

I olien think and ponder o'er Those walks we took together: When both our licarts were young and gay, And light as aby feather; How lovingly I classed her hand, And met those tender glances; And breathed a tale, surpassed by none Of Richardson's romances.

I gathered nosegays, and I learned The language of each blossom lenvied every bud that blushed, And faded on her bosom; And then at last lyave a heart. It was a worthless proffer: And yet 'twas worth the world to me, As all I had to offer.

And then so prettily she turned, And said that she should ever Remember me—ah no moved ! She could forget me nev(r; She begged me then to think of her, But as a loving sister : I promised it, and like a good, - And gentle brother-kissed her!

And so it ended-time passed on : I met her two years after : I greeted her as consins should, She greeted me with laughter And she was married—she had grown, A world of knowledge wiser: She was my friend and confidante. I, cousin and adviser.

I told her of the many shrines At which my knee had bended Of scrapes and of "Affaires du cœur," How they begab and ended. The sweetest of relations onsins can kiss and smile away. And carry on fluttations :

Cousins can write long folio sheets, Can stoop to te a sandal, Cousies can lean upon your arm, Aud not one word of scandal: And when your poor heart's jilled through, By couquests by the dozen. Think—if the preiticest jilt of all, Was not your gentle cousin.

From the National Intelligencer. MR. CLAY'S SPEECH. Upon his Resolution's concerning the Tariff and other great objects of public polity. IN SENATE - March I.

The resolutions having been read -Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate | to supply the deficiency.

and to make a reasonable deduction whenever it to supply in time of peace, a deficiency of recould properly be made consistently with the pubvenue, especially during successive years, is lic service : that process, as I understand, is now unwise, and must lead to pernicious consequengoing on in both Houses, and I trust the fruits will be seen before the end of the present session. I have heard it asserted that this resolution is Unpledged, therefore, as the Whig party was but a truism. If so, I regret to say I regret to to any specific amount; the question recurs, at say that it is one from which Governments too often depart, and from which this Government | what sum can the expenses of the Government be now fixed ! especially has departed during the last five years. I repeat that the exact amount is difficult to be Has an adequate revenue-been provided within ascertained. I have stated it in the resolution each of these years to meet the necessary expennow offer at twenty-two millions ; and I shall ses of the same years ! No; far otherwise. In 1837, at the called session, instead of imsoon show how I have arrived at that amount.posing the requisite amount of taxes upon the But, before I do that, allow me to call the attenfree articles, according to the provisions of the tion of the Senate to the expenditures of the pre

ed to bring down the public expenses either to

thirteen or fifteen millions. They were pledged,

I admit, to retrench unnecessary expenditures,

compromise act, what was the resort of the Adreding Administration; for, in attempting to fix ministration ? To Treasury notes. And the a sum for the future, I know of no course but to look back upon the experience of the past, and same expedient of Treasury notes was ever since then to endeavor to deduce from it the probable adopted, from year to year, to supply the deficit accruing. And, of necessity, this policy cast upamount of future expenditure. What, then, were on the Administration, succeeding an unascerthe expenditures of the four years of the past Adtained unliquidated debt, inducing a temporary ministration ? necessity on that Administration, to have resort In 1837, the amount was \$37,265,037 15 39,455,438 35

In 1838 it was to the same means of supply. I do not advert to these facts with any purpose 37,614,933 15 In 1839 28,226,533, 81 of crimination or recrimination. Far from it .--In 1840 For we have reached that state of the public af-Making an aggregate of \$142,561.945 46 fairs when the country lies bleeding at every pore, Which gives us an aggregate per year of \$35,and when, as I carnestly hope and trust, we shall,-640.486 38. by common consent, dispense with our party pre-

The sum I have proposed is only twenty-two judices, and agree to look at any measure proposnillions, which deducted from thirty-five as above, ed for the public relief as patriots and statesmen. I sav, then, that during the four years of the administration of Mr. Van Buren, there was an excess of expenditure over the income of the Govrument to the amount of between seven and eight millions of dollars; and I say that it was the duty of that Administration, the moment they found reform."

this deficit to exist in the revenue, to have resorted to the adequate remedy by laying the requisite amount of taxes on the free articles to meet and years of Mr. Van Buren's administration. I know

leaves a reduction of 13,640,000-being a sum greater than the whole average expenditure of the extravegant and profligate administration of Mr. Adams, which they told us was so enormous that it must be reduced by a great " retrenchment and power ? " I am not here going to inquire into the items

which composed the large expenditures of the four what has been said, and will again be said on that subject-that there were many items of extra ex-

profeseness or extravagance of their Government. But it should be recollected that while I have the naval service proper, and only double the a- Their value is ascertained at the ports of exportafixed the rate of expenditure at the sum I have mentioned, viz : twenty-two millions, this does not preclude further reductions, if they shall be found The sum was then about \$ 2,000,000 ; it is now practicable, after existing abuses have been explor. not quite \$ 4,000,000; while, during the same ed and all uscless or unnecessary expenditures period, the army has been nearly doubled, besides have been lopped off.

The honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) has favored us, on more occasions that the gentleman from South Carolina, if he than one, with an account of the reforms he effected when at the head of the War Department of cost of the army is not at this hour greater, per neutralize each other. This is the farrest mode this Government; and no man, certainly, can be

less disposed than I am to deprive him of a single feather which he thinks he put in his cap by that although the pay has been raised a dollar a month, that year would pay for, a credit is created abroad operation But, what does he tell us was his experience in this business of retrenchment? He tells us what we all know to be true-what every father, every householder, especially finds to be true in his own case-that it is much easier to plunge into extravagance than to reduce extenses and it is pre-eminently true of a nation. Every nation finds it far easier to rush into an extravagant expenditure of the money entrusted to its pub-

lic agents, than to bring down the public expenditures from a profuse and reckless to an economical standard. All useful and salutary reforms I remember one item proposed by my friend near must be made with care and circumspection. The me (Mr. Mangum) for a quarter of a million for the building of a steam ship, an item not included gentleman from South Carolina admits that the in the estimates, but for which the Senate has alreforms he accomplished took him four years to ready appropriated ; besides which there are varibring about. It was not till after four years of constant exertion that he was enabled to establish ous

a system of just accountability, and to bring down the expenses of the army to that average, per man, of the Treasury, he made, in his communications to which they were at length reduced. And now, to Congress, constant complaints of this very pracwith all his personal knowledge of the difficulties of such a task, was it kind in him, was it kind or fair in his associates, to tount us, as they have | plaining that the expenditures of the Government done, by already asking, " where are the reforms

Mr. Calhoun here rose to explain, and observcd that what he had again and again said on the subject of reforms was no more than this, that it was time the promised reforms should begin; it which would raise the sum stand a balf.

ports are one means of making foreign purchases. mount at which it stood when the honorable gention, under the act of 1820, and the returns gentleman from South Carolina left the Department. erally present the same value. The price of cotton, as an example, at home is always regulated by the price in the Liverpool market. It follows, therefore, that by taking the value of any the raising of mounted regiments, the most expencommodity at the place of its export, you reach

sive for that very reason of any in service. I think its true value : for, if the prices realized abroad be some times above and sometimes below that alooks into the subject in detail, will find that the mount, the excess and deficiency will probably man, than it was when it was under his own per- for another reason. If in any one year more forsonal administration. So I am informed; and that, eign goods shall be purchased than the exports of which has very largely augmented the expendi- which must be extinguished by the exports of some succeeding year. The Executive Branch of the Government has

[Mr. Buchanan here inquired if any deduction portant branch of the subject in its connexion sent in estimates amounting, in all, to twenty-four had been made by Mr. Clay from the exports, to with the compromise act. and a half millions of dollars, for the service of the pay the interest, &c. on American debt held acurrent year, which, with the million and a half broad. Mr. Clay replied that the Senator would permanent expenditure, makes twenty-six milpresently see that he had.] lions. How much is to be added to that amount I think the Senate will egree with me in essufor appropriations not yet estimated, which may be ning that the exports form a more correct and remade during the session of Congress, to meet hontable standard of estimation than the imports : est claims, and for other objects of a public nature. owever that may be, the accidental coincidence lightly to be departed from ; that the principles of

between the results arrived at, in eitheir mode forfounded in correct principles. These results, as shown by the Secretary of Treasury, are now, I believe, in the House, and I regretted that I could other items which have passed or will pass not examine them before I rose to address the during the present session. When the honorable Senate. gentleman from New Hampshire was at the head I will now show you that the exports from 1836

to 1841, inclusive. a period of six years, amount to \$621,004,125, being an average annual amount

tice. He well remembers that he was over comof \$103,500,687. That I take as presenting a safe ground of calculations for the future. To were swelled far beyond the Executive estimates. this I propose to add fifteen per cent. for profitsyou promised to accomplish when you were out of by appropriations made by Congress not estimated in which I do but follow Mr. Ewing, the lite Sec. for by the Departments. I have calculated that we retary, in his report at the Extra Session. It is shall add to the twenty-six millions of dollars es- certainly a great profit, [I include of course all expenses and charges of every kind,] and with this manently required, at least one million and a half, addition, the annual amount will be \$118,958, which would raise the sum for this year to twenty. 187, 839 119 millions. Deducting, for the interest and principal of the American debt abroad, ten

I shall not here attempt to go again into the history of that act. I will only say that, at the time of its passage, it was thought right that the country should make a fair experiment of its effect; and that: as the law itself met the approbation, of all parts of the country, its provision ought not the act should be observed in good fuith; and that, tifies and proves the calculation itself to have been | if it be necessary to raise the dutics higher than twenty per cent. we ought to adhere to the principles of the compromise, then, as far as it should

ty per cent. it follows that less than that rate, will

certainly not answer the necessary demands of the

Government, and it may in some particular cases

equire a rate somewhat higher than that in order

But as the reserved fund of two millions for con-

tingencies will not require an annual revenue for

that purpose, should the amount of duties levied

less than twenty-six millions, or even between

twenty-four and twenty-five millions, the reserved

fund may be made up by accumulations, during

successive years and still leave an amount suffi-

cient to meet an annual expenditure of twenty.

two millions, and two millions for the public

I now approach the consideration of a very im-

debt.

o raise the proposed sum of twenty-six millions, as

be possible to do so. I have been animated, in propositions I now offer to the Senate, by the same desire that prompted me, whenever the act has been assailed by its opponents, to stand by it and defend it.

(To be continued.)

THE DAUGHTER OF COL. BURN .- Every one who knows aught of the history of Aaron Burr. nust recollect the mysterious death of his only laughter, the wife of the former Governor of South Carolina. She left Charleston in a brig for this tity, as was said, with a large amount of money and plate; but the brig never reached the port, nor was ever heard of after. Years passed away, when a sailor in Maine, on his death-bed, confessed to have been one of the crew of the brig, and that the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 2d inst. the followingparagraph concerning the same matter : " A gentleman from Texos - an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpenchable -informs as that an old sailor recently died as Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies in which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vossel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a consultation was held, and it was determined that the passengers should be robbed and mutdered. The work of death commenced, and all were killed, Mrs. Alston being the last victim who was made to walk the plank. Her image, he eaid, was always before him, and he could not the without couldssing the horrid deed. The closing scene of his life was horrible in the extrems-he raved with madness, exclaiming, . I here !- there she is now ! -I see her standing before me !-- away -- away !' " Many witnesses were present who can bear testimony to the confession, and we think there can no longer exist any doubt on a subject which has long been veiled in mystery."

which, in my opinion, lies at the bottom of any, tains, in the language of plainness, of soberness and sider much the most important of any here set in the construction or repair of fortifications-less

a garden full of flowers and of the richest shrubbery, to cull the tea-roses, the japonicas, the jasmines and woodbines, and weave them into a garland of the gavest colors, that by the beauty of their assortment and their fragrance I may gratify fair ladies. Nor is it my wish-it is far, far from my wish - to revive any subjects of a party character, or which might be calculated to renew the animosities which unhappily have hitherto an economical administration of the Governprevailed between the two great political parties in the country. My course is far different from

this: it is to speak to you of the sad condition of our country, to point out not the remote and original, but the proximate, the immediate causes which have produced and are likely to continue ty-six millions of dollars-twenty-two for the orour distresses, and to suggest a remedy. If any one, in or out of the Senate, has imagined it to ment of the existing debt, and two millions as a be my intention, on this occasion, to indulge in any ambitious display of language, to attempt any rhetorical flights or to deal in any other figz ures than figures of arithmetic, he will find hims self greatly disappointed. The farmer, if he is a principles of the compromise act generally should judicious man, does not begin to plough till he has laid off his land, and marked it off at proper distance by planting stakes by which his ploughmen are to be guided in the r movements; and as possible." the ploughman accordingly fixes his eye upon the stake opposite to the end of the destined furrow, gest is this : What should be the amount of the and then endeavors to reach it by a straight and annual expenditures of this Government ? Now,

direct furrow. These resolutions are my stakes on this point, I shall not attempt what is impos-But, before I proceed to examine them, let me sible, to be exact and precise in stating what they first meet and obviate certain objections, which, may be. We can only make an approximation. as I understand, have been or may be urged a- No man, in his private affairs, can say, or pre gainst them generally. I learn that it is said of tend to say, at the beginning of the year, precise these resolutions that they present only general | ly what shall be the amount of his expenses durpropositions, and that, instead of this, I should at ing the year; that must depend on many unfor once have introduced separate bills, and enter in- seen contingencies, which cannot with any preto detail and shown in what manner I proposed cision be calculated beforehand : all that can b to accomplish the objects which the resolutions done is to make an approximation to what ought propose. Let me here say, in reply, that the an- to be or what may be the amount. Before I cient principles and mode of legislati in which consider that question, allow me to correct here eral principles which are to guide us and then to the Senator from Missouri near me, (Mr. Linn,) curry out these principles by detailed legislation. and I believe by one or two other gentlemen, viz. Such has ever been the course pursued, not only that the Whig party, when out of power, assertthe country from which we derive our legislative ed that, if trusted with the helm, they would adinstitutions, but in our own. The memorable minister this Government at an amount of expenresolutions offered in the British House of Com- diture not exceeding \$13,000,000. I hope, if I was a member of another legislative body, Whig party. Sure I am that the party generally which meets in the opposite extremity of this pledged itself to no such reduction of the public Capitol, it was the course, in reference to the great questions of internal improvement and other leading measures of public policy, to propose specific resolutions going to mark out the principles For in this case, as in others, that which is asments. Another objection is urged, as I under-

stand, against one of these resolutions, which is this that by the Constitution no bill for raising · revenue can originate any where but in the House of Representatives. It is true that we cannot originate such a bill ; but, undoubtedly, in contem-

nearly as follows : Mr. President. The resolu | I shall say nothing more on the first resolutions which have just been read, and which are tion, because I do hope that, whatever the previ- penditure which may never occur again. Be it so; to form the subject of the present discussion, are | ous practice of this Government may have been, | but do we not know that every administration has of the greatest importance, involving interests of there is no Senator here who will hesitate to con- its extras, and that these may be expected to arise. the highest character, and a system of policy | cur in the truth of the general proposition it con- and will and must arise under every administration restoration of the prosperity of the country. In The next three re-olutions all relate to the looking at the expenses of that administration: that discussing them, I would address moself to you same general subjects subjects which I con- less was expended on the national defences-less

F.

truth. I did not come here as if I were entering forth, and I shall, for that reason, consider them | for the navy, and less for other means of repelling together. The second resolution asserts-

"That such an adequate revenue cannot be obtained by duties on foreign imports, without of defence; all feel the necessity of some adequate adopting a higher rate than twenty per cent., as plan of defence, as well upon the ocean as the provided for in the compromise act, which, at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as fortifications in a better state to defend the Lonor and protect the rights of the nation. We feel this a rate that would supply a sufficient revenue for ment '

vide an adequate revenue within the year to meet

the current expenses of the year; and that any

expedient, either by loan or Treasury notes,

The third resolution concludes -

"That the rate of duties on foreign imports propriated under Mr. Van Buren's administration: ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty besides which, in the progress of affairs, unforseen per cent. so as to produce a nett revenue of twen exigencies may arise, and do constantly occur, calling for other appropriations needed, which no dinary expenses of povernment, two for the payreserved fund for contingencies." ernment, has its extraordinaries and its contingen-The fourth resolution asserts -

"That in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an mount of twenty six millions of revenue, the occasioned its expenditures were extraordinary and peculiar. Making all the allowances which be adhered to, and that especially a maximum its warmest friends can ask for the expenses of the rate of ad valorem dutics should be established, inglorious war in Florida-a contest which has profusely wasted not only the resources of the from which there/ought to be as little departure Freasury, but the best blood of the nation-mak-

The first question which these resolutions suging the amplest allowance for this and for all other extras whatever, the sum expended by the last for the present, and for years to come. It must, in candor, be conceded that this is a very great diminution of the national expenditure ; and such, if nothing else were done, would redcem the pledge of the Whig party.

But-let us now consider the subject in another light. Thirteen millions was the average annual amount of expenditure under Mr. Adam's administration, which terminated thirteen years ago, I should be authorized, therefore, to take the commencement of his administration in 1825, being thas ever prevailed from the foundation of this an assertion made first by the Senator from South a period of seventeen years, in making a compar-Government, has been to fix first upon the gen- Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) and subsequently by ison of the progressive increase of the national expenditures; or, at all events, adding one-half of Mr. Adam's term, to take the period as running fifteen years back; but I shall not avail myself of this perfectly fair calculation, and I will therefore say, that at the end of thirteen years, from the time when the expenditures were thirteen millions. mon- by the celebrated Mr. Dunning, is no doubt such an assertion was actually made by either or I propose that they be raised to twenty-two milfamiliar to the mind of every one -- that "the pow- all of the gentlemen, that it will never be repeat- lions. And is this an extraordinary increase for er of the Crown (and it is equally true of our | ed again without resorting to proof to sustain it. | such a period, in a country of such rapid increase own Chief Magistrate) had increased, was in- I know of no such position ever taken by the and developement as this is ? What has occurred creasing, and, ought to be diminished." When Whig party, or by any prominent member of the during this lapso of time ? The army has been doubled, or nearly so; it has increased from a little over 6,000 men to 12,000. We have built six, expenses-none. eight, or ten ships of the line, (I do not recollect

And I again say that I trust, before such an as-The precise number;) two or three new States sertion is repeated, the proofs will be adduced. have been added to the Union; and two periodical enumerations have been made of the national of action which ought to be adopted, and then to serted and reiterated comes at last to be believed. population ; besilies which there have been, and carry out these principles by subsequent enact- The Whig party did promise economy and re- yet are to be, vast expenditures on works of tortitrenchment, and I trust will perform their prom- fication and national defence. Now when we ise. I deny (in no offensive sense) that the look at the increased number of members in both Whig party ever promised to reduce the expen- Houses of Congress, and consider the necessary ditures of this Government to thirteen millions of and inevitable progress and growth of the nation, dollars. No ; but this was what they said : dur- is it, I ask, an extraordinary thing that at the end ing the four years of the Administration of Mr. of a period of thirteen years our expenditures plating the condition of the public affairs, and in Adams the average amount of the public expendi- should increase from thirteen to twenty-two milthe right consideration of all questions touching ture was but thirteen millions, and you charged lions of dollars? If we take the period at seventhe amount of the revenue and the mode in which that Administration with outrageous extrava- teen years, (as we fairly may.) or at but fifteen it shall be raised, and involving the great questions that Administration with outrageous extrava- teen years, (as we fairly may.) or at but fifteen process I have reached the sum of twenty-two units of twenty-two units gance, and came yourself into power on promises years, the increase of expenses will be found not lions, as proposed in the resolution I have offered. gencies; making in all twenty-six millions.

now asked.]

Very well; if that is all he asks the gentlema will not be disappointed. We could not begin a the Extra Session; it could not then reasonably be expected of us, for what is the duty of a new beneath the sun ? But take this also into view in Administration ; when it first comes into the possion of power ! Its immediate and pressing care is to carry on the Government ; to become acquainted with the machine; to look how it acts in its various parts, and to take care that it shall not a foreign attack, than, perhaps, ought to have been

expended. At present we are all animated with work injuriously to the public interest. They cana common zeal and determination on the subject not, at once, look back at the past abuses; it is not practicable to do so, it must have time to look into the pigeon holes of the various bureaux, to find out what has been done, and what is doing. land, and especially of putting our navy and our Its first great duty is to keep the machine of Government in regular motion. It could not, therenecessity, although we all trust that the calamity fore be expected, that Congress would go into a thorough process of reform at the Extra Session. of a war may be averted. This calls for a greater Its peculiar object then was to adopt measures of amount of money for these purposes than was apimmediate and indispensable relief to the People and to the Government .- Besides which, the subsequent misfortunes of the Whig party were well known. President Harrison occupied the Chair man can anticipate. Every Minister in every Gov. of State but for a single month; and the members ernment-every administration of our own Gov. of his Cabinet left it under circumstances which, let me here say, do them the highest honor. I do cies; and it is no apology for Mr. Van Buren's not enter upon the inquiry whether the state of administration to say that the circumstances which things which they supposed to exist did actually exist or not; but believing it to exist, as they did their resignation presents one of the most signal examples of the sacrifice of the honors and emoluments of high station, at great expense and personal inconvenience, and of noble adherence to

honor and good faith, which the history of any country can show. But I may justly claim, not only on behalf of the retiring Secretaries, but for administration still remains to be far, far beyond the whole whig party, a storn adherence to princiwhat is proposed in these resolutions is sufficient ple, in utter disregard of the spoils doctrine, and of all those baser motives and considerations which address themselves to some men with so great a power. I say, then, that the late Extra Session was no time to achieve a great and extensive and difficult reform throughout the departments of the Gov-

ernment-a process like that can be attempted only during the regular session of Congress; and do not gentlemen know that it is now in progress ; by the faithful hands to which it has here and elsewhere in Congress been committed ! and that an For permanent appropriations, extraordinary committee has been raised in this For appropriations not included in the body, insomuch that to effect it the Senate has somewhat shot from its usual and appropriate orbit by establishing a standing Committee of Retrenchment ! If the honorable Senator from South Carolina took four years to bring down the expenses of the War Department, when under his own immediate superintendances. I may surely, with conbe effected. fidence, make my appeal to his sense of justice and liberality to allow us at least two years before he approaches us with a failure in a work so much more extensive.

I will now say that, in suggesting the propriety of fixing the annual average expenditure of this Government at twenty-two millions of dollars, from this time and for some years to come, it is not my purpose to preclude any further reduction of expense by the dismissal of useless officers, the ablition of useless institutions and the reduction of unuccessary or extravagant expenditures. No not be anticipated or calculated on, there may be and independence demands the substitution of man is more desirous than I am of seeing this the requisite means in the Treasury to meet it. home valuation in place of foreign. What effect expense consistent with the duties entrusted to us of the Treasnry since the days of Mr. Gallatin, in- the revenue I am not prepared to say, because I Government administered at the smallest possible in the management of our public interests both at home and abroad. None will rejoice more if it shall be found practicable to reduce our expenses to eighteen, to fifteen, or even to thirteen millions. None, I repeat it, will rejoice in such a triumph of economy more heartily than I. None-none But now allow me to proceed to state by what process I have reached the sum of twenty-two mil-

۰.

twenty-two millions? I have, I own, some fears 109 millions. There can be no dispute as to the that we shall not be able to affect it; but I hope propriety of such a deduction; the debt exists; it that, we shall so far reduce the estimates and pre- must be provided for: and my fear is that this avent unnecessary appropriations that the total ex- mount will prove too small to meet it. I think penditure shall not exceed that amount. The that much more may propably be needed; but cermode in which I propose to reach such a result is taitily none can object to the reserve of ten millthis: I suppose we may effect a reduction of the ions. We thus get, as I said, a nett balance from civil list to the amount of half a million. That our annual exports, including profits, of 109 milgeneral head includes, among other things, the lions.

expenses of the two Houses, and as I have heard, the other House has already introduced a report which, if adopted, will cut down those expenses one hundred thousand dollars, though I think that they should be reduced much more. I estimate. then, three and a half millions for the civil list instead of four millions, then I estimate nine millions for the War-Department instead of \$ 11,717,-000. In a conversation which I have lately hold with the chairman of the Military Committee of this body, he expressed the apprehension that it could not be reduced below ten millions; but hope it may be cut down to nine. As to the naval service, the estimates of the Department for that branch of the service amount to \$ 8,707,500; an amount I think far too high, and indeed quite extravagant. I was greatly astonished at learning the amount was so large. Still I know the Navy is the favorite of all, and justly; it is the boast of theination, and our great resource and chief do pendence in the contingency of a war; no man thinks for a moment, of crippling or disabling this right arm of our defence. But I have supposed that without injury the appropriation asked for might be reduced from \$ 8,707,500 to \$ 6.500.000. This would put the reduction in the naval on a footing with that in the military appropriation, and still leave a greater appropriation than usual

to that department. The reduction to six millions and a half is as large as I think will be practicable, if we are to provide for proposed experiments in the application of steam, and are, besides, to add largely to the marine corps.

How, then, will the total of our expenditures stand ? We shall have-For the civil and diplomatic expenses \$ 3,500,000 of the Government,

For the Military service, For the Naval service,

estimates. Making an aggregate of \$2:,000,000

To this amount I suppose and hope our expenes may be reduced, until, on due investigation, it

Well, then, having fixed the amount at twentyis, in the event of the loan being taken up, seventeen millions. And then I go on to add two millions more as a reserved fund, to meet contingen-

How then do I propose to bring this down to millions per annum, it will leave a neit amount of

Of this amount of importation how much now free from duty ? The free goods, including tea and coffee, amount to 30 millions: from which amount I deduct for tea and coffee, assuming that they will be subjected to moderate dut.cs, 12 millions, leaving the amount of free articles at 18 millions; deduct this from 109 millions, the amount of exports, and it will leave a balance of 91 millions, which may be assumed as the amount of dutiable article for some years to come. How, then, out of those 90 or 91 millions of dutiable goods are we to raise a revenue of 26 millions ? No man, I presume, will rise here in his place and say that we are to rely either on direct or internal taxes. Who has the temerity to meet the waves of popular indignation which willflow round and bury him, whoever he may be, that should propose, in time of peace, to raise a revenue by direct taxation ! Yet this is the only resource to fly to, save the proceeds of the public lands, on which I shall speak presently, and which I can satisfy any man is not to be thought of .-You are, therefore, to draw this amount of 26 milhons from the 91 millions of dutable articles imported; and, to reach the sum, at what rate of per cent. must you go ?

I shall here say nothing, or but a word or two, on the subject of home valuation-a subject which says the same paper, did Nottingham contain so a friend lias care of, (Mr. Simmons) than whom none is more competent to its full elucidation. He thinks, as I understand, that there can be devised a

sutisfactory system of such valuation, and I heartily wish him success in the atter spt. I will only say that, in my opinion, if we raise but ten millions, without any reference whatever to protection, without reference to anything but to mere hones ty, however small the amount may be, we should 9,000,000 ourselves assess the value of the goods on which we 6,500,000 lay the duty, and not leave that value to be fixed 1.500.000

by foreigners. As things now stand, we lay the 1,500,000 duty, but foreigners fix the value of the goods .-Give me but the power of fixing the value of the

goods, and I care little, in comparison, what may he the rate of duty you impose. It is evident that on the ad valurem principle it is the foreigner. shall be discovered that still further reductions may | who virtually fixes the actual amount of the dury paid. It is the foreigner who, by fixing that val

ue, virtually legislates for us; and that in a case two millions for the ordinary current expenses of where his interest is directly opposed to that of Government, I have supposed it necessary and our revenue. I say, therefore, that independent proper to add two millions more to make provision of all considerations of protection, independent of for the payment of existing National debt, which all ends or motives but the preventing of those in famous trauds which have been the di-grace of our custom-house-frauds in which the foreigner, with his double and tripple and quadruple invoicies; so that, should there he a temporary rise of ces, ready to be produced as circumstances may the expenditures beyond twenty-two. millions, or require, fixes the value of the merchandise taxed any sudden emergency should occur which could -every consideration of national dignity, justice,

Nor has there been a single Secretary at the head | such a change may have in the augmentation of cluding the respectable gentleman from New do not know the amount. I think the rate may Hempshire opposite, (Mr. Woodbury) who has be set down at from twenty to twenty five per not held and expressed the opinion that a reserved | cent. in addition to the foreign value of imports .-fund is highly expedient and proper for contine I do not speak with great confidence. If the rate gencies. Thus I propose that twenty-two millions is twenty-five per cent. then it would add only the augmentation of dusi

EMIGRATION .- The Nottingham papers give a nelancholy account of the prospects of the working classes in the manufacturing villages of that county. So great is the despair of any amendnent, that very extensive and active measures have been made by some of the principal machine owners, smiths, and others, to emigrate and remove the lace manufacture to foreign States, principally to this country. Never, at any period, many aching hearts- all classes, except the highest, seeming to give way to despair.

The Effects of Tectotalism More of good than we can tell, More to buy with, more to sell, More of comfort, less of care, More to cat and more to wear. Happer homes with faces bright. All our burthens rendered light, Conscience clear, minds much stronger. Debts much shorter. purses longer, Hopes that drive away all sorrow. And something laid up for to-more

SPEED THE BALL .- A large Tariff meeting. vithout distinction of party was held in Beaver ounty, on the 7th inst. John Dickey and S. Dunham, Esqr's. addressed the meeting, and a reamble and resolutions were passed, setting forth he policy of protecting American Industry in a most able manner.

A. ALARMING DECISION .- An English paper ays that a decision has just been given in the Jourt of Queen's Beach, Ireland, which will carry alarm into many a family. All marriages in eland, celebrated by Presbyterian ministers, where both parties are not Presbyterians, are declated invalid. The Presbyterians in Ulster amount to upwards of 600,000, and, we understand, nothing was more common than the culebration of marriages between Presbyterians and the members of other communities, by Presbyterian ministers .- Phila. Ing.

Love's Dornes.-Thomas Hutchinson and J. McMellon, of Augusta, Geo., being in love with the same girl, became so very jealous of each other, that on the night of the 8th inst., the former drew a knife and killed the latter.

SWARTWOUT CASE .- A letter from Washing ton states that the balance due from Swartwoul shall be appropriated for ordinary expenses, two five per cent, to the rate of twenty per cent. es to the Government has been struck, and that it is millions more to provide for the public debt, and tablished by the compromise act. Of course if \$300,000 instead of a million. Of this, Mr. S. other two millions a reserved fund to meet contin- the home be substituted for 'the foreign valuation, says he can satisfacturily show that \$250,000 is

- A .

twenty per due by another person. **x**