NUMBER 1.

The briefless Barrister. RY JOHN G. SAXE.

An attorney was taking a turn, In shabby habiliments drest; His coat it was shockingly worn,
And the rust had invested his vest.

His breeches had suffered a breach. His linen and worsted were worse; He had scarce a whole crown in his hat, And not a half crown in his purse,

And thus as he wandered along. A cheerless and comfortless elf. He sought for relief in a song, Or complainingly talked to himself.

" Unfortunate man that I am! I've never aclient but grief; The case is I've no case at all, And in brief, I've ne'er had a brief! "I've waited and waited in vain." Expecting an opening to find/ Where an honest young lawyer might gain

Some reward for the toil of his mind " Tis not that I'm wanting in law, .Or lack an intelligent face. That others have causes to plead. While I have to plead for a case.

"O, how can a modest young man E'er hope for the smallest progression-The profession's already so full
Of lawyers so full of profession?"

While thus he was strolling around, ' His eye accidentally fell On a very deep hole in the ground, And he sighed to himself," It is well "

To curb his emotions he sat On the curb-stone the space of a minute. Then cried "here's an opening at last!"

And in less than a july was in it!

Next morning twelve citizen's came, (Twas the coroner bid them attend.) To the end/that it might be determined How the man had determined his end!;

The man was a lawyer I hear," Quoth the foreman who sat on the corse, "A lawyer! Alas!" Sad another, "He undoubtedly died of remorse."

A third said " He knew the deceased, An attorney well versed in the laws; And as to the cause of his death-Twa- no doubt from the want of a cause."

The jury decided at length. After solemnly weighing the faatter, That the law jer was drown on because . He could not keep his head above water!"

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. A WRETCHED SCENE.

"----- In those ears of mine, Those credulous ears, he poured the sweetest words That art or love could frame.'

Cleveland already abounds in all the incidents known in limited circles, which do not get anto the public prints. A case of inelancholy interest, to one of the par-

ties, at least, occurred here the other day, which we will relate for the public good. A young lady arrived here from the State of New York, on her way moto the southern part of the State, whither the was going to consummate a margage contract Her intended was a voing main who had been born and reared near her father's residence, but who in all things did not suit the "old folks," and consequently they opposed the match. The result was, the young man left the country, but has kept up a most intimate correspondence with the lady ever since, until last summer he wrote to her that as she could not be married at home she had better meet him at _____, in this State, in the month of August and be married. To this she consented, but it was found inconvenient for her to leave home at the time, and she did not arrive on her mission of love until a few days since.

She stopped at one of our best hotels, premaratory to her voyge south. She appeared cheerful was exceedingly well dressed, sported a gold which and other paraphernalia peculiar to the "gentility, Previous to her departure, she stepped into the Telegraph office to inform her lover, who was he operator himself, stationed in a Southern office bu the same line, that she had got so far on her jity; ous way, and would like to hear from him at this point. After her despatch was sent and waiting a reply, one of the operators who was very well a quainted with her intended, remarked, that the young gentleman to whom she had sent her message had fallen into a "streak of luck." The lady was observed to startle considerably, and asked what he meant by a "streak of fluck." He told her that the young man was married. She fell back in her chair and fainted, almost metantly,-The operators and clerks were much frightened, but managed to bring her to by the use of water She could not believe the report, and requested them to telegraph again and accertain the truth-The operator stepped to the key, called the office of the voung man, but found him not in. A clerk in the office, however, answered the message, saving. Mr. was actually married on the 17kh of October, and was then "keeping house." When this was read to the weeping lady, she instantly swooned away again, and for a time seemed quite lifeless. She was resuscitated, and taken to a hotel in a most frantic condition, where for many days she remained entirely insane.

"Oh, grief beyond all other griefs, when fate First leaves the young heart dosolate In the wide world, without that only tie For which it wished to live or feared to die."

Kind care and time, that curer of most heart's diseases, have now nearly restored her. She exhibits letters showing with what fidelity she had trusted in the one now false to her; that during the ten years of their engagement she had refused several offers; had furnished her betrothed money, her parents being rich and he poor; had endured the contumely of her friends at home opposed to the match; and all, all for his sake. She is now in our city among strangers, alone, as it were, in the world, having clandestinely left her father's roof to meet her lover, and now deserted by him; her constitution shattered and her spirit broken. Earth seldom produces in human form so miserable an object. No wonder she went mad:

"Her wretched brain gave way, And she became a wreck at random driven, Without one glimpse of reason or of heaven."

She is now better, but the picture of desolation. Young men can here see the danger of trifling with such affections, yea, the dark sin of creating hopes or raising expectations in a heart too true and confiding to survive such disappointment.

The number of Roman Catholics in England is estimated at three millions.

REPORT

OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

We give below, at the expense of our usual variety, the able Report of Secretary Corwin. It is the last of the important documents from the heads of Departments that will be presented during the present session of Congress, and should be perused with care and attention by all who desire to become acquainted with the finances of the nation.-For the benefit of such readers as are unwilling to have made a synopsis of the statistical and other portions of the report, the details of which are not of immediate interest to our readers. That portion of it which relates to home Industry we have given in full, and it will be found particularly clear, able and interesting.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. The gross receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, inclusive of the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1849, were \$49,606,718.

The expenditures for the same fiscal years amounted in all to \$48,002,168. Balance in the Treasury, July 1st, 1850, \$6,-

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1851. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, are estimated in all at \$47,258,996. The ex-

penditures at \$48,124,998. THE WORK DONE. The Collectors of Customs and Surveyors of interior ports have been made depositaries and have given bonds as such. A statement has been obtained, showing the amount of money expended in each Custom House, and the number and salaries of persons employed. The arrangements connected with the collection of duties on the Pacific have been fully attended to. The Secretary has submitted estimates for the Revenue Service, on a ba-

sis of twenty revenue vessels. THE PUBLIC DEST. On the 30th of November last, the Public Debt

was \$64,228,228. THE YEAR 1852.

are \$48,124,998.

FRAUDS UPON THE REVENUE. The Secretary says that the provisions of the act of July, 1886, have been found insufficient for the prevention of frauds and undervaluations.-These frauds demand the immediate supervision of Congress. They have been, and continue to be. systematically perpetrated, and are confined neither to one class of articles, one market, or one port of the United States. He earnestly urges upon Congress to inquire into the practical operation of our present system of imposing duties upon the foreign cost or values of merchandise, being fully satisfied that the longer it is continued the strongor will be the inducements for the commission of

THE IMPORTS AND THE PUBLIC DEBT. The estimated receipts from customs, as presentpopuliar to large enters, and which make life either ed for the remainder of the current year, and for the remainder of the current year, and for the year ending 20th June, 1352, are based upon never sees the light, and many seems enacted, the continuance of the present large amount of imthe continuance of the present large amount of imports. Aside from our increased expenditures, and exclusive of estimated purchases of stock, we have to provide for \$7,220,952 89 of the public debt which matures within the next two fiscal years. HOME INDUSTRY.

frauds.

The system of ad valorem duties, however well adapted to many articles of trade, when applied to all, without discrimination, restriction, or safe-guard, ment, to be subject to many and strong objections. Its tendency is to cherish a system of overtrading greatly injurious to the industry of our own country in all its departments, and in its final results fatal to the revenue. Considering this system only in its operation upon revenue, it is believed that the experience of the most enlightened commercial nations of Europe has proved it to be impolitic and unsafe. Under the operation of the British tariff, revised in 1846, the phole revenue derived from articles paying ad valerem duties has been only an average of about £38,000 (\$182,000) per annum; in a gross receipts from customs of £22,000,000 (\$105,000,000) being less than one-fifth of one per cent. of this immense income from imposts, and the evident design of Parliament was to make specific duties the source of revenue from imposts, so far, be made as will have the effect of producing all 100,000,000 to be supplied by our own industry. as it possibly could be effected. A like policy has articles which can be manufactured at home in also been pursued by the other commercial nations of Europe.

The primary object to be kept in view in levving outles upon imports is admitted to be revenue It is equally well established as the policy and duty of the Government so to discriminate in the levying of duties, as, without falling below the ne cessary amount of revenue, to give the greatest encouragement possible to all the industrial pursuits of our own people. One feature of the law of 1846, in the opinion of this Department, is opposed to both the controlling principles just stated. I have reference to an equal or higher-rate of duty on the raw material than upon the manufactured article of which it is composed. Such provisions certainly take from the manufacturer and artisah that encouragement which the present law doubtless, to some extent, was intended to afford, and also check the importation of the raw material to: a degree detrimental to the revenue. The constant fluctuations in prices, and consequently in the duties, under any unrestricted ad valorem tariff, give to the act of 1846 that most objectionable feature, instability. These variations giving a high duty when least required, and low duties when prices are ruinous, tend to an excess of importations, and subject all the products of labor in our own country to the frequent and enormous fluctuations in the markets abroad, arising from the disturbed condition of those nations with whom our foreign commerce is chiefly carried on.

Under the present system duties are highest when the article imported is highest; and when the purchaser and consumer can least afford to pay the duty; and lowest when the price of the article wanted would allow a heavy additional duty to be | mand. levied on it. Thus, if an article cost \$10, a duty of thirty per cent. would compel an addition of \$8, and if that article falls in value to \$5, then is the

duty reduced one half. That cannot be a wholesome system of taxation which follows the consumer in his purchases, increasing his burden when prices are high, and taking it off as prices fall and his ability to bear it increases. If applied to articles of subsistence, it would operate as a heavy tax upon bread in a year of famine, increasing with the intensity of the evil and gradually disappearing with the return of abundance.

The objection to the present system from the commercial fluctuations in prices, is constantly forced upon the attention of the Department by instances of extreme inequality and prejudicial operation. The European price of Iron was, in 1846, greatly above that which has prevailed for the last two years. If the duties upon bar iron have been as the effects of the famine is overcome by the sublevied in strict accord with foreign cost, they would sequent abundance: thus the export of breadnow be but a little more than one half of what stuffs and provisions in 1847 was \$68,701,921; in

dents and fluctuations, which originate abroad, are imported with their attendant mischiefs.

Our revenue, as already stated, must be mainly dependent on duties on imports. Those imports from abroad can only be paid for by exports made up of the products of our labor in all its varieties, or in the precious metals. If our imports shall exceed the value of our exports abroad in any given year, to the extent of such excess do we create a foreign debt. If this operation be repeated for onwade through the column of a long document, we a few years, it is obvious that it will effect the withdrawal from us of a quantity of the precious metals equal, or nearly so, to the amount of the accumulated debt, bringing with it bankruptcy in all departments of business, consequent inability to purchase foreign goods, and thus, for the time. causing a ruinous depression in the receipts into the treasury. It then becomes equally the duty of Congress and the interests of the people (if possible) so to regulate imports as to confine the imcessity, the consumption of which is limited to acportations into this country to an amount about tual wants, and cannot be forced beyond the deequal to such exports of our own as can find a market at remunerative prices abroad. The bare stateislation on the subject.

Whilst importations should be secured in amount sufficient at a practical rate of duties to sup-fly the wants of the treasury, such duties should be adjusted in a manner to affect favorably all industrial pursuits at home. If duties on the necessary importations should have the effect to impair the ability of the mass of the people to purchase and pay for foreign goods, then importations to that extent must cease, and in consequence the revenue to an equal amount would be diminished.

It is believed that our own experience has shown that our exports cannot be greatly extended, as some have suppesed, by low duties upon foreign goods in our ports. It is a fact, within the observation of all, that merchants and ship-owners are ever vigilent and alert, with all the knowledge which interest can impart, and all the skill which experience can supply, to send abroad any and ev-ery product of this country which can any where find a profitable market. These agencies, which are always active, extend our export traffic at all times to the utmost limit of advantage to the The estimated expenditures for the year 1852 producer or carrier. If at any time a given article of export should be carried beyond the foreign demand, reduced prices, the invariable result of over-supply, brings loss upon all concerned. If a foreign article is in like manner forced upon our own market beyond the required supply, the effect of reduced prices, while it inflicts often ruinous losses upon the importer from abroad, is felt by those engaged in producing the like article at home in consequences tenfold more injurious, as the reduction of price in our own market extends to and affects the entire labor of the whole country, which may be employed in such manufacture or productions. Thus, while the injury is temporary and limited in its effects upon the importer, it is often lasting and widely extended upon the labor of our own peo-We see and feel it in the sudden breaking up of establishments not yet sustained by an amount of capital which can afford to encounter temporary suspension of sales and reduced prices, or not vet worked with that skill and economy which long experience alone can impart. In such instances labor is suddenly withdrawn from a diversity of pursuits, and driven to the production in a limited sphere; this again brings an over-supply of whatever may be produced by the common employ ments, while in the end it leaves the market of the article, whatever it may be, the production of which has been abandoned at home, at the mercy

of the foreign supply alone. possession of the market, and of course, sup- | tions which can be obtained, plies it at the highest price which the demand will compention in such cases, continue to rise with the as compared with the foreign market. It has been

palpably exhibited in the history of our country.-It is from such experience that the general princinles upon which our tariff laws are based have bethe almost universal impression in our country pre vails, that in assessing duties or foreign merchanhave the effect of producing all articles which can such quantity, if possible, as to raise up two mareach competing with the other, so that he may not be left to the mercy of one, and that the foreign one alone.

The happy indirect effect of such legislation upon the labor, and, consequently, upon the permanent prosperity of our own country, is not the greatest, by any means, of the blessings it confers. ing diversity to the occupations and industrial pursuits of the people, labor is rewarded and the ability to consume foreign products is attained, and the wants of the national treasury, dependent entirely upon duties collected upon foreign imports, are amply supplied.

While the great end-that of a competent revenue-is thus surely reached by this policy, a lar ger amount of exports is at the same time obtained towards paying for the required importations.

Our exports, as the commercial statistics will show, are made up mainly of cotton, rice, tobacco, breadstuffs and provisions. These are the products of the soil, and are shipped to foreign ports without more labor, as an element of price, than is necessary to fit them for market in their first and simplest condition. Our statistics disclose the fact, also, that breadstuffs and provisions, of which we can produce a larger surplus than any other people, form caparatively a small addition to our exports, particularly in years of plenty abroad.-These articles, in the production of which so large and interesting a portion of our people are engaged, cannot find a market abroad at such prices as the farmer can afford to receive, except when famine or war create a foreign and exceptional de-

In 1847, a year of famine in Europe, we exported of breadstuffs and provisions, without premon tion of the calamity, which created the demand \$68,701,121. This extraordinary export, while our own market was fully supplied, put beyond doubt our ability to supply of these articles a surplus far exceeding the ability of any other country, provided a market was found which did not exhaust the value in transportation. The extraordinary demand of 1847 was not due to any legislation of our own or foreign nations. It was the result alone of the famine in Europe. Since that time the operation of the British revenue act of 1846 has wholly removed the duties upon such foreign agricultural products as are used for food, and ours enter into competition there with those of other nations.-This free passage through British custom-house has not, however, increased the British demand, for we find our exports diminishing in proportion they were in 1846. By this process, besides the 1848, \$87,472,751; in 1849, \$38,155,507; and in

immense injury inflicted upon domestic industry, our revenue is made to fluctuate with the accidents and revulsions in foreign commerce, and these accidents and at the ratio of decrease exhibited since 1847, during those years to these countries were as follows:

will, in 1851, but little exceed the latter amount. The exports of rice in 1827, amounted to 82, 343,908; in 1837, to 2,809,279; and in 1848 (the year after the famine) to \$2,331,824; in 1850 to 1846, \$27,707,717 \$9,607 \$2,631,557. These dates embrace a period of high and low duties, of the comparative free trade at 1848, 41,925,258 28 \$2,631,657. These dates embrace a period of high and low duties, of the comparative free trade at home and in the principal market abroad. These 1849, facts disclose the fallacy of the principle so fre. 1850, quently urged, that, by inducing heavy importations under a system of low duties, we necessarily create a large corresponding demand abroad for

our own productions.

Whatever truth there may be in this principle, as applied to the trade of other nations of the world, in consequence of the relative nature of their productions and manufactures, it has not the same application to the United States, from the single act that nearly all the supplies which the latter furnish to foreign nations, consist of articles of nemand, by adventitious circumstances. When a high degree of prosperity exists in the United States, we ment of the foregoing well established laws of see a large increase in the consumption of most for-trade would seem to furnish a safe guide in all leger eign productions, which may be generally classed inder the head of luxuries, but we have no such class of articles to tempt foreign nations in like manner to extend their purchases from us, in reciprocation for extending supplies from them.

No nation will purchase from us, no matter how prosperous may be her condition, a larger amount of breadstuffs than the deficiency in her own ability to apply will require, even though we buy from her double or treble the amount of her productions. So, in like manner, when her crops fail, she not only will, but must, take from other countries what the wants of her population require, even though it be three or ten-fold what they take from her.

This principle was fully exemplified in the fam-ine in the year 1847, when our immense supplies of breadstuffs to Europe caused such a heavy balance in our favor, even though it did increase our imports from the very cause already alluded to, of creating such a degree of prosperity in the country, as to extend our desire and ability for the consumption of such articles of foreign luxuries as we could not supply ourselves, and the opposite result is exhibited at the present time, when we are making excessive in portations, not only, without an equivalent extra demand, but, on the contrary. with a diminished one from Europe, far below what she took from us, when our importations were

so much less than they now are.

The foregoing statements show that the farming population of the country, without any extraordinary stimulus can produce a supply equal to \$68,701,121 to meet any urgent demand of a foreign market, an amount more than equal to the average value of the export of cotton from this

But we find this sum of nearly sixty-nine millions, which rewarded the toil of the farmer of the country in 1847, dwarfed down in 1850 to the comparatively insignificant amount of \$26,051,373-a falling off in the rewards of labor of the farmer

alone in two years of \$42,660,548.

When it is remembered that heavy large proportion of the citizens of this country are engaged in the business of farming, and how much of the permanent wealth and true glory of the republic depends on their well-being and prosperity, it would seem to be the dictate of enlightened selfishness, as well as a duty of patriotism, so to mould, if possible, the laws regulating trade and revenue, as to furnish for them at home a permanent market with remunerating prices. As no such market can be found abroad, it may well suggest the inquiry whether legislation, in providing, of necessi-The result in the end, to the consumer, is invariably a rise in the price of such article, and there ty of employment in our own country, secure the being no competition with the foreign producer, he only safe and sure market for our farming produc-

The policy here suggested is strengthened by give him. His prices and profit, unchecked by comparison of the value and amount of the home increased demand and diminished home supply.

The operation and effect of these laws of labor furniture, &c., is about \$100 for each individual. estimated that our consumption of food, raiment, and trade, it is believed, have been frequently and Of this sum from \$6 to \$7 are of foreign productions, which, say at \$6 50 per head, would require an importation of about \$150,000,000. It will at once appear how insignificant this amount is when come the common opinions of the people. Hence compared with the amount of home products consumed. Upon the basis of \$1(4) per head, the foreign production furnishes \$6 50 per head, or, in disc, such discrimination should be made as will the aggregate, \$150,000,000; the residue, or \$93, 50 each, requires annually the sum of about \$2 Our average consumption of imports per head, for 30 years, has been \$5 94. Any material excess kets for the consumer, the home and the foreign- over that average, as in the year 1835-'6, and 1839, has been surely followed by the most disastrous results. The imports of the past year have been exceeded in amount only by the year 1836; and, if the official figures could be made to represent the true cost of the imports of the former year, even 1856 would it is believed not be an even-The imports of the first quarter of the present year show an increase of more than \$18,000. 000 over the corresponding quarter of last year, indicating an importation for the current year greater by many millions than the imports of any previous one, and a consumption per head proportion-

ably larger, whilst the markets abroad indicate no prospect of an increased demand for our exports. These exports, as already stated, consist principally of articles of necessity, and nearly all of them raw materials in their crudest state, and if we therefore wish to occupy the place among commercial nations that our vast resources warrant, we must greatly increase the amount of those exports. This can only be done by an increase of manufac-

During the past year our exports of cotton have amounted to, \$71,984,616 While of domestic cotton manufactures

we have exported only to the ex-tations of cotton manufactures entered for consumption, have amounted

at the foreign valuation to......\$19,685,936 The exports of cotton from the United States exeeed in importance those of any raw material exported from any other country, and at the present time it is our only export that is essential other nation, but it is believed to be a mistaken policy for any nation to send its materials to distant countries, to be manufactured into fabrics for its own use.

Possessing this most useful staple in abundance and of the best quality, we ought greatly to increase its manufacture and secure to ourselves a portion of the profits which other nations enjoy therefrom. In order to impress our people with the value of this production of the United States, the means it affords of extending our internal and foreign commerce, I subjoin several tables ex-

iting in some	acgree us impo	runce, we
ted in	Ran Cotton.	Cotton Manu
	842.767.341	\$3,545.48
	53,415,848	4,082,52
	61,998,294	5,718,20
	66,398,967	4,933,12
	71,984,616	4,734,42

\$296,563,066 \$23,018,762 The countries which take the largest quantities

ewo:

To REANCE.
Cot. Wool. Cot. Man To GREAT BRITAIN. Cot. Wool Cot. Man. \$10,080,465 none. I0.381,318 \$ 216 47,444,899 2,591 48,884,453 50 14,395.449 539

\$201,803,592 \$19,041 \$56,471,795,\$3,129 The value of cotton manufactures exported from the United States during the year

pendent upon this manufacture for her commercial prosperity.
Of the above amount the United States received from Great Britain, per British ves-

sels, for 1848, to the extent of \$8,291,036 Our records for the fiscal year ending 30th lune, 1848, shows an importation of cotton manufactures from

Great Britain amounting to....... 14,477,978
The United States should share in the profits of manufacturing her own great staple; and in proportion as we increase the manufacture of this and other materials of which we have an abundant supply, shall we be enabled to command the produce.

manufactures and coin of other nations.

Our entire exports of breadstuffs and provisions o all past year, will scarcely amount to the valne of the cotton goods imported and the duties thereon.

These statements are intended to show how iniportant an article in the commerce of the world, is red by our own citizens, how widely our commerce might be extended. Instead of an importation of nearly \$20,000,000 in value of cotton manufactures in a single year our annual exports of those manufactures should be \$100,000,000.

The warehouses of the United States will not be filled with the products of other nations, so long as atton of a corps of appraisers at large whose duty we are content to export our cotton and other raw materials in their crude state, and import the most common articles of clothing.

Our policy should be by every constitutional

means, to encourage the manufacturer of our own materials, and so far as their product may be nec-essary for other nations, exchange them in their most valuable form, for under the present system the gold obtained from our mines, will soon be exhausted in paying for excessive importations.

With a profound conviction of their truth, I re-peatithe opinion and words of my predecessor on this vital subject in his annual communication to Congress at the last session: "All history shows that where are the workshops of the world, there must be the marts of the world, and the heart of wealth commerce, and power." It has been shown by the experience of several

years, that the averege rate of duties imposed by the present revenue laws is about twenty-three per cent, upon the foreign value of our imports, including free as well as dutiable goods. During the last fiscal year we imported of for

eign merchandise, including specie, \$178,316,318; and we exported, of domestic products, foreign goods and specie, \$151,898,720, leaving a balance against us of \$26,247,598.

A large proportion of this balance has doubtless been paid by our domestic stocks, which find a rea-dy sale at this time in European markets. These last, however, as they only postpone a present pay ment in coin cannot be expected to liquidate similar balance for coming years, even if it were the wish of the Governm large loreign debt of this kind. The impolicy of such a measure will not be questioned, and it is doubtless the true interest of the country to avoid it.

In regulating our commerce with foreign nations, ve are therefore compelled to take, as the true basis of safe importation from all countries, the amount of our own products, which we may reasonably calculate may find a market abroad.

It is certain that the increased ability of this country to consume foreign goods, will at this time safely admit a larger importation than in former years, yet the experience of the last year has slown that our imports have been greatly beyond our exports, which last must be regarded as the true measure of our ability to consume, for any given number of years.

If upon the large importations of the past year the increase should continue at the same ratio as that of the past quarter, which as already stated is \$18,000,000, the aggregate amount for the cur-vent fiscal year ending 30th June 1851, will not fall much short of \$250,000,000. A survey of the markets of the world, it is believed, furnished no reason to expect that our exportations will exceed those of last year, which we have seen were a fram tion less than 152 millions. This would leave on the trade of the fiscal year, with foreign countries an alarming balance, which could not fail to be felt in result fatal to all branches of business at home and highly injurious to the revenue of succeeding These considerations, forced by the existing state

of things upon the carnest attention of this Depart ment, are submitted to the wisdom of Congress, in the belief that they present reasons of the most imperative character for a modification of the present revenue laws. The large prospective importations should be checked by a higher rate of duties, so as to bring their aggregate amount within the limit of our capability to pay. If the exports of the last year define that limit, then our imports for the ensuing year should not greatly exceed \$152,000,000 It is believed, however, that we may calculate safely upon an export of gold, for several years to come of at least from ten to fifteen millions annually, exclusive of what goes abroad direct from California without any detrimental effect upon the currency or business of our people. The supply of this me al from our own mines may at present be estimated at \$50,000,000 annually including that sent directly from California to other countries, and this supply, it is believed, will not be likely to diminamount for the next two of three veers.

If, then, we can afford to spare the above amoun of the precious metals in, paying of foreign mer chandise, it may be fairly assumed that our exports including all articles, will be equal to about one hundred and sixty-five millions, supposing always the trade of the world to remain unaffected by any disturbing causes. In the opinion of this Depart. ment it would be ussafe to assume an amount imports as a basis upon which to levy duties fo evenue beyond this latter sum.

If the present rates of duties be applied to that amount, we should receive from customs, 35,950; 000, and the amount of revenue required for the present and succeeding years would fall short of he estimates a fraction over seven millions. It cannot be doubted that a rate of duty higher

on many articles than that paid by the present law might be established without affecting injuriously the revenue. The extraordinary influx of foreign merchandise for the last year and the first quarter of the present one must be regarded as conclusive proof that an increase of duties, so as to advance the amount of revenue seven millions on the same amount of imports is entirely practicable That such increase will be found necessary to the the girls."

demands of the treasury, is believed to be beyond doubt, unless Congress shall discontinue maint of the objects of expenditure which originated in our recent territorial acquisitions, and this in the opinion of the Department, would be equally impolited

and unjust.

From the foregoing considerations, the Department would submit the following modifications of

11.428.850 2,374 our present revenue laws; 10.185,713 none. I. A change in the present ad valorem system, which should impose specific duites upon articles to which such duties may be safely applied, with home valuations upon all such as are necessarily

subject to ad valorem rates.

11. If the principle of specific duties shall not be

adopted, that the home valuation, instead of the foreign should then be applied to all imports subject to ad valorem duties.

III. If neither of the foregoing changes shall be thought proper, then it is deemed highly necessary that the present rates of duties should be increase. ed on the great variety of articles which it will be found could bear such increase with the most salu-

tary effects upon both trade and revenue.

Either of the two first modifications suggested above would undoubtedly correct many of the inequalities of the present system, place, all importers whether purchasers or meanincturers on equal grounds in aspect to valuations for duty, guard the revenue against the flagrant frauds which are so, easily perpetrated under existing laws, and ensure stability and permanent increase of the revenue. They are therefore earnestly recommended to the

favorable consideration of Congress.

In any system it is believed that experience has settled the true policy to be pursued in several particulars which enter ifito our system of revenue aws. Among these are, that all raw material should be admitted at a moderate rate of duty; when assessed at all, that all non enumerated artithe cotton of the United States, and if manufactu- cles should be assessed at higher rates of duty thank the average of manufactured articles, and that all articles composed of the same material should pay

in general the same rates of duty.

In order to insure uniformity in the business of the custom houses, and equality in the valuations under any system, I carnestly recommend the crait shall be to visit the principal ports of entry from time to time, with power to correct improper val nations and prescribe rules for the local apprais

THE MINT.

The amount of coinage at the mint in Philadel phia during the month just past has exceeded four millions of dollars; and if the experiments now progressing under the authority of Congress for test ing a new process of assaying should equal the ex-pectations which have been formed respecting its the capabilities of that establishment will be extended to the coinage of eight millions monthly; and with the branch must at New Orleans, will be fully able to furnish com without any unreasonable des lay, for all the future probable receipts of gold dust and bullion. In order, however, to facilitate business transactions, Mr. Corwin recommends that Congress authorise the treasury department to resi congress aumonse the treasury department to see ceive all gold and silver bullion intended for recoin-age, and so soon as it could be assayed and the correct value of it ascertained, that mint certificate should be issued for the same in convenient sum at the option of the owners, which certificates should be made receivable for all dues to the United States, the Government being at the expense of conveying such bullion to the mint for coinage.

THE COAST SURVEY. This survey is in a highly flourishing and effici

MISCELLANEOUS.

The buoys along the coast, bays and harbor have been properly colored and numbered. Buoy have been ordered for the channel of the Columbia

Measures have been taken promptly to execut the design of Congress in providing for the securit boats with the usual fixtures designed for five points on the coast of Florida: And three for the coast of Texas, have been contracted for. Like facilities with the addition of mortars, shot rockets and strain tion houses, have been authorized along the shore of Long Island, including a station at Watch Hill, Long Island.

The use and economy of the calcium light ar about to be tested. Full details are furnished in relation to the sair al Marine Hospitals.

The new Custom Houses previded for by the la ession, are in the course of erection, and will b completed as speedily as possible.

All the Resolutions.

Not long since a missionary meeting was he mong the negroes in the West Indies, at which the following resolutions were passed:

1. We will all give something.
2. We will all give as God has enabled use 3. We will all give willingly.

At the close of the meeting a leading brother legro took his seat at the table, in order to man down the sum each came forward to give. large number came and laid their contributions on the table, some more, some less. Among the number who came, was a rich old colored man, rich as all the others put together, who threw the table a small silver coin. "Take dat ba again," said the African receiver of the money see ed at the table. "Dat may be according to de fit resolution, but not accordin to de seconds

The rich old man accordingly took it up and he bled back to his seat in a great rage. One aft another came forward, and almost all giving me than himself, he was fairly ashained, and again threw flown a piece of money on the table saying

It was a large piece of gold, but it was given ill-temperedly that the man at the table again as wered, "No dat don't do yet. It may be accord in to de first and second resolutions but not accor in to de last;" and again the old man-took, up last

Still annoyed at himself and all around him. sat a long time, till nearly all were gone, and th came to the table with a pleasat countenance, (t man was a Christian, willingly gave a large at to the treasurer. The receiver as he marked do the amount exclaimed, "Well, den, dat, am accidin to all de resolutions."

Who wishes to know how to give and be happ Let him follow the example of the above rich rican.

In attempting to carve a fewl, one day, a gr tleman found considerable difficulty in separation the joints, and exclaimed against the man who do

him an old hen for a young chicken, "My dear," said the enraged man's wife, "do talk so about the aged and respectable Mr. R. planted the first hill of corn that was planted our town."

"I know that," said the husband; "and I belief this hen acratched it up." Interess.—The elder John Adams has left

following ungallant record on his dairy "Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, all spa-in absolute idleness, or, what is worse, in gallant