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-IMPORTERS-Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Who'esale and Retail, MASEL STREET, ONE DOOR FROM KING,

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ASHE & HARGRAVE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Practice in partnership in the county of Anson, ex-ept on the Crimical Docket in the County Court, (J. R. Hargrave being County Solicitor.)
They will attend to the collection of all claims entraisted to them in Anson and the surrounding counties.
T. S. Ashe attends the Courts of Richmond; Mont-J. R. Hargrave those of Montgomery, Stanly and

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Jewelry, &c., neatly and substantially repaired, and all work warranted twelve months.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,

Perfumery and Fancy Articles of Every Description in his Line.

NEW AND FRESH DRUGS.

A large lot just received, for Family and Physicians' Uses which can be relied upon as being anx-CINE and PURE.

PERFUMERY

Of the most choice and PRAGRANT selections. To this LARGE and EXTENSIVE assortment he would more especially call the attention of the Ladies and of the Young Meu in our community-of course Old Bachelors not excepted.

ALSO POMADES,

For imparting a rich, glossy and healthy condition to the Hair-from the best manufacturers in this usually extensive stock has recently been replenished

TOILET ARTICLES,

description-suitable for the most fastidious; in fact selves. They will be sold low on the usual time, but never has there been in this place such a large and beau- all accounts must be punctually settled. [35-tf tiful assortment of the above-named articles which be now offers to the public on the most liberal terms.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Amputating Instruments and Dental Forceps of every variety. Also new style Electro-Magnetic Ma-

N. B .- Physicians in the surrounding country can obtain COMPLETE OUTFITS without the time and EXTRA expense of sending North, and can rely upon all the CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS as being the best that can be obtained and warranted TREE TROM ADULTERATION. The citizens of Anson and the adjoining Counties are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, when they will find the Proprietor ever attentive, ready and willing to show his assortment to all who will favor him with a call.

MILLINERY AND MANTUA MAKING.

MISS A. HORNE, RESPECTFULLY AN Auson, that she has taken the stand lately occu-pied by MRS. MARY PAUL, where she will be happy to attend to all who need her services in her

She has just received an excellent assortment of SPRING GOODS---SILKS FOR DRESSES,

RIBBONS, BONNETS, And she will have always on hand a good STOCK OF MATERIAL FOR DRESSES AND BONNETS.

TAKE NOTICE.

On AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL next, our terms for the sale of LUMBER will be, For good lumber 80c. cash, or \$1 credit, \$\overline{\pi}\$ 100; Refuse Jamber 50c. cash, or 60c. credit; Rough Edge lumber 88 jc. cash, or 40c. credit.
THOMAS GULLEDGE.
28-tf CALVIN LILLY.

COME AND SEE:

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED NEARLY

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. And begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to offer them a well lected assortment, consisting in part of

PRINTS, ORGANDIES, BERAGES, MUSLINS, ROBES A LEZ, GINGHAMS, ROBES DOUBLE JUPE, YEW PATTERNS OF HANDSOME SILK DBESSES, STELLA SHAWLS, (new style,) LARGE LOT OF BEAUTIPUL TREMINGS. (Of every style and variety,) PRENCH WORKED COLLARS,

All of which were selected from the newest and most fashionable styles of French, English and Amer-

WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A good lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING. BOOTS AND SHOES, ALL KINDS AND SIZES. LADIES AND MISSES' BONNETS AND FLATS,

And a very large lot of HATS, OF EVERY VARIETY AND KIND. PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c. WILLOW WARE, HOLLOW WARE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES AND CUTLERY.

Everything usually kept in an extensive country store, which it is unnecessary to mention in detail, and which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

E. L. CARPENTER.

Norwood's, May 1859-26-3m

NEW BOOK STORE IN CHERAW, S. C.,

(NEARLY OPPOSITE D. MALLOY'S STORE.)

T. S. MARSHALL

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

AND

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PANCY GOODS, OR NOTIONS.

To which he invites the attention of Ladies and

SPRING AND SUMMER!!

J. J. COX,

LILESVILLE, A.VSO.Y, .Y. C., DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, GROCERIES, &c.

J. J. COX takes pleasure in announcing to his Customers, Friends and the Public generally that his by LARGE, FRESH and FASHIONALE PUR-CHASES for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS. These Goods are all of the BEST QUALITY, and those wishing to purchase will be consulting their Of French and English manufacture, and of every interests by calling and examining them for them-

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

I AM NOW RECEIVING THE LARGEST STOCK

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

That I have ever offered in this market

THEY WILL BE SOLD CHEAP. Call and examine for yourself.

A. E. BENNETT. March 81, 1859-29-tf

NEW GOODS

S. S. ARNOLD'S

CHEAP CASH AND CREDIT STORE, WHERE CAN BE FOUND THE LARGEST and BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

have ever offered in this market, consisting of ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE TO BE FOUND IN A GENERAL STOCK, AND MANY ARTICLES NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER STORE IN THE COUNTY. Purchasers wishing to buy good articles,

at LOW PRICES, will please give me a call. S. S. ARNOLD.

Wadesbore', March 81, 1869-29-15

THE RESPONSIBILITY—WHERE IT RESTS.

Reply to Letter of Hon. G. W. Jones, of Tenn., on "Government Ex-penditures."

The Democratic State Central Committee of Tennessee have caused to be published, in pamblet form, a letter to them from the Hon. Geo. W. Jones, of that State, on the subject of the public expenditures. The letter is described as " a fair and caudid review of the legislation of Congress during the last eighteen years, which "shows by what party"-meaning the Opposition party the expenditures were increased to the enormous amount of \$72,000,000, in 1857." "The facts set forth in this statement," it is further said, " are compiled from the official records by a gentleman [Mr. Jones] well known throughout the State for his candor and integrity, and examination."

Of this alleged "fair and candid review" by a gentleman so extensively known for his " candor and integrity," and who is so "thoroughly acquainted with the subject" he reviews, let us in turn take a "review." We have lying on our table before us, in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, vol. 23, a speech delivered by Mr. Jones, in the House of Representatives, on the 14th of February, 1851, consisting of comments upon portions of the Treasury Report submitted to Congress in the preceding December-Mr. Fillmore being then President. In that report the acreal and estimated expenditures for the current year, ending June 30th, 1851, were set down at 853.853,597.50, including payments, actual and estimated, on account of-

| Mexican instalment | 3,369,000 | Awards of Nexican Commission | 2,516,691 |

-which, deduct d from the total aggregate of \$55,853,597, leaves \$42,808,038. After the year had expired, and the accounts were made up of the expenditures, it appeared that the estimates had exceeded the actual expendituresthat the total aggregate of expenditures only amounted to \$48,005,878—and that, deducting from this sum the amounts paid on account of the public debt (\$4,217,986), on account of the Mexican Indemnity (\$3,242,400), and for awards under the Mexican Commission (82,516,691), together \$9,974,077, the total expenditures for the year (1851) only amounted to \$38,028, 801.

In the same Treasury Report (of December, 1850) which constituted the topic of Mr. Jones's speech above referred to, the estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30th, 1852, were \$48,124,993; the estimated payments on account of the public debt being \$4,308.869; and for another instalment of the Mexican Indomnity, \$3,180,000. Deducting these payments for the Mexican Indomnity and the public debt. (together, \$7,488,869) from the total aggregate (\$48,124,993), and there remained the sum of \$38,936,124 as the total estimate of expenditures for the year ending June 30th, 1852. These expenditures, actual and estimated, amounting, after making the deductions above mentioned, to some \$38,000,000 per annum, under the administration of Mr. Fillmore, for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1851 and 1852, the Hon-George W. Jones, on the 14th of February, 1851, in his place in the House of Representatives denounced as "enormous and extravagant." "The Whig party," he said, " was true to its instincts, extravagance and profligacy in squandering the public money." Thirty-eight or thirty-nine millions of dollars per annum, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt and the Mexican Indemnity! What an illustration of Whig extravagance! "The conviction," too, "forced itself upon

"The conviction," too, "forced itself upon year 1857-8, commenced under the Opposition Admin-him that without the cordial and in good faith istration of Mr. Fillmore." co-operation of the Executive branch of the Government, Congress could do but little or creasing the public expenditures." find ourselves like England, burdened with an irredeemable public debt."

The great public want, and the only possible remedy for the evils of the day, was a Democratic Executive, who, true to the "instincts" of his party, rigid economy in the public expenditures making the appropriations for the year 1853 exand stern integrity in the employment of the ceed the Whig estimates for that year by ten milpublic money, would cordially and in good faith co-operate with Congress in correcting abuses and limiting and decreasing the expenditures of the Government. - Without a Democratic Executive, even a Democratic Congress could do little or nothing towards accomplishing these needful results! So thought, and said, Mr. Jones, in February, 1851.

Well, within two years, a Democratic administration superseded the then existing Whig ad- that one word, as here used! ministration. And now, after six years of Demin its party relations. Hear him at the commencement of his letter:

"In the year 1846-7, during the Mexican war, the expenditures [exclusive of payments on account of the public debt] went up to the sum of \$53,801,560.37. The Treasury Report for that year shows it to have been \$55,929,095.38] In 1849-50, after the close of the war, the expenditures were reduced to \$37,165,the war, the expenditures were reduced to \$37,105, 1990.09. [The Treasury report for that year shows it to have been \$85,565,862.28.] The next year they went up to \$44,049.949.48. [The Treasury Report for that year says \$43,787.892.58. [The next year down again to \$40,389.954.56. [The Treasury Report for that year says \$39,732,080,67.] Again in the next year, 1852.3. [Mr. Fillmore's last year.] up to the sum of \$44,078,156.35. [The Treasury Report for that year says \$48,524,252.82.] And since that there has been a constant regular increase of four to six millions a year, until the expenditures of the United States have reached the enormous amount of from seventy-five to eighty millions of dollars each year. How has this been effected, and who are responsible for it? My opinion is, that both parties and all par-ties, to some extent, are responsible for it; and cer-

over forty millions of dollars per annulus, some page 18. "For the year ending June 30th, 1000, ing the burdens entailed upon it by Mexican war page 18. "For the year ending June 30th, 1000, ing the burdens entailed upon it by Mexican war the expenditures were \$56,312,697.72, an increase the expenditures of the year before of \$5,201,

Then, he laid the blame of the "enormous" exover the expenditures of the year before of \$5,201,then Secretary of War, said:

"As one of the recommendations intimately conwhig administration. Congress could do little

This increase of \$5,201,640.34 over the exwhite administration. Congress could do little

lions they have reached the enormous amount of tions They had come into power upon from seventy-five or eighty millions; and yet he most solemn pledges to stop what they which has been out, of power!

the responsibility rests:

President-Taylor, succeeded by Fillmore.

Senote-Democrats, 84; Whigs, 24; Free Soilers, 2. House of Representatives-Democrats, 112; Whige, 05; Free-Soilers, 13. [The Democrats elected their peaker and had majorities of all the committees. Fillmore never had, as supporters of his adminstrution, a majority in that House;]
THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—from March 4th, 1851, to March 4th, 1853.

President-Fillmore.

Senate-Democrats, 38; Whigs, 22; Free-Soilers, 2. emocratic majority, 14. House of Representatives-Democrats, 142; Whigs,

Democratic majority, 51.
THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—from March 4th, 1853, March 4th, 1855. President-Pierce. Senate-Democrats, 36; Whigs, 20; Free-soilers, 2.

mocratic majority, 14. ree-Soilers, 4. Democratic majority, 84. Тинкту-Fountu Cosoness—From March 4th, 1855.

March 4th, 1857. President-Pierce. Scaate - Democrats, 36; Republicans, 15; Whig and in the Senate.

Merc, then,

House of Representatives - Republicans, 108; Demovears of Demo crats, 83; Americans, 43. [After a long and excited election for Speaker, the Republican candidate was elected by a plurality vote of 103 against his Demo-eratic competitor, who received 100 vot-#:]

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS-From March 4th, 1857.

President-Buchapan Senate-Democrats, 37; Republicans, 20; Whigs nd Americans, 5. Democratic majority, 12.

House of Representatives—Democrats, 128; Republians, 92; Americans, 14. Democratic majority, 22. Thus it appears that during this whole period

eratic party had continuous, uninterrupted possession of the Senate by a decided majority. the House of Representatives by decided majorities during six out of these ten years; and, in addition, they elected their Speaker, and through year, and of the increase of \$4,020,738.73 in the him and the Democratic committees which he appointed, had control of the House of Repre- he to say to that? The appropriations for those sentatives of the 81st Congress-the Congress years were made by a Congress, with large Dem-

majority of supporters. Speaker, and committee majorities in the House, responsible for the expenditures of those two during eight of the ten years which have clapsed years? Not at all, candid Mr. Jones! since the election of a Whig President in 1848. For the last six years every branch of the Na

amine some of Mr. Jones's statements : Page 14, of Mr. J.'s letter. "The gradual annual increase in the public expenditures from \$40,293,-086.02, in the year 1851-2, to \$72,291,119.70, in the

"Under," or during the Administration of Mr. Fillmore! But by whom was it commenced, nothing in correcting abuses, or limiting and de- Mr. Jones? Was it commenced upon Mr. Fill-The evil more's recommendation, or upon the estimates and the remedy, he seemed to think, lay wholly submitted to Congress by his heads of departwith the Executive. "Unless there was a change ments? Let the record speak. The estimates in public men and affairs, and a return to some- for the service of the year 1853, submitted to thing like economy in the expenditure of the Congress at the session of 1851-'2, by the Whig public money, we would," he said "ere long, Secretary "under" the Fillmore Administration, amounted to \$42,892,299, and at that session. that Congress, with a Democratic majority of fifty-one in the House of Representatives, and fourteen in the Senate, appropriated and authorized the expenditure of \$53,360,579-thus

> lions four hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars! That is the way, candid Mr. Jones, in which "the gradual, annual increase in the public expenditures, which has gone up from \$40,293;-086.02, in the year 1851-'2, to \$72,290,119.70, in the year 1857-'8, commenced under the Opposition Administration of Mr. Fillmore. "Under !" What a gross falsey lies covered up in

Page 13. "During the next fiscal year ending June ocratic administration, Mr. Jones again holds 30, 1853, the expenditures [exclusive of payments forth on the subject of the public expenditures, on account of the public debt.] were \$13,070,335,88, being an increase over the expenditures of the preceding year of \$3,677,249.86

This is the year we have just been speaking of, and the increase of the expenditures in which we have just accounted for, by taking the saddle reached. from the wrong horse upon which Mr. Jones placed it, and putting it on the right one, where," we venture to predict, he will hereafter let it

Page 13. "The expenditures for the next year ending June 30, 1854, were \$51,110,457,38, being an increase of expenditures over the last preceding year

Here again the expenditures authorized by the same Democratic Congress—the 32d, with a Democratic majority of fourteen in the Senate and fifty one in the House-largely exceeded the Whig estimates. For the service of this year, ending June 30th, 1854, the Whig Secretary "under" the Administration of Mr. Fillmore, at the session of 1852-'3, had submitted estimates tainly the majority of the Opposition cannot relieve which amounted to \$42,216,484.06, exclusive of themselves and their party from their full share of payments on account of the public debt. The the responsibility," &c. actual expenditures during that year, 1854, ex-What a commentary is this, which Mr. Jones clusive of payments on account of the public writes in 1859, upon his denunciations in 1851 debt as Mr. Jones himself shows, were \$51,110,

Page 18. "For the year ending June 80th, 1855,

gate Whig Administration was turned out and a tion had been installed into office on the 4th of Another case u.ade of Democratic Administration substituted for it, in March, 1853. They had everything their own March 1853, there has been a constant, regular way; a Democratic Administration to furnish esincrease of expenditures of from four to six mil- timates, and a Congress overwhelmingly Demolions a year, until from something over forty mil- cratic in both Houses, to make the apppropriahas no denunciations against the Democratic nounced in the Presidential canvass of 1852 as Administration under whose rule the "enor- the extravagance of the Fillmore Administration, mous" increase has taken place! He now says and to reduce the rate of expenditures under that both parties and all parties are responsible that Administration, which they told the people for it, to some extent, and the object of his letter was much too high. Those pledges they falsified is to lay the burden of the blame upon the party at the first session of Congress after their accession to office, by increasing the expenditures, as The following simple statement of the state of Mr. Jones shows, \$5,201,640.34 over those of parties, in connection with the Executive and the preceding year—the aggregate of their first egislative Departments of the Government for year's appropriations being, as Mr. Jones shows, he responsibility rests:

Some March 4th, 1849 to training for the year 1851-2, the very year in which Mr. Buchanan wrote his Wheatland letter, declaiming against Whig extravagance, and advising Democratic leaders to inscribe on their banners, as an issue in the Presidential canvass, "a rigid economy in the public expenditures."

But to proceed with Mr. Jones's letter : Page 13. "The expenditures for the next fiscal ear ending June 30th, 1856, were \$60,362,856.45, being an increase over the last preceding year of \$4,020,738.45."

This increase was also the result of Democratic estimates and Democratic appropriations. The Thirty-fourth Congress, with a Republican majority in the House of Representatives, had indeed convened at Washington, in December. 1855; but the appropriations, as Mr. Jones well knows, for the expenditures of that fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1856, were made at the ses-House of Representatives - Democrats, 159, Whigs, 71; sion of 1854-'5 by the previous Congress, which, as we have above stated, was overwhelmingly Democratic in both Houses-having a majority of 84 in the House of Representatives, and 14

Here, then, are the results of four successive ears of Democratic sway in both Houses of ongress-an increase in the public expenditures from \$40,293,086.02 in 1851-'2 to \$60,332, 836.45 in 1855-'6. What has Mr. Jones to say to that? Why, as to the first two of these four years of increase in the public expenditures, he says that the appropriations were made "un-der the Opposition Administration of Mr. Fillmore." But we have shown that the appropriations for the expenditures of those two years were made by a Congress, with decided Demoof ten years, the Whig party never had a major- cratic majorities in both Houses, and that they the fourteen pages of his letter, as printed, to ity in either House of Congress, while the Deme exceeded the estimates submitted "under" the Fillmore Administration by more than ten millionFof dollars for the first of the two years, and The Domocratic party had also possession of by more than eight millions for the second year! In regard to the \$5,201,640.34 in the year 1854-'5 over the expenditures of the preceding ear 1855-'6 over the year 1854-'5-what has which came into power with Gen. Taylor. In that House, we repeat, Mr. Fillmore never had a Democratic administration of Gen. Pierce! What. we again ask, has Mr. Jones to say to that? The Democratic party have had a Democratic Does he hold President Pierce's Administration

But hear him further:

Page 13. "The expenditures for the next fisca 70, being an increase over the immediately preceding year of \$7,258,559.94."

The expenditures for those two years were out the House of Representatives, but a large Democratic majority still in the Senate. Those expenditures, Mr. Jones says, "were appropriated the votes of the Opposition members" of that Congress " who could have checked and controlled them, had they been so inclined." But, tell us, Mr. Jones, could not the large Democratic majority in the Senate, "had they been so inclined," have "checked and controlled" the appropriations passed by the Republican majority in the House of Representatives?

Again: Does not Mr. Jones know well that on the last night of the last session of the 34th Congress, the Democratic Senate forced upon this very Black Republican House of Representatives amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic bill which increased the amount of appropriations provided for in that bill, by \$3,058,560 ? cord shows such to be the fact, and it was so stated in the House of Representatives, on the 12th of June, 1858, by the Democratic Governor elect of Virginia, the Hon. John Letcher. The Congressional records incontrovertibly establish the fact, that the Democratic Senate of the 34th Congress outstripped the Black Rebublican House of Representatives of the same Congress in the work of appropriating the public moneys.

But let us turn, merely by way of sample, to one or two of the cases cited by Mr. Jones, wherein a majority of this Black Republican House of Representatives voted for appropriations which helped to swell the expenditures of the government to the enormous amount they have

House of Representatives for increasing the pay of the officers of the army, which will make permanent annual increase in the expenditures of the army of at least six hundred thousand dellars. This bill, he says, passed the House of Representatives by the votes of forty Democrats, Bayly, Vinton and Jones, and thereby increased sixty-three Black Republicans, and twenty-seven the previous appropriations in the bill upwards Know Nothings—103 in all, Against it, thirty of \$400,000! In adopting this report of Messrs. one Democrats, twenty-three Black Republicans, Bayly, Vinton and Jones, the House adopted, and eight Know Nothings. Here was a majori- with modifications, the Senate's propositon for ty of the Democrats, who were present, voting the extension of the Capitel-the modifications for the bill! Not only this, but the measure had been recommended both by President Pierce and with, and leaving the selection of the plan to his Secretary of War, the Hon. Jeff. Davis. In the President instead of the committees of the President Pierce said :

"The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating encept the slightest climpior of the fact that Mr. writes in 1859, upon his denunciations in 1851

debt as Mr. Jones himself shows, were \$51,110,

ligacy" of the then existing Whig administration, by \$8,893,

ligacy" of the then existing Whig administration, by \$8,893,

certain appropriations, the Whig estimates under the predeeding Whig Administration, by \$8,893,

listments, but in obvious improvement in that cares. Fillmore's Administration had nothing whatever of men who enter the service. I regret that correst to do with originating it.

Mr. Jones's letter is uncaudid in the account the predeeding Whig Administration, by \$8,893,

who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject to re
the predeeding Whig Administration, by \$8,893,

Indeed, in the predeeding Whig Administration was not bestowed on the officers.

Who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject to re
the predeeding Whig Administration, by \$8,893,

Indeed, it presents of the origin of that work. Indeed,

the predeeding Whig Administration was not bestowed on the officers. rive at present what is, in my judgement, inadequate

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS. or nothing, he then said, in the way of correcting penditures of the preceding year, was the result in my former reports, for an increase of the compensation of the appropriations made at the session of sation of Army officers, and a revision of the laws removed the compensation of the appropriations made at the session of the session of the appropriations made at the session of the or nothing, he then said, in the way of correcting penditures of the preceding year, was the result sation of Army officers, and revision of the laws respecting their allowances. * * * Whenever tures, unless with a cordial and bona fide co-operation of the Executive branch of the Government of the Government of the Executive branch of the Government of the Government of the Executive branch of the Government of the Government of the Executive branch of the Government of the Executive branch of the Government of the Government of the Executive branch of ment, which he charged was wholly wanting at Congress the Democrats had a majority of eighty- on the average, less liberally compensated than those that time. Now, he is obliged to confess that four in the House of Representatives, and four- who pursue any other occupation demanding equal ca-Another case unde out by Mr. Jones against

the Black Republican majority of the House of Representatives of the 34th Congress is the following-wegive his own words:

"At the session of 1856.7, the Opposition having a majority of the House of Representatives, and presided over by Mr. Speaker Banks, Mr. Lewis D. Cam-bell, the Opposition Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Naval Appropriation division, February 26, 1857. This act authorized the enlistment of eight thousand five hundred men in the navy, instead of seven thousand five hundred For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the Navy, including the wear and tear of vessels in commission, fuel for steamers, and purchase of kemp for the Navy, to cause to be constructed, five sloops of war, to be provided with screw propellers, and properly armel and equipped for service. And one million of dollars was appropriated to commence with."

All this legislation was in compliance with the

xpress recommendations of a Democratic adminstration! In his annual message to Congress, December, 1855, President Pierce said:

"The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith submitted, exhibits in full, the naval operations of the past year, together with the present condition of the service, and it makes suggestions of further legislation, to which your attention is invited. The construction of the six trigates, for which appropria-tions were made by the last Congress [Democratic by large insporities in both Houses, has proceded in the most satisfactory manner, &c. * * * Important as this addition to our naval force is, it still remains as the addition to our naval force is, it still remains inadequate to the contingent exigencies of the protection of the extensive sea cost and wast commercial interests of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the acknowledged wisdom of the policy of a gradual and systemmatic increase of the Navy, an appropriation is recommended for the construction of six steam sloops of war.

In his next annual message, December, 1856, President Pierce says:

"I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the [Navy] Department, in favor of a still further icrease of our naval force.

The provisions, therefore, in the Naval Appropriation bill, mentioned by Mr. Jones, as illustrintions of Black Republican readiness to vote extravagant appropriations were in compliance with the express recommendations of President Pierce and his Secretary of the Navy! Mr. Jones says, the bill passed the House without amendment or even a dividing vote upon it. Well, why did he not oppose it? Why did not he and his Democratic associates in the House, eighty-two in number, life up their united voices against it, if there was anything wrong in

t, or at least have the ayes and noes taken upon it ! Mr. Jones devotes more than a page, out of "The Civil and Diplomatic bill" of 1849-50; and which, he says, "contained" appropriations for the extension of the Capitol and for examinations and surveys to determine the best mode of supplying the city of Washington with water. He gives in detail the appropriations since made for carrying on those works. He gives the vote on the passage of the bill—the sixty-two votes against the bill, all Democratic votes but three -and he concludes his remarks upon it as fol-

"Many amendments were made to the bill in the Senate including some of these above specified, and the Bill was family disposed of upon the report of a Conference Committee, which was agreed to by the House without a division. The Opposition had the majority of that House."

Now, this was the first time he had mentioned For the last six years every branch of the National Administration has been entirely in their year ending June 30th, 1857, were \$65,032,550 70; hands.

With the forgoing facts before us, let us expenditures for the next and last fiscal to the bill by the Senate. And yet he talks year, which ended June 30th, 1858, were \$72,291; about amendments of the Senate "above specified!" Why, he had specified no amendments of the Senate whatever! "The Opposition," The expenditures for those two years were out of appropriations made by the Thirty-Fourth Congress, when there was a Republican majority in shown, Democrats, 112—Whigs, 105—Free Soilers, 13. The democrats had elected their eandidate for Speaker, and had majorities on all the

Committees. Mr. Jones knows that Mr. Fillmore never had party majority in that House. Most candid,

genuous Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones denounces the Lill, as little less than a bill of abominations-as a "capacious omnibus for carrying through the local jobbing, and log-rolling measures of all sorts," &c. And yet, according to his own showing, while only 59 Demcrats voted against the Bill, the other 53 were either absent from their posts or voted for it!

But further: This Bill of abominations went up to the Senate and ty that Democratic body was made still more abominable by the addition of numerous amendments providing for a large amount of additional appropriations. Among these amendments was the identical appropriation respecting the supplying the city of Washington with pure water, which Mr. Jones now holds up to public view as one of the abominations of

Yet further: Many of the amendments of the Senate were disagreed to by the House, including the Capitol extension amendment, and a Committee of Conference of the two Houses was appointed upon the disagreeing votes. The mmittee on the part of the House consisted of Mr Bayly, of Virginia, Democrat, Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, Whig, and Mr. Jones of Tenessee, and that Committee, thus constituted, after conference with the Senate's Committee, made a re-In 1857, Mr. Jones tells us, a bill passed the port to the House, with their names thereunto appended as follows:

Tuos. H. BAYLY, SAME. F. VINTON, G. W. JONES, " Managers on the part of the House

The House adopted this report of Messrs. being, \$100,000, instead of \$200,000, to begin his annual message to Congress, December, 1854, two Houses on Public Buildings, as was proposed

by the Senate. No man living could, from all that Mr. Jones get the slightest glimmer of the fact that Mr.

it is uncandid in its whole spirit. He sets out with the declaration that "both parties, and all In his report of December, 1855, Mr. Davis, parties, to some extent, are responsible" for the