

serves that "\$40,000,000 in 1820 was of more intrinsic value than \$60,000,000 at the present day," and insists that the expenditure of the remaining \$24,000,000 may be satisfactorily accounted for from other causes. The conclusion of his argument is in these words:

"So far then from being liable to the charge of increased and increasing extravagance, I feel justified in asserting that the government during the present year will be administered with more comparative economy than was that of President Monroe."

I will not enter into a detailed exposure of the flagrant errors of his data as stated, and the glaring fallacy of his reasoning. This is no more necessary for my purpose than unweaving the meshes of the spider's web across his path, is for the progress of the traveler. I admire the genius displayed in its construction, and have no ill-will for the author, but as its only design is to entrap the unwary, I propose simply to brush it away.

As a sample of the inaccuracy and deceptive character of the whole speech, and of those which will follow during the approaching campaign, from this as a text book, I cite the following from page 7:

"It was stated by Mr. Letcher on the floor of Congress, and not contradicted as far as I know, that in 1815, the States and organized Territories of the United States covered a space of 759,584 square miles, while at the present time they embrace an area of 3,268,000. Since that time and prior to 1820, we acquired the Floridas, with a surface of 47,000 square miles. But even with these added, we see that the present area is more than four times what it was in 1820."

Compare this with the statement of the area of the United States, on page 32 of the census report for 1850:

	Sq. Miles.
Area of the U.S. at Peace of 1783,	820,680.
The purchase of Louisiana (in 1803)	899,670.
The purchase of Florida (in 1819)	66,900.
Oregon (owned before 1820)	308,052.
Total area before 1820,	2,095,211.
Texas (acquired since)	318,000.
Acquisitions from Mexico (previous to 1850)	522,955.
Total area at present, (excepting Gadsden's purchase)	2,936,165.
Gadsden's purchase	27,500.
Total at the present time,	2,963,666.

From this statement it is seen that the Territory of the United States was, in 1820, more than two-thirds of the present size; and hence the expenses of the government according to this ratio of increase, should be but \$18,750,000 per annum, and not fifty millions as assumed. This one correction will make sad havoc with his conclusion, if we were to admit, which we cannot, the correctness of every other element in his calculation.

It is no part of my purpose to inquire whether his Democratic friend, Mr. Letcher, deceived him, or whether the learned Judge intended to deceive the people with a mere play on the words 'organized territories.' But to obviate all cavil on the subject, I invite a comparison of the expenses of the administrations of Messrs. Buchanan and Pierce, and the administrations of Messrs. Taylor and Fillmore, which immediately preceded.

From the official records before cited, it will be perceived that the aggregate expenses of the Government, for the seven years commencing June 30, 1853 and ending June 30, 1860, exclusive of the indefinite appropriations and deficiencies for the last two years, amount to \$527,969,232.51, or an average of \$75,424,176.07 per annum, since the inauguration of Franklin Pierce.

During this period, it is estimated that payments have been made, on account of public debt, principal and interest, and for redemption of treasury notes, amounting to \$65,966,043.98, making the average expenses for ordinary purposes \$66,000,455.50.

For the four years of Mr. Fillmore's administration, intervening between that of Mr. Polk and Mr. Pierce, the aggregate expenses amounted to \$194,390,493.14; (of which \$28,686,050.49 was on account of public debt) or an average of \$48,592,623.28 per annum; and exclusive of payments on the public debt, \$41,421,012.62 per annum.

Hence, the administration of the Government by this Democratic party has cost the people, for a period of seven years, \$24,579,442.87 per annum more than its immediate predecessor. Since the close of the latter, on the 4th of March, 1853, our territory has not been increased except by the insignificant Gadsden's purchase, which is still destitute of a separate territorial government; the standard and probably the commercial value of the dollar has not been changed; our population has not increased to exceed five millions; no change has since been made in the manner of computing the revenues of the Post Office Department; no new territorial governments have been established except Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska; hence the government has no element of expense that did not then exist to occasion an unprecedented increase of disbursements. And in this calculation, more than justice has been done to the Democracy, in crediting their expenditures with the amount paid on account of the public debt; for they have created new debts almost equal to the entire amount paid on the old one.

This immense increase of expenditures has occurred during a period of profound peace with all the world, if we except the unauthorized war against Kansas and Utah; and this increase is constantly augmenting in a ratio far above the increase of service performed. This may be illustrated by reference to the workings of any one of the Departments; for example, the Post Master General says in his last report, that the total annual transportation of the mails compared with the previous

year, has been increased 5.11 per cent., and the total cost of service 17.46 per cent., being a net excess of 12.35 per cent over previous years; although the cost of subsistence and labor had greatly diminished, and the relative value of gold as greatly increased.

5th. By whom are these immense sums of money chiefly paid?

From statement No. 21, page 311 of the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the revenues for the last five years preceding June 30, 1858, derived from all sources except postages were:

Year ending	From Customs.	Public Lands.
June 30, 1854,	\$64,224,190.27	\$8,470,798.39
" " 1855,	53,025,794.21	11,497,049.07
" " 1856,	64,022,863.60	8,917,644.93
" " 1857,	63,875,905.05	3,829,486.64
" " 1858,	41,789,629.90	3,513,716.87
	Mis. Sources.	Total Receipts.
June 30, 1854,	1,107,302.74	73,802,291.40
" " 1855,	828,531.40	65,351,374.63
" " 1856,	1,116,391.81	74,056,299.24
" " 1857,	1,263,820.68	68,969,212.57
" " 1858,	26,069,320.13	70,372,665.96
		\$352,562,443.55

Of this sum \$23,724,150 was derived from loans, mostly during the year 1858. Deducting this from the gross receipts, it will leave \$65,765,658.77 as the average annual income: a very large proportion of which has been paid by the laboring people of the free States.

The amount of money paid for public lands in the Free and Slave States respectively for five years; from 1853 to 1857 inclusive, was, in the Free States, \$24,020,967; in the Slave States, \$9,949,553.

This ratio would probably hold true for any equal period. But during the year 1858, in consequence of the great financial embarrassments, which oppressed the North more seriously than the South, the aggregate receipts from the Slave States surpassed those from the Free States. This may have been occasioned in part by the operation of the graduation laws, which threw into market large quantities of land in the Slave States at reduced prices.

That this may be the more readily apprehended, I have prepared an abstract from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, exhibiting the gross amount of sales and receipts in each State and Territory for the year ending June 30th, 1858:

	Acres	Value
Ohio	1,310.29	\$1,687.69
Indiana	8,801.17	3,480.23
Illinois	27,939.05	43,097.27
Michigan	47,223.10	32,255.90
Iowa	61,383.13	83,765.08
Wisconsin	77,139.78	85,583.03
California	6,130.00	7,662.52
Minnesota	68,165.83	85,339.03
Oregon	10,584.99	13,233.82
Washington	2,420.00	3,026.15
Kansas	93,464.46	116,832.60
Nebraska	58,309.61	72,889.32
Total	462,872.32	548,850.70

or about \$1.18 1-2 per acre in Free States.

	Acres	Value
Missouri	1,891,200.69	781,125.82
Alabama	210,963.62	46,490.98
Mississippi	129,589.06	67,936.86
Louisiana	235,968.71	142,001.38
Arkansas	836,101.35	512,100.27
Florida	37,704.37	18,262.01
Total	3,341,536.20	1,567,917.32

or about 47 cents per acre in Slave States.

Since the passage of the graduation law, the sales of public lands in the Slave States have not yielded an average of 50 cents per acre. In the Free States the average has never fallen below one dollar per acre.

During the year ending June 30th, 1855, immediately following the passage of the graduation law, the sales of the public lands in the Free States amounted to more than 8,500,000 acres, yielding an income to the Treasury of the United States \$8,890,000. In the Slave States, over 7,300,000 acres were sold, yielding about \$2,594,000, or an average of 35 cents per acre.

The aggregate cash sales in Iowa since the passage of the law in 1854 to June 30, 1858, a period of four years, were 6,064,206 acres, yielding \$7,625,311.09 or an average over \$1.25 per acre. The sales in Missouri, lying by the side of Iowa, for the same period, amount to 8,150,300 acres, yielding only \$4,770,799.10, or about 58 cents per acre.

The execution of the swamp land grants has resulted in similar injustice to the Free States; as will be seen from the following table which I have compiled from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the year ending June 30, 1858, exhibiting the total quantity selected from the date of the grant to the close of that fiscal year:

IN FREE STATES.	
Ohio	54,438.14 acres
Indiana	1,334,732.50 do
Illinois	3,243,891.46 do
Iowa	1,752,296.29 do
Michigan	7,273,724.72 do
Wisconsin	2,827,109.14 do
Total	\$16,486,282.25 do
IN SLAVE STATES.	
Missouri	4,248,203.81 acres
Alabama	2,955.51 do
Mississippi	2,836,775.89 do
Louisiana	11,202,344.28 do
Arkansas	8,563,752.93 do
Florida	11,790,637.46 do
Total	38,643,207.88 do

Total amount approved up to June 30, 1858, and hence now the property of the States, as a donation:

IN FREE STATES.	
Ohio	25,640.71 acres.
Indiana	1,350,937.51 do
Illinois	1,371,620.23 do
Iowa	63,631.58 do
Michigan	5,465,232.41 do
Wisconsin	1,650,712.16 do
Total	9,827,774.54 do

IN SLAVE STATES.

Missouri	3,615,966.57 do
Alabama	2,585.51 do
Mississippi	2,918,379.19 do
Louisiana	7,379,994.23 do
Arkansas	2,215,541.23 do
Florida	6,255,435.46 do
Total	10,701,494.83 do
Total	31,095,407.07 do

The same disparity exists in the relative amount collected from customs in the Free and Slave States. As an illustration, I have compiled a table from Ex. Doc. No. 25 in which the Secretary of the Treasury reports the receipts and expenses of collecting the customs for the year ending June 30, 1857, at each port of entry in the United States, exhibiting the total for each State in the Union:

IN FREE STATES.		
Revenue.	Expenses.	Emp.
Maine	\$353,885.22	107,189.66
New Hampshire	5,530.64	10,984.49
Vermont	8,581.70	16,285.47
Massachusetts	7,457,146.26	486,532.87
Rhode Island	90,236.06	23,552.87
Connecticut	257,307.57	55,791.34
New York	42,761,852.88	1,305,759.91
New Jersey	5,011.36	9,314.13
Pennsylvania	3,688,765.96	214,492.11
Ohio	265,533.83	15,361.05
Michigan	147,211.53	23,217.75
Illinois	183,878.29	18,540.82
Wisconsin	284,792.88	5,962.86
Minnesota	68.00	2,460.00
Washington	6,522.61	4,943.15
Oregon	4,199.11	26,996.67
California	1,588,173.82	432,404.88
Indiana	4,579.60	1,070.41
Iowa	40,455.80	1,801.00
Total	\$57,148,710.77	\$2,762,654.45
		2420

IN SLAVE STATES.

Delaware	\$2,004.95	\$15,848.38
Maryland	1,475,823.57	144,108.42
Dist. Columbia	25,527.90	4,077.89
N. Carolina	66,521.18	15,962.25
S. Carolina	511,856.53	70,246.21
Georgia	237,268.06	35,918.03
Alabama	161,380.42	53,035.76
Mississippi	4,445.90	1,719.70
Florida	56,017.71	30,240.10
Louisiana	3,601,899.20	264,797.35
Texas	134,517.99	68,679.69
Virginia	247,130.00	72,807.74
Missouri	365,703.78	12,153.88
Kentucky	22,225.41	2,984.44
Tennessee	148,997.04	7,085.21
Total	\$7,061,319.64	\$789,698.83
		674

It would be tedious thus to classify the receipts from customs for a series of years; I, therefore adopt an estimate made by another, from which I find that these receipts for the last ten years, in the Free States, amount to about \$460,000,000; in the Slave States to less than \$50,000,000.

I am aware that the receipts at the custom houses may not be conclusive of the relative consumption in each section of the confederacy; and as this tax levied on foreign goods landed on our shores, although collected from the importing merchant, in the first instance, is supposed to be ultimately paid by those who consume them, it is conclusive of the relative amount paid into the Treasury by each. But as transportation by water is much lower than by land, it is fair to conclude that, all things else being equal, goods paying duties will land at the port of entry nearest their final destination. It is therefore an important element to be considered in the investigation, and becomes conclusive in the absence of manifest reasons to the contrary. And when we are reminded that the harbors at Charleston, S. C., Norfolk, Va., Baltimore and Annapolis, Md., not to mention those on the Gulf coast, are equal, if not superior to those farther north: that by New Orleans there is uninterrupted water communication through the great States of the South-West into the very heart of the swarming population of the North-West: that all of these principal ports of entry on the Gulf and Atlantic, and on both banks of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers are connected by long lines of railroads with the interior, it is difficult to imagine why goods destined for consumption in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas—all on the coast, should not land at their own ports, as well as goods intended for consumption in the interior Slave States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri; or if landed at a northern port in the first instance, for any reason whatever, why they would not go in bond to the nearest port of entry, and thus save the interest on the amount of the duty during the transit, and cost of exchange.

That the duty paid by the people of the two sections of the confederacy bears some intimate relation to the relative amount of importations in each, is fortified by the relative number and what is known of the habits and modes of life of the people.

In 1856 the entire population of the Free States was,		
Of the Slave States,	-	13,434,922
White population of the Free States,	-	9,664,656
Of Slave States,	-	13,230,650
Slave population,	-	6,222,418
		3,204,313

The slaves, being more than one-third of the inhabitants of the Slave States, consume the plainest food and the coarsest homespun; the free colored population in these States is said to be still more degraded. Of the white population, less than one-third is in any way beneficially connected with slavery. A very large majority of the residue are constantly described by their Senators and Representatives in Congress, as possessing fewer substantial comforts, as more dependent and helpless than the slaves. Hence but a small part of the aggregate population of the Slave States can consume imported goods in considerable quantities; and, therefore, pay but a small part of the revenue received from imports.

REMEMBER.—The measure that ye mete shall be measured to you again.

To a Poetical Correspondent.

BY QUISQUIS.

ROSE hints she isn't one of those
Who have the gift of writing prose,
But poetry's UNE AUTRE CHOSE,
And quite an easy thing to Rose!
As if an artist should decline,
For lack of skill, to paint a sign,
But, try him in the landscape line,
You'll find his genius quite divine!

Variations of the English Language.

BY JOHN S. HITTLE.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year, A. D. 1859, in the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court for the Southern District of California.

AMERICANISMS.

Go-ahead, is of American origin, and is little used by the British, who usually say "all right" in cases where Americans would say "go ahead." It has been said, that the two phrases describe most forcibly and truly (their brevity considered) the general spirit of the two nations respectively.

To Graduate, in the United States, means to take a degree in an institution of learning; in England, the word takes the passive form: "he was graduated."

Hack, in America, usually means a hackney coach; in England, it generally means a livery-stable horse.

Hardware man, hardware merchant, and hardware dealer, are the common American names for the persons usually called iron-mongers in England.

Help is a common American word for servant; but it is not used so much now as formerly.

To hold on is a common American vulgarism for "stop." It is probably derived from the German *anhalten*, *halt an*.

Homely is known to the Americans generally, by no other signification than that of plain featured, not handsome. In England, that is a secondary meaning. Webster defines the word to mean, "of plain features; rude; coarse; not fine or elegant." According to Richardson, "homely" means "pertaining to home; domestic, private; having the plainness and simplicity of home; and thus—plain, simple, unadorned, unassuming."

To Improve, verb, has obtained in the United States the new signification to erect fixtures on land. Thus, a man putting up houses, stables, fences, etc., is said to "improve." The fixtures erected are called "improvements."

Kool-sla (pronounced coal slaw), is an American word of German origin, meaning cabbage salad.

To let is the common sign on vacant houses in American towns, whereas the English say "to be let." Persons familiar only with the American form lose something of the point of the old story about the gentleman who, going to examine a house marked "to be let," found a very pretty maid in charge, and asked whether she was to be let with the house. She curtsied and replied, "No, sir; I am to be let alone."

Levee, this word (which has the accent on the first syllable, but is often pronounced lev-ee) is used in the United States to designate ceremonious reception parties by important personages, whether given in the morning or evening; as "the President's levee," "Tom Thumb's levee," &c. In England, a levee, in accordance with its signification in the original French, is restricted to morning receptions.

Loafer, American for lounge, probably derived from the German *laufer*, which means runner, a fellow who runs about.

To loaf, to act the idler.

Loan is frequently used as a verb in the United States, but seldom in England, where lend is the common word.

To lobby means to attempt by non-members to exercise an influence over the votes of members of a legislative body.

Lobby members are the persons who engage in lobbying. The lobby member has particular measures which he favors; he is acquainted with their merits, which he explains to the members whom he urges to action. Such significations as lobby, lobby through and lobby member have, were necessary to such a legislative nation as the American, and no good objection can be made to the words themselves.

To lobby through is to get a bill adopted by lobbying.

Locate is used by the Americans in the sense of to designate and determine the place of, as "a committee was appointed to locate a church or court house," to select, mark out, purchase, or lay claim to a tract of land; to settle, as "he has located himself in St. Pauls," on the bank of West Creek," &c.

A NEW KIND OF INFERNAL MACHINE.—The Columbus Journal is responsible for the following:

A professional gentleman living in the south portion of the city, was the victim, a short time since, of a most malignant attempt at assassination. He had stepped from his office on a business errand, and on his return found several small nuts lying upon the table and wondering how they got there, took one and placed it between his teeth for the purpose of cracking, and a loud explosion ensued, lacerating and burning his mouth in a shocking manner. Examination showed the remaining nuts—filberts—to be charged with powder and friction igniting material, calculated, if exploded in the mouth, to blow man's head off. The sufferer knows of one whom he would suspect of the dastardly act of placing the infernal machines on a table.