will revive!

"Good heavens! Theresa!! Can it be you?—How came you here?

Meta at that moment unclosed her eyes. She trembling withdrew from her arms that still supported her.

"And you, Edgar,—how came you here?" demanded Theresa fiercely, her jealous rebuking their dominion rather will passion returned. Did you think you could escape the watchful eye of her who cancelled you?

"Know all—your perfidy,—your infidelity—and will proclaim it aloud—will publish it to the world, and demand the retribution the law permits an injured wife. From this moment—"

"Stop, Theresa!" said Mr. Raymond, calmly, "and learn how unfortunate your passion has blinded you itself of unclothing your vision clearer. Meta, this is most unfortunate, but it is not time now for concealment. Theresa you behold in Meta, the supposed daughter of Frau Himmelstein, in reality Meta Raymond, the child of my only brother, who as you well know, is married in Vienna. Meta was presented by the alliances of a profligate of high rank and possessing great influence at court who became enamored of her. Her father was too much in his power openly to refuse him her hand. He therefore pretended that she was spending a few weeks at convalescence, and sent her secretly to America under the protection of Madame Himmelstein, who was returning to her native country. To escape detection and certain pursuit, Meta passed as her daughter. Even Mrs. Walters knows nothing to the contrary. Her father rejoined upon me to reveal, to none, not even to you, her true name. I was forced to comply with his request. I would have taken her beneath our own roof, but as your temperament unfortunately has been such as to render that impossible, unless I revealed to you her relationship, it was to spare you the pain of arousing your jealousy by beholding her at Mrs. De Lorme's fancy ball, and seeing the intimacy, which existed between us, that I entreated you to remain at home. And now Theresa, shall we 'proclaim this—publish it to the world?'

"Oh! Edgar, can you ever forgive me!

"Deserve your own forgiveness, Theresa, by conquering your error; mine was given before it was asked.—And now salute your niece, who has hardly recovered from the terror, your masquerading and fortune-telling have occasioned her."

WHIGS AND BOND DEMOCRATS.

Some effort has been made and is now being made, by the bond paying democrats, to induce the whigs to run no candidates for State officers, but to unite upon some bond paying democrats, and thereby redeem the State from the foul stain of repudiation. However anxious we may be for the downfall of repudiation we cannot and will not consent to barter away our principles with any men, for the purpose of accomplishing an end which we have always aimed at, and which, by a continued perseverance in, we are determined to accomplish. The whigs would place themselves in a ridiculous attitude, by rushing into the jaws of a branch of the locofoco party which has opposed them on every occasion; and which voted the repudiation ticket at the last election rather than assist in putting down that odious doctrine. The whigs have fought many battles against awful odds when this very party gave the weight of all their talents and influence against us on general principles, and on the subject of repudiation. We believe them perfectly sincere in their professions, and if they feel disposed they can unite with the whigs at the approaching election for State officers in an effort to redeem the character of the State, and when the great presidential election comes on next year, they can fall back upon their old principles in relation to national politics, if they feel so disposed. Had the whigs ever advocated repudiation, or voted with the party, they would stand in a different light in regard to the question of union. But the whigs took high ground upon this question at the outset, and have never faltered for a moment in their exertions; and they cannot consistently now give their support to opponents, because they have, to some extent, come over to one of the minor questions which the whigs have always advocated.

There is a mystery hanging over this that we cannot comprehend: the whig party is now stronger than any other party in the State—the bond paying democratic party is not so strong as the repudiating party, and claim to be the conservatives. If they are conservatives let them show that they will preserve this great principle for which they are contending, by throwing their influence in the scale of the whigs, who will accomplish all on the subject of repudiation that they could, provided they had the majority in the legislature, and all the State offices. The matter, in this respect, seems to be plain. But if they are ambitious for office—for the love of office—they will fall far short of the mark. The whigs are a magnanimous body of patriots, and will not let services go unrequited, and if the bond democrats

[illegible] their aid in placing the character of the State on a proper basis, their services will never be forgotten. If, however, they prefer to see the State degraded rather than aid in redeeming its character, by voting for whigs, we must say we regret it but cannot prevent it.

We award them full credit for the aid they have taken, and were we placed in their situation, we would unhesitatingly unite with the whigs in sustaining the doctrine which they have never for one moment abandoned. The whigs will rejoice to see any portion of the democratic ranks assist in wiping out the stain and stigma placed upon the fair name of Mississippi; and will not say aught to them if they should return next year to the bosom of the democratic party, when national politics shall be the absorbing theme.

We know we express in these sentiments the feelings of the whig party generally, and we also know that we express the feelings of the whig party when we say, it can never be swerved from the high course it has always pursued, in victory or defeat. Our course is onward; and we cannot turn to the right or left in the discharge of our duty. Should any one, however, admire any one of the principles for which we are contending, he can aid us in sustaining that one, and we shall hold such act of patriotism fresh in the memory.

The whigs will make a full ticket and a strong one: and it will be made up of that class of whigs who are sound to the core—whigs who are faultless in political principles—and in prosperity or adversity can know no change. Such a ticket we can have, and such a ticket we will have, or none. All the soporifics which can be used will never lull them into a false security when the battle is to be fought.

With the best feelings towards the bond paying democrats, we say with candor—for we never will deceive—that we feel bound to support the full whig ticket, even were defeat staring us in the face. But, thank God, we are strong, not only in our principles, but in numbers; and we shall fight our battles as those fight who are confident of success. And we now call on the whig party to act with energy and decision, and never cease in the noble work until our flag shall float triumphantly in the breeze. *Southron.*

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 18.)

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.

At a late hour last evening a friend furnished us with a copy of the "*Courrier de la Martinique*," of February 14, contained full particulars, in an official form, of the terrible catastrophe recently at Point Petre, Guadaloupe and other parts of the West Indies. All the sad and awful details already published in our columns are fully confirmed. We find the following letter addressed by the Governor of Guadalope to the Governor of Martinque dated—

POINTE-A-PITRE, (en ruines,) }
le 6 Fevrier, 1832." }

GOVERNOR: A frightful earthquake has just plunged the colony of Guadaloupe into consternation.

I write to you from the midst of the ruins of Pointe-a-Pitre, which no longer exists.

If you are more fortunate than we, send us provisions, biscuit above all things, for we have no ovens. Everything is distroyed.

I write to you from the midst of 15,000 people who want shelter and bread.

Hasten! The people who are hungry, have not time to await.

Votre tout devoue, le Contre Amiral,

GOURBEYRE.

The Governor of Martinque acted with the most prompt humanity, forwarded all the relief in his power and immediately caused a subscription to be opened, which was responded to in the most liberal manner by the inhabitants.

The editor of the Courier writes a glowing and thrilling description of the scene of suffering and desolation, saying in one part of his article: "The pen refusses to retrace the picture of this destruction of the city, of which not a single house is left standing; not one. * * And the fire continues to rage."

He adds: "The few wooden houses, which the earthquake had spared, became a prey to the flames, which have made as many victims, if not more, than the earthquake itself. Unfortunate beings who were buried beneath the wrecks, not being able to disengage themselves from under the mountains of ruins, reached by the fire, soon saw every chance of safety vanish. Young girls, old men, and women, half interred by the blocks of wall, demanded impossible succors; for the fire, which advanced like a sea in its fury, finished by engulfing them. The violence of the conflagration at length drove away those whose courage and devotion excited them to are everything possible, to snatch these unfortunate beings from this horrible death.

"On Saturday evening, the town was nothing but an immense furnace."

A merchant writes thus to his friend;

"I have received your letter. Thanks for this remembrance. I am well. All is ruined or lost—all, all. This evening we employ artillery to complete the fall of the walls, in order that the workmen may be saved from probable injury. Since yesterday evening we can no longer carry away our corpses. There are too many of them.

"Ever yours, B

"Et Fauvier."

Another letter, over the signature of L. B., states in affecting terms, that three prominent things strike the beholder of the ruins of this vast Necropolis.

"The facade of the ruined church is standing, with the dial thirty-five minutes past ten, the hour at which the ruin of the city, the annihilation of the population, was accomplished.

"On the piece of the wall of a ruined house is seen a picture, preserved as it were by miracle, representing the ruins of Babylon. Singular contrast! The traditions of the past in face of the realities of the present—the picture of human destruction in the presence of divine destruction.

"Further on, in an isolated position," says the same writer; "is a potrait of the King, who seems to promise succor to those who have had the happiness to escape the disaster. Yes, sire. You will come in aid of this population without asylum—rich yesterday, ruined to-day—without bread without clothing. Sire, God has spared your image here, as he has spared your life, in order that you might send succor to an unfortunate people, as you have brought a remedy for the evils of the country; for God in his terrible justice has willed to leave you the notable mission of succoring so great a misfortune, and your potrait, respected amid this frightful catastrophe, was there to tell the unhappy that they had not lost everything that they had still a father."

DEMOCRATIC WHIG

RICHARD HENRY BROWNE.—EDITOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL, 5, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

☞ We are authorized to announce ELI ABBOTT, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Lowndes County, at the ensuing November election.

☞ We are authorized to announce Capt. E. C. EGGLESTON, as a candidate for Town Constable, at the ensuing election.

WHIG ADDRESS.

We commence to day the publication of the address of the late Whig Convention of the State of Virginia to the people of that state.—We recommend to all our friends who feel an interest in the approaching Presidential campaign a careful perusal and examination of this able and dignified exposition of the principles of the whig party. Our brethren of the Democratic party, who are desirous of ascertaining the true bearing and effect upon the country, of principles which many of them oppose with more zeal than wisdom, could not fail to derive advantage from an honest and candid investigation of this address.

The convention which assembled at the city of Jackson, on the 22nd February no longer leave it a doubtful question, that there is a faction in Mississippi, sailing under the colors of Democracy, utterly regardless of the honor and interest of the State. The action of that convention, and the tone of the Mississippian and other leading papers, have satisfied discreet and reflecting men of all political parties, that the character, of our citizens for honesty and integrity, is to be sacrificed, by political profligates, and irresponsible vagabonds, unless men of honorable feelings and elevated sentiments, make a determined resistance to their degraceful designs. We have now the numbers, and the moral and intellectual power to redeem the state. If the Repudiators, who are ever as active and zealous in promoting the objects of iniquity, as the restless spirits of the damned, are not met by active energy and concert, on the part of the honest men of the country, they will succeed, triumphantly [at the November elections, though now in the minority. They are already organising. The signal has been given—and the watchword passed from Sentinel to Sentinel. What has been done by the Bond payers. Nothing. We are an undisciplined militia, dreading the onsett of a Macedonian phalanx. We have stout hearts beating high with the love of country, and jealous of the sacred honour of the State, but untrained and unorganized for the conflict. The influence of the Press should be properly appreciated and the Bond paying Journals whether whig or Democratic, better patronized and more generally circulated. With few exceptions the Democratic presses of the State are controlled and edited by Repudiators, whilst many of their patrons are astonished and shocked at the novelty and licentiousness of their doctrines. If the sources of political information be impure, individuals by degrees, become vitiated, and public morals corrupted. When Repudiation was first promulgated by a few desperate politicians, the great body of the people became indignant. But by energy perseverance a large political party was infected with the doctrines, and the elections of 1841, heralded to the world—a triumph of immorality and dishonesty. Thus may the innocent be polluted and the face that once crimsoned with blushes at a slight indiscretion become so seared by repeated scenes of guilt, as to witness the grossest infamy without emotion. Honest men should reject Repudition, and avoid it, as a pure and virtuous woman would shun and avoid the revelings and debaucheries of a Brothel.

If the latter would overcome pride and purity, the former would just as certainly obliterate the sense of moral right, and deface the the lines between virtue and vice, honesty and dishonesty. It was first contended that the Bonds issued for the Union Bank should not be paid because the charter of the bank was unconstitutional. The highest tribunal of the State has decided the charter constitutional; and now the originators of the Repudiation of the Union Bonds, emboldened by their success in the elections of 1841, having determined that the bonds of the Planter's Bank shall not be paid, by their cunning, their energy and turbulence, controlled the nominations of the late Democratic Convention. It appears from the proceedings, that some of its members perhaps a respectable minority, wished an expression of their opinion that the state was responsible for the Bonds issued for the Planters Bank; and although they might have been respectable in numbers, and respectable as individuals, they were weak and impotent in the hands of those bold and turbulent spirits, who brought into being and moulded to their own purposes, the action of that convention. Their voices were as little heard, and their influence about as little felt and respected as a flock of Tom Tits among a herd of enraged buffaloes.

THE WHIGS AND THE BOND-PAYING DEMOCRATS.

A union of the whigs and bond-paying democrats, would result in the entire defeat of the repudiation party. In what manner can the union be accomplished? National politics must be for awhile, at least, laid aside and forgotten; and honest whigs and honest democrats, must pledge heart and hand for the redemption and preservation of the State. When this great and good work has been finished; and the Gauls and Vandals driven from the capitol, we can again fall back into our national lines and do battle with each other on national politics. The true and gallant knight whom accident throws in conjunction with his adversary, is not less courteous, because the morning sun may witness their deathlike encounters in the lists.

If there is to be concert of action among the *Bond-payers of Mississippi*, it is time that some decisive step was taken—nothing is to be gained by dispondency on the one hand, or overweening confidence on the other. We must unite upon principle—and the principles of our union must be plainly understood, so that no jealousy or distraction exist in our ranks.—We must have candidates for State offices who are in favor of the payment of all the bonds issued by the authority of the State and we must pledge ourselves to the support of these candidates with zeal and energy, whatever may be their prejudices upon national politics. When repudiation has destroyed our credit abroad, and stolen our money at home, it it is high time that the friends of Mississippi, if she has any, to buckle on their armor, and forgetting all things, rush to the rescue of the State. Let us, if necessary, forget that we are members of a great and glorious confederacy, and inscribe upon our banners, "*Mississippi alone, her faith and her purity*," "they must be preserved" Let us look upon the National Government as a step mother able to protect herself, and Mississippi as a sister whose charity is endangered by unprincipled debauchees.

The corruption and bribery of McNutt, the [illegible] and the bold, reckless, and villainous principles of Hagan, establish beyond a doubt, that dishonest men will embrace repudiation,—or that Repudiation will sooner or later render men dishonest.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION.

Dr. E. P. Bouchelle, of this county, assisted by *Drs. Bolling* and Hooker, performed an operation, for schirrhous mammae on a woman of Mrs. Crigler of this county, on the 1st of this month. The tumour and breast weighed 15 pounds after extorpation, the second largest upon record in this country. The operation was performed in eight minutes. The patient was doing unusually well, on the third day—the Dr. thinks the operation will not remove the disease although the patient insisted on its performance. Such operations have always been unsuccessful. But from the present state of the patient it is confidently hoped that she will recover.

THE FIRE COMPANIES.

Mr. EDITOR:—

In the last number of your valuable paper, I noticed an article over the signature of Inquirer in reference to our fire companies. The object of the writer it seems is either to induce the wealthy and respectable citizens of the town to join these companies; or merely to pronounce a panegyric upon the many illustrious, and philanthropic deeds of said Companies, or it may be that the writer had both objects in view. To both of which as a citizen of the town, I unhesitatingly object; and it only requires a little sober thought to convince any reflecting mind, not even excepting Inquirer himself, that he has acted unwisely in the penning of the above named article.

With the kindest and most benevolent feelings for each and every member of these companies, then I ask what is there in the nature of their organization, or their principles as manifested by their actions that would commend them as fit associates for men of wealth and discriminating minds.

Are they to be commended to the uninitiated because of the petty strifes, and jealousies existing between the two companies? their unhallowed ambition in straining every nerve to be first at a fire, not for the purpose of putting it out, but to crow and triumph over their less fortunate competitors? their monthly frolicks held apparently to transact business? This annual bacchanalian orgies, or is it because of their undignified parades, that are perpetrate (as they say with the intention of practicing,) with such confusion, uproar, noise, and sometimes hideous yells to which, as gentlemen they should never descend.

But Mr. Editor if the article was written merely to panegyrize these companies, Inquirer has assuredly missed the mark widely, what have they done for the town that so many encomiums, and eulogiums should be heaped upon them? Have they ever rendered the citizens of the town any important aid? Have their houses and furniture been snatched from the rapacious jaws of the devouring flames? Let the facts, and circumstances decide. We are referred to Uncle John Huddleston's house. Was it saved? No: it was utterly consumed: but we are told they saved some of the out houses; but could they not have been saved as well without, as with the aid of the engines? Can certificates be procured from Uncle John certifying that his out houses could not have been saved without the aid of the engines? if such can be procured let them testify: but if not why toll us of the benefits arising from these engines. We are also referred to the house burned at Mr. Johnston's residence: was there anything done on that occasion to merit the appellation of the citizens of the city? The house was burned down; and another house was turned over that might have been saved for aught that I know, to the contrary. In all candor then I am compelled to say, that so far as this house is concerned the firemen did nothing worthy of record; unless, indeed it be the new principle in Hydraulics, that was attempted to be enforced by the recruits members of one of these companies; It appears that they were not satisfied to act in accordance with the laws of nature, and the established laws of their engine.

To draw water through their suction hose the distance of thirty two feet only was too much a business for these philosophers: they attempted to draw water three or four hundred feet (not through the suction hose) but the leading hose. This feat remains as a stereotype commentary upon the common sense, intelligence, and philosophy of the aforesaid company.

But Mr. Editor we are referred to the mighty deeds consummated at the Blewett Hotel, when its kitchen was on fire as a knock down argument, a standing memento of the utility of these engines. The minds of these valorous firemen seem to brood with no little or ordinary pleasure over the daring deeds, conservative exploits, and untiring exertions of that memorable night. The saving of this kitchen is the cap stone, the climax of their glory. Here it was that they won the green wreath, the unfading laurel, the last and brightest insignia of renown, the most precious jewel that bestuds and decorates the Tiara of their ambition. There they point the finger of triumph, and say that good was effected, and no mistake. Is it true? could not all the good that was effected, have been effected without the aid of these engines? I think the affirmative can be easily demonstrated; to do so it is necessary to add by way of *preface*, that, Major Blewett as all agree is not only a *high-minded, liberal, enlightened, and benevolent* man: but a man of the *strictest integrity, justice and judgment*. And is there an individual in the town of Columbus, so brainless, as to suppose, that this *public spirited and high-minded man*, could, or would derive so great a favor, as the firemen say he derived (i. e. not only the preservation of the kitchen, but the preservation of the elegant and splendid Hotel itself) without making, either some public or private demonstration of his gratitude? Has Major Blewett ever tendered them his thanks even in a card through the medium of the town papers, that are always so ready to publish any and every thing that may emanate from him? Has he ever tendered them a dinner, or a breakfast as he did to the *Rifle* company on one occasion? Does he greet this huge pawed, and greasy flannelled corps with a hearty shake of the hand or a more benignant smile than formerly? All are compelled to say no. Then in the name of *common sense*, I would ask, how can it be said that this Hotel, the *ornament*, the *pride*, and the glory of the town was saved by these firemen? Cannot every one see at once that Major Blewett *does not believe* that it was saved through their agency? and he has the best right to know. These red and green flannelled companies can never induce a man of Major Blewett's wealth, and sense to join them by assuming to have rendered services which he does not believe ever were performed.

And now Mr. Editor in conclusion, I call upon every citizen of this town, to stand firmly upon their reserved rights and never to let themselves be seen hauling these engines through the streets until it can be shown that some good has resulted, or is likely to result from such an employment. Nay! let them be banished from the town as intolerable nuisances. Thus far the people have been heavily taxed on this account; therefore I say let us throw off the incubus at once, and in future let us keep free from all such shackles.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

DIRECT TAXES—FREE TRADE

If a system of direct taxation, as advocated by modern democracy, is substituted for a Tariff of duties—assuming federal numbers according to the returns of the last census, as the basis of such taxation, and reckoning the annual expenditure of the government at $26,226,500, the smallest amount spent during any one year of Mr. Van Buren's term—each state will have to furnish the annexed sums for the support of the General Government:

Maine,	$1,003,560
New Hampshire,	569,150
Massachusetts,	3,455,390
Rhode Island,	217,260
Connecticut,	619,950
Vermont,	588,890
New York,	4,857,840
New Jersey,	746,610
Pennsylvania,	3,345,060
Ohio,	3,033,030
Indiana,	1,371,730
Illinois,	952,350
Michigan,	434,530
Delaware,	136,140
Maryland,	671,450
Virginia,	7,771,180
North Carolina,	4,078,310
South Carolina,	594,390
Georgia,	691,260
Alabama,	656,350
Mississippi,	376,650
Louisiana,	293,670
Tennessee,	1,184,590
Kentucky,	2,114,040
Missouri,	594,140
Arkansas,	439,390

What think you farmers of Tennessee, of having *one million one hundred and eighty-five thousand four hundred and eighty dollars*, levied upon your lands, your houses, your negroes, your horses, your hogs, your poultry, for the support of the federal Government, in addition to the present and prospective burthens of taxation for the support of your own State Government and the liquidation of her debt? Ponder it well, for such will be the practical operation of the abandonment of the Tariff system and consequent resort to *"free trade,"* which is but another name for *direct taxation*. For (as remarked by the talented White of Indiana) "trade to be *free*, must be untrammeled by Legislative restraints altogether. It must not be subjected to duties and must be chargeable with the payment of no revenue to the government. In a word, Government must be left without revenue or resort to *direct taxation*, if the free trade policy prevails."

Nashville Banner.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening, the 30th of March, by the Rev. Doctor Freeman, of the Episcopal church, J. A. K. SMITH of Aberdeen Ms., to Miss ANN ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. William Payne, of this county.

—— On Tuesday the 4th of April by the Rev. John Armstrong, LEWIS GREEN to Miss MARY ANN BROWNLEE of all this county.

It is temper which creates the bliss of home; or disturbs its comforts. It is not in the collision of intellect that domestic peace loves to nestle. Her home is in the forbearing nature—in the yielding spirit—in the calm pleasures of a mild disposition, anxious to give and receive happiness.

WHIG ADDRESS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

Delegated by the Whigs of Virginia to represent them in Convention, for the purpose of counsiling on the disastrous condition of the country—the causes which have reduced it, within the last ten years, from prosperity to adversity—and the means by which its prosperity may be restored—we invite the attention, not of the Whigs only, but of honest and patriotic men of all parties in the State, to the views which we are to submit. They may be said indeed, to be addressed, rather to our political opponents than to our friends; and all that we ask of them is a candid and dispassionate hearing. Widely separated from—as they may be, in feelings, prejudices and opinions, they are yet connected with us by common institutions, by common interests, by a common country. It is be written in the book of destiny that the last and most promising experiment on the capacity of man, for self-government, is to prove an utter and disgraceful failure; Whigs and Democrats alike will groan under the evils of anarchy or despotism. In this hour of peril and adversity—while it is yet possible, by strenuous exertion, to avert this common calamity—Whigs and Democrats should hold counsel together and direct their exertions to a common end—the preservation of our free institutions, and the restoration of our lost prosperity.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY ON MR. VAN BUREN'S ACCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

Fellow Citizens:—You are all familiar with the memorable declaration of Gen. Jackson, in 1837, on his retirement from the Presidency, that he left the people prosperous and happy; in peace with all nations; and flourishing beyond all former example." But the sagacious statesmen who opposed his violent measures—the removal of the deposites, and the inflation of the State Banks—foretold, with the accuracy of inspiration, the evils that most inevitably follow his interruption of the commercial relations to the country. What was the character of this prosperity was soon visible in the sudden and overwhelming revulsion, which, in less than three brief months, followed this self-complacent vaunt. The public debt, it is true, had been discharged, under the authority of an annual appropriation of ten millions, as a sinking fund, beginning in 1817. From the abundant means flowing into the national coffers from the customs, and from extraordinary sales of the public domain. The Treasury was not only disencumbered of all its engagements resulting from two wars, but a large surplus had been distributed to the States. An ample fund was transmitted to Mr. Van Buren by his predecessors, and the party which, for eight years, had revelled in the spoils, entered upon a new lease of office, with buoyant hopes of a glorious harvest for eight years more. But the seeds of disease were sown so deeply in the commercial system of the country, that there was not only a diminuty in the receipts from the customs, of more than one half in 1837, but a falling off in the land fund from the enormous amount of 25 *millions* in 1836 to 7 *millions* in 1837!

But with this rapid decline of the means of the country, let us see whether the reduction of expenses kept a proportionate pace. Facts speak too audibly and intelligibly for contradiction.

From official statements of the Treasury Department by Mr. Woodbury, it appears that on the first day of January, 1837, there was a surplus in the Treasury, arising from ordinary sources of revenue, of SEVENTEEN MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!!

	$17,100,000
Additional sum accruing from Jan. 1, 1836, to March 4, 1841, from other than ordinary sources, (Bank U. S. &c.)	9,125,000
When the extravagance of the party ran beyond the income of the Treasury, so as to require the 4th instalment to the States to be withheld, Treasury notes were authorized, and these were issued during the 4 years up to the 4th March, 1841, to the amount of	5,650,000
Total,	$31,875,000

Making, in all, *from other than the regular receipts* from the customs and public lands, during Mr. Van Buren's term, nearly THIRTY-TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!

Now let us see what was received from the regular sources of income during the same period.

From the Customs:

From January, 1837, to January, 1841, the receipts were	$2,800,000
[The receipts from this source having run up from eleven millions in 1836 to sixteen millions in 1838.	
From the Public Lands, in the same period of 4 years	20,200,000
Making the ordinary revenue of Mr. Van Buren's term	$83,000,000
To these "EIGHTY-THREE MILLIONS" from the ordinary sources, add the foregoing sum from extraordinary sources	31,875,000
Total,	$114,875,000

And we have the enormous sum of nearly ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS paid into the Treasury during Mr. Van Buren's term of 4 years—an average of $28,716,750 annually!

A liberal minded people might deem this an ample sum, making due allowance for the growth of the country, especially as Mr. Adams was displaced for an annual expenditure of *thirteen Millions!* But was this enough for the Reformers? Let the record speak.—There was expended during the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration the following sums, viz:

In 1837	$37,265,035
1838	39,455,436
1839	37,129,396
1840	28,216,536
Total,	$142,076,204

An average of THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS annually!

"Upon the adjustment of balances, on the accession of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, it was found that there was an actual deficiency in the Treasury, of TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and that this deficiency was concealed from the public previously by the insidious method of postponing debts actually due, and borrowing from the resources of one year to pay the debts of a preceding year. This practice was kept up during the whole term of Mr. Van Buren, and the purposes of concealment were the better accomplished by a resort to Treasury Notes instead of loans.

Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Calhoun have both conceded (what, indeed, they could not well deny) that a National Debt existed, on the 4th March, 1841, to the amount of the outstanding Treasury Notes, upwards of Five Millions of Dollars. But these gentlemen carefully avoided reference to the *deferred* appropriation made by Congress, which, with the outstanding notes, swelled the debt up to the amount we have stated, $24,000,000. Indeed, Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, one of their party, acknowledged, in an address to his constituents, that the debt was *Twenty-Two Millions of Dollars!*

The items of this debt, however, are conclusively set forth in a report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, of which Mr. Meriwether of Georgia was the chairman, during the winter of 1841-2. The correctness of