New Orleans Daily Crescent.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1860.

Department Reports.

Our space will not permit the publication of the Department reports in detail, but the following abstract presents their general features and embraces everything of importance:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is confined entirely to a statement of the finances of the Government. The present condition of the Treasury is exhibited. The revenue is insufficient to meet the general expenses of the government and an maturing indebtedness. Of the recent ten million loan, over one million has not been taken up by the bidders, and the negotiation upon of the remaining eleven millions of the loan authorized by the act of June 22, 1860, is impossible in the prevailing condition of the country. The treasury is seriously embarrassed by this inability to negotiate the loan and by the fact that treasury notes past due are rapidly coming in, whilst those not due are paid in for customs, thus depriving the government of its principal source of revenue. To rescue the government from its financial embarrassments the Secretary urges Congress to authorize the issue of treasury notes to the amount of ten millions of dollars, secured by a pledge of the revenue arising from the sale of public lands for their redemption.

The Secretary renews his recommendation of the revision and consolidation of the revenue laws; urges the general use of steam vessels in the revenue marine service, and the transfer of the service itself to the Navy Department.

The permanent public debt on the 30th June last amounted to $45,079,265 66, and the treasury drafts at the same date to $19,690,500.

The results of the investigation in relation to Dr. Hatchy's discovery for preventing abrasion, deterioration and counterfeiting of the coins of the United States are communicated, and the Secretary recommends an appropriation of $100,000 in order to test fully the benefit of the discovery, and to compensate Dr. Hardey for his use.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Secretary commences with the report of the Board of Officers appointed to examine into the expediency of converting the sailing ships of the navy into efficient war steamers. The Board considered it inexpedient to introduce steam power into any existing ships-of-the-line, all of which (eight in number) it is proposed to alter thus, except the Delaware, now too defective to permit it. These ships (which consist of the Alabama, Virginia, Vermont, Ohio, North Carolina, New York, Columbus and Pennsylvania) are to be manned and converted into first-class steam frigates. Steamers like the Minnesota (forty in number) cost $735,000 each, whereas the proposed alteration would cost but $383,000 for each. Of the sailing frigates, the United States is not worth repairing. The Constitution, now at the Annapolis naval school, has been repaired; the Sabine and Santee are to be left as they are, and the remaining six should be converted into sloops-of-war, and finally into store-ships. The sloops-of-war built prior to 1840, and the brigs Bainbridge, Perry and Dolphin are not large enough for store-ships, and will soon have to be replaced with new vessels. Of the six new first-class steam sloops-of-war, five are at sea, and their performances have been satisfactory. The sixth, the Pensacola, will soon be completed. The seven steam frigates, with the exception of the Franklin, are now afloat, and are receiving repairs that will fit them for any service. No steam machinery has been built for the Franklin, and the engines of the Merrimac should be renewed. The first-class side-wheel steamers Susquehanna, Saranac and Powhatan may, by introducing screw propulsion, be made effectual and economical war steamers. The other, the Mississippi, will be worth no more repairs than she is now receiving.

Of the new steam sloops of war of the second class, four, mounting each two 11-inch guns, have been eminently successful. Two of the others, mounting each one 11-inch gun, are of less draught, and their performance at sea has not been equal to that of the larger vessels. Another of these smaller steamers, mounting eight 9-inch guns, is expected in port, and will be prepared for a more perfect trial. The Pocahontas has been remodeled and provided with a new engine, and is an efficient vessel.

The five screw steamers of the third class, recently chartered and then purchased, are performing very efficient service on the coasts of Africa and Cuba, and are in every respect useful vessels. At the end of their present cruises they will require some repairs and probably new boilers.

The five side-wheel steamers of the small class are useful and efficient in peace and as dispatch vessels in war, but no side-wheel steamer can be efficient as a war steamer.

The Secretary recommends the gradual, substantial and permanent increase of the navy, accompanied by the universal introduction into it of steam as a motive power, as a policy essential to the protection of our coasts and commerce.

An increase of the navy is also demanded, on the ground that we have now a navigating interest of five million tons, an import and export trade of six or seven million of dollars, and a coasting trade of equal extent in value. He also advocates the resumption of the policy of appropriations for repairs, as well as for maintaining the navy yards in a state of efficiency. He speaks of various reforms in the latter in the employment of operatives.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis, under the superintendence of Capt. George S. Blake, is in admirable condition. Twenty-five acting midshipmen graduated in June—one hundred and thirty-five were permitted to be examined; thirty-six failed to present themselves or were found disqualified, and ninety-nine were examined and admitted. The board of officers appointed to visit the Academy in May last, observed with pleasure the progressive advancement in professional acquirements from the lower to the higher classes, and particularly the proficiency of the graduating class, which has left the institution with a groundwork of professional education promising great future usefulness to the navy and to the country.

In the slave trade, twelve vessels have been captured this year by the African squadron, and 3119 negroes rescued. A strong hint is then given that the slave trade can only finally be suppressed by England's enforcing her treaty of 1817 with Spain in reference to Cuba, or by the annexation of Cuba by the United States.

The bill introduced by Senator Davis, prohibiting the purchase of patented articles for the army and navy, is pronounced to be injurious to the public service. The Secretary recommends that he be given power to purchase butter, cheese, flour, and tobacco for the navy by private purchase, and not by advertised contract.

The present state and services of the various squadrons and ships are then formally recorded, the compliments paid to Commodores Poor, Porter and Brent, for prompt action in righting the wrongs of American citizens. The Japanese embassy, reports as to the marine corps, surgeons and quarter masters, together with brief statistics of the various exploring expeditions, form the main bulk of the Secretary's report, which closes with a summary of naval estimates for the year ending June 30, 1862—total amount $11,513,904 01.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, makes an interesting and practical report, abounding in many important suggestions.

He sets out by stating that the authorized and actual strength of the army remains substantially the same as last year. The troops available for service against the hostile Indians, and others that have become so since the Mexican war, have been engaged in campaigns of the greatest activity. The army has been constantly in the field, and upon an active war footing during the year.

The department of Texas has been restored to tranquility and relieved from all apprehension of invasion or molestation by the armed and marauding bands on the Mexican frontier. It has been found necessary to occupy with a sufficient force the commanding posts on and near the Rio Grande; so we have that frontier well protected, from Fort Pillmore to Fort Brown. These important movements have not been made without much toil and fatigue.

The operations against the hostile Indians in New Mexico, Carson Valley, Washington Territory, Oregon and other distant points, are set forth in detail, and the intrepidity of the officers and men highly commended.

The propriety of putting the Indian Bureau under the charge of the War Department, is strongly urged upon Congress, and testimony is borne to the efficiency with which the responsible duties of the Quartermaster's Bureau have been discharged. Since the Secretary (Mr. Floyd) came into office, more than $16,000,000 have been disbursed by about two hundred and three officers and agents. These expenditures have been in strict conformity to law and regulations of the department, and all the large amount has been fully accounted for and audited except $24,000, which has been suspended against disbursing officers—probably the whole of which will be credited them upon further explanations of their payments. A stricter accountability or a more faithful disbursement it would be difficult to secure.

The final completion of the military road connecting the Mississippi valley with the Pacific coast, and extending from Fort Walla-Walla, on the Oregon river, across the mountain ranges, to Fort Boston, on the head of the Missouri river, is next referred to. The Secretary, who first initiated this grand project, on coming into office, says it has already demonstrated the important fact that it can be made available for moving large bodies of men from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and will constitute the means by which we can defend our possessions in that remote Territory against any force that can be brought against it.

The experiments of the improvement of ordnance, arms and equipments for the army and militia have been continued with valuable results; have greatly improved, if they have not perfected, the fabrication of sea-coast and garrison defense-guns, of iron, the mode and modes of casting of heavy cannon, and the quality of metal for cannon. The same is true as to the manufacture of cannon powder, particularly for guns of large calibers, whereby the endurance of such guns has been much increased without any diminution of their effectiveness. But it is particularly in regard to rifle cannon and projectiles that such experiments have been satisfactory and valuable.

The report of a board of ordnance and artillery officers, who have been occupied during the past summer and fall in experimental firing with rifle-cannon, leaves no doubt that the accuracy and effectiveness of our artillery may be vastly increased at comparatively small expense, without discarding from use the good and serviceable cannon of our present models; requiring only that they be rifle-grooved to adapt them to use as rifle-cannon, with James' elongated expanding projectiles. This easy and cheap mode will convert the smooth bored into rifle-cannon, throwing nearly double the weight of metal without increased strain to lessen the durability of the guns, or endanger the safety of those serving them. Arrangements have been ordered to be made for rifling a portion of our cannon on this plan, which is the best, in all respects, that has so far been brought to notice.

An appropriation of about fifty thousand dollars for experiments for the improvement of arms and military supplies is highly desirable, and it is recommended that the law which prohibits the purchase of arms or military supplies, of a patented invention, be so amended as to except from the prohibition such arms or other military supplies as constitute a regular part of the armament or equipment of troops, and also the improved patented mode of casting and cooling for iron cannon. It should be repealed as to all articles used in the quartermaster's department.

The existing law for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, which was passed in 1808, and still in operation, is entirely insufficient for its effectual accomplishment, and the attention of Congress is called to the fact. The want of a national armory for the fabrication of cannon is also enforced on Congress.

Very frequent and numerous experiments have been made under the present Secretary's direction of breech-loading arms, and inventions for this purpose are wonderfully numerous. Many have been rejected, but some plans for breech-loading have been approved, after very numerous experiments, and are now conceded by all who are familiar with them, and capable of judging, to be far the most efficient arms ever put in the hands of intelligent men. Immediate steps, he says, ought to be taken to arm all our light troops with the most approved of these arms.

The report next recounts the movement of several exploring expeditions during the last four years, and states that the West Point Military Academy has been progressing in its usual course, except that the course of study and discipline has been extended from four years to five.

The settlements on Puget's Sound and the adjacent waters are exposed to the incursions of warlike Indians from the British and Russian provinces. These Indians come down in large canoes, each carry from fifty to one hundred warriors, and move with great speed. The steamer Massachusetts is used to give notice of their approach, and to aid in defending the white settlers, but a more suitable steamer, one of light draft, is urgently needed.

Brevet Brigadier-General Totten, chief of the corps of engineers, has paid out, as part of the price for ground purchased for Fort Tompkins, the sum of $200, which, the Secretary contends, ought to be refunded to him.

Mr. Floyd concludes his report by urging that the accounting officer for the War Department should be placed directly under the control of the Department itself.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The annual report of the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, is a business-like, and withal interesting document, setting forth in a lucid style the intricate and diversified interests connected with this responsible branch of the Federal Government.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, and the quarter ending the 30th of September last, 16,388,161 acres of public lands have been proclaimed for sale. During the same period, 9,649,471 acres have been surveyed and prepared for market, and 12,000,053,72 acres have been disposed of in the following manner: 3,973,619,80 acres have been sold for cash, yielding $1,021,435 37; 3,379,040 acres have been absorbed by the location of bounty land warrants; 2,037,776,92 acres approved to States under the swamp grants; and 2,565,623 acres under the railroad grants. The number of military bounty land warrants outstanding on the 30th of September last was 74,468, and they will require 8,196,580 acres of the public domain to satisfy them.

The Secretary says:

The income from the public lands during four years past has not been so great as was expected. The commercial revulsion of 1857, followed as it was by short crops in most of the New States and Territories, checked emigration, and also the inclination of capitalists to make further investments. But this is not the sole cause of the reduction in this revenue. The manner of disposing of the public lands has been made a topic of political discussion; and whilst some emigrant families have made settlements and delayed giving the proper notice, or making party payments, in the expectation of a donation, other persons who are contemplating emigration, have deferred their removal from their old homes and the purchase of lands for settlement, awaiting some definite legislation upon the subject. Should the discussion of alterations in our land system continue, it is believed that the revenue from sales would speedily rise to a reasonable annual average, especially if the quantity of unlocated land warrants outstanding should continue to diminish from year to year as for three years past.

The operations of the Indian office are reviewed. Peace has prevailed during the year among the treaty Indians, with the exception of the Kiowas, whose increasing turbulence would seem to render military operations advisable. The same may be said of the Yanctonnais and Cut-Head bands of the Sioux. The Secretary comments at some length on our general Indian policy.

The colonization system tried with the Indians in Texas and California is a failure, and a modification is suggested. Protection has been given the Cherokees from unauthorized settlements upon a portion of their territory known as the Neutral Land. Various other Indian tribes are referred to, and the retransfer of the supervision of the Indian Bureau to the War Department recommended.

The whole number of pensioners of all classes now remaining on the rolls of the Pension Office is 11,284, and the sum required to pay their pensions is $1,001,018 95. During the past year the amount thus expended was $1,103,562 03.

Although there appears to have been but a slight diminution in the work of the Pension Office, yet such is the condition of the business that it will admit of a considerable reduction of the clerical force during the next year, and a reduction of $28,200 in expenses.

The reorganization of the Patent Office Bureau is again recommended, as the business is enormous. The income of the office for the three-quarters ending September 30th was $197,648 40, and the expenditures $189,672 28, showing a surplus of $7,976 17. During this period 5638 applications for patents were received, and 841 caveats filed; 3012 applications were rejected; 3598 patents issued, including reissues, additional improvements and designs. In addition there were 49 applications for extensions, and 28 patents were extended for a period of seven years from the expiration of their first term.

The work on the new census is progressing with all practicable speed. The expense will exceed that of the last census by $145,000 (the total cost now being $1,623,000), including $1,313,309 to be paid to United States Marshals and Deputies.) This increased cost is owing to the augmentation of population and the various branches of industry. The Superintendent is of opinion that he will be enabled, during the present session of Congress, not only to report the apportionment in the thirty-eighth Congress, but to present to that body the population of the several States and Territories, and the various products of agriculture, manufactures and mines. The information already obtained indicated that our population has kept pace with its ordinary natural progress, and that the increase in the productions of agriculture, manufactures and mines, will show an accelerated advance in material prosperity.

The establishment of a Bureau of Statistics, and some change in the judiciary laws, are suggested, the latter for the purpose of more surely prosecuting parties charged with being engaged in the African slave trade. All the facts relating to the recaptured slaves brought to Key West, and subsequently returned to Africa, at the expense of our Government, are concisely set forth, and many reforms suggested.

The successful completion of Fort Kearney, South Pass and Honey Lake wagon road is announced, and the Superintendent commended for his indomitable energy. The El Paso and Fort Yuma road is also finished. The progress of the several parties engaged in surveying boundary lines is set forth, and Mr. Thompson closes his interesting report by speaking of the ability and fidelity of the Bureau officers, and the intelligence and general good conduct of the clerks of the Interior Department.

HEAVY FALL OF ROCK AT NIAGARA FALLS.—A correspondent of the Toronto Globe writes as follows:

I want to inform you that on Saturday, the 24th ult., at half past 1 o'clock, there was a tremendous fall of rock a little south of the old stair-case, completely filling up the path-way leading to the new stair-case. But a few minutes before the fall, a party was being conducted from the museum to the sheet of water. Had it happened at the time they were passing, all must have been crushed to pieces. I suppose some thousands of tons fell.

Garibaldi has a son pursuing his studies in a Protestant College near Liverpool, England. When taking leave of him in 1856, the father said, "The Bible is the cannon which will liberate all Italy." In a letter to a friend, at an earlier period, he wrote, "I recommend all Italians to read the Bible, for it is the Book that will make Italy free."

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WASHERS, CONDENSERS, SCRUBBERS and EXHAUSTERS, for relieving the Retorts from pressure.
PURIFIERS, varying from 2000 to 1,000,000 cubic feet daily purifying capacity.
WROUGHT IRON LIME SIEVES, for PURIFIERS.
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GAS GOVERNORS or REGULATORS.
STREET MAINS, from 1¾ to 48 inches diameter, for Water or Gas.
STREET MAIN CONNECTIONS, such as Branches, Bends, Drips, Sleeves, etc.
STOP VALVES, from 3 to 30 inches, either breast seed or plate.
WROUGHT IRON WORK—All the Smith and Sheet Iron Work required in and about Gas Works.
☞ Communications should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.
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NEAL'S AMBROSIA WHISKY.
A PURE ARTICLE,
For Family and Medicinal Purposes.
☞ To be had of all the principal Druggists and Grocers throughout the United States.
A. A. NEAL,
Sole Agent,
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CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKY!
CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKY
The Proprietor of the above CELEBRATED WHISKY desires to introduce the article to the public and physicians of city and country, as the
Purest Diffusable Stimulant
which has ever been prepared for medical use. It proves itself a cordial, of once healthful and invigorating, to the enfeebled, whether by age or disease. It is distilled from the best rye and malt, and its nutritious properties are preserved by a process peculiar to this own, whereby the Fusil Oil and other noxious ingredients, known to exist in all other Whisky in quantity, are completely separated, so that the absolute purity of this article from any foreign admixture is guaranteed.
In addition to the following testimonials from the most eminent Analytical Chemists of Philadelphia, New York and Boston the State Agricultural Society have endorsed it with their Diploma, and Dr. Jackson, of Boston, has testified under oath to its absolute purity. Read the following:
CERTIFICATES:
Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of Chestnut Grove Whisky which you sent us, and find that it contains none of the poisonous substance known as Fusil Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the Whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
New York, Sept. 5, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of Chestnut Grove Whisky, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of Whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, Analytical Chemist.
Boston, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of Chestnut Grove Whisky, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The flavor of this Whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it. Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer,
No. 16 Boylston street.
CHARLES WHARTON, Jr.,
Wholesale Agent,
115 Walnut street,
1e2 1yAW PHILADELPHIA.

CHADWICK'S ROYAL PATENT DOUBLE SELF-ACTING ARCHIMEDEAN
Ventilator,
SMOKE CONDUCTOR AND SPARK ARRESTER,
—FOR—
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
And to ventilate any place where fresh air is required.
Warranted to cure impeded draft in Chimneys.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.
☞ A book with description and references will be forwarded by mail. WILLIAM GRIFFITHS,
Assignee and Manufacturer,
No. 305 RACE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.
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BURNSIDE'S PURE OLD
MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY,
Concentrated and distilled by Mr. JAMES BURNSIDE, of Allegheny county, Pa., in the old-fashioned, homes way, from the choicest Rye. It is now offered for sale until adopted to whole one of the trade. It is at once the most palatable, as it is comprehensively the purest beverage, in the result of the public. To invalids and aged persons it is a boon in health, it commends itself for its invigorating qualities as a stimulant of the purest and most beneficial description.
For sale by barrels, kegs, etc., and put up in cases of one dozen bottles each.
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228 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
WM. C. CONOVER, Agent,
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Cedar street, New York.
se 2 3m 54

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SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
SAPONIFIER,
The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleanser,
Will make hard water soft, clean Plated ware, remove Ink from Type, Grease from Kitchen Utensils, etc.
One pound can, ... 25 cents
4 to 4 1-2 pounds refuse grease, usually given away, at about 1-2 cent per pound, say 20
45 cents
Forty-five cents, therefore, is the cost of a barrel of first-rate SOFT SOAP.
☞ Liberal terms for making different kinds of Soap, sent free, by addressing Depot of Company,
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Philadelphia.
☞ The Saponifier can be had of any respectable storekeeper in the country. my31 1y

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER is an invaluable Family Medicine at this season of the year, as a preventive and cure for the Diarrhea, Dysentery, and many internal diseases. It is peculiarly efficacious in summer complaints of children, and is known and prescribed by the Medical Faculty. Prepared only by PROFF. BROWN, and for sale at his Drug and Chemical Store, N. E. CORNER OF FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, and so for sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States, and J. NO. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans. ja6 6m

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Sheetings, Shirtings, Plain and Twilled Osnaburgs, Bleached Cottons, Tickings, Stripes, Plaids, Checks, Satinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Cassimeres, Plaid and Plain Linseys, Kerseys, etc., etc., etc.
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Ashland Cotton Mills 34 in. Jeans and Linseys.
Ashland 34 in. Jeans and Linseys.
Tennessee Tweed, for Trousers.
Negro Kerseys and Plaids of all styles—in large assortment.
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Plaid Linseys of different makes.
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Together with a large and well assorted line of Kentucky Jeans, Ticks, Denims, Plaid, Striped and Plain Osnaburgs of different makes and weights, Checks, Ginghams, etc. ja18 6m&W

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Including a line of FLANNELS, of well known makers, and Goods adapted for Negro wear. ja18 6m&W*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, IS A CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE, a corruption of the blood, by which the fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there