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TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1838.

[WHOLE NO. 454.]

## THE GARIAND.



With sweetest flowers enrich'd,  
From various gardens cul'd with care.

## THE MARINER'S ORPHAN.

The cold faithful moon looking down on the wave  
How dark grows my heart with her beam!  
And yonder she smiles on the new cover'd grave,  
While tears down my sight in their streaming.

For, there lies my father, down, down in the deep,  
O'erwhelm'd by the black heavy billow!  
And now they have borne off my mother to sleep,  
Where the damp clouds of earth are her pillow.

How oft would she kneel when the moon from above,  
Huzz mid'er a calm sparkling ocean,  
And list her sweet voice in thanksgivings and love,  
To list of her evening devotion!

But when into clouds all her brightness was cast,  
With looks full of weal and imploring,  
She bow'd like a reed at the rush of the blast,  
And pray'd while the tempest was roaring.

Then, pale at the noise of the storm and the sea,  
While tears roll'd as crystal drops shining,  
She threw her fond arms round my brother and me,  
Her trembling to stay by their twining.

Oh when they told her the whole fatal tale,  
By which her anguish was broken,  
She heard that the bark had gone in the gale,  
Then sank; for her heart-strings had broken!

And since, when I see the false moon beaming clear,  
With stars gathered thickly around her,  
I think of that night when no ray would appear,  
To light the frail bark that must founder.

The sound of the waves as they die on the shore,  
It fills me with sadness and sighing;  
To me they bring back a dear father no more—  
They show me a mother when dying!

## THE REPOSITORY.

FROM CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL.

## THE DEAD-HOUSE OF PARIS.

La Morgue (or the Dead House) of Paris, is a retired gloomy building, situated on that part of the left bank of the Seine, which lies between the city quay and that of Orlevres. The object of the establishment, as its name partly implies, is to receive the bodies of all those who have come to a violent end, by land or water, and either to retain them till they are claimed by friends, or to bury them if they remain unknown. It is strange how the existence of this building influences the district in its immediate vicinity. La Morgue, is the centre point of attraction, the source of news and novelty. The neighbors there talk not of politics or revolutions. "A fine corpse was that brought in this morning." "He was fair, wasn't he?" "Did you see the girl to-day?" "What long black hair she had!" It trailed on the ground as she passed on the hurdle! Such is the general nature of the gossip in the neighborhood of the Dead House.

I visited La Morgue twice. On the first occasion, Francois, the receiver of the bodies, could not show the establishment to me in the absence of the recorder, Mr. Perrin. These two persons dwell with their families in the upper floor of this house of death, and have the sole charge of it. Francois, with whom I became somewhat familiar, desired me to return at a certain time, and I should see the whole. Accordingly, I went again to La Morgue.

"Ah, you are here!" said Francois, rising to receive me, and introducing me to his wife and another person who was present. "This is a neighbor," continued Francois, alluding to the latter individual, "who comes, out of sheer friendship, to help me when I require assistance, and on this morning his services; have been much required. Your visit has been timed most luckily, sir. We have to-day a woman who hangs herself with her garters, a man who has been four hours in the waters, and a third, a little female child, an infant who was suffocated last night by accident in a stage coach. They mistake her for a packet, and crushed her. Poor thing! how lovely she is!"

"Ah!" said the wife of Francois, "perhaps she had a mother, who waited anxiously for her return from the country! By the by, Francois, where did you lay her? On the dissection table?"

"No no; why, what use could there be in opening her? Who could think of that dear little child having been poisoned? Go and look at her; she is as clean as if she had come out of a bath. And then the young nurse, who brought her here in her apron, went as if the little one had been her own. She told me that she had been returning from her native village in Normandy, whither she had gone to nurse the child, and that the stage coach, in which she was, was so full of people that she was compelled to put her little nursing between her knees. She was then much fatigued, having slept none for two days. When night came, she fell asleep. The child slipped from her grasp; she slept still. The child moved, and perhaps cried, but the rattle of the coach stifled the sound; and the nurse slept on. In the morning when she awoke, she found that she had but the body of her babe!" "Is this all, Francois?" said his wife.

"The rest may be conceived. On reaching Paris where the mother lives, the nurse durst not go to the house, and thus she thought of bringing the body here for interment. But she would scarcely part with the child. She kissed its cold brow, she kissed its hands, she kissed its shoulders, its feet, saying all the while, 'Oh! I can't be true that she is dead, sir!' Then she gave the body to me, took it back again, shook

it, called it by its name, and strove with her fingers to open its eyes. 'Oh! do you know no way to open its eyes for me? Ah! they were such pretty eyes, so round, so blue! Its eyes! My girl had blue eyes like her mother—oh, she will kill me, that mother! I will tell her the child died from its teething; but all our village will say it is not true. I will say they took her from me in the coach; but the coachman will say it is not true. No, no; I will tell nothing. I will go back to my village, and wait till her parents come to see the child. Perhaps they may not come for three—for six months—perhaps not for a whole year! But ah! I can never go back to my village—never more. I have not my infant, my little Leonore.'"

Here Francois interrupted his account of the poor nurse's exclamations, to tell his wife to note the name of Leonore. "Remember, wife, to repeat it to Monsieur Perrin, that he may inscribe it in his register." Francois then resumed the nurse's soliloquy.

"Ah, I cannot return to my village in Normandy. Every body there was so fond of my Leonore. Sugar plums and cakes were showered upon her. Monsieur the Curate was distracted about my girl! Oh, sir, could we not bleed her, and bring her back? Or put her feet into warm water? Ah, you know many cases of children being restored—don't you now! Ah, you do! No! Oh, tell me—tell me what to do! Her mother will kill me, yes, certainly she will kill me! Or if I go home to my village, they will stone me—they will throw dirt upon me like a ton! Oh, sir, bring my Leonore back to me, and I will—yes, I will give her to you!"

Francois paused, and then continued in his own words, "When it was absolutely necessary to depart, the nurse again kissed the infant's cheeks, and besought leave from me to take away with her the cap and handkerchief that were upon it. It is not our custom to permit this, but I was always too soft-hearted. I bade her take them, and, after snatching them up, the poor woman threw her apron over the babe's features, and ran out of the house." This was all Francois had to say about the nurse and child, and his wife summed up by the remark, "You see, one ought always to take two places in such a case in a stage-coach." This was all Madame Francois thought about the matter.

A knock at the door was now heard, and Francois, opening it, introduced Mr. Perrin, the recorder of La Morgue, a little old man, who coughed incessantly. He politely professed his willingness to show me his establishment, and away we went for that purpose. We went up a flight of steps, and, in doing so, were obliged to stand by the wall, in order to allow a bevy of showy, pretty young girls to pass us. "These are four of my daughters," said Mr. Perrin, "I have eight children. Francois has had four, and he has been so fortunate as to see them all married. He is a good father, Francois."

So (thought I) twelve children have been born in the Dead-House! Conjugal and domestic joys, marriages and baptisms, love, religion, virtue, all have a place in this funeral abode, as well as elsewhere. Meanwhile we passed on through chambers which it is not my purpose to describe, until we came to the administrative cabinet or registry-office of Mr. Perrin. I asked and received permission to look over the book containing the records of the dead. It was in double columns, the one for the known and the other for the unknown. The numbers of the unknown greatly predominated. Such entries as these were abundant: "Brought at three in the morning; skull fractured; unknown. Brought at midnight; drowned under the Bridge of Arts; a pack of cards in the pocket; unknown. Child newly born, found dead from cold, at the door of a hotel; unknown." And so on.

"Ah!" said Mr. Perrin to me, "don't you find our registers kept very nicely now? My hand does tremble a little, but you may see that it is still a firm hand-writing for my age. I have cultivated a flowing dash with some success. There is a capital M now—nearly turned, is it not?"

Good, simple man! I proud only of the turn of a capital letter, whilst heedless of the fact, that that very letter was the commencement of a prince's name, of a name inscribed upon an Italian conque. How came the name of a prince into the pages of a dead house register? I remember the occasion, though I know not the cause. One night when a proud mansion was lighted up in Paris, when its magnificent halls were crowded with the gay and fashionable, all thinking only of life and its enjoyments, a domestic, with a haggard look, rushed up to the mistress of the dwelling, who was surrounded by the guests entertained by her in her husband's temporary absence. The lady had no sooner listened to her servant than she flew from the Assembly. The music ceased, the dancers stopped, whispers passed among the crowd a voice cried "to La Morgue!" and away rushed the whole, some of them unclad, some with their very heads uncovered, and all in confusion. A strange sight it was to see that lately brilliant throng flying in disorder through the open streets, in a night of storm and darkness. They reached La Morgue one by one; and there stretched on a table they beheld the lord of the mansion they had left, cold and lifeless. The body of the Prince—had been found in a wood in the environs of the capital. How he died was undiscovered. But, opposite to his name the register, there was, as Mr. Perrin made me remark, the words well known.

To return, however, to Mr. Perrin. From the chamber of registry we went to another apartment, that in which the clothes of the dead were kept. There they hung upon

the wall, of all forms, kinds, and dimensions; hideously coupled together; a spatterdash joined by a pin to a sleeve, of a shawl resting upon the collar of a man's coat; dresses of gentlemen, ladies, workmen, and, in short of every class, mingled together, all dirty and defaced, and exciting the most painful impressions in the mind. One could even mark the aprons of the workmen still rolled up, and showing that death had surprised them at the end of a day's common toil.

Francois, who followed my eyes in looking at these objects, in order to observe the effect made by them upon me, here drew a profound sigh. "What! you then are moved at this sight?" said I to him; your condition is unsatisfactory—repugnant to you, then, is it?"

"Not precisely that, sir," replied Francois. "But you must know, sir, that hitherto the clothes of the Unknowns have fallen to us after being exposed for six months. We then sell them. Now they speak of taking the clothes from us."

Strange calumnies of habit! I consoled Francois by the assurance that neither the government nor the world at large spoke of taking away the perquisite of the clothes. From this apartment we now went to the room where the bodies are exposed; and here, upon a marble table, its sole furniture, I beheld the three bodies spoken of. The infant which had fallen from the grasp of its poor nurse, and been suffocated in the stage-coach, was beautiful! The other bodies were disagreeable objects, and I hurried from the sight of them.

I said to Mr. Perrin, when he came to his register room again, that I feared he must find his situation tedious in the long nights of winter. "No, no," said he, in a lively tone, "my daughters sing, and work; Francois and I join our wives at a game of piquet. The misfortune is, that our little party is often put into disorder. A knock comes below; we are obliged to descend, to receive and address the new comer, and to put the case in the register. This disturbs our game; we forget to make the points."

"But your daughters, are they perfect?"

"Oh! you mistake much, if you imagine that the common spectacles to be seen here distress them at all," said Mr. Perrin. "They pass the night here with the greatest composure and cheerfulness. One grows to any thing."

He might well say so. The room which his family occupied were in the floor immediately above that where the bodies were laid. Nay, the piano of the young ladies stood directly above the table on which the unfortunates were exposed, before being reclaimed or buried. So much was I struck with the wonderful searing of habit in this instance, that I could not help fancying it possible for these girls—so familiar with the idea of dead bodies, so accustomed to the domestic spectacle of their existence—to forget themselves on some occasions, and to ask strangers whom they visited, just as one would inquire for a garden or a kitchen, "But where do you keep your dead bodies here?"

I was prepared to leave La Morgue. After bidding farewell to Mr. Perrin and Francois, they opened the gate for me, and I was about to issue, when I was driven back by an advancing crowd. These people were following or rather surrounding a man, who was wheeling a barrow to the door of La Morgue. As it entered, a track of water marked the course of the vehicle. The cover which was over the body—for body it was which the barrow contained—was taken off, and it was plain that the young woman who lay there had died recently, from the clasped hands and compressed lips. From one of her hands Francois found some difficulty in withdrawing a handkerchief which she held. He had no sooner got it, than he cried, "Good heavens! let me look at this woman!"

He gazed for a moment at her countenance, and exclaimed "It is she!"

"Who? what she?"

"The visitor of the morning—the Norman nurse!" was the reply of Francois. I had been affected by the story, and was more so now, when I saw what despair had driven the poor nurse to. Francois said quietly, "Ah! well, we shall lay her beside the body of the little one."

Mr. Perrin put on his spectacles, opened his register, and wrote with a superb dash, "UNKNOWN."

A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.—Lafayette frequently used to say, laughingly, "My countrymen have but little idea of what constitutes a legitimate popular representation, and when I illustrate it in the Chambers by comparing the United States and France, the contrast scarcely seems credible or comfortable with the low standard of democracy in the old European Governments."

## TREASURY REPORT.

### Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 3, 1838. The undersigned respectfully submits the following report, in obedience to the Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department.

I. OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1838, which will then be available and applicable to public purposes, is estimated at \$2,765,312 36

This result is derived from the following data: On the 1st of January, 1837, the balance in the Treasury, exclusive of trust funds and those belonging to the Post Office, was \$14,347,658 36 The receipts during that year, from all sources, exclusive of the funds aforesaid, were 2,643,973 53

Customs, viz. \$11,169,330 39 Lands 6,776,236 52 Miscellaneous 1,705,457 47 Treasury notes 2,992,989 15

These, with the balance last mentioned, constitute an aggregate of \$68,931,661 89 The expenditures during the same year, exclusive of the trust-funds and those belonging to the Post Office, were \$31,815,409 91

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous 8,039,674 13 Military, first three quarters, 15,731,323 62 Naval, first three quarters, 4,325,563 21 Estimate of above expenditures for 4th quarter, 6,249,000 00 Public debt for the year, 2,317 08 Redemption of Treasury notes for the year, 8,039,440 64 Balance on the 31st of Dec, 1838, 34,866,987 33 \$75,294,206 01

UNAVAILABLE FUNDS IN 1838. Deposits with the States, \$28,101,644 97 Due from insolvent banks before 1837 1,100,000 00 Due from banks that suspended payment in 1837, and not payable till 1839, 2,400,000 00 Part of money in the mint, 500,000 00 Total, \$32,101,644 97

From balance on 31st December, 1837, being \$74,866,987 33 Deduct total unavailable as above, 32,101,644 97 Available balance remaining, \$42,765,342 36

II. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT. The payments on account of the funded and unfunded debt, since the 1st December, 1837, have been as follows: 1. On account of the principal and interest of the funded debt—Principal \$215 27 Interest 2,001 81 \$2,217 08

Leaving unclaimed & undischarged \$925,520 83

Viz. Principal \$75,954 47 Interest 249,566 36

2. On account of the unfunded debt existing previous to 1837, including \$100 interest on Treasury notes of 1815 \$91 08

Leaving the amount of certificates & notes payable on presentation \$36,915 40

Certificates issued for claims during Revolution of 1798, registered prior to 1838, \$37,393 31 Treasury notes issued during late war, 5,300 00 Certificates of Miss'pi stock 4,320 09

In addition to the above, the United States, under the act of the 20th May, 1836, for the relief of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, have assumed the following debts, bearing an interest of five per cent. exclusive of charges, viz. Of the city of Wash'ton, \$1,000,000 Do. Alexandria, 250,000 Do. Georgetown, 250,000 \$1,500,000

The payments for the year 1838, on account of the interest and charges on this debt, amount to \$76,995 99

3. STATEMENT IN RELATION TO THE ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF TREASURY NOTES IN 1837 AND 1838. Issued under the act of the 12th October, 1837, \$10,000,000 00 Do. do. 21st May, 1838 5,709,810 01

Of this amount, \$15,709,810 01 \$6,888,809 60 were at 6 per cent. 4,281,973 72 do 5 per cent. 2,784,733 70 do 2 per cent. 1,755,881 96 do 1 mill per cent. The following amount has been redeemed: There have been entered to the credit of the "account of redemption of Treasury notes" on the books of the Register \$5,063,197 41

And there have been cancelled and returned to the Treasury, and are now in the course of settlement, as appears from the records of the 1st Auditor and the Commissioner of the General Land Office 2,892,052 53 \$7,955,250 00

Leaving outstanding \$7,754,560 10

III. EXPLANATIONS AS TO THE APPROPRIATIONS OUTSTANDING. The appropriations heretofore made, which will remain unexpended at the end of the year 1838, and the revenue subsequently received, are estimated by the other Departments at \$13,167,426 83, but by the undersigned at \$11,519,200 10 more, in consequence of estimating the expenditures of the fourth quarter differently.

On the view taken by this Department, it is computed that \$13,369,633 68 of these appropriations will be required to be paid, in order to accomplish the objects contemplated by them.

Of the remainder, about \$370,360 40 may go to the surplus fund, or not be needed to accomplish those objects; and the residue, being \$1,359,265 85, it is proposed to apply to the service of the ensuing year, without re-appropriation.

IV. ESTIMATE OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1839. The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1839, are estimated at \$29,750,000 00

Viz. Customs \$19,000,000 00 Lands 4,500,000 00 Miscellaneous 600,000 00

The proceeds of the fourth bond of the U. States Bank, if sold, 2,250,000 00 And the sums likely to be realized from former deposit banks on instalments which become due in 1839 2,400,000 00 These, with the estimated balance of \$2,765,342 36 in the Treasury, which on the 1st of January, 1839, will be available and applicable to public purposes, constitute an aggregate of efficient means amounting to 31,545,342 00

The expenditures for 1839, including the redemption of eight millions of Treasury notes, and interest, falling due in that year, are estimated at \$30,500,000 00

Thus, of the old appropriations which will be outstanding on the 1st of January, 1839, it is computed that there will be expended in that year 7,500,000 00 The Treasury notes to be redeemed, and interest, will amount to about 8,000,000 00 Of the new appropriations called for to gether with those which are permanent for 1839, it is computed that there will be expended within the year 15,000,000 00

These constitute an aggregate of actual expenditures for 1839, estimated at \$22,500,000 00

The aggregate of these items, not immediately available and applicable to public purposes, is \$32,101,644 97; and if deducted from the foregoing balance, it would leave, on the 1st of January next, or at the commencement of this report, only the sum of \$2,765,342 36 then available, and applicable to those purposes.

Subjoined is a condensed view of the receipts and means, as well as the expenditures for 1838, as ascertained and estimated; also the funds not available in that year.

## SUMMARY FOR 1838.

RECEIPTS OR MEANS. AMOUNT. Balance on the 1st of Jan'y, 1838, \$37,166,251 98 Receipts from customs, 17,478,770 56 Receipts from lands, 3,136,828 54 Miscellaneous, 253,431 85 Treasury notes issued, 12,716,820 86 Second and third bonds of Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, 4,542,102 22 \$75,294,206 01

EXPENDITURES. AMOUNT. Civil and miscellaneous, first three quarters, 84,039,674 13 Military, first three quarters, 15,731,323 62 Naval, first three quarters, 4,325,563 21 Estimate of above expenditures for 4th quarter, 6,249,000 00 Public debt for the year, 2,317 08 Redemption of Treasury notes for the year, 8,039,440 64 Balance on the 31st of Dec, 1838, 34,866,987 33 \$75,294,206 01

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The aggregate of these items, not immediately available and applicable to public purposes, is \$32,101,644 97; and if deducted from the foregoing balance, it would leave, on the 1st of January next, or at the commencement of this report, only the sum of \$2,765,342 36 then available, and applicable to those purposes.

Subjoined is a condensed view of the receipts and means, as well as the expenditures for 1838, as ascertained and estimated; also the funds not available in that year.

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 31st of December, 1839, available and applicable to public purposes, amounting to \$1,015,312 00

The estimates for new appropriations now presented from the different departments amount to \$21,055,075 29 To these may be added permanent appropriations for the service of 1839, made by former acts, equal to 9,994,000 09

These make all the new and permanent appropriations for 1839, 31,049,075 95

Viz. Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, \$3,658,167 87 Military service, &c. 13,969,836 01 Naval service, &c. 6,881,096 07 Redemption of Treasury notes, and other public debt, 8,550,000 00

For further particulars see the details of the annual estimates.

It will be perceived by these statements that no surplus balance will probably exist either on the 1st of January, 1839, or during the year, to be deposited with the several States for safe keeping as a fourth instalment under the deposit act of June 23, 1836. Indeed, great care will be necessary in restricting the appropriations to the necessary wants of the Government, or the receipts will not be sufficient to meet the current demands on the Treasury, unless those receipts should unexpectedly exceed the present estimates.

When an unusual excess existed in the Treasury, it was proposed to place that fourth instalment with the States for safe-keeping till needed; but, before it became payable, the money was wanted to discharge existing appropriations.

The deposit of it was, therefore, postponed by Congress till next January, and the money has been used by the United States, to which it belonged, without incurring the expense and inconvenience, to all the parties concerned, of paying and then immediately recalling it. The instalment is not a debt due to the States; and hence is not required to be paid like an appropriation for the public service. Yet the remark may properly be added, that if a surplus should hereafter accrue, large enough, after defraying all the existing charges imposed by Congress upon the Treasury, to make the deposit originally contemplated, this Department, with its present views, would feel bound to carry it into effect, unless Congress, in the mean time, should further modify the laws now in force in relation to the subject.

V. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS IN 1839. The exports during the year ending September, 30, 1838, are computed