

# The Cass County Republican.

VOLUME I.

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## The Republican,

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Prosecuting Attorney—A. J. SMITH.  
Circuit Court Com'r—JAS. M. SPENCER.  
Surveyor—AMOS SMITH.  
Coroner—CHARLES HILL.

## Business Directory.

### PROFESSIONAL.

Geo. W. Andrews,  
Justice of the Peace and Collecting Agent, Dowagiac, Mich. Office at the American House, on the corner of Front and Division streets.

D. H. Wagner,  
Justice of the Peace and Collecting Agent, Dowagiac, Mich. Office at the American House, on the corner of Front and Division streets.

James Sullivan,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Dowagiac, Mich. Office on Front Street.

James M. Spencer,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Dowagiac, Mich. Office on Front Street.

Clifford Shanahan,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Cassopolis, Cass county, Mich.

Henry H. Coolidge,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Edwardsburgh, Cass Co., Mich.

Charles W. Clisbee,  
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Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather and Findings. Front Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

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Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and Crockery. Front Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN PIPER,  
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Banking and Exchange Office, Dowagiac, Mich. Buy and sell Exchange, Gold, Bank Notes, and Land Warrants. Pay interest on School and Swamp Lands, and Taxes in all parts of the State.

### EXCHANGE HOTEL.

By John Latta. Directly opposite the Passenger Depot, Dowagiac, Mich.

From the Western Bell.

### Friendship, Love and Truth!

When friendship, love and truth abound,  
Amid a band of brothers,  
The smile of joy goes gaily round,  
Each shares the bliss of others.

Sweet roses grace the thorny way  
Along this vale of sorrow,  
The flowers that shed their leaves to-day  
Shall bloom again to-morrow.

Countess—  
How grand in age, how fair in youth  
Are holy "Friendship, Love and Truth."  
How grand in age, how fair in youth  
Are holy "Friendship, Love and Truth."

On halcyon wings our moments pass,  
Life's cruel cares beguiling,  
Old Time lays down his scythe and glass  
In gay, good humor smiling.

With crimson beard and forelock gray,  
He reversed front advertising,  
He looks like winter turned to May,  
Night softening into morning.

How grand in age, &c.  
From these delightful fountains flow  
Ambrosial rills of pleasure,  
Can man desire, can heaven bestow  
A more resplendent treasure?

Adorned with gems so richly bright  
We'll form a constellation,  
Where every star, with modest light,  
Shall gild his proper station.

How grand in age, &c.

### The Wife's Dower.

BY A RETIRED ATTORNEY.

Everybody who knew John Gordon, knew him to be one of the meanest and most contemptible men that was ever permitted to walk the earth. His brother Peter was not a whit better—so it would appear that meanness ran in the blood of the family.

John was pretty well off, so far as the world's goods were concerned. His property was all invested in a building, which had cost him about thirty thousand dollars. He did not marry until he was forty, probably from the fear of incurring unnecessary expense, and when finally, he did take a wife, it was only as he would have taken a house-keep or a servant.

Mrs. Gordon was a poor woman and had been obliged to work very hard for a living. Probably she married on purely prudential considerations, for she could not have possibly loved such an abortion of a man as John Gordon. She took good care of her husband and treated him better than he deserved, and was in every respect an obedient and faithful wife. All she received in return was the meagre support which her husband's house afforded her.

When they had been married some three years, John was taken sick, and lingered along for a year, during which his wife was an excellent and devoted nurse. Her whole aim seemed to be to discharge her duties to her lord with fidelity. She had bargained with him and she performed her part of the contract with scrupulous exactness.

One day I heard that John Gordon was dead. It was a small loss to the community, and I could not pity his wife for her lot certainly would be ameliorated by his departure. She would be entitled to one-third of the income of his real estate, which, for a poor woman, as she had been, and having no luxuriant taste to gratify, would be a princely stipend.

I neither thought nor heard any more of John Gordon or his wife for two months, when a woman appeared at my office and introduced herself as the latter.

"Mine is a very bad case, Mr. Docket," she said, seating herself by my side.

"Indeed, Madame, I thought you were very comfortably provided for. You have one-third of the income of your husband's estate, or about a thousand dollars a year."

"It seems I am not to have this," she replied, gloomily.

"Not to have it?"

"Peter Gordon has taken possession of the estate, declaring it belongs to him. He says my husband sold it to him a few weeks before he died."

"How could that be?"

"Peter showed me the deed, and says it has been recorded."

"Does he? So much the better for you madam. The law gives you one-third of his personal estate."

"But he has sold it for one dollar," interrupted Mrs. Gordon.

"He could not sell it without your concurrence. Did you release your right to dower on the premises?"

"No, sir; Peter says I did, though, and shows me my name duly witnessed on the deed."

"Did you sign it?"

"No, sir."

"Then it is a forgery."

"I suppose it is."

"You are confident you did not sign your name to the deed?"

"I am very sure I did not, and for a very good reason."

"How's that?"

"I cannot write; I was brought up in the country, where girls do not get so much schooling as now. My folks were very poor, and I never had a chance to go to school," replied Mrs. Gordon, with some confusion.

"Did your husband know you could not write?"

"No, I never told him."

"I disbelieve in the request that she would call the next day. I went to the Registry of Deeds and found that Mrs. Gordon had told a true story. Her miserable, contemptible husband had given his property to his brother, in his last days, so as to cheat his wife, who had cared for him in health and nursed him in sickness, of her just claim upon his estate.

"He was a villain! I need not say that I felt a deep interest in the case

of my client, and resolved to bring matters to an issue at once. The next day, when she called, she directed me to her sister, by whom she could prove that Mrs. Gordon could not write her name; who had seen her make her mark often, within a short time.

The person who professed to have witnessed the signature of Mrs. Gordon, was a clerk in Peter's office. My first move was to take steps to arrest him on a charge of fraud, and to sue his employer for my client's share of the rents, which he had just collected, and which he had refused to pay over to her.

When I had proceeded thus far, I received a visit from Peter Gordon.

"What do you mean, sir?" he asked rather sourly.

"I mean to get justice for the widow," I replied.

"Her husband was worth nothing when he died."

"But his wife has one-third interest in his real estate."

"It was sold to me, and she signed away her right of dower."

"Did she?"

"Certainly she did."

"Did you see her sign?"

"To be sure I did; so did my clerk."

"There is a warrant out for the arrest of your clerk; and I have some hope that he will turn State's evidence, and convict his principal."

"He started back with astonishment and terror.

"I—I don't understand you!" he stammered out.

"Don't trouble yourself, about it Mr. Gordon, you will understand it all in due time."

"For God's sake, don't arrest my clerk. He will be the ruin of me," groaned he.

"You should have thought of that before," I said.

"Do you mean to say that everything isn't all right about my brother's affairs? Because if it isn't, I will certainly make it all right you know," he whined in supplicant tones.

"You say you saw Mrs. Gordon sign the deed?"

"Well—no; not exactly; but I suppose she signed it."

"Don't you know she didn't?"

"How should I know?"

"She can't write! She never even wrote her name in her life."

"Gracious!"

I pressed the rascal closely and made him acknowledge that his clerk had signed the name for a consideration. I would have caused them both to be sent to the State prison, if Mrs. Gordon had not begged me to spare them. As it was, I secured the entire income of the estate for my client, and charged my bill to Peter, who was but too glad to pay it.

### The Martha Washington Monument.

The Louisville Journal has the following of the Martha Washington Monument:

We had the pleasure, if it was one, of seeing this monument two or three months ago. Its appearance was most scandalous. We could scarcely lay the ball of a finger upon any part of it not disfigured by bullet and shot marks. We suppose that everybody in all that region who can shoot a gun, has taken a pop at it at every opportunity.

The monument appears to be about half finished, and has remained in its present condition for several years. The explanation of its being left in this condition is this:—A New York widow, wealthy and very vain of her wealth, was courting, a few years ago, a young lady connected with the Washington family. A monument to the mother of Washington was at that time talked of, and the amorous widower to make a display of riches and win the favor of his lady love, claimed the privilege of building it with his own resources. By the expenditure of several thousand dollars, he raised it rapidly to its present height, but he did not rise in Miss C.'s favor so briskly as his stone structure rose in the air. In fact, she absolutely discharged him, and then, as was to be expected he indignantly refused to pay for the laying of another stone. Of course the structure, as no one else saw fit to take hold of it, has ever since remained at just the height it had reached when the widower was jilted.

The New York Leader has recently made an expose of the smartness of one of our craft. "The Retired Physician, whose sands of life had nearly run out," is discovered to be a journeyman printer, who, for two years and a half past, has been selling the gullible public to the tune of two or three hundred thousand dollars. The fellow has done the trade some service it is true, for he has paid liberally for advertising his "Cambrist Indian," and thereby proving the benefits of extensive advertising. He has realized a profit of \$100,000 it is said, and the "Retired Physician" can now retire upon such substantial laurels. Well, all will admit he has been smart. But, had we been humbugged by him as others have been, we should be willing to let him go scot free for his excellent sale. True, it is obtaining money under false pretences, yet the joke is too clever for us to do more than laugh at his dupes, and bid him go and sin no more.—Piraner's Journal.

Some say that low-neck dresses have reached their height. The fellow must have been standing on his head when he took the observation.

speech of Hon. Henry Wilson, of Mass., on the National Finances, Delivered in the U. S. Senate, May 24th, 1858.

Mr. President—The Administration proposes by this bill to borrow \$15,000,000. It proposes to incur a permanent national debt of \$15,000,000 to meet the ordinary and current expenses of the Government for the first two quarters of the next fiscal year. Yes, sir, the proposition is to incur a national debt of \$15,000,000—to tax the productive industry of the people for the next fifteen years to meet the current expenses of the Government at a time when we are at peace with all the world. This is an Administration measure—the measure of the Democratic Administration; it comes here with the seal and superscription of the Administration stamped upon it; and the majority here in both Houses of Congress, as in duty bound, will execute with alacrity to register this Executive mandate. Necessity, stern imperious necessity, goals on the supporters of the Administration to its early consummation. I do not rise, Mr. President, to interpose obstacles to the prompt passage of this bill; but I do ask the Senate to pause long enough to take an observation to see where we now are, and whither we are drifting.

It was, Mr. President, the doctrine—ay, and the practice, too—of the republican fathers, of Jefferson and Madison, of Adams and Jackson, that the ordinary and current annual expenditures of the Government must be kept within the receipts of the Government in time of peace; that national debts were not national blessings, and must not be incurred to meet the ordinary wants of the Government in time of peace. Mr. Van Buren alone, of all our presidents, from Washington to Buchanan, abandoned this good old policy of the republican statesmen of the country, by borrowing money in time of peace to meet the ordinary and current expenditures of his administration. That violation of the cherished policy of the Republic contributed in no small degree to his disastrous defeat in 1840. Sir, Mr. Buchanan is hastening on in the footsteps of Mr. Van Buren. Like Mr. Van Buren, he is rushing headlong into debt, borrowing money, incurring national debts, to meet the current expenditures of his Administration. Eighteen hundred and sixty may repeat the lesson of 1840; and I commend the Administration—I commend the supporters of the Administration—in both Houses of Congress—to ponder well the lesson taught by the people in 1840. Believing the doctrines and policy of the republican statesmen of other days to be the true doctrines and policy of the Government, we who inherit the name and the principles of the republican fathers are indelibly opposed to this policy by which the Administration is hurrying the nation on headlong into debt in time of peace, and the resorting to borrowing money, to incur permanent national debts, to meet wants created by its own extravagance. Sir, let the supporters of the Administration understand, let the nation understand, we denounce this policy in advance; that we wash our hands of it, now and forever; that we take an appeal to the people against the adoption of a policy so much at war with the lasting interests of the Government and of the People.

The expenditures of the Government during the eight years of the administrations of Mr. Polk, General Taylor and Mr. Fillmore, in which time we went through the Mexican War, were, on the average, forty-three million dollars annually. When President Pierce came in, he commenced the fiscal year of 1853 with twenty-one million nine hundred and forty-two thousand dollars in the Treasury. During his administration, the average expenditures, exclusive of payment on account of the public debt, were fifty-eight million dollars, being an average annual increase of fifteen million dollars over the eight preceding years. Two, during which happened the Mexican war, with all its vast expenditures. The expenditures of the Government during Mr. Pierce's administration were larger than the expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1817, during the administration of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison, a period of twenty-eight years.

When President Buchanan came into power he commenced the fiscal year with eighteen million dollars in the Treasury. He has collected from all sources about forty-four million dollars, or, rather, he has collected the first quarter twenty-one million dollars; the next, seven million dollars; the third quarter, eight million dollars and it is estimated that the last quarter will be eight million dollars, making forty-four million dollars to be added to the eighteen million dollars amounting to sixty-two million dollars. We have borrowed twenty million dollars of Treasury notes, which makes eighty-two million dollars as resources of the administration for the present year. The Senator from Virginia, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, estimates, if I understand him, that the receipts for the year will amount to eighty-five million seven hundred thousand dollars, and the expenditures to eighty-five million dollars, which will leave a balance in the Treasury of seven hundred thousand dollars.

Now, we are told by the Secretary of the Treasury that, at the commencement of the next fiscal year, the twenty million dollars of Treasury notes will be exhausted, and we shall begin the

next fiscal year without any money, or with only an insignificant sum in the Treasury. The annual expenditures of this Administration exceed the expenditures of the last Administration, exclusive of the public debt, more than twenty million dollars. The last Administration added fifteen million dollars to the average annual expenses of the country, and the present Administration adds twenty million dollars annually over the last Administration, which the whole country believed to be an extravagant Administration.

We all remember that when Congress assembled in December last the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, estimated that the receipts during this year about closing would equal the demand upon the Treasury; that it would be about seventy-five million dollars, and that he would have a balance in the Treasury the 1st day of July next of four hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars. The Secretary, however, thought that Congress ought to grant him the power to issue twenty million dollars of notes in anticipation of the revenue; and not that the Treasury notes would be wanted this year, but he wished the authority to issue these notes in anticipation of the revenue which would accrue during the present year. The President of the United States in his message endorsed this demand of the Secretary of the Treasury.

On the 15th of December last, the Secretary wrote a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means, asking for authority to issue twenty millions of dollars of Treasury notes; and in this letter, written several days after his annual report was made, the Secretary, while asking for authority to issue twenty millions of dollars of Treasury notes, said:

"Though the amount of twenty millions of dollars will not, in all probability, be needed at an early day, if at all, yet it is deemed best that the Department be authorized to issue them and keep out that sum, should it be required by the public service."

He would not want these Treasury Notes at an early day, if he wanted them at all! That was on the 15th of December. The bill was promptly reported; and Congress entered upon its discussion. Within the period of seven or eight days, that bill was carried through Congress, and, although the Secretary had told us he did not want to issue these notes immediately, if at all, within seven days we were pressed to hurry that bill through Congress, because the Government was becoming bankrupt; and, within ten days after the Secretary of the Treasury wrote that letter, the Government of the United States was unable to meet its obligations; drafts drawn by its Army officers upon the Treasury remained unpaid; and the Members of Congress who desired to go home and see their families, and spend Christmas with them, could not obtain the money to do so, because the Treasury was exhausted, and this within ten days after the Secretary of the Treasury had asked for twenty millions of dollars, and told us that he did not want it very soon, if he should want it at all. What foresight! What wonderful sagacity! What an exhibition of statesmanship! This!

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report asking for authority to issue twenty millions of dollars of Treasury notes in anticipation of the accruing revenue, estimated that the receipts for the residue of the year would be equal to the demand for the year; and that we would have a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of July, of \$426,000. Now, the Secretary comes here, on the 19th of May, with a report asking for a loan of fifteen millions of dollars to meet the expenditures of the first two quarters of the next fiscal year. He says in this report that the revenue has not equalled his estimate by ten million dollars, and that Congress has appropriated ten million dollars beyond his estimates. There was not, I take it, a man in the Senate or the country familiar with the condition of the country, and the financial condition of the Government, who did not know that the Secretary of the Treasury had over-estimated the receipts by at least ten million dollars. It was declared on this floor, and on the floor of the other House, that the estimates were all over-drawn by from ten to twelve million dollars. I think it now turns out to be about twelve million dollars. Now the Secretary undertakes to put the responsibility on Congress of having appropriated ten million dollars more than was asked for by the Departments. We all know that the Deficiency bill, which passed here, was an Administration measure; that it came here by the sanction of the Executive; that it was assumed and carried through as an Administration measure, and the Executive Department should share its full and equal responsibility for its passage. I do not like, Mr. President, this attempt of the Secretary of the Treasury to shirk the responsibility, and to throw the blame upon Congress for having thrust upon him an expenditure of ten million dollars unasked. It was not in the regular estimates, it is true, but it was asked for; it was demanded by the Administration; and those of us here who interposed obstacles to its passage were denounced in the official journal and by the Administration presses of the country. Sir, the Deficiency bill was emphatically an Administration measure, and I hold the Administration to its responsibility, not only for the passage of the bill, but for the use of the money.

The fiscal year is nearly closed; and the Secretary tells us, in this late report,

that by the commencement of the next fiscal year the Treasury notes will be exhausted. So much for the Secretary's estimates—a mistake in his estimates, which in five months, amounts to \$20,000,000. Nobody is surprised at it. We were only surprised and astonished that the Secretary of the Treasury, occupying the position that he did, should have indulged in such wild calculations—could ever have made and published such estimates. The Secretary made his estimates for next year; and he is far wilder in them than he was in his estimates for the present year. He estimates the dutiable imports for the next year at \$371,000,000—\$110,000,000 more of dutiable imports than were ever imported into the United States in one year. I read this estimate in his annual report with utter amazement. Why, Sir, if you look at the imports during the administration of President Pierce, they amounted, during his four years, to \$1,146,000,000—an average of \$286,000,000 per annum. From this you must deduct the articles on the free list, an average of twenty-five or thirty millions annually during that Administration; leaving less than two hundred and sixty million dollars of dutiable articles annually imported during the four prosperous commercial years of President Pierce's administration. The dutiable imports this year amount to about two hundred and ten million dollars, nearly one-half of which were imported during the first quarter of the year. The Secretary told us, in his annual report, that they would amount to \$282,000,000. They actually amount to about two hundred and ten million, being \$50,000,000 less than he estimated last December. If we should import next year as much as we imported in 1856-57—which would be about two hundred and sixty-two million dollars' dutiable articles—we should go beyond the just expectations of any reasonable man in America. There is not a statesman here; there is not a merchant in the United States; there is not a practical business man in this country, familiar with the commercial condition of the country, who believes the imports, from the first of July next to the first of July, 1859, will equal the imports from the first of July, 1856, to the first of July, 1857—the largest year of importation the country ever witnessed.

Next year, Mr. President, you will not only not have \$371,000,000 of dutiable imports but you will not have \$250,000,000. The largest imports we ever had were \$262,000,000 of the dutiable imports. Those articles, if they should come in next year in as large quantities as they did in 1856 and 1857, will be reduced in value about \$60,000,000, so that you cannot by any possibility, have more than \$200,000,000 of dutiable articles during the next year, on which you will raise not more than forty-seven or forty-eight million dollars. The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) estimates the receipts from customs next year at \$52,000,000. I think he will find, when next year closes, that he has made a mistake of from five to seven million dollars in that. He also estimates that we are to receive ten million dollars from the sale of the public lands. Why, sir, the average land receipts for the last four or five years are only about five million dollars. It is true, lands are opened in California, and we may have a large increase; but your whole revenue next year will not exceed fifty-five million dollars, and it is more likely to be less than that amount. I think it may be, altogether, about what the Senator estimates the receipts from customs to be—fifty-two million dollars.

Now, let us see where we are. We have this year used up the \$18,000,000 of surplus in the Treasury with which we commenced the year, we have raised forty-four million dollars, and we have borrowed twenty million dollars, making a total of eighty-two million dollars, all of which we have spent. We commenced the 1st of July next, according to the admissions of the Secretary of the Treasury, without any money in the Treasury. He estimates in his annual report that we are to have imports to the extent of three hundred and seventy-one million dollars next year, and that we are to raise upon those imports \$69,500,000, and receive from public land \$5,000,000, and from all sources together \$74,500,000; and he estimates the expenditures at \$78,000,000. He will fall short of his revenue from customs the coming year more than \$20,000,000. Instead of receiving \$75,000,000 in revenue, his receipts will not go beyond fifty-five millions. What amount have we to meet next year? The estimates of the Department amount to \$75,000,000, and if the expenditures do not exceed that sum by additions made by Congress, you have to add to that \$20,000,000 of floating Treasury notes, which we have to pay next year, amounting to \$95,000,000. I understand that propositions are before Congress, likely to pass, that will add several million dollars to the expenditures. Suppose they be eighty million dollars—and I do not believe they will fall short of that sum, for Congress will add four or five millions to the estimates—and add to that \$20,000,000 of the Treasury notes, and you have to provide for \$100,000,000 next year. There is ninety-five million dollars to provide for, according to your own showing, and at \$100,000,000 by all reasonable and proper estimates. One hundred million dollars! One hundred million dollars to be paid during the next fiscal year! To meet that vast sum, you have only a revenue, from all sources, of from 50 to 55,000,000

dollars, making a deficit of \$45,000,000 for 1859.

Now how are you to meet this one hundred million dollars? The Secretary tells us that he will have to pay thirty-seven millions in the first six months of the year, as estimated in December last, but twenty-five millions. He is getting to be a little rational on this question of receipts. He wants fifteen millions to carry the Government through the first half of the next year, not the whole year. Now, Sir, these fifteen million dollars will not carry him to January next. Sir, I make the prediction here now, and I wish Senators to remember the prediction, that we shall be called upon when we meet in December next, to provide means to carry the Government through December and over the 1st of January. And this call will be pressed upon us with all the power of immediate and overwhelming necessity. It is inevitable, on the showing of the Treasury Department itself, that the Government cannot go beyond the 1st of January next, if it can go to that day, with the aid of this fifteen million dollars loan.

You have to provide for one hundred million dollars next year. You borrow fifteen millions; you raise from all sources fifty-five millions of revenue, and to the fullest extent that is all you