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POETRY.

TO A FASHIONABLE FEMALE FRIEND.

BY DAVID PAUL BROWN.

I knew thee when thy heart was young,
Unfraught with care, untrained to pride,
And oft my humble muse has sung
The virtues of the artless bride.

Years have rolled on, and still thou art
Replete with every early grace,
In form and feature—but thy heart
Accords not with that dimpled face.

Fashion and art and empty show
Usurp the throne where Nature reigned;
Feign as thou wilt, thou ne'er cans't know
Those dear delights thou hast disdain'd.

'Tis outside all—'tis mirth and glee,
Bright as the orb, beneath whose ray
We bask in noontide revelry—
But night succeeds the fairest day!

The sun, that sheds his beams on all,
Shares neither in their warmth nor light;
The genial dews, on flowers that fall,
Adorn not the dark brow of night.

Thy smiles may scatter transport round,
And teach e'en marble hearts to glow,
But neither light nor warmth is found
To cheer thine own or soothe its wo.

Flirts, fops and fools supply the place
Where modest worth and wisdom shone,
And native charms and artless grace
Forever from the scene hath flown,

The wandering glance, the studied smile,
That speaks of conquests won or sought,
Can ne'er the weary hours beguile
Or fill the aching void of thought.

Vapid and vain are all these lures
That day and night thine hours employ;
This senseless round the soul endures,
But never—never can enjoy.

The simple rustic in her bower
Arrayed in innocence and health,
Among the flowers, the sweetest flower,
May laugh to scorn thy pomp and wealth.

She smiles—whene'er she deigns to smile—
In unsophisticated glee,
On some brave youth, whose honest toil
And honest open rivalry
Has won her love—and taught that breast
The seat of purity alone,
The darling lesson—to be blest,
By firmly resting on his own.

From the Gazette and Watchman.

No. 2.
ON LIME.

I have witnessed the effects of Lime upon the first crop of both wheat and corn, upon both of such soils as above described, and will here cite a few of the many experiments and beneficial effects of lime, that have come under my immediate notice.

J. S. had a field of 25 acres, about five of which was what is called a *cold, heavy, wet* clay soil; the remainder a good loam. He had for several years almost abandoned the five acres, deeming it a useless expenditure of time and labor to till it. He was induced in the summer of 1831, when putting the same field in wheat, to try about 35 bushels of quick lime to the acre, on three of the five acres, heretofore considered almost useless. Some effect was experienced on the wheat; so much so, as to make that part of the field nearly as good as the other. In the spring of 1833, the whole of the same field was put in corn, and an impartial tillage used. The twenty acres of the field originally a good soil, produced about thirty-five bushels of corn to the acre—the two of the five acres, of cold clay soil, on which no lime had been put, did not produce 20 bushels to the acre—and the remaining three acres on which the lime had been put, produced 50 bushels of corn to the acre; considerably the best corn in the field, larger ears, more perfectly filled and a much stronger growth of stock. This experiment affords an evidence of the immediate effects of lime in changing the properties of that kind of soil, and not only changing it to make it permanently good, but the extra produce the second year fully compensates for the investment in lime.

I have seen in one or two instances the incalculable advantages resulting from the application of thirty-five or forty bushels of lime to the acre, on the same kind of soil in that district of country, called the Welsh Tract. The land was sown down in wheat, and the owner has informed me that he raised from ten to twelve bushels of wheat the first crop, where he could scarcely ever get his seed before—and this beside, their having the ground prepared for a succession of profitable and improving crops.

One of our practical and most enterprising farmers, WILLIAM J. HURLOCK, among his numerous experiments with lime, was induced to ascertain particularly, the immediate effects of lime upon the first crop of corn. In the spring of 1833, he prepared his field for a crop of corn—it was first covered over with a light dressing of manure and ploughed down, he then put on about forty-five bushels of lime to the acre, on all the field except one acre; which acre, was carefully measured off, as also an adjoining acre on which lime had been put; no partiality was used in the selection of those acres of ground, and no difference either in the quality of the soil, or the quantity of manure used, except that one acre was covered with forty-five bushels of lime, and the other without any; an impartial mode of tillage was used. The corn was carefully gathered and kept separate, and the result when beat off, cleaned and measured was, that the piece of ground on which the lime had been put produced ninety-two bushels of corn, and the other seventy-eight bushels, making a difference of fourteen bushels. The difference appears so great, he was fearful some mistake might have occurred, and was induced to measure off one or two other acres in the field, and gather and measure the corn, he however found, the result to be about the same, and he was fully convinced that the increase of fourteen bushels of corn to the acre, might be solely attributed to the lime. By the result of this experiment we see that the extra produce of the *first* crop paid two thirds of the original cost of the lime, and has left the land in a state, to proportionably increase the product of the oats crop this year, and the wheat and grass next. This same gentleman is using lime now very extensively, and last fall covered a grass soil with it; and from present appearances I have no doubt, that the extra product of grass, over the part not limed, particularly if the season should be dry, will nearly pay the cost of the lime in one year. He has limed two fields for corn this spring—and so fully is he convinced of the importance and economy of lime as a manure, that he intends covering all his land as fast as possible. He believes investments of money made in this way, will yield an interest of twenty per cent. from the commencement for the first four or five years, and then by proper tillage and management from fifty to one hundred per cent. will be the effects of the first investment.

I have known the experiment tried of spreading quick lime on the corn ground after the corn was up to the heigth of three or four inches and had been harrowed, with signal success.—In one case it was resorted to, to make up a deficiency of a coat of manure on a lot of ground, the balance of the lot having been well covered with compost manure. The lime was put on pretty heavy, probable at the rate of fifty or sixty bushels to the acre on that part of the lot which had been limed, the corn was more easily cultivated, filled more perfectly, and yielded about twenty per cent. per acre more than the remainder of the lot.

The application of quick lime on the corn ground is certainly beneficial in destroying, or at least checking, the growth of weeds, or useless vegetable matter, thereby saving the farmer a great deal of labor, and his corn from being superseded by the weeds in receiving nourishment from the soil.

Mild or slacked lime, I believe, may be more advantageously applied on the spring crop; but I would advise the use of fresh burnt lime, to be put on the ground for the wheat crop, or to be spread on the grass designed either for pasture or mowing in the fall, or through the winter.

But after all is said upon the most suitable time for the first introduction of lime into the soil to produce the most speedy and effectual benefit, the force of argument and the strength of opinion is exhausted by the grand object of its inestimable advantages and its use; no matter at what time, or under what circumstances it is used, so as it is applied in a proper manner. If quick lime, have it slacked by pouring water on it fresh from the kilns, and spreading it immediately. If mild or slacked lime is used, have it as dry as possible, and well distributed on the ground.

Having thus far been treating of the nature and qualities of Lime, and its application and adaptation to various soils as a manure, I now proceed to its agency in the promotion and composition of other manures.

The process of fermentation, to a certain extent becomes necessary to convert vegetable matter of all kinds into a manure or food for the nourishment of plants; and it has been suggested by Sir Humphrey Davy and others, that more benefit can be derived from ploughing under vegetable matter, to decompose in the soil, than by composing it. I am, however, not of this opinion. I believe a slight incipient fermentation in the dunghill necessary, because it consists of a variety of vegetable matter united with the dung of cattle, and is in a situation more perfectly to ferment and decompose. In proportion as the woody fibre, straw, hay, &c. accumulates in the yard in its undecomposed form, in that proportion is the demand for quick-lime as a solvent to assist in the decomposition. But if fermentation progresses rapidly, and there is but a small proportion of extraneous rough vegetable matter, my opinion is that lime ought not to be used. The excess of fermentation tends to the destruction and dissipation of the most useful parts of the manure; and the ultimate results of this process are like those of combustion.

It is a common practice among farmers, to suffer the farm yard dung to ferment till the fibrous texture of the vegetable, is entirely broken down, and till the manure becomes perfectly cold, and so soft as to be easily cut with the spade. This I believe to be prejudicial to the interests of the farmer. During the violent fermentation which is necessary for reducing farm yard manure to the state in which it is called *short muck*, not only a large quantity of fluid, but likewise gaseous matter is lost; so much so, that the dung is reduced one half or two-thirds in weight. To remedy this evil, I would advise the frequent addition of vegetable matter to the surface, and an occasional few loads of dirt sods, &c. to cover it with—by this means evaporation would be prevented, fermentation would go on in a gradual manner, and your quantity of manure would be considerably increased instead of diminished.

There is certainly an evident remissness on the part of our farmers, in attending to the fermentation of manure; there is none of our farmers but what might make double, and I might say quadruple the quantity of manure they do, with the same force they employ, and with very little additional labor. The important mode of composting is very much neglected. By gathering up weeds, course grass and refuse stuff of various kinds, and putting on it a few bushels of fresh lime and covering with earth, one or two hundred loads of manure may be made with very little trouble.

The effects of lime in converting tanners' moist spent bark into a manure, has been ascertained by some experiments made by Sir Humphrey Davy. And the same writer says, "Lime forms a kind of insoluble soap with oily matters, and then gradually decomposes them by separating from them oxygen and carbon." It combines likewise with the animal acids, and probably assists their decomposition by abstracting carbonaceous matter from them combined with oxygen, and consequently it must render them less nutrative. Quick lime also while it purifies, diminshes the strength of animal manures. It should never be applied with these, unless they are too rich, or for the purpose of preventing noxious effluvia, as in the case of reducing carrion. Covering dead animals with five or six times their bulk of soil, mixed with one part of lime, and suffering them to remain for a few months, their decomposition would impregnate the soil with soluble matter so as to render it an excellent manure, and by mixing a little fresh quick lime with it, at the time of its removal, the disagreeable effluvia will be in a great measure destroyed, and it might be applied in the same way as other manures to crops. J. N. S.

St. Georges.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION, OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC. No. 11.]

AN ACT to revive the act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the public lands, prior to the passage of this act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges provided by the act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved, May twenty nine, one thousand eight hundred and thirty; and the said act is hereby revived and shall continue in force for two years from the passage of this act and no longer.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where a person inhabits one quarter section and cultivates another, he shall be permitted to enter the one or the other at his discretion: *Provided*, Such occupant shall designate within six months from the passage of this act, the quarter section of which he claims the pre-emption under the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons residing on the public lands, and cultivating the same, prior to the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and who were deprived of the advantages of the law passed on the twenty-ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty, by the constructions placed on the said law by the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and they are hereby authorized to enter at the minimum price of the Government one quarter section of the public lands, within said district.

JNO. BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, 19th June, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC. No. 12.]

AN ACT further to extend the term of certain pensions chargeable on the Privateer Pension Fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pensions of all widows who now are or have been heretofore in the receipt thereof, under the provision of the act entitled "An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," passed the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the act entitled "An act in addition to an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States;" passed the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, or either of said acts, so far as regards persons receiving pensions from the fund arising from captures and salvage made by the private armed vessels of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, continued, under the restrictions and regulations in the said acts contained, for and during the additional term of five years from and after the period of the expiration of the said pensions, respectively:—*Provided, however*, That the said pensions shall be paid from the proceeds of the Privateer Pension Fund, and without recourse to the United States, for any deficiency which may hereafter arise thereon, if any such there be: *And provided further*, That no such pension shall be paid to any widow after her intermarriage, had or to be had.

APPROVED, 19th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 13.]

AN ACT to grant to the State of Ohio certain lands for support of schools in the Connecticut Western Reserve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to reserve from sale, out of any public lands that have been heretofore offered at public sale, and that remain unsold in the State of Ohio, a quantity of land, which, together with the lands hertofore granted for the support of schools in the Connecticut Western Reserve, in said State, shall be equal to one thirty sixth part of said Western Reserve; which said quantity of land may be reserved in sections, or half sections, or quarter sections; and, when so reserved, the same shall vest in said State of Ohio, for the support of schools in said Western Reserve, and be holden by the same tenure, and upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as the said State now holds, or may hold, the lands heretofore granted for the support of schools in said Western Reserve.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 14.]

AN ACT to extend the time allowed for the discharge of the duties of the Commission for carrying into effect the Convention with France.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represetative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act entitled "An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the French, concluded at Paris on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty one," approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty two, as limits the duration of the Commission created by the said act to two years, &c, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that a period of three years, commencing on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, be allowed for the discharge of the duties precribed by the said act.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 15.]

AN ACT supplementary to the actentitled 'An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further time of six months, in addition to the time specified in the act to which this is a supplement, be, and hereby is, allowed to the commissioners appointed by the President to execute and complete the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of the aforesaid act, approved on the second day of March anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty three.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 16]

AN ACT for the re-appropriation of an unexpended balance of former appropriation for the payment of the Georgia militia claims for the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty-seven cents, being the unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the payment of claims of the militia of Georgia for services performed in the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, which said unexpended balance has been carried to the account of the surplus fund, be, and the same is hereby re-appropriated, for the payment of the said militia claims of the state of Georgia.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 17]

AN ACT making additional appropriations for the armory at Harper's Ferry, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of completing the canal from the public dam across the Potomac River to the works at the armory at Harper's Ferry, the sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-seven cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June 19th, 1234.

[PUBLIC. No. 18.]

AN ACT for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sume of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of continuing the Cumberland Road in the State of Ohio; also that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Indiana; and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for continuing said road in the State of Illinois; which sums shall be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, and replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That an officer of the corps of engineers, to be selected by the Department of War, shall be charged with the disbursements of the moneys appropriated for the construction of the Cumberland road through the States of Indiana and Illinois; and that said officer shall have, under the direction of the engineer department, general control over the operations of the said road, and over all persons employed thereon: *Provided* That no per centage shall be allowed to sun-officer for disbursing moneys appropirated for the construction of said road.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the entire completion of the repairs of the Cumberland road, east of the Ohio river, and other needful improvements on said road, to carry into effect the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road," passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; and of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "An act for the preservation and repair of that part of the United States road, within the limits of the State of Maryland," passed the twenty-third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; also, an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled "An act concerning the Cumberland road," passed February the seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two; the sum of three hundredthousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War: the money to be drawn out of the Treasury in such sums, and at such times as may be required for the performance of the work.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the sum by this act appropriated, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be expended in the repair of said road, agreeably to the provisions of this act, the same shall be surrendered to the States respectively, through which said road passes: and the United States shall not thereafter be subject to any expense for repairing said road.

APPROVED, June 24th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 19.]

AN ACT granting pensions to certain persons therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, be, and he is hereby, directed to place on the invalid pension roll of the United States, the names of the following persons; whereupon they, and each of them, shall be entitled to receive the pensions severally set against their names, respectively, during life; that is to say;

Joseph Webb, Jr.; at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Kincaid, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Moody, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

David A. Ames, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty.

Robert Milligan, at four dollars a month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Jeremiah Keyes, at six dollars a month, commencing on the third December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Nehemiah Ward, at four dollars a month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one,

Abner Merrell, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Cuch, Jr. an arrearage of pension at the rate of four dollars per month, from the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, to the nineteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Daniel Fuller, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Benjamin Burlingame, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

William Tozier, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War, be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place the name of John Allen, of the State of Maine, on the list of invalid pensioners, and to pay him a pension at the rate of four dollars a month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty, and to continue during his natural life; and that he also cause the name of Joseph Prescott, of the State of Maine, to be placed on the invalid pension list, and that he pay him a pension at the rate of four dollars a month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and to continue during his natural life.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June 25th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 20.]

AN ACT regulating the value of certain Foreign Silver Coins within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the following silver coins shall be of the legal value, and shall pass current as money within the United States, by tale, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rate of one hundred cents the dollar, that is to say, the dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America, of not less weight than four hundred and fifteen grains each, and those re-stamped in Brazil of the like weight, of not less fineness than ten ounces fifteen pennyweights of pure silver, in the troy pound of twelve ounces of standard silver; and the five franc pieces of France; when of not less fineness than ten ounces and sixteen pennyweight in twelve ounces troy weight of standard silver, and weighing not less than three hundred and eightyfour grains each, at the rate of ninety-three cents each.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid silver coins, made current by this act, to be had at the Mint of the United States at least once in ever year and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

APPROVED, June 25th, 1834.

[PUBLIC. No. 21.]

AN ACT to change the boundary between the southeastern and the western land district in the Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the public lands of the United States within the limits of the counties of Calhoun and Branch, in the Territory of Michigan, which are now subject to sale at the land office, at Monroe, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be set off to, and from a part of, the western land district in said Territory; and all that part of said Territory east of the lying aforesaid counties, and south of the base line and west of the principal meridian, and also, all the country east of the brincipal meridian and south of the line between township numbered three and four south, except so much thereof as lies north of the river Huron of Lake Erie, shall continue to belong to, and form a part of, the southeastern land district in said Territory, the land office for which is now located at Monroe, but shall be subject to be removed from time to time to such place as the President of the United States may order and direct.

APPROVED, June 25th, 1834.

Mr. Joneph Hume, the well known British member of Parliament for Middlesex, (the country in which London is situated) has written a letter on Canadian Affairs, out of which considerable excitement has grown. It is addressed to Mr. Mackenzie, whose long standing dispute with the Parliament of Upper Canada as a representative from York county is one of the leading topics of Canadian politics. Mr Hume congratulates Mr. Mrckenzie upon the firm and consistent support given him by the York electors, and prophecies that these proceedings "must hasten that crisis which is fast approaching in the affairs of the Canadas, and which will terminate in an independence and freedom from the baneful domination of the mother country, and the tyrannical conduct of a small and despicable faction in the Colony." One would think this quite revolutionary enough, but Mr. Hume, as if desirous not to be misapprehended in his opinions, adds significantly:—"The proceedings between 1772 and 1782 in America, ought not to be forgotten, and to the honor of the Americans, and for the interest of the civilized world, let their conduct and its result be ever in view." This is plain talk from a member of the British Parliament. The '*conduct*' of the Americans was revolution, and the '*result*' independence; and these he urges upon the Canadians. No wonder the royalists of the province have been startled at Joseph's downright speech.

A majority of the city council of Toronto (late York) *approved* of these doctrines and forwarded resolutions to the effect to England. There has been a town meeting called, and an address and memorial adopted to be forwarded through the Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Colborne, protesting against these "*treasonable*" doctrines.

ADDRESS
OF WILLIAM T. BARRY POSTMASTER GENERAL, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(*Concluded.*)

I shall now proceed to take some notice of the errors in their report.

They state that the Chief Clerk of the Department has estimated that the nett proceeds of postage for the quarter ending 31st March, 1833, [1834,] will amount to $520,000. The estimate of the Chief Clerk was before them, and states the same to be $500,000. This error which they make of $20,000, appears to be designed to magnify the amount of the error which they affect to have discovered in the estimate: as they state that from their estimate it will not amount to so much as $500,000, by a considerable sum. They also state: "Your Committee have ascertained that there was deposited in Banks, for the use of the Department, within that quarter, and prior to the first day of April, $314,704, which will leave in the hands of Postmasters, on that day, $205,704," and they take that sum, viz. 205,704, as the amount due on the 1st April 1834. The Committee therefore have taken it for granted, that all the collections made of Postmasters between the 1st of January, and 1st of April, 1834, were for the postages received within the same period; than which nothing can be more remote from truth. It is like a merchant, who makes his collections of his customers once in, three months.

On the first day of January he finds due from them, on accounts prior to that day, $800,000. He calls on them for payments; and by the first of April, he has collected 400,000 dollars. In the mean time he has sold goods to the amount of 500,000 more. Then, according to the calculation of the majority of the Committee, there will be due to him, for the goods sold between the 1st of January and the 1st April, but $100,000, while, at the same time, the amount of $00,000 due to him on the 1st of January, will have been reduced to 400,000 dollars, leaving the whole amount of balances due to him but 500,000 dollars, instead of 900,000. On this principle, it will be easy to demonstrate the insolvency of any merchant, or of any department. They have fallen into the same error in estimating the amount of balances due to the Department for postages accruing prior to the 1st of January, 1834.

An estimate was made by the Treasurer and Principal Pay Clerk, on the 11th of April of the amount of balances due on that day, for postages which had accrued in all former time, up to the 31st day of December last, which might be calculated on as available. The data from which they made the estimate, are these, they took up six of the ledgers in which Postmasters accounts are kept, all for so many different sections of the country. They opened each of these books at random, and from the place at which each happened to open, they took thirty Post Offices, in succession, and noted the balance of each account; these sums they added, together, which gave the amount of balances due from one hundred and eighty Postmasters. This sum they divided by 180, the number of Postmasters, and the quotient was about twenty six dollars, which was the average due, from each Postmaster. To avoid too high an estimate, they took twenty five dollars as the average balance due from each Postmaster, and that sum multiplied by 10,400 which is a little less than the whole number of Post Offices in the United States, and the product was 260,000 dollars, the amount of balances due from Post Masters then in office. From Postmasters who had gone out of office, it was estimated that 50,000 dollars were due; but to keep within the bounds of safety, the whole estimate was fixed at 300,000 dollars, as the amount due on the 11th of April, for postages which had accrued in all former time, up to the 31st of December. But what is the course pursued by the majority of the Committee in estimating the same? In the first place, they leave out, or throw away, on the 1st of October, every cent that was due to the Department on that day, though a quarter had just ended and most of its proceeds, as well as former balances were due. They then estimate the nett amount of postages accruing from 1st of October to the 31st December, to be 467,449 dollars, and from this sum they deduct the amount of collections made by the Department within the same period, 332,904 dollars, and gave the remainder $134,545, as the whole amount due, for postages, which had accrued in all former time, up to the 31st of December, 1833. Surely a school boy, acquainted with the first rudiments of arithmetic, would blush to furnish a calculation so ridiculously absurd. The fact is, that Postmasters, accounts are rendered quarterly, according to the calendar year, and most of them, at the commencement of a quarter, owe to the Department the whole of the proceeds of their offices, for the preceeding quarter. If any of the payments made within the quarter are applicable to the postages accruing within the same quarter, they only leave so much of the balances due at the commencement of that quarter unliquidated. The result, in the aggregate, is the same, whether they are applicable to the current revenue or the former balances.

The foregoing is but a fair specimen of their incorrectness in their whole report. They speak frequently of the insolvency of the Department. With as much propriety might they two years since, have pronounced the nation insolvent, because its debt was more than the surplus money in the Treasury. The resources of the nation have redeemed the national debt, and the resources of this Department will relieve it from all embarrassment. They also state that "the Postmaster General has, since the commencement of this investigation, represented to your Committee, that aid from the Treasury is necessary to enable him to carry on the operations of the Department, and he has stated that $450,000 is the smallest sum that will serve for that purpose." This allegation is utterly destitute of truth. The Committee applied to me to know what sum would effectually relieve the Department from pecuniary embarrassment; and in answer to that inquiry I stated, that if, of the moneys formerly paid by this Department into the Treasury, the sum of $450,000 could be placed at the disposal of the Department, it would effect the desired relief; and that without injury to the successful operations of the Department, it could be restored to the Treasury, one third in one year, one third in two years, and the remainder by the 1st March, 1837. This statement was no proposition of mine. It was in answer to an inquiry which emanated from the committee. I never stated that aid from the Treasury was necessary to enable me to carry on the operations of the Department. I never obtained a loan upon the credit of the Treasury, nor asked relief from that source. The operations of the Department can be carried on without aid from the Treasury. The means are within the control of the Postmaster General. The retrench-

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