## BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOWHERE TO BE FOUND.—Search the city through and you cannot find a more elegant Hat than that sold by the People's Hatters. The reason is obvious. The People's Hatters are practical Mechanics, and as such claim and possess the ability to rival any competition.
HAT FINISHERS' UNION,
Sales Room No. 11 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE.—Besides the amount of custom that sets continually into GENIN'S Bazaar, there is quite a rush to his Lower Store for the splendid Muffs, Victorines Tippets, Cuffs, &c. &c., which he has just opened for the accommodation of ladies, to whom the location is more convenient than that of his Bazaar, in the St. Nicholas. Especial attention is invited to the moderate prices of the superb sets of Ermine, Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Fitch and Rock Marten.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

NEW WINTER STYLES OF CLOTHING.—If old winter has halted on his march from the North, the pause has at least afforded an opportunity to perfect the preparations for his reception. Our friends JENNINGS & Co., of No. 261 Broadway, have certainly made the best use of the interval. Within a few days they have added largely to their former extensive stock of Broadcloth and Beaver Overcoats, Overmacks and Talmas, introducing in these late additions all the styles issued in Paris at the commencement of the present month. They have also increased their stock of Velvet, Silk Plush, Cassimere, and other descriptions of plain and fancy winter Vests. Several new and beautiful Plaids, &c., have recently been added to their variety in Pantaloons, and their assortment of Frock and Dress Coats, Sporting Coats, Business Coats and Sacks, &c., &c., has just been replenished—the great demand having entirely swept off many of the sizes. Knowing by experience that the ready-made wearing apparel sold by Jennings & Co. is unsurpassed by any manufactured to measure, in elegance, quality, and durability, we take great pleasure in recommending to it all who desire to unite fashion with economy. In the Order Department of the establishment an elegant suit can be completed in twenty-four hours.

RIGHT ABOUT, DRESS!—Of course those gentlemen intending to call on their friends during the festive season, will not dare to make their appearance in outre or shabby garments. If they will go to SMITH & RICE'S, No. 102 Fulton-st., they can be furnished with elegant attires at moderate prices, and good at that.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING.—As our stock of fashionable Winter Clothing is very large and varied in style of goods and garments, we will from this date sell every garment at retail, at a great reduction of prices, to make room for a spring jobbing stock now in process of manufacture. Our friends will favor us with an early call and make their selections from our beautiful stock of Talmas, Wifiter Wrappers, Snow Coats, Overcoats, Sacks, Business Frocks, &c., &c., as although the stock is very large the more tasty things will soon be selected. D. & J. DEVLIN, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., corner Nassau.

OPTICS.—WALDSTEIN & BERKEL, Manufacturing Opticians, No. 451 Broadway. One of our firm has just arrived with a most splendid selection of Opera Glasses and Optical Instruments in general, among which are many articles appropriate for Holiday Presents.

☞ Napoleon gave to the world the most democratic of ideas, that of discerning and giving merit its true place. MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY will cure all coughs, colds, on the best possible terms of equality—the beggar and the prince, both receive its benign influence in pulmonary complaints. At the same time this delicious Cough destroyer is no leveller, but believe all men equal that are born equal. Sold by MRS. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—FINE ENGLISH GOLD LOCKETS of superior quality, together with a large assortment of Pins, Rings, Keys, Seals, &c.
Also, a great variety of RICH and COSTLY CASES of Velvet, Papier-Maché and Tortoise Shell, richly inlaid, for sale at BRADY'S DAGUERREIAN GALLERY, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Gentlemen who wish to make calls on New-Year's Day with any credit to themselves must not forget the importance of dress. The wise need only be reminded that the Fashionable Clothing Establishment of H. L. FOSTER, No. 58 Courtlandt-st., is the most suitable place to flee to, where they can purchase all articles of dress to adorn the clay-built tabernacle, the body, for all important occasions, and where the most fastidious can be pleased.

THE HOLIDAYS.—The Holidays are approaching (a season which the little folks devote to youthful pleasure, and the time when they anxiously expect their new outfit.) We appeal to the kindness of fathers and the affection of mothers. Do not let the boys be disappointed or their youthful hopes blasted, but go to the JOHN-ST. BOYS' CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, and buy a very elegant suit for a small amount of money. L. LOSEE, No 5 John-st.

☞ Words cost nothing, it is said, but the word of a tradesman should be his bond. When GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, promises a set of Shirts from his famous establishment, they are delivered at the hour or in advance of it. Such Shirts, fitting so well and made so exquisitely, cannot be had elsewhere in this broad Union.

☞ New Fruits for the Holidays; also, the best of Teas and Coffees. Goods sent to all parts of the city and Brooklyn, and warranted to suit. Also, low price Raisins, only 5 cents per lb. Currants 9 cents per lb. A. PARKER'S, No. 244 Broome-st., corner Ludlow.
A good assortment of Wax and Spermaceti Candles; Winter Oil only 6/ per gallon.

☞ Its genial ministration is delicious—it alleviates and heals with soothing truthfulness a sore throat; breaks a dry, hard cough; relieves a distressing asthma, and gives to the throat and lungs a healthy tone, unknown to sceptics. The above assertions are proven true by certificates from the greatest men of the country, and besides it has stood the test of time. Sold by MRS. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

☞ A thousand Crying Babies have just been received at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 545 Broadway, and are offered to the public wholesale and retail. Dealers supplied on reasonable terms. TUTTLE was never better prepared for the holidays. There is no lack of anything the fancy can imagine. The rush for early choices has already commenced. No. 545 is the place for presents.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Lace Curtains from $4 to $30.
Muslin Curtains from $1 to $10.
Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damask.
Cornices and all other Trimmings at prices 30 per cent. less than usual at other stores.
N. B.—Window Shades of every description.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway.

☞ As soothing as is the repose of a soft, religious light—as healing to mortal strife as is the soul-lifting organ—so the lubrications of MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY to physical pain. Like the earnest absorption of eloquence on the wing to do good—like the philosophic solace that science is not success, but success science; paradox though this seems, it is as true as is Mrs. Jervis's Cold Candy, in cases of colds, &c.
Sold by MRS. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway.

How lightly falls the foot of time,
That only treads on flowers.

☞ Ladies, if you wish to be graceful in the dance, step into WM. MILLER'S Store, in Canal-st., where you will find white Satin and Linen Gaiters, white Kid and Satin, bronze and black French Kid Slippers, with Gaiter Boots of all the fashionable styles, suitable for this season of balls, parties, weddings, &c.
MILLER'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

WINDOW SHADES AND OIL CLOTHS.—We take pleasure in again calling the attention of the reader to the establishment of JOHN GREASON, at No. 261 Greenwich-st., where he offers a large variety of excellent Window Shades and Oil Cloths, at exceedingly low prices. It is well worth the attention of the public to pay this store a visit. Two objects will be thus accomplished—economy and taste can both be gratified.

☞ A Gold Medal awarded for the best Book-binding, was given by the American Institute, at the late Fair, to E. WALKER & SONS, New-York Book Bindery, No. 114 Fulton-st.
E. W. & Sons respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they give special attention to their elegant Pictorial and Substantial Book-binding, of all descriptions of large illustrated works, as

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| Boydell's Shakspere, | Field Book of the Revolution, |
| Hogarth's Works, | Virtue's Bible and Illustrated |
| Harper's Bible and Shakspere, | Works, |
| Harper's Magazine, | Tallis & Co.'s Shakspere, |
| Iconographic Encyclopedia, | Audubon's Quadrupeds and |
| Family Devotions, | Ornithology of America, |
| The Life of Christ, | Royal Portfolios and Atlasses. |

☞ All descriptions of Pictorial Library and Job Book-binding executed in neat and elegant styles, at reasonable prices, at their old stand, No. 114 Fulton-st.

☞ General Mutual Insurance Company
Merchants' Exchange, No. 2, (corner of Wall and William-sts.)
Marine and Inland Insurance.
TRUSTEES.

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| F. A. DELANO, | JEREMIAH WILBUR, |
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| MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, | CHAS. H. RUSSELL, |
| WM. S. WETMORE, | C. H. MARSHALL, |
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| WILLIAM H. MACY, | G. H. KOOP, |
| B. F. DAWSON, | D. C. KINGSLAND. |

ALFRED OGDEN, President.
HENRY HOLDREGE, Vice-President.
B. C. MORRIS, Secretary.

TOILET SLIPPERS.—Ladies will find at CANTRELL'S, No. 336 Bowery, a most appropriate gift for their gentleman acquaintances, in his assortment of rich and elegant Embroidered Toilet Slippers—a present that could not fail to be acceptible to any one possessing taste and a proper appreciation of comfort. The demand for these articles the Holiday season was so great that a large number were disappointed from CANTRELL'S inability to supply all his customers. Apply early.

☞ The searching damp that leaves its funeral in dark places—the wet air whose every breath breaths death laden with aches, should be dispelled with the sunshine of MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY. For coughs, colds, if it does hold on comfortable, not painful, respectability has never been doubted. Sold by MRS. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway; Zieber, third below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by druggists generally.

☞ PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are receiving daily from Europe and the Auction Rooms, an unusually large and elegant stock of Carpetings, surpassing in brilliancy of colors, richness of design and finish, anything ever offered in this market. Many patterns exclusively our own and not to be found elsewhere. Also the renowned World's Fair Carpet, in one entire piece, to which we call public attention.

☞ GURNEY'S new and magnificent DAGUERREIAN GALLERY, No. 349 Broadway, contains the largest collection of Portraits of distinguished persons to be seen in this country. GURNEY received the highest premium, a gold medal, at the late Fair of the American Institute, for the best Daguerreotypes ever exhibited. Over three hundred views of the principal cities and Gold Regions of California on exhibition. Go and see them—admittance free.

NOVEL FEATURE.—ROOT'S great Daguerreian Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, is now open evenings. It is brilliantly lighted, and is one of the leading features of the street. Call and see the new Crystalotypes, the last wonder of art. Pictures taken rain or shine.

☞ Barbers, Quacks, Charlatans, all have taxed their feeble powers, to invent an imitation of Dr. GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye, the only article to Chemistry which will instantly, safely and permanently convert red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown. Warranted, or no pay, at the old established depôt of GOURAUD'S Italian Medicated Soap, No. 67 Walker-st., 1st store from Broadway.

☞ New-York is getting all the vices of other large cities, without the humanizing influences of the fine arts. The over-fed vulgarity of our geographical advantage gives a municipal prominence to the hard-faced and bleary-eyed—men whose patriotism is absorbed in real estate, bad rum, and a love of noisy notoriety; but there is one comfort left in the fact, that MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY still cures coughs &c. Sold by MRS. JERVIS No. 366 Broadway.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No 4 Wall-st. Copy the address—beware of imitations.

SHIRT SEWING.—Again we invite public attention to the important fact that SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, as recently improved and adapted for the purpose, will stitch fine linen much better than any other machine. Call and examine the machine and its work and compare it with any stitching done by any other means, at the office of I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 258 Broadway.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—MILLEFONT'S Parisian manufactured Slippers can be obtained at his Agency in this country, No. 79 Bleecker-st., at less prices than are charged by manufacturers throughout the city for the imitated article. Remember this, ladies, and when in want of French Slippers, or any article of foot-covering, call at SMITH'S, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

☞ WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE has done my daughter more good than anything she has ever taken. She was weak and suffered great nervous debility, and total loss of appetite. She is now most completely restored to health, and I have been relieved of a most severe cough.
Mrs. DOYLE, No. 636 4th-st.
$1 per bottle. Depôt, No. 102 Nassau-st. Sent to any part of the country.

☞ Chemists, Philosophers, Empirics, all have tried their hands at changing the color of the hair—all have failed to produce Nature's brown or black. CRISTADORO alone has succeeded. His Liquid Hair Dye performs the miracle in five minutes. Made, sold and applied at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House; also for sale by the principal druggists in the city.

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

A FIRST-RATE NOTICE.—Capt. Mackinaw, in his "Atlantic and Transatlantic Sketches, Afloat and Ashore," pays the following just tribute to one of our most popular mechanics: "The KNOX Hat is the most comfortable, and at the same time, most elegant head-gear I have ever seen; the English hat can in no particular be compared to it." "Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed." The price of the KNOX Hat is $4, and his establishment is at No. 128 Fulton-st.

DOW, JR.'S, SHORT PATENT SERMONS.—A new series of these original and interesting sketches, combining the essence of wit with pure morality, will be commenced in THE SUNDAY MERCURY of Dec. 19. Price 3 cts. per copy. Office, No. 160 Nassau-st.

MUSIC BOXES.—At ROGERS'S Bazaar of Fancy Goods, No. 449 Broadway, have just been received a large assortment of splendid rich-toned Music Boxes, playing from two to twelve airs each, and offered far below the usual prices, as Mr. ROGERS is determined to establish his Bazaar as the Cheap Fancy Store of Broadway. Call early and make your selection.

☞ DEBAY'S NIOUKREMOLEO is a purely vegetable preparation, and positively free from any injurious or deleterious substance. Those who purchase and use it will not be disappointed with the result. It does not stain the skin or soil the bonnet, and is as delightfully fragrant as a fresh-blown rose. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by THOMAS J. CROWEN, Bookseller, No. 519 Broadway, E. FRENCH, Bookseller, No. 135 Nassau-st., Clinton Hall, and MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton, near Nassau-st., Brooklyn.



# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1852.


☞ SEE THIRD PAGE. ☜

CONGRESS.—In Senate yesterday the proceedings were of very little interest. Mr. Clemens's resolution authorizing the creation of the office of Lieut.-General, received some verbal amendments and was postponed to Monday. Several gentlemen spoke upon the Kentucky Senator question, among them Mr. Hale, to whom an unlucky question by Mr. Toucey gave an opportunity for exciting the merriment of the potent, grave, and reverend Senators. In the House the principal business was the proposition of Mr. Brooks to refer the subject of the Tariff to a select committee, which, after some additional discussion, was rejected. Mr. Clingman offered an amendment to abolish the duty on Railroad Iron, and pending the consideration of this subject the House adjourned.

Mr. King was better, and hoped to be in the Senate again in a few days.

☞ Mr. Bartlett, of the Mexican Boundary Commission, reached Chihuahua, Oct. 22, in 15 days from El Paso. On the 18th, he and his party had a conflict with the Indians, during which one of his men were killed, and eleven of his mules stolen. The Indians also left one dead on the field. Mr. B. was intending to leave on the 24th for Camargo, 40 days' journey distant, to meet Major Emory.

## TEMPERANCE IN OUR STATE.

We do not need the Maine Law the less, now that the prospect of its immediate enactment has been clouded by the result of our late Election. We cannot encourage our Temperance friends to hope that the Legislature recently chosen will pass any such law as is required; but we *can* show them that the law *ought* to pass, and that the present is a favorable time to work for it. Political excitement has subsided, and there is no longer an excuse for trimming or concealment, for fear of 'hurting the party.' We see no adequate reason for arraying the People in two hostile hosts, contending for political mastery, for months, possibly for years, to come. There is nothing now to be gained or lost by partisan contention of half so much importance as the Prohibition of the sale of Intoxicating Beverages, and to this subject, accordingly, we mean to invite from time to time the attention of our readers.

The reasons for absolute Prohibition—in other words, for the Maine Law—may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. It is *impartial*. There can be no pretense that such a law punishes little sins and sinners, but gives impunity to rich and respectable vice. It has at least the merit of treating all offenders exactly alike.

2. It rests on a *clear moral basis*. Its fundamental assumption is the immorality and evil of the Liquor Traffic. It does not, like our License Laws, assume that this traffic is pernicious or dangerous, and then give any one a dispensation to pursue it on payment of ten dollars. It does not pronounce the traffic immoral, and then attempt to confine it to men of 'good moral character.' But, contemplating and appreciating the great fountain of crime, pauperism and misery, it makes a manly, earnest and straightforward effort to seal it up and stay its bitter waters for ever.

3. *It can be enforced*. License Laws, especially in great cities, never can be; they rest on no moral basis, and appeal to no moral sentiment. No one can render a moral reason why, if a man who can afford to pay ten dollars for a license should be allowed to sell, a man who lacks and cannot scrape together that sum should not be. Thousands are now selling without license in our City, but those who know the fact will not complain of them, while those who would complain of them have no means of distinguishing them from the Licensed. If our License Laws were meant to be obeyed, they would at least require every seller to display his license conspicuously in the room where his traffic is carried on; but being intended only as a blind, and an anodyne for the public conscience, they are constructed accordingly.

4. The Maine Law *embodies no new principle*. It is simply the application to the insidious poison, Alcohol, of the common law principle which regulates the general dispensation of poisons. No man is now at liberty to sell Arsenic or Prussic Acid except to persons who he has good reason to believe contemplate an innocent and salutary use of it. The fact that many imbibe Alcohol in ignorance of its poisonous character is an additional reason for stringent public safeguards against its pernicious sale.

5. The Maine Law *does its work*. True, it does not stop *all* selling, any more than our laws against Theft, Forgery and Murder prevent absolutely the perpetration of those crimes; but it renders the traffic infamous, and doofs it to secrecy, stealth and darkness. It confronts every tippler with the warning that he is making himself an accomplice of offenders; it startles every youth, who may be tempted to take his first lessons in dissipation, with the knowledge that the Public Judgment and Public Conscience have deliberately condemned and stigmatized the traffic he is abetting. He who shall become a tippler in defiance of the Maine Law, can never plead ignorance as an excuse nor saddle his degradation upon the community.

6. And finally, *It is popular*. The enemies of the Maine Law, though they rail against it as despotic, odious, obnoxious, to public sentiment, &c., &c., are very shy of submitting it to the People. They wring and twist every way to dodge that ordeal. They are trying hard to repeal the law in Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; but in neither State have they desired a submission to the People. They have the power in our new Legislature: we dare them to go with us to the People, either at a Special or General Election. But they are entirely too cunning for that.

—A *State Temperance Convention* will meet in Albany on the second Wednesday in January, and a *Women's Temperance Convention* on the following day and evening. Gerrit Smith, Rev. S. J. May, Rev. Wm. Hosmer and other eminent speakers will attend and address the latter. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stanton will present the Address. We trust both will be well attended, and we mean they shall, at least, be well reported.

## Dr. Lee in Self-Vindication.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13, 1852.

*To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:*

SIR: In your paper of the 10th inst., there is an extended editorial on the resignation or removal of Mr. Ewbank, in which the President and the undersigned are associated in language somewhat characteristic of *The Tribune*. You ask: "Why was he removed?" and answer, "*Because he would not consent to lavish the public money on a favorite of the President, in violation of law.*"

An accusation more discreditable and unjust, was never made against an American Chief Magistrate, who has taken a solemn oath "to see that the laws be faithfully executed;" and I trust that you will gladly publish a few simple facts bearing on the case, that a Whig President, and I believe a pure and upright man, may not suffer from so foul a charge.

It is now three years, one month and a fraction, since I was appointed by Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, to take charge of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office. My total compensation during all that time has been just $4,500, and an average per annum of a little less than $1,500, or half the sum paid to Mr. Ewbank for services in no respect more useful, learned or laborious than mine. The ex-Commissioner's son has had, and still holds, a desirable office in the same Bureau.

You, Mr. Greeley, will not deny, lest I should publish your letters, writing to me in the autumn of 1849, and urging me to resign a situation in the office of a daily paper in Georgia, whence I had been for two years on a salary of $2,000, to accept an appointment from Mr. Ewing as Agricultural Clerk. I replied to you that I would do so provided Mr. Ewing would see that my salary in the public service should not fall below $2,000, or the same that I received in August. Being assured that, although only $1,500 per annum could be paid immediately, owing to the exhaustion of the small Agricultural fund, in the end all should be made right and satisfactory, I gave up my situation and came to Washington. Had Mr. Ewing remained Secretary of the Interior, I should not have lost as I have, by following your gratuitous but well-meant advice, the sum of $1,500. It is a gross misrepresentation to say as you do, that "the duties which Dr. Lee was employed to perform, were in their nature *occasional*." I served eight months under Mr. Ewing, and he never even hinted at such a thing. On the contrary, soon after the appropriation in 1850, he gave me a written statement to the effect that "he valued my services in the Agricultural Department very highly, and thought a salary of $1,500 was too low for the importance of my duties."

Mr. Ewing read much of what I wrote in the volume, of 1849, in manuscript, which Mr. Ewbank never did to my knowledge; and it was virtually President Taylor's Secretary of the Interior who raised my salary to precisely what it was when you first wrote to me on the subject of these agricultural books, of which Congress has printed 390,000 volumes, as prepared by me. To testify to you and the public how little truth there is in the assertion that I am the favorite of the President, in the sense in which you use the term, I affirm without the fear of contradiction, that I have not in any way received one dollar from Government in the last six months including the present, although $5,000 have been appropriated for Agricultural purposes, and I have been laboring to collect and arrange valuable matter for the next Report. Mr. Ewbank has used the Agricultural fund as he pleased, and committed the blunder of assuming that the great Farming interest of thirty-one States and five Territories is of less consequence to the public than any one of the twelve Examiners and Assistant Examiners in the Patent Office. Each of the six Examiners is paid $2,500 a year, and no grumbling by the Commissioner; but after paying the author of his Agricultural Report in 1849, only $1,000 for twelve months' labor, he foolishly resolved to drive "Dr. Lee" out of the public service, or sacrifice his own place in the attempt. Having quarreled with my predecessor, Mr. Skinner, and driven him out of the Patent Office, within a few months after I came into it, he commenced an unprovoked war upon me by exacting impossibilities. I bore both insult and injustice, as it was obviously for my interest to be on good terms with the head of the Bureau, long after forbearance ceased to be a virtue. His own statement of his attempt at the outset to degrade my situation into a mere "occasional" employment, proves that if he was right and Mr. Ewing wrong, I had been grossly deceived in resigning my permanent situation in Georgia. What man of any business capacity would come to Washington on the promise of "occasional employment?"

All that I have said to the prejudice of my assailant I believe to be true; although it is due to my own character to say, that I have acted from the beginning purely in self defense. He thought that he could crush me; he did his best to accomplish his purpose, and failed. Now he would have the public believe that he is a martyr to his honesty in refusing "to lavish the public money on a personal favorite of the President!" DANIEL LEE.

*Remarks.*

We ask our readers to compare the assertions of Dr. Lee in the foregoing letter with the facts set forth and backed by official evidence in our two articles on the subject, and then say what part of our exposé he has disproved or even shaken. Does he deny having been brought into the Patent Office at Mr. Ewbank's solicitation? Does he deny that his labors there proved unsatisfactory to his superior, and that he has for years been clinging to the office when he knew that the Commissioner he was appointed to aid no longer desired his services, nor anything else of him but his absence? Does he deny that he has been a spy on Mr. Ewbank, and a frequent concocter of complaints and charges against him to his superiors? Does he deny having assailed the Commissioner from time to time in various newspapers under his control? Does he deny having repeatedly stigmatized him in Southern journals as an Abolitionist, and as having converted the Patent Office to Abolition uses? Does he deny having instigated complaints against Mr. Ewbank because Patent Office advertisements were not inserted in one of his (Lee's) papers? Does he deny having procured Patent Office printing to be done in his own office, contrary to the law which prescribes that said printing shall be executed by the public contractor for such printing? In short, has he ventured to deny one material point in all our circumstantial exposé of his meannesses? If he has, our readers will note the fact, and make due allowance.

Dr. Lee endeavors to entrench himself behind the character of the President, for whom he volunteers a certificate of excellent character. But Dr. Lee's certificates, favorable as they may be, are no sufficient answer to specifications of laws violated and public money wrongfully applied.

Dr. Lee certifies that *his* public services during the last three years have been quite as valuable as Mr. Ewbank's. As Mr. E. has devoted his whole time and energies to his official duties, while Dr. Lee has been mainly engaged in editing his three or four journals, and had not even a pretense of official duty for the larger part of the time, we feel very sure that the Doctor must be in a minority of one on this point.

Dr. Lee makes a point of *our* writing him in 1849 to come to Washington and help prepare the Agricultural Report. As he sees fit to intimate that he might make something by publishing our letters, we defy him to do it! They will prove, of course, that the baseness he has since displayed was then unknown to and unsuspected by us; but he is very welcome to all he can make out of them.

Dr. L. talks of the money he has *lost* by accepting the appointment in the Patent Office and giving up a Southern engagement at $2,000 a year. In this he is trying to deceive, as usual. Instead of one engagement, he has since had two or three outside of the Patent Office, and must have had a magnificent income if as well paid for his other services as for those he has rendered the Government. As to giving up his Southern engagement, he certainly did not in full, for he continued the responsible Editor of *The Southern Cultivator* down to last year, if he does not still. Beside, if the public service was so ill paid, why did he cling to it with such barnacle tenacity?

Dr. Lee talks of 'the Agricultural Fund' as if there were any such Fund apart from a few thousand dollars taken by Congress from the Inventors' hard earnings and appropriated to the collection of new Seeds, Agricultural Statistics, &c. It seems to us that this is a very shabby and unjust way of paying for such Seeds and Statistics, though that is neither here nor there. But when Dr. Lee proceeds to compare the small sum expended (out of this Fund) for Agriculture with the larger one disbursed to "Examiners and Assistant Examiners" of Patents, as if it were discreditable to Mr. Ewbank, he evinces his natural addiction to trick and deception. Mr. Ewbank could not lawfully devote one dollar more of the Patent Fund to Agriculture than Congress had appropriated: and *he* felt, as *we* do, that every dollar of this could be far more usefully expended than in paying Dr. Lee $2,000, or even $1,000, per annum for the little work he did for the Government.

Mr. Ewbank never quarreled with Mr. Skinner.

Dr. Lee thinks no man of any business capacity would have gone to Washington for only "occasional" employment. That depends on the kind of work and the amount of pay. We have known far abler men than Dr. Lee go there for a shorter job and less pay. Mr. Hodges has just taken the Patent Office on just such a lay, and we hear that he is a very good business man. *We* once took a ninety-day job there for less than Dr. Lee's first winter's work came to, and never suspected that we were martyrized by the operation, though our successor was chosen at the same time we were.

Dr. Lee tries to attribute our language to Mr. Ewbank, though he knows better. Mr. E. has said nothing about his being a victim to his refusal to squander public money on Dr. Lee; but *we* said it, and have *proved* it. Dr. Lee may stand down.

## GUANO—ITS VALUE AND COST.

The following article on Guano from *The Working Farmer* embodies some interesting facts respecting the cost and profit of the powerful fertilizer so extensively used in England and very considerably in this country. It seems to us that our own Government might very properly confer with that of Peru with regard to the present exorbitant cost of the great South Sea staple, setting forth the important fact that a reduction of the charges on the shipment of Guano to one-third of their present amount would inevitably result in an immense extension of its use, which would ultimately restore and even increase the revenue now derived therefrom. Long Island, and the seaboard plains of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the States further South, are all eminently adapted to the use of Guano, and thousands of acres which had been exhausted and thrown out of cultivation have already been restored to fertility and productiveness by its liberal employment. Yet for every acre to which it is applied, there are a thousand which need and would richly repay its application.

We apprehend that the English calculations given below are all fallacious in confining the advantages of Guano to the year of its application, whereas its benefits are felt for several years thereafter. However, here is the article:

THE GUANO QUESTION.

The English journals are filled with proposed plans for the reduction of the price of guano. The following extract, from *The Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, is full of interest—first, by showing that at the present price of guano in England, namely, £9 5/ per tun, or about $46, that the English farmers in the production of grain crops, have little or no profit from its use; second, that the Peruvian Government are prevented from furnishing guano at a lower price for the use of the English farmer, as the amount received by them is applied in part to the payment of English loans, thus placing the Government and the farmer at separate interests. We cannot understand, however, from all this, why guano should cost as much in this country as in England, unless we are suffering from some understanding between the Peruvian and the English Governments, by which the former is prevented from making sales to other countries at a less price than those made to England.

We hope, and cannot doubt, that our Executive will not permit the Peruvian Government to keep us long in such a position, as it is evident from the following article, taking it for granted that it is true, that the English Government, with their usual policy, is causing their farmers to be the real payers of the Peruvian debt to the English capitalists. No such set of circumstances exist with this country, and we hope that it may not long prove necessary, that American farmers should be called upon to assist those of England in paying off a Peruvian debt to the English money-lenders. The price of guano here is seldom as low as $46 to the farmer, and as our grain crops are really less than those of the English farmer, it becomes a question whether its use in the growing of grain in all localities may be profitable.

"The fixed price of guano has now settled down to £9 5/ a tun. At that price, and at 3 cwt per acre, the cost of applying guano is about 30/ an acre; and it is a curious coincidence that the returns of crops manured with it amount to just about that sum. For example, 3 cwt. increase the wheat crop, according to Mr. Hudson, of Castleacre, 6 bushels, which, at 40/ the quarter, just gives a return of 30/. The use of guano, at present, may thus be said to be accompanied with no profit to the farmer, so that every shilling of reduction in its price below £9 5/ a tun, would be so much gain to him. Now, how is a reduction of its price to be effected?

"The quantity imported into this country in 1851 was 130,280 tuns. But, after all, it appears that the Messrs. Gibbs sold, last season, only 87,861 tuns, and had 42,689 tuns on hand to meet the imports of 1852, which shows that the actual consumption of guano in this country is not very great." But now comes the core of the question, as will appear by the following:

"It is obviously the interest of the Peruvians to encourage the trade in guano to this country; and were they in a situation merely to impose an export duty on guano, they would derive a handsome revenue from the trade *at one pound* a tun *of duty*, were the importation doubled or tripled. But unfortunately, both for the Peruvians and this country, they cannot allow the guano to be taken away at a low duty. *The British creditors of the Peruvian nation will not allow them to do it. Their* debt must be paid, principal and interest, before the Peruvians can extend their trade in guano. £1,200,000 of debt was contracted in 1822, and £616,000 more in 1825. The rate of interest agreed on was six per cent.; but no dividends were paid from October, 1825; so from that date to 1849, the interest accumulating amounted to £1,816,000. At last it was discovered that the guano was a valuable manure in *this* country, and that the deposits of it would prove to be an enormous source of revenue to the State. This gave new spirit to the cause: and, after repeated remonstrances, in January, 1849, rapid progress was made in an arrangement." (*See Fortune's Epitome of the Funds*, p. 218.) By this a fund was created of active debt of £1,800,000, (being the original debt) at six per cent. and a deferred debt of £1,900,000, (being the accumulation of interest at three per cent.) Both kinds of debt amount at present (1852) to £3,300,000. The guano sold at £9 5s., after deducting the charges and value received for it, was, in 1851, £4 4s. 7½d. per ton, with which the dividends of stock are paid, the debt gradually redeemed, and half the amount of sales is sent to the Peruvian Government."

We thus perceive the situation of affairs; and therefore find it needless to dwell upon those schemes and calculations by which some have proposed to lower the import duty of guano, to increase the demand for it, and to provide for the extinction of the debt. One more and the last quotation from *The Quarterly Journal* will explain our writer's view of what might lead to a very profitable arrangement between Britain and Peru: "*Let the Government pay off the Premium debt at once*, and let guano be brought into this country for £1 per tun import duty—a sum quite sufficient for the Peruvians to realize a large revenue from their guano deposits—and it would be all profit to them. We maintain that the agriculturists of this country have a right to make such a demand upon Parliament to pay for them the sum of three millions in one year, when they were deprived of ninety-one millions a year forever, by a bold act of the Legislature. With such an arrangement, embracing the probable reduction of freights, and a trebled importation at that low duty, the guano could be imported at £4 per tun; a sum which would most probably induce the use of a trebled quantity, and would leave a profit of not less, perhaps, than £6 upon every tun used by the farmer by a corresponding increase of produce."

Were this simple plan adopted, the results might be astonishing; but here two questions present themselves to the cautious inquirer. 1st. Would our Government accede to—would the nation permit the sacrifice of a sum so large as £3,000,000 as an experiment which might involve much hesitation and perhaps bad faith? Again, do we do know the amount and probable duration of the guano deposits? for authorities are conflicting on that point. A learned professor told me, only a few months since, that at the rate of our existing supply, the stock could scarcely hold out for twenty years; whereas, our author, at page 492, estimates the actual deposits of thirty millions of tuns, besides those not yet surveyed!

The following extract from a paper by J. Towers, on the probability of the manufacturing of manure in England equal to the Guano for similar uses, is not without interest:

As respects any proposed substitute, it certainly appears to me, and I believe to others, more than improbable that any process of artificial combination can ever produce an available representative of Guano. We entertain hopes that our capital system of drainage, so ably conducted by the Croydon Board of Health, might have produced a vast quantity of solid manure of highly fertilizing quality; but it is feared that as all the *fluid sewage* is conducted by a series of stoneware pipes into a feeder of the Wandle, a loss of almost the whole of the ammonia, and other soluble salts with fixed alkaline bases, is sustained, leaving a great bulk of the solid matters comparatively effete and useless. Time will prove the real facts; but unless a due supply of *peat carbon* can be obtained at a low price, it will be in vain to attempt a deodorization of the offensive solid deposit; for lime tends entirely to expel the small quantity of ammonia which may remain in the mass.

To imitate guano, the neutral salts, soluble in water—namely, sulphate, phosphate, muriate, perhaps oxalate of ammonia, potass and soda—should be introduced; and it must ever be remembered also that the solid matters comprise the bone phosphate of *fish* reduced to the finest state of division in the alimentary organs of sea-birds, and a large per centage of insoluble *urate of ammonia*. Who then can entertain a rational hope of compounding any manure worthy of competition with the guano of Peru, and at a cost not exceeding £5 per tun?

If it were possible, by negotiation, to induce the Peruvian Government to lower the duty to £1 per tun, (even were the debt not paid off) then, should the importation increase to five time its present amount, the revenue would be enormous, and sufficient also to cancel the debt speedily.

But even under such most desirable conditions, we might anticipate perplexing contingencies. I trust that enough has been said to induce extensive investigation and a due comparison of facts.

## GREENOUGH, THE SCULPTOR.

A friend, who has full knowledge of the case, writes to us as follows, touching the report relating to Greenough, the Sculptor:

"The friends of Mr. Greenough have been shocked and incensed at a Telegraphic report sent from Washington to the New-York papers, embodying a rumor that Mr. G. was 'a confirmed maniac.' The rumor is false. It was very inconsiderate—to speak temperately—in respectable journals, to propagate on authority of 'rumor,' a statement, calculated most deeply to afflict the family of Mr. Greenough, and possibly to injure him. Such a publication—even if it had not been a gross exaggeration—is a cruel violation of the private sanctuary."

☞ We mentioned recently the attempted introduction of Mormonism into Norway by the preachers Ahmanson and Folkman, at Brevig. It seems that they were not allowed much opportunity to make converts. The Magistrate gave them notice that as they belonged to no sect of christians acknowledged by the Government, they would not be allowed either to hold public worship or to baptize. As they paid no attention to the warning, they were arrested and taken to the jail.

LETTER FROM GEN. PIERCE TO BALTIMORE, MD.—The President elect has addressed a letter to Mayor Hollins stating that he will pass through Baltimore about the middle of February, when he will remain there only a few hours, preventing the hospitable intentions of the Mayor and Council from being fully carried out.

ILLINOIS.—The Legislature will meet on the first Monday in January.