pretend that the administration is in treaty with Denmark, at \$333,011, any sense, or to any extent, responsible when the true sum is 8403,731 44. The gentleman from Ohio admits the neces- for this expenditure? They had no third error consists in estimating the sity of the measure—admits that the agency in contracting the debt, but it balance of the printing deficiency for government must have the amount came down to them as a burden impostic the year ending the 30th of this month provided for in this bill, or the obligation of the Republican House, at \$600,000, while the civic appropriation of the state of over which N. P. Banks presided as tion bill shows that it is only \$310,000. speaker. The next item is an "esti- The fourth error consists in fixing the his opposition to the only feasible mea- mated" printing deficiency for this year amount of the deficiency bills passed at sure that has been or that can be pre- of \$600,000, which, if it is to be provid- this session to \$11,041,690, when it should sented to furnish the means required to ed for, is needed to pay the debts enhave been 80,704,209 89 for the first, and sustain the credit of the government! tailed upon us mainly by the last 8841.189 58 for the printing bill, and sustain the credit of the government! tailed upon us mainly by the last \$841,189 58 for the printing bill, and After voting with a vast majority of his House. Why was the printing ordered \$408,781 44 for the freaty with Denveys friends to create this proposity. by the opposition? Did they not know mark, making in the aggregate \$10,when it was ordered that it would have | 454,130 91. Rather serious errors in a not increase the expenditures by voting to be paid for, and as it was ordered by speech which was designed to be used \$1,500,000 to the improvement of rivers the opposition—the gentleman's friends as a text-book by the opposition in their

they now arraign us for providing the I now come to his estimate of the 1859, amounting to \$58,458,233 22/ a bill to furnish the means required to means to pay for it, if we shall be commeet appropriations made by the two Houses of Congress. The policy of that tration nor its friends in this House can be administration nor its friends in this House can be administration nor its friends in this House can be administration nor its friends in this House can be administration nor its friends in this House can be administration nor its friends in this House can be administration nor its friends in this House can be administration nor its friends in this House can be administration nor its friends in this House can be administration nor its friends in this House can be administration nor its friends in this House can be administration of the last part of the last pay for it, if we shall be compared to the fiscal year ending Pension, and the last pay for it, if we shall be compared to the fiscal year ending Pension, and the last pay for it, if we shall be compared to the fiscal year ending Pension, and the last pay for it, if we shall be compared to the fiscal year ending Pension, and the last pay for it, if we shall be compared to the fiscal year ending Pension, and the last pay for it, if we shall be compared to the fiscal year ending Pension, and the last pay for it, if we shall be compared to the fiscal year ending Pension, and the last pay for it, if we shall be compared to the fiscal year ending Pension, and the last pay for it, if we shall be compared to the fiscal year ending Pension, and the last pay for it, if we shall be compared to the fiscal year ending Pension, and the last pay for it, if we shall be compared to the fiscal year ending Pension and the last pay for it, if we shall be compared to the fiscal year ending Pension and the last pay for it, if we shall be compared to the fiscal year ending Pension and the last pay for it. tration nor its friends in this Honse can ling exhibit, and works out an aggreside of the House seems to be to vote be held responsible for it. But will gate of expenditures for the next year expenditures, and then refuse the means such a sum have to be paid? I appro- of \$92,148,202. And how is this monhend not, as our action shows that we strong result ascertained? In the first Naval, the government, and then repudiate all have only appropriated in the sundry place, he informs us that the Secretary Sundry civil, the measures proposed for its relief.— civil bill the sum of \$316,000 for this of the Treasury estimates the expendi- | Legislative, e. purpose. Here, then, is another error tures for the year named at \$74,064,775, Army, Mail steamer, Mail steamer, of the neat little sum of \$284,000—no and then be adds the following items, Post Office,......

1,700,000

with the contracts for these buildings printion bill we have appropriated for grees, and I would really like to know June 30, 1858, \$3,969,175. Suppose Wade] think of this assault, coming called upon for the additional sum of could have prevailed, the expenditures 000,000 of treasury notes, making an aggregate sum of means of \$37,710,114 which legitimately attaches to them the current revenue, has all been exampled by this profilm tendministration. The administration is appropriation. The administration is appropriation. The administration is appropriation of the gentleman and missingle item. The result, however, demonstrates most conclusively that the conjectural estimates of the gentleman from Ohio were not clusively that the conjectural estimates of the gentleman from Ohio were not construct the gular appropriation bill contains all the for the necessity which demanded this amounting to \$3,104,000; and this, should cause the people to district the conjectural estimates of the gentleman from Ohio were not construct the conjectural estimates appropriation. pended by this proffigute administration. in no just sense chargable with it, and therefore, is likewise an erroneous estimate. We have been charged once by on subjects of so much importance to Then we have the army deficiency of the gentleman with the printing deficiency maintain that it was that the public charges us with it in the expenditures his annual message, in which he declares sentiment of the people, without dis- of the year 1859. And, finally, he esti- thattinction of party, demanded that the mates that the army deficiency for the . An overflowing treasury has led to habite people, and peace, quiet, order, and obe- "may be over-estimated." I submit it to dience to the laws have been secured him to say, whether, from the facts

> The gentleman then proceeds thus: Now this sum of \$92,000,000 does not include present crisis of the country it is our duty to noss, and practical judgment which any of the following items of expenditure, and difficult and dangerous question.—
> Let the gentleman from Ohio and his party friends make the issue that the one thousand private bills demanding your attention.
>
> | Author of the back of the modes of the cases care ought to be taken that the modes granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied.
>
> | Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied. | Congress shall be faithfully President has done wrong—that the tention. There is the pension bill for the old which shall have passed the House of Bearmeasures which he has adopted have soldiers of the war of 1812, proposed by the sentatives and the Senate shall, before it is measures which he has adopted have been unwise and injudicious; let them, if they see fit, charge that he has wasted the public money, and they will find us ready to wheel them and try the issues before the people. The respect and affection of the people for law and order, their settled and determined hostility to everything that wears the ap
> soldiers of the war of 1812, proposed by the gentlemen from Tennessee, [Mr. Savage,] requiring \$4,000,000 per annum. There are the gentlemen's proposed by my friend from Virginia, [Mr. Bocock,] \$2,500,000. The horse before the people. The respect and signed by the gentlemen from Wassachusetts, [Mr. Davis,] which it originated. In order to perform this high and responsible day, sufficiently the gentlemen from Massachusetts, [Mr. Davis,] which if passed, will require \$5,000,000. The daties to be refunded on goods destroyed by fire—I do not know how much. Commutation becomes a dead little him for approval. Unless this be infinitely to everything that wears the apcision. We challenge the opposition to ready in the publication of the report of the

meet us upon them? If they think we But two of the measures enumerated have spent more money than is neces- in this formidable list by the gentleman items of expenditure that are, in their of Congress—the addition of seven judgment, extravagint. Withheld in steamers for the navy, and for that to the people, and approve bills which for that purpose an appropriation of \$1,200,000 of time, it is impossible he should have a purpose an appropriation of \$1,200,000 ined, or, by his refusal to do this, the purpose and the constitutional data which has been embraced in the regular naval us the items that are embraced in the future your wholesale charges, and purpose an appropriation of \$1,200,000 tax-paying millions, 1. demand this of bill; and the amount necessary to pay you. This arm, however, has been appropriated to support the army in Utah What sum will be required for this lation the next year, and is therefore an advance—not a deficiency. The last but I imagine it will not exceed his eat, in principle selection to but I imagine it will not exceed his eat, in principle selection to but I imagine it will not exceed his eat, in principle selection to but I imagine it will not exceed his eat, in principle selection to but I imagine it will not exceed his eat, in principle selection to but I imagine it will not exceed his eat. you. This sum, however, has been ap- the private claims allowed by Congress. necessary. He presents the following for the next year, and is therefore an ten purpose cannot now be determined, table of items; to which I invite the atitem enumerated is, the deficiency for mate of \$1,000,000. The hill to refund du-Sound duties by treaty with Denmark \$383,011 the Post Office Department, amount ties on goods destroyed by fire was de-Printing descioncy already passed in \$41,185 the Post Office Department, amount ties on goods destroyed by fire was de-Releace of printing descioncy for this ing to \$4,469,178. Was not this expenyear (estimated)....... 600,000 diture required to carry out the legisla- man's speech was delivered. Bear in 373;318 tion of the last Congress? New post mind the fact, that none of these mearoutes were established, and mails could sures have been recommended by the Denot be placed upon them without on partments or the President.

catimates, I now desire to inquire whether he is not in favor of all, the researces he bestefored to and whosher he is not realized give each and all his cordial and thanky approval? Are not his political associates, er, at any rate, an overwhelming majority of them, in favor of all these measures, and are they not ready to east their votes in aid of their passage? Whatever may be the gentleman's individual position, I apprehend there can belittle, if any, doubt as to the position of the larger portion of his political friends. I now come to the estimates of the

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Secretary of the Breasury, and to the recommendations of the Committee of Ways and Means, made to Congress at the present session :

The Fecretary estimates that of the appropriations for the very 1839, there will be expended during the rear 1859. •• 16,168,568 03 **616,106,56**6 05 the year 1859, Fermanent and indefinite appro-87,168,224 49

priations, Add for collecting revenue from 1.140,000 00

Recommendations for the year
1850, as reported by the Cominities of Ways and Means, 55,795,048 28.
All other appropriations (astimated) at present session 3,000,000 08.
All yead,048 2

Of this sum there will be expend-

When the gentleman from Ohio mario his estimate of \$92,000,000 as the exsadly mistaken in his calculations.-Against his conjectural estimates I now Secretary of the Treasury; and it is mistaken to the extent of only about \$27,000,000. Is it to be wondered at ted out the shrewd editor of the "New York Tribune," in his issue of the third of this month, in noticing the gentleman's speech, should have said: "Wo should have liked it much better if it had worn no party aspect, and had been

bearings ?" I propose to examine into the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury a little further, to show that he has exhibited sound judgment and practical knowledge of the duties of his office:

undeniably nonpartisan in its scope and

The annual estimates of appropriations 850,317,958 13 submitted are,
Other callinates referred to the committee of Ways and Means at various times during the assaion,
3,906,917 98

64,332,863 el So much for the estimates of the Secretary. Now I present the regularaypropriations for the service of the year \$749,500,00 1,338,144,49 959,537 80 339,595 00 912.120 00

Military Academy,..... 508.354 23 5,557,148 07 6,134,093 64 Legislative, executive, & judicial, 900.750 60

3,500,000-00 Collecting revenue from imports 1,150,000 00 permanent, additional,... 53,468,233 22 To which add: 1,000,000 | To writer aux |
1,000,000 | Theseory sotes, 1858 |
1858 | The street of arms, 1858 |
1858 | The street of arms, 1858 |
1858 | Expenses investigating comparities, 2c., 1858 |
1858 | The street of arms, 1858 |
1858 | The street

1,000 00 80,000 08 10,976,130 (9)

64,484,304. 30

Thus we find the expenditures for the the sum of \$68,000,000, instead of \$92,-

laws should be enforced in Utah. The year 1859 will amount to the round of prodigility and extravagance in our legistary has executed this order of the sum of \$8,000,000. All these are conpeople, and has brought the Mormons jectures, and, so for as their accuracy appropriations to objects for which they never not subjection to the lawful anthorty less be trained by experience field their (would have provided had it been necessary to of the government. A prudent forecast, a wise statesmanship, have con- character. That the gentleman him- are now compelled to pause in our career, and trolled and directed the entire policy of self is not satisfied with them is clearly to scratinize our expenditures with the atmost the President towards these misguided manifest from his declaration that they wigiliance; and in performing this duty, I pleage my consention to the extent of my constitue. my co-operation to the extent of my constitu tional competency.

"It ought to be observed at the same time without firing a gun or shedding a drop now before him, he is not entirely satisof human blood. Everywhere this refied that they are greatly "over-estiwithbolding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects intrusted to us by the constitution, and especially such as may be necessary for the common detence. In the

"From the practice of Congress, such an exsmination of each bill as the constitution requires has been rendered impossible. The most important business of each session is and erally crowded into its last hours, and the interternative presented to the President is cithense

he floor not apprayment to from the Politic atopping the wheels of the government being toing an appropriation off. For the con-bills were confined to specific appropriation

their examination."

for energing into effect existing man the the

11,041,690 tailing exponse upon the Treasury.— Having thus noticed the gontleman's. Conservative men of all parties have