

THIS PAPER is published weekly, by CYRIL C. CADY, at \$3 in advance, or \$4 at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor until all arrears are paid—and a failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered a new engagement.

**Rates of Advertising.**  
One dollar per square, of twelve lines, or less, for the first insertion, and fifty cents a square for each subsequent insertion.

For one square 12 months twenty dollars.  
Merchants or others advertising by the year, to the amount of fifty dollars and upwards, will be entitled to a deduction of one third, where a regular agreement is entered into.

Where the insertion of an advertisement is ordered, without the number of insertions being specified, it will be inserted, (in the discretion of the proprietor) until forbid, and charged for accordingly.

All advertisements from strangers, as well as all orders for job-work, must be accompanied with the cash, or a reference to some responsible and convenient acquaintance.

**THE BEGGAR'S PETITION:**  
A very pathetic and musical Appeal to the Dear People, by an *Ex-Postmaster General.*

**TUNE—"ALL ON HORRORS."**  
Come, down with your money, I'm terribly poor,  
Much suffering for you I'm compelled to endure,  
Having revealed in office for many a day,  
I've left it, and now I am scribbling away,  
All for one dollar, only one dollar,  
Only one dollar, only one dollar, high-oh!

I've lived on the people for many a year,  
No wonder the people to me are most dear;  
For money the friend of my youth I betrayed,  
And my life a whole series of slanderings made,  
All for the dollar, &c.

To be sure, I have laid up in silver and gold,  
Much more than is worth while to now to be told,  
But I'm laying that up for the next rainy day,  
And to feed my dear children I'm scribbling away,  
All for one dollar, &c.

Come, down with your dollars, ye Democrats true!  
And those who can do it had better send two;  
From those who are poor, a half-dollar I'll take,  
I will serve a small sum for the pauper to make,  
So hand out your dollar, &c.

For this, to your order, the Globe I will send,  
The postage is nothing, for Niles is my friend;  
From that you will learn how the Yankees all run,  
And the British, last war, every victory won,  
All for one dollar, &c.

That Harrison, Scott, Daniel Webster and Clay,  
Are all British Whigs, in that paper I'll say;  
Though in battle and council they conquered the foe,  
While Matty, the lawyer, kept quiet you know,  
But I must have my dollar, &c.

'Tis true I must scribble full many a lie,  
But scribble, I must, friends, or else I must die.  
If Harrison's chosen he'll kick up a row:  
And when money is squander'd he'll want to know how:  
So make haste with your dollar, &c.

A cool hundred thousand by this I shall make,  
That is all my friends all my papers will take,  
But it is not for money I enter the fight,  
Oh! certainly not for the *People* I write,  
So fork out your dollar, &c.

**VAN BUREN MEN—LOOK HERE.**

The letter of Mr. Davis, which has been communicated to us for publication, and will be found in our columns to-day, cannot fail, as well from its contents as from the position of the writer, to attract the attention of our readers. Dr. Davis was a member of the Baltimore Convention of May last; has been well known as one of the Union party of South Carolina, has for ten years in succession represented one of the most populous and intelligent districts of South Carolina in its Legislature; and was the political and confidential friend of General Jackson during the political contest of his day, and since. It is certainly no ordinary case of secession from a great party when an individual thus situated feels himself bound to break off from them. We commend to our Southern readers especially the general diffusion of the letter which explains his reasons for so doing.—*Nat. Int.*

To the Voters of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Tennessee.

Having been sent by a portion of you as a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, held in the city of Baltimore on the 5th of May, I conceive it my duty, however painful, to communicate to you the state of things here.

After the adjournment of the Convention, I came to this city to await the publication of the address of the Convention, in order that I might be enabled to send you copies.

In addition to this, I transmitted to you such documents and speeches as I supposed would promote the Democratic cause in Tennessee. Things appeared to me to go very well until the 14th June, when Mr. Davis, of Virginia, presented to Congress the memorial of Lieut. Hoop, of the Navy, protesting against the testimony of two negroes, who had been introduced as evidence against him on his trial before a court martial held at Pensacola. After I had examined the case most carefully, in which it seems the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General, and the President of the United States, all concurred in opinion, that the two negroes had given testimony in the case! To which he replied in the affirmative. I observed to the President that without some explanation other than that which I had seen it would have a bad effect on the South. He then observed that a full explanation would be published by the House of Representatives to-day. I went to the Capitol, and on entering the Representative Hall I found the House engaged in the discussion of the question, which resulted in the postponement of the printing of the documents. The day following, however, the Globe gave what the President deems a "full explanation" of the matter. After reading the explanation of the Globe, I could not find a satisfactory explanation; but, on the contrary, it appeared to me that the President had assumed the ground of justification by contending that it had been the usage of the Navy to admit negro evidence on courts martial.

I am aware that under the common law there is no distinction known as to persons, yet I do contend that the President, in approving the proceedings of the court martial, ought to have expressed his disapprobation of the negro evidence.

With this qualification his political friends at least would have been satisfied. It will not do to tell us that the President had no control of the matter—that it would not have been proper for him to have interfered. The case is within the recollection of many of us where, after the court martial had decided, the General in command reversed the decision, and ordered a new trial. Now, if it be competent that a substantial can reverse the decision of a court, I presume no one will deny that the Commander-in-chief has authority

# BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT"—JEFFERSON.

BY CYRIL C. CADY. FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1840. Vol. I.—No. 21.

This is a question of vital importance to every white man in the United States—and it will not do for the President to look with indifference, not to say with approbation, upon it.

I have watched this question through all its mutations. The opposition will do well to recall the services of this large army of the President to promote their own political views.

There is a strange indifference, a total absence on the part of the President, of that watchful and ardent solicitude which the very nature of the subject is calculated to inspire, and which it was his province to guard and defend.

It is now said by members of Congress that they will still pass a law to prohibit in future the introduction of negro testimony against a white man. It is too late; the poison has been infused; all the laws on earth cannot heal the deadly influence.

Tell me not of your fanatics and abolitionists, when the highest officer known to your laws and your Constitution admits the fact that a negro is a competent witness against a white man. Is this your Northern man? With Southern feelings? And is this the man we are to rely upon when the day of need and of danger may come?

But it is contended that Lieut. Hoop was convicted without the negro testimony. Then why introduce it? Was it to jeer and taunt the feelings of the South? We are not now trying Lieut. Hoop, but testing an all-important principle—one intimately connected with our political and social relations.

The principle of the admission of negro testimony is all the question; not what they did or did not do. And if it be a fact, as stated, that the respondent was convicted without the negro evidence, then it is a gratuitous assault upon the policy and institutions of the South.

This case presents to the mind the most singular and extraordinary anomaly in reference to that portion of the Union supposed to have Northern feelings and Northern prejudices on the subject of slavery. In Pennsylvania with her Quaker population always opposed to slavery in the abstract, she has declared that a negro, within the purview of the Constitution, is not entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a free white man. In Connecticut, Chief Justice Dager, in the Tappan negro school case, decided that a negro was not a free man or citizen within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States.

By the laws of South Carolina, and, perhaps, of all the Southern States, the admission of negro testimony is prohibited in the trial of a white man. Yet, in the face of these facts, and within a Southern Territory, negroes are permitted to give testimony, and the proceedings of the court approved by the President of the United States.

The charge of abolitionism comes only from that quarter, where the President has officially declared that he saw nothing wrong in the proceedings of a court which two negroes had given evidence against a white man.

If we are to have a President holding opinions adverse to the interests of the South, give us one born south of the Potomac river—give us one whose early associations, habits, and education would make him act with caution, if not with propriety, however much he might in the abstract be opposed to slavery.

E. S. DAVIS.  
Washington, July, 1840.

**THE ISSUE!**

Should a crisis arrive, like that of 1776, be the Gordian knot of oppression can only be cut by the sword—the *ultimo ratio populi*, as well as *regum*—is there a farmer who would not rather ploughshare for a sword, and stand for his country, than be a mechanic who would not throw up his plough, his trowel or his sledge, and lift his sinewy arm to strike down the oppressor? Is there a merchant who would not store his bales and packages, and range himself on the side of right against power?

And will not the farmer leave his plough—the mechanic his tools, and the mercantile his goods, to prevent the shedding of blood, and preserve the tranquility of the country?

The Presidential election is at hand. It is threatened by the Tory press that the policy of the Administration shall be matured, even if it is to be baptized in blood. It is a question then between the placeman's avarice and the people's hope; and who that deserves to live and die a freeman will not rally round the latter?—*Madisonian*.

**From the Pittsburg Daily Associate.**

**HARRISON AND PORTER ASSOCIATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.**

Pursuant to public notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of Allegheny county, who have relinquished the support of Martin Van Buren, was held at the Diamond Hotel, in Pittsburg, for the purpose of forming a Harrison and Porter Association for Allegheny county.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by Mr. George McCombs, on motion, Major Wm. B. Foster was unanimously elected President, and Mr. McCombs, Vice President, Mr. Wm. Peables, Jr., Treasurer, and W. O'H. Robinson Secretary.

The Association having been organized, a committee of three, consisting of M. L. Rowley, Esq., Wm. Peables, Jr., and W. O'H. Robinson, were appointed, on motion of Mr. Rowley, to prepare resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, and to draft an address to be reported to the Association on its next meeting.

The committee having retired, a letter from J. H. Sewell, Esq., was read, expressing a cordial concurrence with us, and desiring his name to be enrolled on the list of the Association.

Mr. Rowley, chairman of the committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Believing that Mr. Van Buren has relinquished every one of those principles, under the profession of which the democracy has fought for the last forty years, and finding that his proscriptive and selfish system is spreading corruption abroad among the incumbents of the offices within the gift of the Executive; and believing that the best form of government cannot exist when the extent and number of its offices are so multiplied, and its offices are so filled with men who are so devoted to the interests of a few, and so indifferent to the rights of the many; and believing that a period will be fixed to the corrupt career of the present administration by the election of Wm. H. Harrison, the undersigned deem it their duty, for the purpose of more extended and concerted action in behalf of their country, that a union and understanding for this purpose be formed by all who have succeeded from the ranks of Mr. Van Buren. We therefore call upon every republican who still cherishes the principles of democracy, and is determined to retrieve the Republic from its dangerous and disastrous condition, to join us in the cause, to lead us their aid, while hope yet exists, and to exert the collective force which union gives us.

Resolved, That we can no longer support the present Administration, believing it to be at war with the principles of Democracy, and engaged in practices alike destructive to the national prosperity, moral integrity, and the simplicity of a Republic.

Resolved, That we can neither support Martin Van Buren's scheme for entrusting the purse, nor Mr. Doinsett's project of centering the control of a standing army in the hands of the Executive.

Resolved, That we believe not in the doctrine of reducing the price of labor and the farmer's produce to the standard of any country, but our own; and that, whether it be righteous to prevent the rich from becoming richer or not, we never will consent to make the poor poorer.

Resolved, That the unscrupulous means resorted to by the present incumbent to continue his sway over the land, loudly calls for the introduction of the one term principle. And finally,

Resolved, That we will struggle to make Mr. Van Buren, in spite of himself, carry out this principle, by giving our cordial support to the gallant old soldier, whose life of unsullied purity, patriotism, and deeds of conduct and bravery at Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the Thames, are a guarantee that our interests will be safe in his custody for the next four years.

Resolved, That all persons disposed to become members of the Harrison and Porter Association are requested to enroll their names with the Secretary of this meeting.

- Wm. B. Foster, James Wilson, H. Wilson, Geo. McCombs, James Quarrt, James Cowden, S. J. Cooper, John Murray, James Patterson, J. Snyder, John McGill, J. A. Sewell, Charles Reed, H. Palzer, Jno. Peables, Wm. Gibson, W. O'H. Robinson
- W. F. Stewart, A. Barclay, M. Lowry, Wm. Such, Wm. Fontland, R. C. McFarland, W. Peables, Jr., John Enslay, Wesley Riggs, F. Cooley, Jno. B. Miller, J. W. Gibson, R. M. Reed, C. Moore, Jno. Roth, W. O'H. Robinson

On motion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, as Pennsylvanians, it is our duty, as it is our pride, to stand by and support our noble minded Governor, who so firmly stood by the Commonwealth when party madness was about to spread ruin from the centre to its circumference.

On motion of Mr. Cowden, it was Resolved, That this Association accept the invitation extended to all the supporters of Gen. Harrison, to attend the Raising of the Log Cabin in the city of Allegheny on the 12th inst.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. M. B. FOSTER, Pres't.  
GEO. MCCOMBS, V. Pres't.  
W. O'H. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

**WHAT MORE EVIDENCE IS NEEDED!**

The pioneers who composed the two branches of the first Legislature of the North-western Territory, in 1789, are now in their graves, with the exception of three: General Darlington of West Union, Judge Barnes of Cincinnati, and Judge Sibley of Detroit. It must be admitted that these persons know correctly the principles and motives which govern them and their colleagues, in the election of their first delegate to Congress. They are, in fact, the only living witnesses, who can possess that knowledge, undervalued from others. They have all declared, substantially, unequivocally, at different times and without concern, that in 1793, William Henry Harrison was recognized as a Republican of the Jefferson school—that he was the republican candidate, supported by the democratic party; that Arthur St. Clair, Jun., was the federal candidate, supported by the federal party. Now who will not yield to this testimony, would not be convinced, though the deceased members should rise from their graves and testify?—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

**From Duff Green's Plot.**

**TO THE ORIGINAL JACKSON MEN.**

I address you because I was one among you. I well recall for the great principles of Reform, and our party was made up of the real bone and sinew—the honest hearted working-men of the country. We had some of the talent and some of the learned professions in our ranks; but the great body of the party cared but little about who was in office. The questions with us, was not who is in office—it was, how are the offices administered? I soon found that Amos Kendall and Martin Van Buren were wolves in sheep's clothing; that they had come into our ranks for the sake of plunder, and I came out from among them, and I told you that Amos was a hypocrite and a cheat; and that Martin was not to be trusted.

You could not know then as I know them, and therefore you trusted them longer than I did. You have had more time, and their true character has been gradually developed,—until he that has but half an eye can know them now, because, by their fruits shall you judge them.—You party a Whensy one thing, and do another, it is proof that they deserve not to be trusted.

The following paragraph from the Vicksburg Whig is characteristic of their leaders every where:—

**THE BONE AND SINOW.**—The loco-focos are eternally prating of the bone and sinow of the country as belonging to their party, and denouncing "whig lawyers," "whig mechanics," and "whig doctors." The bone and sinow was certainly very ably represented in their meeting on Thursday last. First came *orator* Pullen, doctor and speculator. Second, J. W. Stevenson, lawyer, and son of Andrew Stevenson, minister &c. Third, W. F. Ritchie, lawyer. So much for their orators. The Secretary was a doctor two members of the committee to draft resolutions were lawyers, two were mechanics, one a deputy sheriff and ONE mechanic, and one a planter. The officers of the "democratic association," formed on that day, are two lawyers one post-master, two mechanics and one speculating doctor. Not a solitary mechanic or planter was chosen as one of the officers. Again, a committee was appointed to draft an address, and on this committee four lawyers and one speculating doctor was appointed, but no mechanic or planter. The central committee is composed of three lawyers, two doctors, two planters, and one mechanic. So much for the bone and sinow of Warren county.

**OVERWHELMING WHIG "FURNACE."**

From seven to ten thousand freemen at a "Log Cabin Raising."—We have only time to say in this paper that the notice of a log cabin raising at Cherry Valley, on Friday last, drew together at that place from SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND AND FREEMEN! It was the largest political gathering we believe ever known in this state. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm and good feelings which pervaded the vast multitude.—*Ontario Republican*.

**HENRY CLAY'S EARLY DEMOCRACY.**—A late number of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer has the following: Col. Johnson stated, during his speech at Harrisburg, that the first time he ever recollects taking off his coat to fight, was with Henry Clay against the supporters of the alien and sedition laws. He said, that, in argument, Mr. Clay wielded a battle axe, while he could only handle a tomahawk; but of late years, said Col. Johnson, Mr. Clay and myself have been on opposite sides. I must, however, say, that he is the pride of Kentucky, and although we hope to carry the State next fall, it looks like hoping against hope.—*Bowling Green Observer*.

**SPEECH OF MR. OGLE,**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

On the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, House of Representatives, April 14, 1840.

The House being in Committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840, Mr. OGLE, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the bill by striking out the following clause: "For alterations and repairs of the President's house and furniture, for purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, and for superintendence of the grounds, three thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars."

Mr. OGLE said: Mr. Chairman, I consider this a very important item in the bill—no less so to the amount, but as to the principles involved in it. I doubt much the policy of this Government in granting the Chief Magistrate emoluments or revenues of any kind, over and above the fixed salary paid to that officer out of the Treasury of the United States. Although most of our former Presidents were in the enjoyment of these additional revenues, I am well aware that none of them retired from office with an over-abundant fortune; for, sir, no former Chief Magistrate ever acted upon the principle notoriously adopted by the present incumbent, of expending the money of the People with a lavish hand, and at the same time, saving his own with a scrupulous parsimony. The President, while receiving many valuable incidental emoluments, (whereof I will speak hereafter) receives, moreover, more than quadruple the sum paid to the head of either of the Departments, while the current private disbursements of the incumbent of that high station, are certainly not greater than the expenditures of one of his Secretaries. Is there a gentleman on this floor who does not believe that the present Chief Magistrate "lays up," yearly, from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and all that kind of money that?

But, Mr. Chairman, I object to this appropriation on higher grounds. I resist the principle on which it is demanded, as anti-democratic—its running counter in its tendency to the plain, simple, and frugal notions of our Republican People. And I put it to you, sir, and to the free citizens of this country, whose servant the President is, to say whether, in addition to the large sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars which he is entitled to receive for the salary of four years, they are disposed to maintain, for his private accumulation, A ROYAL ESTABLISHMENT at the cost of the Nation? Will they longer feel inclined to support their chief servant in a PALACE as splendid as that of the Caesars, and as richly adorned as the present Asiatic mansion? Have the People chosen that servant to superintend the great and diversified interests of the nation; or do they consent that his time shall be occupied with the vanities, luxuries, and pleasures of life? Do they demand that his talents and all the energies of his mind shall be devoted to the discharge of the proper duties of his stewardship, or will they agree that he shall lapse into the same sloth and indolence which distinguish the *doctores in other palaces*? Have the affairs of the People been so advantageously managed that the servant specially appointed to take charge over them, would, without detriment to the Commonwealth, sink into "livity of manners," and abandon the care of the public service, to "eat, drink, and be merry"?

Although I have a peculiar "disinclination" to discuss, on this floor, topics which have an appearance of involving personal rather than political considerations, still I am constrained by a sense of duty to offer some remarks in relation to the incidental remarks which I have just heard, and to the utterances of the President of the United States—the magnificent splendor of his palace, and the pompous ceremonial that "hold sway" at his republican court, and which are by many well-meaning people imagined to be indispensable "to preserve the dignity" of a Democratic Chief Magistrate, as of the despot on a throne. I feel inclined, however, to examine those subjects with more exacting "scrutiny" for the "high office" now filled by Martin Van Buren, and I trust with a proper disposition "not to speak evil of the ruler of my people."

But, sir, I am not ignorant that, in pursuing the course which I have marked out, it will become necessary to tread upon grounds that, in former ages of the world were deemed, and in all despotic Governments of the present time are still considered, most delicate and sacred to be profaned by the tongue of a plain citizen or senator. Who does not remember that the good Queen Elizabeth hesitated not to enjoin upon her Parliament that it was improper "to deal, to judge, or to meddle with her majesty's prerogative royal?" And history fully informs us that all such important intermeddlers were disposed of in the most summary manner. I well know, therefore, that I shall incur the imputation of being an "intermeddler" in the political passions of the three Carthages and other holders, the flaring synopsists and other abettors of high profligacy, that environ the person of the royal incumbent of the Presidential palace, with the vain hope that they can parry the well directed arrows of republican archers—Growth, and snarl, and snap as these guardian Executive curs may, I shall nevertheless venture to utter some topics indicated by a pretty liberal range of remarks. I will not, assuredly, be restrained from the fullest exercise of the freedom of speech by the lenient course of the accredited "organ" of Martin Van Buren. I refer to the "Globe"—a newspaper which receives its pulchra, not from the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table, but from enormous bargains and profitable contracts, voted by its constituents in the course of their "election" to hold its existence by the sole tenure of Martin Van Buren's sovereign good pleasure, and which promulgates daily, through its broad pages, not the thoughts and motives of the miserable manager whose name it ostensibly wears, but the wishes and desires of his despotic master—a master, that is published "BY AUTHORITY."

What honest man has read, without feelings of burning indignation, in the recent denunciations of the "Globe," the fact, not to say loudly, assailing against the character and patriotism of the venerable and heroic defender of the violated honor and invaded rights of his country? Who has not been fired with anger at beholding in Martin Van Buren's organ the false and malignant representations of the hero of Tippecanoe—as "a superannuated old woman"—"a pinnacled dotard"—"a manly and a bold political power"—"the glory of forty doctors"—"as delivered"—"magnificent addresses to the people"—"as 'sent up' in an iron cage, and compelled to wear an iron mask, and drink hard brandy?" No other man says the Globe of April 13, 1840, is permitted to come near him, but an old servant waiter, who brings his meals, and performs THE NECESSARY DUTIES OF THE GAGE. None of the domestic animals are allowed to come near the stage, as a favorite dog, which has RAN AWAY WITH HIM IN ALL HIS BATTLE, having been observed to bark very significantly, after an interview with his master, was forthwith knocked in the head, and thrown into the Ohio.

I ask you, Mr. Chairman, whether Martin Van Buren manifests a "decent respect" for the opinions and intelligence of the American People, when he vilifies, through the agency of his official organ, an old soldier, who, to rescue thousands of women and children from the scathing knife of the ruthless savage, freely abandoned all the comforts of home and family, endured the icy and piercing blasts of north-western winters, wading through the deep and cold water, and black and

of Michigan and Upper Canada, sustaining, at times, an almost famished nature upon "raw beef without salt," and often perishing life on the field of battle? Poor simple-minded old veteran, he was, no doubt, foolish enough to believe that, having given the best energies of his body and mind in youth, manhood, and mature age, to serve and defend the honor, the rights, the property, and the lives of his fellow-citizens, he would at least, in common courtesy, be entitled to their respect, if not to their love and gratitude. He doubtless supposed that, at all events, his feelings would have been spared the brutal assaults of the official organ of an individual who, in those audacious times, was netting in union with the secession party, in opposition to the virtuous James Madison—that good democratic President who, in a special message to Congress, had patriotically recommended an appeal to the valor of the nation as the only proper course to maintain the honor of its flag. If cruel treatment like this is deemed a suitable reward for the soldier's toil and dangers, where, hereafter, let me encounter a soldier, according to the testimony of Col. Richard M. Johnson, "was offered in action than any other general, and never sustained a defeat." And seeing that gallant and victorious general maligned and libeled day by day in the "official organ" of Martin Van Buren, as a "traitorous hero," and "supercarinated dotard," I feel impelled by a strong sense of duty to cast aside every sentiment of mere delicacy, and to say, loud and sore not the abettor, the encourager, and the responsible accessory of these base deeds. I shall therefore claim the right to discuss the political principles, the public conduct and behavior of Martin Van Buren, with that perfect freedom which should characterize the independent representative of a plain, honest, and brave constituency—Where I discover weakness, I will expose it to the contempt and loathing of honorable men; where I encounter a soldier, I shall not be the broken reed, and level it in the dust; and where I detect corruption, I shall run my spear into its putrescent carcase, up to the very hilt.

Let me now, Mr. Chairman, turn your attention to the amendment under consideration. It proposes to strike out of the bill the sum of \$3,665, intended for alterations and repairs of the President's house, and for the purchase of furniture, trees, shrubs, and compost, and for superintendence of the President's grounds. The "value" of the Presidential palace is perhaps not less conspicuous than the King's house in many of the royal capitals of Europe. It is situated at the intersection of four spacious avenues, which radiate from this point as centre. The "palace pile" is one hundred and seventy feet front, and eighty-five deep, and stands about the centre of a plot of ground containing twenty acres, the whole of which is surrounded by granite built stone walls and inclosed iron railing, with imposing portals and well barred iron gates. The main entrance front faces north, upon Lafayette square, and the garden front to the south opens to an extensive view of the river Potomac. As the palace is very accurately described by Mr. Elliot, in his "Picture of Washington," I will read a portion of that description:

"It is built of white freestone, with Ionic pilasters comprehending a lofty series of rooms, crowned with a stone balustrade. The north front is ornamented with a lofty portico, of four Ionic columns in front, and projecting with three columns. The outer intercolumniation is for carriages to drive into, and place company under shelter, the middle space is the entrance for those visitors who come on foot; the steps from both lead to a broad platform in front of the door of entrance. The garden front is varied by having a recessed and basement story under the Ionic colonnade, and by a semi-circular projecting colonnade of six columns, with two flights of steps leading from the ground to the level of the principal story."

Prior to its destruction by the British army, on the 24th of August, 1814, there had been expended in building the palace the sum of three hundred and thirty-three thousand two hundred and seven dollars; and since that period the further sum of three hundred and one thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty-five cents, in rebuilding the interior, and in erecting the two splendid porticoes; making together the large amount of \$681,793 25 laid out on the palace structure alone, to say nothing about the very liberal sums that have been expended from time to time on the furniture, on alterations and repairs, on the garden, grounds, stone walls, iron railing, and the like.

It may be proper further to state, that the disbursements for iron railing, for stabling, and for semi-circular porticoes and splendid Ionic pilasters, at the north and south fronts of the palace, have been incurred since the administration of John Quincy Adams went out of power—the great amount cost the sum of \$247,769 25—(The above improvements have been made within five years past—in the PRESIDENT'S GARDEN.) It is situated, as before remarked, on the south side of the palace, and is believed to correspond in the general arrangement with the style and fashion of some of the most celebrated royal gardens in England. It has a choice collection of both native plants and exotics, many of the latter having been gathered from almost every clime. Ornamental trees and beautiful shrubs have been "planted with great care" from the time of the late President, and are now growing luxuriantly. The ground is very fertile, and yet on a very extensive scale, is best improved with grass and charming scenery and perspective "regard the eye" in every direction. Not should I omit to mention that, in addition to the numerous fountains of the temple, the Lily, the pink, the rose, and many thousand other sweet flowers and shrubs, which the lovers of beautiful Nature adore, the garden contains some exceedingly rare botanical and medicinal plants, and a great variety of the "rarest" of the "rarest." I will give the "epithet" and the "real name" of a few of them:

Grævia Elæna—False Fox Glove.  
Sidaæa Lænobolæ—Golden Mad.  
Montana Aquatica—Golden Cup.  
Green Canadiana—Emulator's Night's eye.  
Drosera Virginiana—Dragon's Head.  
Saururus Cermisus—Lizard's Tail.  
Pneumonia Serpentina—Lion's Foot.  
Opththalmus Virginicus—Alder's Tongue.  
Cilicaria Alata—Lion's Paw.  
Clematis Orbata—Viper's Bower.  
Viola Primitiva—Hunt's Egg.  
Nuptia's Maculata—Touch-not-out.

But, sir, besides those rare, and no doubt, very valuable plants, &c. there are some other varieties that are cultivated pretty extensively in the President's garden, which address themselves for admiration more immediately to the palate than to the eye of the beholder—such as fine Neapolitan potatoes, honest drouthead and early York cabbage, white and red sugar and pickle beets, marrowfat peas, carrots, parsnips, &c. &c., with abundance of the fragrant Virginia, or strawberry, the dewberry, raspberry, &c. In short, sir, the President's garden, in all its arrangements and beauties, its trees, shrubs, view, plants, flowers, and walks, is in perfect keeping with the sum-

tuos and magnificent palace. I may add, that we have been informed, by an official report communicated to Congress in December last, that, during the past session, "the public grounds at the Capitol and President's Mansions have been faithfully attended to by the PUBLIC GARDENER AND THE HANDS UNDER HIM. The trees have been skillfully pruned and trained, many choice ornamental trees and shrubs have been planted, and the paths, borders, and gravel walks have been kept in superior order." The report might have also stated, with perfect truth, that men had been hired by the Government, and paid out of the public Treasury, to pick up the falling leaves, and pluck up by the roots the scallious spinous and ramex acetosella, or, according to vulgar "lingo," burdock and sheep sorrel.

As the President's garden is enclosed by a high stone wall, and as the gates are generally secured with locks, very few persons, I have been informed, visit it, except by special invitation, or in company with the President or some member of his household. The exclusion, however, does not extend to Members of Congress, some of whom, (and more especially such as are favorites,) every alternate season, take it, during every long session, frequently take a stroll through the garden and adjacent grounds. The present session (May 20th at Washington, and I have been in the garden twice, but on both occasions, we (another member was in company) were compelled on reaching the western end of the garden, to clamber over the stone wall, finding the gates locked.

In regard to the progressive improvement of the grounds and garden of the President, various suggestions have recently been made and particularly by individuals whose taste and nice discrimination (in matters of luxury and refinement) have been greatly improved by a visit to the magnificent gardens at the palace of Versailles, and to some of the rich and sumptuous parks and gardens belonging to the Crown of England. It is supposed by these persons that the President's grounds would present a more complete and finished appearance by erecting Parian marble balustrades on either side of the main gravel walks; by building some twenty or thirty miniature temples and pavilions at regular intervals along and adjacent to the southern outer wall; by constructing five or six artificial lakes and fountains to pour their silver waters through the mouths of "huge river gods and sea-horses," with double the number of jets d'eau to fill the atmosphere with spray and vapor. To these improvements might well be added two or three hundred pieces of the first class of Italian statues—such, for instance, as Saturn, Jupiter Juno, Mercury, Diana, Neptune, Eolus, Apollo, Venus de Mediceis, the Loves and Graces, the Nalades and Dryades Joly Bæcheis and the Bacchantes, Vulcan and Cyclops, Hercules, Pan, Pegasus, and the Dragon that guarded the Golden Apples in the garden of the Hesperides.

There is only one other ornament which may with great propriety be procured, inasmuch as it would serve to illustrate and perpetuate in a suitable form the truth of a very important historical event; and that ornament should be a bronze classical equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson with the little *Kickapoo* magician mounted on behind him. This statue I would have conspicuously placed upon the stone balustrade which crowns the palace. Before the administration of J. Q. Adams, the appropriations for improving the President's grounds had been very trifling. During his term, however, two considerable sums were voted by Congress for that purpose. The first of these grants was five thousand dollars by the act of the 23rd of February, 1825, for *leveling, grading and improving* the President's square. The second grant was five thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars by the act of the 22d May, 1826, for *finishing the fences, grading and improving* the public grounds.—Prior to the disbursement of these appropriations, the grounds presented a rude, uneven, and ill shaped appearance; not a few of the pristine sandy knolls and small hollows still remained. The fencing was so quite imperfect; but, by the exercise of a commendable economy in the expenditure of the sums just mentioned, and by the application of money in the most beneficial manner to accomplish the objects contemplated by the laws, the grounds of the President were brought into fine condition, the fences were put in excellent order, the "right" hills were made plain, and the "wrong" valleys were made smooth, and the entire grounds, by the close of Mr. Adams's Presidency, wore a style and finish quite acceptable to the taste and judgment of our plain, republican farmers. But a new order of things was soon destined to take place. You, sir, and I, and a large majority of the American people, about the time when I have been speaking, were unaccountably led to believe that Mr. Adams was a lavish spender, and that his administration was not only wastefully extravagant, but that it was rapidly verging the very confines of anarchy, in the magnificent decorations of the Presidential palace, and by the needless introduction of court ceremonies. You doubtless well remember the voluminous reports and the indignant denunciations on the faithful themes of extravagance and anarchy, that were spread before the country by the renowned champions of economy in both Houses of Congress, during the never-to-be forgotten winter of 1827-'28. You, sir, cannot fail, too, to recollect the legislative liberties which were then addressed to all pious and devout Christians in relation to the purchase by President