NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
DUFOUR & LEBERT, Publishers
No. 66 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Twelve dollars per year, per annum, in advance, (or half-yearly, $6 in advance, for the Daily Edition; $3 quarterly, $1 per month, payable in advance.
Price of the paper, 5 cents per copy.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday, Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising.—Commercial advertisements, inserting the run of the paper, half square, $2 per day; square, $3; one-third square, $2; one-fourth square, $1 50.
For one hundred lines, measured solid, equivalent to one square, $10 per day.
A contract for a definite space will be charged at a fixed rate, each insertion.
For one or different lines, or sundry advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above rates of transient rates as may be agreed upon.
In no case shall such discounts exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged in cents for each per line, each insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not inserted for any number of insertions will be published till ordered out.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR: ..... $6.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—At noon, "Martha." At night, "Les Martyrs."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—At noon and night, "Fritz, Our Cousin German."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At noon and night, Gaiety Comique Troupe of Specialties.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 42 and 44 St. Charles street.

Acts of the Legislature of 1870—Extra Session.

The following bills and resolutions, adopted at the extra session of the Legislature of 1870, retained by the Governor during the recess, have become laws and are now promulgated by the official journal of the State:

No. 100 appropriates $20,000 to aid the German Society in establishing a House of reception for immigrants under the auspices of that organization. This act was approved by the Governor on December 20, 1870:

No. 101 indefinitely postponed the back State taxes of 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864.

No. 103 enacts (section 1) that bonds given by plaintiffs in cases of arrest, attachment, sequestration and provisional seizure, shall be made payable to the clerk of court for the benefit of persons injured by writs issued wrongfully.

Section 2 declares that joint obligors may be sued separately for the proportion of the debt or obligation due by them respectively.

No. 104 relieves the tax payers from the payment of interest and penalties upon the State, parish, municipal and city taxes for the years 1861 to 1864 inclusive, and allows them one year, from December 31st, 1870, in which to pay the face of the original taxes.

No. 105 incorporates the Louisiana Land Company and Savings Bank.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1871.

The official journal of the State has commenced the publication of the acts adopted by the Legislature of 1871, which have been approved by the Governor or otherwise become laws. The following is an abstract of those which have been published up to this time:

No. 1. Appropriates $250,000 for the payment of members, officers, employes and contingent expenses of the General Assembly.

No. 2. Apportions the State into senatorial districts and fixes the number of representatives to be elected from each parish and representative district.

No. 3. Changes the venue in the case of Davis Fisher, J. M. Oliver and Celestine Oliver, from Ascension parish to that of Jefferson.

No. 46. Appropriates $30,000 for the removal of obstructions in Amite river and Bayou Manchac, $10,000 for removal of obstructions in the Tickfaw river, $10,000 for same in river Natalbany, $3500 for same in Blood river.

No. 51. Creates a commission to locate the site for a State House in the city of New Orleans, and to purchase the necessary grounds therefor; also appropriates one million five hundred thousand dollars to pay for the grounds thus purchased and for the erection of the building. This act became a law by lapse of time, the Governor failing to return it with his approval or disapproval within the time prescribed by the Constitution.

No. 4 recognizes and approves the Louisiana Levee Company as a body politic and corporate, with certain powers, privileges and franchises; contracts with said corporation for the construction, maintenance and repairs of certain levees, and provides for compensation therefor.

We acknowledge the courtesy of the committee of invitations of the Germania Club, in forwarding us cards of admission to their first annual ball, to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, this Saturday evening.

A notice to Texas shippers will be found in our advertising columns, announcing that the steamship I. C. Harris will receive Galveston and Brazos Santiago freight, and steamship Morgan, Indianola freight, this day.

Messrs. J. C. Murphy & Co., 34 Poydras street, announce they have for sale 700 sacks Carolina Clay Peas. See advertisement in another column.

SAILING OF THE GEO. WASHINGTON.—The steamship Geo. Washington, Capt. Gager, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

Mrs Fischer, Miss Clara Fischer, Mrs H Fischer, Master Chas Fischer, H K Fischer, J H Doran, Wm Porter, Jno Wilson, J Lasalle, J Brent, and 14 in steerage.

SAILING OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The steamship Crescent City, Geo. L. Norton, commanding, sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

E Holland and wife, Walter H Gregory, Chas E Miller, J Rent, Chas McAvoy, Jas H Caulfield and 14 in steerage.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS—*Cheap Railroad Fare.*—Messrs. Charles A. Whitney & Co., agents, announce that they will issue from the date commutation tickets good for 500 miles travel over Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, for $15 per ticket. Any member of a firm, or any of its clerks, will be allowed to use the ticket. Tickets will be sold at the office, corner of Magazine and Natchez streets.

Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 1, 1867, says: "In simple mechanism and the convenience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 118 and 120 Canal street, New Orleans. feb28 3m d&aw

General Collection for French Sufferers.

We have received, by the courtesy of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the following appeal which has been addressed by Bishop Potter, of New York, to the clergy of his diocese, on behalf of the suffering people of France, and have no doubt the ministers of the various religious denominations in Louisiana will cheerfully commend a cause so benevolent as this to the people of their charge:

New York, March 10.—It is hoped that the Clergy of the United States will not forget that next Sabbath is the day upon which it is proposed that a general collection shall be taken up in all churches for the relief of French sufferers by the late war.

The following letter from Bishop Potter is published by the New York Chamber of Commerce French Relief Committee, who express the hope that similar action will be taken by the Bishops of other Dioceses as well as by leading members of the clergy in all denominations.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New York:

My dear Brethren—Your Bishop, who has so often appealed to you, and never in vain, for objects of general interest, appeals to you to-day in behalf of a suffering nation. The French people (who once stretched out a helping hand to us in our great need) have been smitten and overshadowed by a storm of war. Vast portions of France have been utterly laid waste. The unnatural remains of desolated families are left by the retiring scourge to the care of charity and to prayer for the preliminaries which is sure to follow and to the relief of a vast wreck of humanity. Already certain large towns have furnished with supplies to help the present need. I present you with a case with my hand, you have nothing to do with political questions. You will rejoice to relieve such a great mass of misery as will inevitably follow. Let the war be as it may, it is enough that the old and the young of innocent and peaceful lives are now upon the open road. I shall discharge my responsibility in this matter, if I place the matter, as I do, in your hands. Let me only add that I will receive your contributions and forward them with great pleasure. I shall, and I should suppose you will, be encouraged that you shall have proof of the delivery of the money of our Committee, which Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of Gramercy, Chairman, and Mr. Cornelius Lansing is Treasurer.

Let us, then, dear brethren, on the evening of this day, lay hand and heart, and, with God's help, do our duty.

Your Bishop,
HENRY POTTER.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1871. TWELFTH YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,315

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Emmett had a large and appreciative audience, at his benefit last night, and "Fritz" went off with éclat. The character is rendered very attractive by Mr. Emmett's talent for mimicry, his pleasant singing and his happy faculty of portraying faithfully the tender and pathetic scenes that occur in the play, which owes much of its popularity to the agreeable aspect of "Fritz's" domestic life. He is on the bills for to-night again.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It would be a task to describe the different features of the entertainments being given at the Academy every night. Each one is an olla podrida, a mixture of singing, ballet, negro burlesque, feats of strength, character representations, and an interesting and very funny burletta "The Nymphs of the Carribean Sea," which is the last ingredient thrown into the rich and racy compound.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Inquest in the Perkins Case.—Coroner Creagh yesterday took the concluding testimony in this inquest, and submitted the case to the jury, who could not agree upon a verdict and adjourned until Monday.

Col. James T. Tucker, agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, sworn—Deceased was my landlord. I met him on Monday afternoon between half-past five and a quarter of six, at my office. He came into my office. He had a paper or letter in his hand. He spoke to me in a familiar manner. I was in the army with him. He was certainly cheerful enough then.

Q.—Will you tell what you know about his embarrassments?

A.—I know that during the month of December he was much depressed. I think that during the month of December he was much depressed on account of the delay of his steamers, every one of which seemed to be behind hand all the time. This was entirely removed by parties who had contracts for the mails coming forward. These embarrassments were entirely removed during that month, or before the first of January. His whole manner changed, and he became cheerful. I remember now that he said "Jim, what's the news?"

Quest. by a Juror—Did you ever know Mr. Perkins to be a drinking man?

Ans.—No, I do not. I never saw him under the influence of liquor.

R. H. Post, sworn—I left my office, 58 Carondelet street, at about 8 or a few minutes past 8, on Monday night, and, as I frequently do on my way home, I stopped in at the Messrs. Perkins' office, having a goodeal of business with them, and found W. F. Perkins in. After sitting talking with him for ten or fifteen minutes, Capt. F. W. Perkins came in, and, after the usual salutation, sat down to his desk, apparently writing. Nothing of consequence occurred and nothing unusual. My principal conversation was with W. F. Perkins. I remained there probably ten or fifteen minutes after Capt. Perkins arrived. No unusual conversation occurred. After this I left. I should never have thought anything more of it, and it never would have occurred to me, had not this occurred; but when I came to think of it, I remembered that he walked in a little faster and with a little more energy than usual.

Quest. by a Juror—At the time you saw that unusual walk of Mr. Perkins, did you see anything that would lead you to think that his mind was deranged?

A.—Not the slightest.

Wm. P. Coyle, of Brooklyn, N. Y., sworn—I doubt if what I know is of sufficient importance to be placed in the record. I saw Mr. Perkins in the morning, and again between 2 and 3 on the evening of Monday, the day he died. I saw him at his office at about a quarter-past 2 o'clock. He left me to go to the Customhouse to clear the steamer Florida. I called again at his office a little before 8, and he had gone and left word for Mr. Beck. I did not see him again until 8 o'clock. I saw him there in the rotunda of the St. Charles. He came up to me. He mentioned that he had been entirely successful in his business during the afternoon. That he now regarded the organization of the steamship company in which he was interested—for which he was working—as assured. We had a conversation of some length. He virtually asked me to explain that he had only known Mr. Perkins two weeks, and met him in an ordinary business matter. The impression on my mind was that Mr. Perkins seemed in the best of spirits.

The Courts.—In the First District Court yesterday the following cases were disposed of:

George Antoun alias Geo. Enlow, colored, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year for larceny. Lizzie Brown, for larceny, four months Parish Prison. Henry McFarland, for larceny, four months' Parish Prison. The indictment against Jane Hunter, for killing her husband, having been quashed, because it was found by a grand jury illegally impanelled, the district attorney filed an information against her for manslaughter.

In the case of A. B. Myers, who sued the Jackson Railroad Company for $25,000 damages, for an ejectment from the cars of the company, when he was a passenger, a jury has given him a verdict for $500.

Ex-President Davis.—Mr. Davis, President of the late Confederate States, is in the city, and is the guest of Mrs. Mary Stamps, his niece. The friends who have called upon him to pay their respects have been gratified to find him in the enjoyment of the health and in cheerful spirits.

Public School Directors.—The Board of Directors for the public schools of the city, lately elected by the State Board, met for the first time last evening and organized under the new law. Judge H. C. Dibble was elected President, and Mr. Rollinson Secretary. The Board is to meet again on Monday evening.

TRUTH.—The powers of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children are as positive as the sunlight from heaven, and gentle and soothing as an angel's whisper.

Life at the Imperial Headquarters at Versailles—Character of the Old King—Sketches and Portraits of the Prisoners' Palace—Position of "Our Fritz."

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Versailles communicate some of the things he heard there:

The old King, it appears, is by no means happy as an emperor. He was only persuaded to accept this title for the sake of his son, "Our Fritz," and he goes about much like some English squire of long descent who has been induced to allow himself to be converted into a bran new peer, over persuaded by his ambitious progeny. William is one of that numerous class of persons endowed with more heart than brains. Putting aside, or regarding rather as the delusion of a diseased brain, his notion that he is an instrument of Heaven, and that he is born to rule over Prussian souls by right divine, the old man is by no means a bad specimen of a good-natured, well-meaning, narrow-minded soldier; and between Bismarck and Moltke he has had of late had of no mean sort to deal with. These two worthies, instead of being, as we imagined in Paris, the best of friends, abominate each other. During the siege Moltke would not allow Bismarck to have a seat at any council of war, and in order to return the compliment Bismarck has not allowed Moltke to take any part in the negotiations respecting the armistice, except on the points which were exclusively military. Bismarck tells his friends that had it not been for him Paris would have been utterly destroyed, while Moltke grumbles because it has not been destroyed—an achievement which this talented captain somewhat singularly imagines would fittingly crown his military career. But this is not the only domestic jar which destroys the harmony of the happy German family at Versailles. In Prussia it has been the habit from time immemorial for the heir to the throne to cooquette with the liberals, and to be supposed to entertain progressive opinions. The Crown Prince pursues this hereditary policy of his family. He has surrounded himself with intelligent men hostile to the present state of things, and who understand that in the present age no country can be great and powerful where all who are not country gentlemen, chamberlains or officers are excluded from all share in the government. Bismarck, on the other hand, is the representative, or rather the business man, of the squirearchy and of the vons; much in the same way as Mr. Disraeli is of the conservatives in England. As both are men of genius they in all probability both despise their own friends and scoff at their prejudices, a pretended belief in which has served them as a stepping stone to power. The consequence of this divergency of opinion is that Bismarck and "Our Fritz" are very nearly what schoolboys call "cuts," and consequently when the old King dies Bismarck's power will die with him, unless he is wise enough to withdraw beforehand from public life. "Our Fritz," I hear, has done his best to prevent the Prussian batteries from doing any serious damage to Paris, and has not conceded from his friends that he considers that the bombardment was, in the words of Fouché, worse than a crime—an error.

REVENUE OF ENGLAND.—In a recent article we gave some statistics of the business of Great Britain, more especially the transactions of the London stock board. The following figures exhibit the revenue of England for the government fiscal year ending on the 31st of March, 1870: Excise, $112,185,000; customs, $101,000,000; stamps, $64,180,000; property tax, $67,500,000; income tax, $36,000,000; miscellaneous, $18,394,775; taxes, $14,800,000; telegraphs, $3,600,000; crown lands, $1,600,000. Total, $412,259,775. The revenue falling in 1869 produced $405,677,770; showing a net gain of $6,582,005 in favor of last year. It is to be observed that the receipts of the telegraph system, $3,600,000, which was purchased by the Government several years ago, from companies, are now included in the figures, while in previous years they were not. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1870, was $404,000,000, leaving a surplus of $8,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1871, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1872, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1873, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1874, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1875, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1876, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1877, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1878, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1879, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1880, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1881, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1882, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1883, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1884, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1885, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1886, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1887, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1888, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1889, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1890, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1891, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1892, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1893, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1894, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1895, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1896, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1897, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1898, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1899, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1900, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1901, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1902, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1903, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1904, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1905, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1906, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1907, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1908, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1909, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1910, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1911, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1912, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1913, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1914, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1915, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1916, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1917, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1918, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1919, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1920, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1921, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1922, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1923, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1924, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1925, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1926, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1927, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1928, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1929, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1930, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1931, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1932, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1933, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1934, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1935, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1936, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1937, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1938, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1939, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1940, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1941, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1942, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1943, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1944, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1945, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1946, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1947, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1948, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1949, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1950, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1951, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1952, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1953, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1954, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1955, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1956, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1957, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1958, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1959, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1960, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1961, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1962, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1963, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1964, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1965, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1966, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1967, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1968, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1969, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1970, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1971, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1972, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1973, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1974, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1975, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1976, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1977, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1978, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1979, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1980, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1981, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1982, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1983, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1984, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1985, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1986, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1987, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1988, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1989, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1990, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1991, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1992, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1993, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1994, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1995, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1996, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1997, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1998, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1999, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2000, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2001, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2002, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2003, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2004, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2005, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2006, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2007, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2008, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2009, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2010, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2011, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2012, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2013, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2014, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2015, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2016, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2017, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2018, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2019, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2020, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2021, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2022, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2023, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2024, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2025, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2026, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 2027, is estimated at $398,000,000, leaving a surplus of $14,259,775 to be applied to the payment of the national debt. The expenditure for the year