

1828 by \$12,682 13, notwithstanding the clamor which has been raised about the extraordinary number of outfits paid the last year.

The result would still be more unfavorable to the economy of Mr. Chilton's now favorite administration, and if he had made the comparison between the first year of Mr. Adams' administration and the first of Gen. Jackson's:

Foreign intercourse in 1825 \$297,790 11
Do do in 1829 193,442 13

Greater in 1825 than in 1829 by \$99,347 98

If my memory does not deceive me, the late Administration paid to Ministers, Secretaries, and Charges for returning "a non est inventus" against the Congress of Panama \$40,000. The diplomatic intercourse with a single power, Great Britain, in the rapid succession of Ministers, Charges, salaries, outfits, cost the U. States about the sum of \$100,000 in four years.

As the diplomatic expenditures, including the incidental expenses of foreign intercourse, &c. depend more than any other public expenditures upon Executive discretion, and as the commencement of a new Administration is necessarily calculated to increase the amount expended in the immediate previous year, I have selected the two first years of Mr. Monroe, the two first years of Mr. Adams, and the two first of Gen. Jackson, and compared them with each other, in order to test the economy of each.

Mr. Monroe, in 1817 and 1818 \$715,024 56
Mr. Adams in 1825 and 1826 517,858 27
Gen. Jackson, in 1829 and 1830 412,942 13

Thus it will be seen the expenditures (if the whole sum appropriated for 1830 should be expended, which in all probability, will not be the case) of the first two years of General Jackson's Administration, on account of our foreign intercourse, will be \$292,092 43 less than the amount expended in the two first years of Mr. Monroe's administration. It is \$194,916 14 less than the amount expended in the two first years of Mr. Adams' administration. With these facts spread upon the records of the country, so that "he who runs may read," before time is given for the legislation necessary to reform many of the abuses, which have existed so long, that, by the force of precedent the administration is almost compelled to regard them as a part of the law of the land, the honorable Mr. Chilton, under the influence of some extraordinary cause of momentary excitement, proclaims to the public that his "mind was perfectly satisfied that, instead of retrenching the expenditures of the government they were increased," by the present administration.

In the other departments of the public service, and especially in the naval service, I am pleased to find in its administration not only a professed disposition, but the effects of an efficient reform, already manifested in the reduction of the aggregate amount of the expenditures, and in the detailed expenditures depending mainly upon Executive allowances. Less expense, more efficiency, greater economy and stricter accountability, are manifested throughout its whole operations. Much yet remains to be done, by legislation, to effect all that is required. In the administration of this department of the public service has existed, and still exists a greater latitude for the exercise of Executive discretion than in any other, except that of the State Department. And what is the result when the aggregate expenditures of the last twelve months of Mr. Adams' administration are compared with the first twelve months of General Jackson's over this Department?

From 1st March, 1828, to 1st March, 1829, the expenditures of the naval establishment were \$4,082,439 47
From 1st March, 1829, to 1st March, 1830, they were \$2,076,328 85

Thus it is seen that the expenditures in the naval establishment are less in 1829 than '28, by \$1,006,111 12. Still the gentleman says, his "mind was perfectly satisfied that instead of retrenching the expenditures of the Government, they were increased," by the present administration.

Mr. Chilton's statement was, that the expenditures of the first year of General Jackson's administration were greater by \$679,282, than the expenditures of 1828, the last of Mr. Adams' administration.

Mine was, that the aggregate amount of expenditures, including the amount of public debt paid in both years, was less by \$313,396 31. The statement of the Register of the Treasury above will settle the point at issue.

I farther said that if the aggregate of expenditure in any given year was any evidence of the economy or fidelity of an administration, then the expenditures of the months of January and February, 1829, made by Mr. Adams, ought not to be charged to the expenditures of the present administration. To make the comparison a fair and just one, the expenditures of the first twelve months of General Jackson's admini-

stration should be compared with the last twelve months of Mr. Adams's

I then stated the fact, that the expenditures from the first day of March, 1828, to the 1st of March 1829, amounted to \$26,513,788 13

And those from 1st March 1829 to 1st March, 1830, to 24,520,580 04

Making those of Mr. Adams' last 12 months greater than those of General Jackson's first 12 months, by 1,993,208 09

And here follows the proof of the facts stated:

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES of the United States, from the 1st of March, 1828, to the 28th February, 1829, and from the 1st March, 1829, to the 28th February, 1830.

From M^{ch} 1, '28 To Feb. 28, 1829. From M^{ch} 1, '29 To Feb. 28, 1830.

Civil, Miscellaneous and Foreign Intercourse	3,853,614 06	2,860,359 63
Military Establishment	6,414,106 86	6,200,296 83
Naval establishment	4,082,439 47	3,076,328 85
Public Debt	12,163,627 74	12,383,595 23
	\$26,513,788 13	\$24,520,580 04

EXPENDITURES of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1829, inclusive

Civil, Miscellaneous, and Foreign Intercourse	\$715,266 62
Military	1,124,281 51
Naval	659,150 20
Public Debt	205 54

Treasury Department, \$2,498,903 87
Register's Office, April 3, 1830.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

But it is insisted that the amount paid under the Ghent Treaty, by both administrations, should be deducted from the amount expended in each year. If that be done, the result will still prove the honorable gentleman's statement incorrect, by at least \$507,317 41, as will be manifest from the following table:

Total Expen. of 1828.	1829.
\$25,459,479 62	25,071,017 50
Deduct public debt 12,163,538 07	12,383,800 77
	13,296,041 45
Deduct amt ^d pd. under 1st art. Ty of Ghent 790,709 40	6,280 22
	\$12,505,972 05
	\$12,676,936 50

This exhibits an aggregate of difference of only \$171,964 45, instead of \$279,282, according to Mr. Chilton's calculation. Apply the same principle to expenditures of the last twelve months of Mr. Adams' administration, and the first twelve months of General Jackson's and the result will be more unfavorable to the gentleman.

From 1st Mar. '28 To 1st Mar. 1829. From 1st Mar. '29 To 1st Mar. 1830.

Total expenditures, exclusive of payments of public debt, and for claims under 1st art. Ty of Gen'l	\$13,560,090 79	\$12,128,794 59
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The expenditures of 1829, under General Jackson's administration, after these deductions, are still less by \$1,431,386 30; yet Mr. Chilton's calculation, by charging the present Administration with the expenditures in January and February, 1829, made them \$1,093,577 more; and in this the honorable gentleman only made a small mistake of \$2,524,963 30. The effect of which mistake has been to satisfy his mind perfectly, "that instead of retrenching the expenditures of Government, they have been increased," by this administration.

It is however further insisted, that a difference in the expenses of a long and short session of Congress should be deducted. If that were done, it would still leave the gentleman far removed from the fact.

Why not by the same rule, or for the same reason, deduct from the expenditures of 1829, the excess expended over 1828, for surveys, roads and canals, and the improvement of harbors, &c. contracts, for the construction of which, and obligations in many instances were made and incurred by the late administration; to meet which, much of the money charged in the expenditures of 1829, was drawn from the public Treasury.

Expended for these purposes in 1828	\$591,679 64
Expended in 1829	1,307,964 88
Excess	\$716,285 24

Why not deduct, upon the same principle, the difference between the

expenditures of fortifications, amounting to \$166,039 80?

The true principle is this: the present Administration came into power on the 4th of March, 1829; the appropriations for the service of the year had been granted by Congress upon estimates made by the late Administration, over which appropriations the present Executive had very limited discretion. This Administration was directed and required to execute the laws of Congress, and apply the public money; and they are responsible, not for the amount which they are compelled to draw from the Treasury, but for the faithful application of it to the purposes for which it was appropriated, and a regular, prompt, and honest accountability by the public agents who are employed by them.

An administration is responsible and must be made so for the measures they recommend and the policy they adopt. This administration, for instance, is assailed because of a policy which they have pursued, of removing from office those in whom they cannot repose confidence, and others because of their speculations upon the public Treasury.

I have now before me a list of twelve officers who have been removed by the Treasury Department, whose detachments and peculations amount to \$272,800 21. A part of which was taken from the widowed and the fatherless, the sick and disabled.

Most of these plunderers of the Treasury find their advocates in the ranks of the opposition to the present administration, and the sound of proscription and the political sympathies for these honest and trust worthy patriots, who wish to serve their country for the sake of plundering its Treasury, have agitated the political nerves of Mr. Chilton, and called forth an expression of his disapprobation of the course pursued by the present Executive, upon the subject of appointments to, and removals from, office. I am not an advocate for the indiscriminate removals from office by this or any other administration, but I will say to them, go on in the honest discharge of your duty, and whenever you discover a public officer who abuses his trust for personal or political purposes, who neglects his duties and cheats his Government, hurl him from office, and the American people will approve the act.

While the public look to this administration for the retrenchment of useless expenses, and the abolition of unnecessary officers, they do not desire to curtail the just and necessary, nay, liberal expenditures for the support of Government, for the defence of the country, the support of the army and navy, the extension of commerce at home and abroad, for the preservation of friendship and peace with other nations, by keeping up and sustaining the necessary diplomatic relations with them. They do expect, however, that the money appropriated for these purposes shall be faithfully and honestly applied by the Executive, and in that just expectation, as yet, they have not been disappointed.

It is not so much by the aggregate expenditures for the service of any one year, as by the manner of its application, that the economy of an administration is to be tested. The aggregate amount of expenditure in any given year must depend upon the appropriations by Congress, and the exigencies of the country.

It is when the executive surpasses the limits of its power, and usurps the authority of the approaching department of Government, that we may look for abuses, and expect extravagance in an administration.

If Congress for instance, shall appropriate money to pay and feed the sailors who fight our battles and navigate our ships, and it shall be taken not only without law, but against law, to buy of a political favourite a piece of land, not needed for public purposes, at an extravagant price—this is an abuse.

If money appropriated for the Indian service is taken to pay a stale demand for services said to have been rendered twenty years ago, for the department of State—this is an abuse.

If money be paid to a man as Charge d'Affairs, who was never appointed as such, in the shape of an outfit for coming home—it is an abuse.

If money be taken from the public treasury, and paid to a political partisan, as bearer of despatches to South America, and he does not go, but seeks his pleasure and takes recreation in Europe at public expense—this I would call an abuse.

If an officer of the Government draws money from the treasury under pretence that it is drawn for the public service, but in fact for his own use, this is worse than abuse.

If an accounting officer of the Treasury pass an adjust and illegal claim against the Government, and under pretence of a loan, pockets one thousand dollars, this should be denominated an abuse.

If a navy agent be allowed by an accounting officer of the Treasury, under sanction of the head of a department, in

the shape of extra commissions, &c. &c. ten thousand dollars per annum for ten years, when the law declares that his compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum, all will admit this to be an abuse.

I could swell this list if it were necessary, and then say to Mr. Chilton, these are some of the abuses which have existed heretofore, and that I believe that they do not exist now; they have been corrected, and the agents engaged in them "reformed" out of office.

These and like abuses I have condemned; these and like expenditures I have endeavored to retrench.

I am anxious to plant around the Treasury the safeguard necessary to its protection, to infuse not only into the administration but into Congress, a spirit of just economy in the application and appropriations of public money. I think I have discovered in many if not all of the Executive Departments, valuable reformations in the administration of them. The system of prompt accountability of public agents has been greatly improved; much remains yet to be done; it requires time and legislation to perfect it, and when the present administration shall fail to administer this Government, upon sound principles, and shall lose sight of those landmarks prescribed in the constitution, or shall betray the high trust confided to them, no one will with more freedom denounce them as unworthy the confidence of the country, than myself. Respectfully yours,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

THE SIMPLE TRUTH.

There are many among us who suppose, or at least pretend to suppose, that many if not all of the wonderful accounts given of children in Tracts and Sunday-school Books, are fictitious altogether, and published only for lucrative purposes; for why, say they, do all of these wonderful things happen afar off? Why none among us? The inquiry I own is just. But perhaps we are not sufficiently careful to notice those particular things that transpire among us. The following may serve for an illustration. About ten days ago the eldest son of Mr. James P. Milliken, of Manchester, about two and a half years of age, was at play round his cistern, and it is supposed that he put a stick through a crevice into the curb and then clumb up to look in after it, and unfortunately fell over. From the top of the curb to the bottom of the cistern is about fourteen feet; the diameter about four, and walled with stone, with about five feet of water in it. When he fell Mrs. Milliken was in the house and knew it not, until she heard him cry; she hastened to his relief, with all the solicitude that a fond mother could feel for her first born, when, lo! to her extreme anguish, she beheld him struggling in the water.—He was lying on his side across the cistern, near the surface of the water, with his head just above, so as to vent his cries aloud; his hands were abhold of the wall, by which he kept himself above water; but as there was no ladder on which she could descend, she ran to the opposite side of the house, in the direction where Mr. M. was at work, some 150 or 200 rods off, and with emotions that almost forbade her utterance, called a few times; then swiftly returned, with eager and trembling steps, to behold again the almost desperate condition of her prattling boy; when, to her inexpressible yet doubtful joy, she found that he had raised his head entirely above water and seemed to have secured his feet under him. Mr. M. not recognizing the sound of voice, and being out of sight behind a hill, continued to ply the axe as usual. Again she ran and called as before, and to no better purpose, and again returned if possible with more anxiety than before, lest her child should have lost his trembling hold; but in answer to her no doubt fervent prayers, she found that he had not only retained his hold, but had made shift to climb by the wall until his waist was entirely above water. Again she ran to call Mr. M. then back; and this she did for a number of times, and found at every return that her fond boy was rising higher and higher, and with every seemingly possible precaution moving slowly but safely on. At last Mr. M. moved by the evident voice of solicitude, ran up in sight of the house, and seeing his wife in evident distress, now here now there, he ran in all possible speed & upon his arrival, to his utter surprise, he beheld his rescued boy all dripping and wet, adhering to the wall with a bold grasp. By this time he had ascended clear to the top, & he had only to get into the curb, take him by the hand and rescue him from further danger. Presenting him safe and sound to his anxious and agonized mother, each expressed a delight in mutually caressing the dripping boy, with emotions which naught but the tongue of experience and can describe. Overcome with a sense of the Divine goodness in this, to them, great salvation, they vented their gratitude freely to

the praise of Him who had dealt thus bountiful with them.

It is worthy of remark, that the child received no injury, except a small contusion on his hip. Who will pretend to doubt the interference of a mysterious providence in this case? And who, that has arrived to years of youth, manhood, or old age, but will feel bound in justice to acknowledge, with the Psalmist, "Surely good and mercy has and shall follow me all the days of my life." Those who are acquainted with the circumstance, above narrated, will even look upon it as being very nearly allied to a miracle. And I very much doubt if 1000 children of his age, should be thrown into the same cistern, whether one of them all would survive without human aid. It is also worthy of remark that he had presence of mind throughout the whole transaction, for he shortly said "I drank in papa's cistern," directly he called for his play things, and told exactly where they were. Taking all of these things together, it will no doubt be difficult for those who were not neighbors or eyewitnesses to believe it; indeed if I had no personal knowledge of it, I should be more inclined to disbelieve it, than any narrative that I have ever seen published to the world in all my life. And by the by his name is Wesley; and who knows but that he may be raised up for some noble purpose? May he ever be in possession of the talent and spirit of that useful and holy reformer, and prove an equal blessing to the world. This narrative would no doubt have been received with different feelings, if it had been written in London or some foreign region; and in that case, one would hardly be considered skeptical to doubt it. But I pledge my honor that this narrative is substantially correct. It took place in no distant clime, but among us, in Manchester township, Dearborn county, and state of Indiana.

ALFRED J. COTTON.

Manchester, May 16th, 1830.

Mr. D. V. Culley—If you can give me a little information respecting the collection of the county revenue, and the duty of the treasurer in receiving the same, you will confer a favor, not only on me but, on the people; as I am certain they do not exactly understand that of the treasurer, or they would not submit to the speculation that the collector and treasurer are making off them by evading the plain letter of the law. Look at the law and judge ye!

AN ACT, amending the Act, "establishing a County Treasurer"—Approved, January 31, 1824.

[APPROVED—FEBRUARY 3, 1825.]

"Be it enacted &c. That each and every collector of county taxes shall pay into the county treasury, such funds as he shall receive in payment of said taxes at the time prescribed by law; the collector shall make out, and deliver to the county treasurer, a list giving the number and amount of county orders, and also the amount of specie bank notes that are at par, or treasury paper which he may or shall have received in payment of said taxes, the truth of which list shall be attested by the affidavit of the collector, to be taken before any officer authorized by law to administer an oath."

Now I venture to assert, & I speak advisedly, that three fourths of the people of Dearborn county pay their county taxes in specie; but where, let me ask you, was there known to be one dollar in specie paid by the collector or treasurer, when county orders could be bought at half or three fourths their value? Also, I would like to know when the last oath was administered to the collector, on presentation of the list of moneys received, as prescribed by law?

Fellow citizens of Dearborn county, if you have a wish or desire that the county shall ever be out of debt, rise in you might and put out those speculators on our treasury, and I venture to assert that in a few years the county paper will be at par, and the county will not be imposed upon as it has been for a few years past. This is a serious subject, and I hope that some able pen will take it in hand, and awaken the people to its importance.

One who pays his taxes in specie.

An Irishman who served on board a man of war in the capacity of a waiter, was selected by one of the officers to haul on a line, of considerable length, that was towing over the taffrail. After bowing in forty or fifty fathoms, which put his patience severely to the proof, as well as every muscle of his arms, he muttered to himself, "By my soul it is as long as to-day and to-morrow!—It's a good week's work for any five in the ship!—Bad luck to the arm or leg, it will have me at last!—What! more of it yet!—Och, murder; the sa's mighty deep to be sure!—When, after continuing in a similar strain, and conceiving there was little probability of the completion of his labor, he stopped suddenly short, and addressing the officer of the watch, exclaimed, "Bad manners to me, sir if I don't think somebody's cut off the other end of it."