

MR. WISE—MR. BOTTS—MR. UP. SHUR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31st, 1842.

Dear Sir—I request that you will publish the enclosed correspondence, with no other object whatever than to relieve myself from the responsibility of a denial which I assumed to make, on the floor of the House of Representatives, in behalf of the Secretary of the Navy, who it will be seen, now makes that denial his own.

Very respectfully,  
HENRY A. WISE.

To the Editor of the Madisonian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
January 28th, 1842.

Dear Sir—In the debate, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, on the motion of Mr. Marshall to censure Mr. Adams for contempt of the House, in presenting a petition to dissolve the Union of these States, the following remarks were made by my colleague, Mr. Botts, and by myself:

Mr. BOTTS. . . . . Talk about censuring the gentleman from Massachusetts! Look at the other end of this avenue. There they found a man standing at the head of the right arm of the defence of this nation—he meant the Secretary of the Navy—who, the last time he had had a conversation with him on the subject, was an open, avowed, undisguised advocate of the immediate dissolution of the Union.

Mr. WISE. I deny it.

Mr. BOTTS. What authority have you? Do you keep a record of the conversations of the Secretary of the Navy?

Mr. WISE said he hoped his colleague would not fly into a flame. He did not mean to offend him; but to say this, that he did not believe any man as authority, from conversation, from reading, or any other source, for saying that the present Secretary of the Navy ever went for the unequal dissolution of the Union. If he ever advanced this idea of dissolution, he (Mr. W.) undertook to say now in his place, and would risk it on his authority, that, if he ever avowed such a doctrine, it was on qualifications, conditions, and reasons which the Secretary could defend.

Mr. BOTTS said he had been induced, for some time, to regard his colleague as the keeper of the conscience of the King, but had not considered him the keeper of the consciences of all connected with the King. Nor did he recognize his right to say what was the opinion expressed by one of the Secretaries of Mr. Tyler's administration. He (Mr. B.) asserted on his own responsibility that he had expressed such an idea. He had talked with him for hours, and when the Secretary of the Navy denied it, he (Mr. B.) would prove his statement. You said (Mr. B.) addressing himself to Mr. Wise) have no right to deny it.

Such is the report of the Intelligencer of to-day, and I believe it is very accurate.

These remarks, you will see, deeply involved you personally and your sentiments and expressions on a most important and delicate subject, and were made under most interesting circumstances, and in a most distinguished place to attract attention. And, you will also see that, in the denial of the assertion of Mr. Botts, that you were, in your "last conversation" with him, "an open, avowed, undisguised advocate of the immediate dissolution of the Union," I assumed a serious responsibility. This responsibility I should not have assumed, had you not been an absent friend; had you not been long my neighbor; had you not been until very lately my constituent; had you not had every opportunity, public and private, to know your opinions and your mode of expressing them on the subject referred to, and had you not printed and published those opinions under almost every form of address, essay, pamphlet and book. Indeed, had Mr. Botts relied on your publications for his proof of the grave charge he uttered on the floor against you, I should have left it to a reference to those publications for its refutation; but he relied on a "conversation," "for hours," by you, with him held when or where he did not say, for the nature and character of which no reference can be made that I know of but to you or him. Therefore it was that I undertook to say that Mr. Botts must have been mistaken, and to affirm what I did, that you never could have advocated, openly, avowedly and undisguisedly, the immediate dissolution of the Union, "without qualification, condition, or contingency."

Will you please say in reply whether I ventured to assume too much in your behalf; and whether I did you injustice in this denial which I have made on my own authority?

Very truly, your friend,  
HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. A. P. UP. SHUR.

N. B. My intention is to publish this letter and your reply.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 29, 1842.

Dear Sir—I thank you for your communication of yesterday relative to the charge made against me, in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Botts, and your reply to it. I thank you still more for your prompt and friendly denial of the truth of that charge, and assure you that you have placed the subject, so far as I am concerned, upon the true ground.

I am greatly surprised that my name should have been thus unceremoniously and unnecessarily introduced into a debate in the House of Representatives. I acknowledge that I am also somewhat mortified as being represented to the country as having held a conversation "for hours," or for any length of time, upon a grave subject of public concern, with a man who was capable of making such a use of it. I assure you that I have no recollection of having ever held any conversation with Mr. Botts, upon any subject whatever. I am utterly at a loss to imagine when or where he could have talked with me for hours, upon any political or any other subject. You know, sir, and all Virginia know, that Mr. Botts' associations have been so different from mine, that nothing but the merest accident could have brought us together. Our acquaintance has always been of the

slightest kind; there never was the least approach to familiarity between us. I will not assert that I have never held a conversation with Mr. Botts. I do not "keep a record of the conversations of the Secretary of the Navy," nor of any other man, although it appears that Mr. Botts does. I can safely say, however, that it is very improbable, to say the least of it, that a conversation such as he describes ever occurred between him and me. There is not upon my memory the slightest trace of any such incident, nor can I now call to mind any one occasion on which I have ever been in company with that gentleman.

I will not pretend to say what Mr. Botts can "prove," but I assert in the most direct and unqualified manner, that he cannot prove the truth of his charge against me, by any witness who is himself a man of truth. I understand that charge to be that I am, or have been, the "advocate of an immediate dissolution of the Union," without qualifications or conditions. I have never, at any time of my life, entertained any such opinion or feeling. On the contrary, I have, on all occasions, advocated union, upon the true principles of the Constitution, and have sought to recommend my own principles, upon the ground that they were conservative of the Constitution and the Union. This is well known to you, for with you I have had conversations "for hours," upon this very subject. You say correctly that I have "printed and published my opinions and under almost every form of address, essay, pamphlet and book," and if any thing can be found in any one of these publications to justify the charge of Mr. Botts, I will surrender the point.

I think it almost certain, although I cannot recall any particular occasion on which it occurred, that I have expressed a decided preference for a dissolution of the Union over the establishment of systems of policy which I regarded as fatal to all liberty. I avow the same opinion now. I would sooner see the Union dissolved, than witness the success of this very abolition movement. I would sooner see it dissolved, than witness the establishment of a consolidated Government, with all power and all right in the hands of an uncontrolled and irresponsible majority; I would sooner see it dissolved than witness the establishment of any principles which violate its true character and defeat its legitimate objects. These opinions I am very certain that I have often expressed, and I shall often express them hereafter. But, that I am, or ever have been, a disunionist, in any other sense than is here expressed, is utterly untrue.

Casual expressions, dropped in the course of free and unguarded observations, are always liable to be misunderstood. They may be heard by those who have not heard the limitations, and conditions, and qualifications, which previous remarks have put on them, and they may also be heard by those who keep "records of private conversations," and who, of course, always hears as they choose to understand. Against such as these, no one has any defence. There should be, even if there is not, a sufficient defence for every gentleman, in that sense of honor, propriety and delicacy, which renders every private conversation a matter of implicit confidence.

Very truly, your friend,  
A. P. UP. SHUR.

Hon. H. A. WISE.

From the Boss's Liberator.

A FEW OF THE THINGS WE DON'T LIKE TO SEE.

Young Ladies receiving the attentions of Printers or other mechanics, when there are so many merchant's clerks and others disengaged.

Boards at the Howard or other fashionable Hotels, making use of their forks for tooth-picks.

Distinguished Tailors, spreading out their firewood from the side-walk to the Court House fence.

Barber's poles stuck out at doors, when the only shaving shops in town are not there.

A large drove of horses driven through the streets twice a day, at full speed—to the damage of goods in dusty weather, and the risk of life and limb in all weathers.

A tavern keeper charging \$5.00 per week for board, when the neighboring towns advertise at \$1.50.

Eminent speakers at Temperance meetings—knocking a gill of brandy into a cock's hat, at one lick.

A man taking a paper along without paying, that he forgets how his account stands, and then disputes it.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican, New Orleans, Jan. 18, 1842.

Yesterday we had an arrival from Galveston, with papers and private letters to the 13th. The French frigate Sabine is reported at Galveston, with news from Vera Cruz to the 24th December. It is reported by her officers that the Texan prisoners from Santa Fe had arrived at the city of Mexico, having been well treated on their journey, where charges were to be preferred against them upon which they were to be tried. Rumors had reached Galveston, from some other quarter, which say that Col. Cook, commander of the expedition, and some of his subordinate officers, had been already executed. We shall probably know how it has fared with them by the next Havana packet.

DePutron, who was arrested last summer on a suspicion of piracy, was tried last week on a charge of perjury, and convicted. His counsel moved for a new trial, which was granted and set for next Tuesday, when he will most likely be acquitted.

The most affecting event of the past week is the death of a young lady, caused by her dress taking fire while she was preparing for a Ball.

Considerable excitement has been created by the arrival, this morning, of the news of the Cincinnati Bank riots.

despatches from our Government to the Hon. Powhatan Ellis, our Minister at the City of Mexico arrived here last evening, and will leave in a U. S. Revenue Cutter this evening for Vera Cruz. It is said he has orders for our Minister to demand the immediate release of our citizens there, and to use his exertions to have the Texan prisoners treated as civilized nations treat prisoners of war.

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

England.—In England the price of labor varies. The Nottingham stocking weavers, as stated by them in a public address, after working from fourteen to sixteen hours per day, earn only from four to five shilling per week, and are obliged to subsist on bread and water, or potatoes and salt.

Scotland.—Among the laboring classes of the industrious Scotch, meat, except on Sundays, is rarely used.

France.—Of the people of France, seven and a half millions do not eat wheat or wheat bread. They live upon barley, rye, buckwheat, chestnuts, and a few potatoes. The common wages of a hired laborer in France, are \$37.50 for a man, \$18.75 for a woman, annually. The taxes on them are equal to one-fifth of the net product.

Norway.—In Norway, the ordinary food for the peasantry is bread and groats, but prepared of oatmeal, with an occasional mixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury rarely used.

Poland.—The common food for the peasantry of Poland, the working men, is cabbage and potatoes; sometimes, not generally, black bread and soup, or rather a粥 without the addition of butter or meat. A recent traveller says, "I have travelled in every direction, and never saw a wheaten loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any part of Northern Germany, Poland, or Denmark."

Denmark.—In Denmark, the peasantry are still held in bondage, and are bought and sold together with the land on which they labor.

Russia.—In Russia, the bondage of the peasantry is even more complete than it is in Denmark. The nobles own all the land in the Empire, and the peasantry who reside upon it are transferred with the estate. A great majority have only cottages, one portion of which is occupied by the family, while the other is appropriated to domestic animals. Few, if any, have beds, but sleep on bare boards, upon parts of the immense stoves by which their houses are warmed. Their food consists of black bread, cabbage and other vegetables, without the addition of any butter.

Austria.—In Austria, the nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are compelled to work for their masters every day except Sunday. The cultivators of the soil are in a state of bondage.

Sweden.—In Sweden, the dress of peasantry is prescribed by law. Their food consists of hard bread, dried fish, without gruel and without meat.

Hungary.—In Hungary, their state is, if possible, still worse. The nobles own the land, do not work, and pay no taxes. The laboring classes are obliged to repair all highways and bridges, are liable at all times to have soldiers quartered upon them, and compelled to pay one-tenth of the produce of their labor to the church, and one-ninth to the lord whose land they occupy.

Ireland.—The average wages of a laborer is from nine and a half to eleven cents per day. Their food is "milk and potatoes," occasionally varied, as one of them describes it, to "potatoes and milk." Truly may it be said, that all over the world, "hard is the fate of the laboring poor!" Yet they are the producers of all the wealth in every country.—N. Y. Era.

General rules don't apply to all cases.—We knew a man so careful not to offend, that in speaking of general faults he would qualify his remarks by saying "present company excepted." He chanced to be in company with some ladies, and spoke of an absent one as the ugliest person he ever saw, present company excepted.

Now this mistake was perhaps worse than that made by the boy who, speaking of the greatest man he ever saw, was told by his mother he must always except the minister. A few days after he rushed into the presence of his mother and exclaimed, mother I have seen the greatest god down town ever I saw except our minister.

A WOMAN'S ADVANTAGES.—A woman may say what she likes to you, without the risk of getting knocked down for it. She can take a snore after dinner, while her husband has gone to work; she can dress herself in neat and tidy shoes for a dollar, which her husband has to earn a dollar for; she can take a walk on a pleasant day, without the fear of being asked to treat at any coffee-house she passes. She can paint her face, if too pale; flour it, if too red; she can stay at home in case of war, and wed again if her husband is "killed." She can wear corsets, if too thick, and other things, if too thin.

SELECTED APOTHESES.

The rogue believes ever, one to be of his own stamp.

The art of life consists, according to the phraseology of Paley, in rightly "settling our habits."

The firm foot is that which finds firm footing.

The week falters although standing upon a rock.

If an ass goes a travelling he will not come home a horse.

A mob has many heads but no brains. The less men comprehend the more they admire.

SAGACITY AND FIDELITY OF A DOG.—The Jeweler store of Messrs. Tanner & Cooley, of Utica, was saved (says the Utica Daily News) from the flames on Monday night, by a Dog who lay in the room with two young men. The inmates heard the dog barking furiously, but unconscious of the cause, did not move until he sprang upon their bed and aroused them by putting his paws upon their breast. They rose just as the flames were bursting through the ceiling and in time to arrest the progress of the destroying element.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1842.

The melancholy event which has deprived the Senate of one of its most valuable members, has put a stop to all legislative proceedings. Nothing of a business character will be done until to-morrow, when the two Houses will commence their business where it was left off a few days since. There is a disposition in the House of Representatives to continue the discussion of the privileged question which has been raised there in an attempt to censure Mr. Adams. No less than four propositions are before the House in reference to this matter—the Resolution of Mr. Gilmer, proposing in brief terms a censure—Mr. Marshall's more complicated Resolutions, proposing the same result—and the following, presented by Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio:

Resolved, That the Constitution was "ordained and established" to form a "perfect union" of these States; and that Congress not only has no authority to take any measures for the dissolution of that Union which it was thus created to defend and protect, but that it is the duty of every department of this Government and all of the People of these States "indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the ties which now link together the various parts."

Resolved, That this House views with the greatest abhorrence the proposition to dissolve the Union of these States, contained in a petition of certain citizens of the town of Haverhill, in the State of Massachusetts, and presented by John Quincy Adams, a member from said State.

Resolved, That said petition be not received.

Finally the following Resolutions of Mr. Adams. I send them for republication, because Mr. Adams on yesterday morning called for their adoption, and because Mr. Adams intends to press the House, if possible, to a vote upon them:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister of Great Britain; also with the Governor of the State of S. Carolina and with the late William Johnson, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, relating to an act or acts of the Legislature of South Carolina, directing the imprisonment of colored persons arriving from abroad in the ports of that State; also of the act or acts themselves, and of any official opinions given by the said Judge Johnson of the unconstitutionality of the said acts.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to this House copies of the proceedings of the Naval Court Martial, recently held for the trial of Capt. William Compton Bolton, and of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry upon whose report the said Naval Court Martial was ordered. Also, copies of all despatches received at the Department from Isaac Hull, late commander of the squadron of the United States in the Mediterranean, reporting the proceedings of that squadron consequent upon the receipt of a letter or letters by the said commander of the squadron from Andrew Stevenson, late Minister of the United States at the Court of Great Britain, together with copies of any such letter or letters. Also, copies of all instructions from the Navy Department to the said commander of the squadron or to his successor in the command, consequent upon and relating to these transactions.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, a copy of any letter or letters written by him to William Cost Johnson, relating to the rule of the House excluding from recess petitions of any kind from any portion of the people of the United States, or to the agency of the said William Cost Johnson in the introduction and establishment of that rule.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House whether he ever authorized Henry A. Wise to affirm in his place that he knew the President was in favor of the rules or any rule of the House excluding any class of petitions, resolutions, or other papers, including resolutions from State Legislatures, from reception.

Mr. Adams said, when presenting these Resolutions, that they were all necessary to his defence, for the reason that in reference to all these subjects charges had been preferred against him. He was proceeding to state wherein, yesterday morning, when the message from the Senate, announcing the death of the Hon. Nathan Dixon, interrupted all proceedings.

A wedding party arrived here on Sunday evening from Virginia and took lodgings at Brown's Hotel. Among them is Mr. Waller, a young and wealthy Virginian who was last evening wedded to Miss ELIZABETH TYLER, daughter of the President, and a very charming girl. The wedding party has been very private, in consequence of a recent loss of a near relative by the President. The members of the Cabinet, however, were among the party present.

The last of the semi-weekly soirees will take place this evening, and instead of them, evening receptions will be given once a fortnight, with music and refreshments.—This will save something of the President's time, and prove very acceptable to the many here who are fond of visiting.

I have never known Washington to be gayer than it is at present, or more strangers to be in town, except upon the occasion of some extraordinary event. Every evening there is something to while away the hours agreeably, either in social visits or in mess-dinners among the members, in the way of a public party, or a ball. It is remarkable, too, of the parties the present season, that they are much less formal and expensive than has been usual, and to the same extent they are more agreeable. The worst company in the world are they who

visit to gratify a hungry appetite in the way of feasting, or to satiate an extraordinary thirst in the way of wine. An evening can be passed very agreeably, too, (as was proved at the first of the soirees of the Secretary of State,) without music or dancing. Good company and a good reception is entertainment good enough for any body who wishes to pass an hour or two agreeably. There has been no more than this at the soirees of the President, and the numbers have increased every night, and become more and more agreeable. The last (given on Saturday) was more fully attended than any of the preceding ones, and was every way pleasant, except in the superabundance of gentlemen present. W.

TEMPERANCE REFORM—THE PRESIDENT.

The following Correspondence between the venerable LUND WASHINGTON and the PRESIDENT of the United States, evinces the right feeling in the right quarter. Say what we will—excuse it as we may—ridicule and laugh at it as we list—it is true, as we have read it in our school books, that "intemperance is the cause of more mischief and misery, and produces more deaths than famine, pestilence and the sword."

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1842.

HONORED SIR—I have been appointed to sit upon you and solicit your attendance at the Mass Meeting to be held this evening.

Your time being so much taken up as to prevent me from a personal discharge of my duty, I avail myself of this only means of expressing to you the ardent wishes of the Society for your presence, and my own opinion that your compliance would be most gratifying to every patriot heart, and most beneficial to our country and to the family of mankind.

I have the honor to be,  
With great respect and esteem,  
Your obedient serv't,  
LUND WASHINGTON.  
JOHN TYLER, Esq.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1842.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning inviting me to attend the Mass Meeting of the Temperance Societies to be held this evening, and I have to express my regret that a bad cold under which I have labored for several days past, and which admonishes me against exposure, will deny me the pleasure of being present. I beg you, however, to assure those you represent that I feel the liveliest interest in the efforts which are making and with such extensive success to establish regularity and order, and temperance, and sobriety, in place of those wild bacchanalian orgies which have consigned to premature graves thousands of human beings who were destined by their Creator to be useful members of society in their day and generation. Mothers, and wives, and children, and relatives, and friends, have cause to rejoice in the success which has so far attended the efforts of the Temperance Societies over the Union; and the patriot, as well as the philanthropist, can do no less than wish them entire success in the great work of reformation which they have begun.

Be pleased to tender to your brother members my cordial salutations, and accept for yourself assurances of my respect.

JOHN TYLER.  
LUND WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL.  
APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.  
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Horace Binney, Judge of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the place of Joseph Hopkinson, deceased.

CONSULS.  
Edward Porter, of Virginia, at Tobasco, in Mexico, in the place of Henry E. Coleman, deceased.  
James Shaw, at Belfast, in Ireland.

LAND OFFICER.  
Jean B. C. Rachel, Receiver of Public Money at Natchitoches, Louisiana, vice J. P. Harrison.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.  
Thomas L. Shaw, Collector, Georgetown, S. C., re-appointed.  
Mabion D. Canfield, Collector, Great Egg Harbor, N. J., re-appointed.  
John W. Campbell, Collector, Petersburg, Va., re-appointed.

Thomas H. Jervey, Surveyor, Charleston, S. C., re-appointed.  
William Gray, Surveyor, Port Royal, Va., re-appointed.  
Joseph J. Tillinghast, Surveyor, East Greenwich, R. I., vice G. Mawney, whose commission expired January 29, 1842.

William D. Little, Surveyor, Portsmouth, N. H., vice Samuel Hall, whose commission has expired.

ADVICE TO BE FOLLOWED.—What if you have failed in business? You still have life and health. Don't let misfortune conquer you. Don't sit down and cry about your mishaps, for that will never get you out of debt, nor buy your children bread. Go to work at something, eat sparingly, dress moderately, drink nothing exciting, and, above all, keep a merry heart, and you will be up in the world again.—Ledger and Trans.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—The Jefferson Inquirer, says: "Our city has been under considerable excitement, the last few days, in consequence of the death of Mrs. Burr which took place on Monday last, under circumstances which excited suspicion, that her husband had designedly been the cause of her death. A post mortem examination took place, and the physicians found a considerable quantity of powdered glass in her stomach and bowels, sufficient to cause death. Mr. Burr was then tried before a justice's court, and sufficient testimony adduced to commit him to prison."

THE EIGHTH WEEK OF THE SESSION

has been consumed, in the House of Representatives, (with the exception of Saturday) in proceedings and debates of such a character as it has given us unminged pain to be obliged to report to our readers, and upon which, the subject yet depending, we forbear for the present any other remark, than that the shortest possible way will, beyond all question, be the best way in which the subject of debate can be disposed of.

Much, however, as there has been to deprecate in the tone and temper of the debate of one branch of Congress, the last week has yet been the most fruitful of the session. The debate in the Senate, for the most part on both sides learned and able, terminating, as it did, in a decision sustaining the Bankrupt Law passed at the late Session, was a worthy employment of the time of that body, and the issue one, in our opinion, corresponding to the purpose, for which that branch of the Government was established, of giving a character of stability and consistency to the National Legislation.

The final passage, in the House of Representatives, on Saturday, of the bill to authorize a reissue of Treasury notes, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, is the first step taken by Congress at this Session towards providing the ways and means for the support of Government for the year 1842, in addition to such revenue as the reduced imposts will yield.—Though it is most seriously to be regretted that some such measure was not carried through five or six weeks ago, as it might readily have been, and doubtless would have been had Congress realized the urgency of the occasion for it, it cannot but be a subject of congratulation among our readers that, by this measure, the Treasury is restored to a state of solvency.

The reader will not fail to remark, in looking over the Yeas and Nays in the House of Representatives, with what reluctance the Whigs, even under the pressure of a necessity hardly to be resisted, assented to this authority to re-issue Treasury Notes; while the friends of the late Administration voted in mass against granting it. The reluctance of the former is easily accounted for, because they were always heretofore opposed to the issue of Treasury Notes. The opposition of the latter to providing the means of supplying a deficiency in the revenue created by the reckless experiments and profuse expenditures of the two last Administrations, is not to be accounted for upon any principle that we can understand, unless, that, having brought the Treasury into its present predicament by their own errors, they are, out of mere mischief, determined that those errors of theirs shall be made to contribute as much as possible to the embarrassment of their successors in the Government. Should that be the game of the party, we must not be surprised to see them lay at the door of the Whigs the debt which they have left as a charge upon the Treasury, and which, as far as their votes are concerned, they will tend no aid to provide for the payment of. An indication of such a design is indeed given by their organ in this city, which represents the provision, by a re-issue of Treasury Notes, for paying claims arising out of their acts, as being "the first earnest of the promised retrenchment of the Whig Administration."

Yes! Such is the party cry, in defiance of the facts, that, during a period of profound peace, comprising the four years of the administration of the Van Buren party, when the ordinary revenues of the Government amounted to twenty-one millions of dollars a year, the actual and ordinary expenses of the Government amounted to nearly twenty-eight millions of dollars a year; thus absorbing, in four years, not only the entire revenues of the Government, but also the accumulation of revenue of previous years—amounting on the first of January, 1837, (exclusive of the moneys distributed to the States) to something like eighteen millions of dollars—and entailing, besides, a debt upon the country to the amount of the outstanding Treasury Notes, added to many millions of unexecuted appropriations. In the face of such facts, it is a marvel to us how respectable men can keep their countenances when pretending to hold this Administration responsible for the debt which they contracted when in power, and which they left, when they went out of power—upon the rule, we suppose, of "the d— take the hindmost"—to be paid by any body that would.—Nat'l. Intelligencer, Feb. 1.

It may seem right, to attempt to obtain a livelihood without economy and industry, but the end thereof is—hunger and rags.

It may seem right to a man to live beyond his income, but the end thereof—is wretchedness and poverty.

It may seem right to a man, to be always trumpeting his fame, but the end thereof is—his fame don't extend very far.

It may seem right to a man, to be constantly slandering his neighbors, but the end thereof is—nobody believes any thing he says.

It may seem right to a man, to attempt pleasing every body, but the end thereof is—he pleases nobody.

It may seem right to a man, to take no newspapers, but the end thereof is—that man and his family are totally ignorant of the ordinary occurrences of the day.

It may seem right to a man, to obtain his news by borrowing and stealing from his neighbors, but the end thereof is—annoyance to his neighbors, and fraud upon the printer.

It may seem right to a man, to live without a wife, but the end thereof is—he dies nameless and is forgotten.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

The last number of the Boonslick Democrat, contains a notice of the intention of its proprietor to adopt the cash system with the commencement of their next volume.—We have heard some say that they did not believe these statements, because the same publisher declared the same thing last year but did not do it.—Mo. Sentinel.