

A NATIONAL DEBT.

It is now reduced to a certainty that Mr. Van Buren has left a debt of at least forty millions of dollars hanging over the nation and the new Administration, and it is believed by many that it will exceed forty millions.

How miserably dishonest and incompetent to administer the affairs of the Government does this prove Mr. Van Buren to be. When he went into office, four years ago, he found a surplus of forty millions of dollars in the Treasury, and he has now gone out of office leaving the Treasury deficient to that amount.

Who can tell to what extent the nation might have been involved had Mr. Van Buren's friends succeeded in placing him at the head of affairs during the next four years?—and how are the honest and hard working people of the country to have any confidence in the professions of those leading Locofoco who exerted themselves so much to secure Mr. Van Buren's election, knowing at the same time, how much he has abused the public confidence, and squandered the people's money.—*Marengo Patriot.*

The New Orleans Bulletin of Wednesday, furnished later and interesting intelligence from Mexico.—The state of affairs in that country is anything but prosperous. The want of money is very great, and the government devices to obtain it, are singular and show extreme necessity.

A law has been passed, imposing a personal tax, by which all males over the age of eighteen years are to be divided into five classes, according to the value of their property, or the productiveness of their business.

The first class are to pay \$2 per month, the others less—the lowest sum being one bit per month! One half of the sums raised is appropriated to support the government of the State in which it is raised, and the other in paying the interest and principal of the national debt.

The Government Journal, in commenting on the necessity of this law, says the officers of the Central Government have not been paid their salaries for a long time, that the army have been without pay, and finally that nobody in the public employ has received pay.—He argues that this state of things cannot continue, for this reason, if no other, that the army, when furnished with neither pay nor rations, will revolt and appoint other rulers, with a view to a change of measures.

Gen. Arista has addressed a formal petition to the National Congress, protesting against the annulment of the law allowing the introduction of contraband goods through the port of Matamoros, at the same time beseeching of the government the religious fulfilment of its contracts made through him with the merchants of Mexico, Matamoros and other places. He gives many facts to show the utter destitution of the small army under his command when the contracts were made & his want of resources to keep them from absolute starvation, and adds that the constitutionality of the law under which the contracts were made, was never questioned while the country was invaded and the existence of the government threatened; but only thought of when the enemy had surrendered and the danger disappeared.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

From the Boston Herald (Extra), March 30. TWENTY TWO DAYS FROM ENGLAND. The Steam packet Caledonia, Capt. M. Kellar, arrived early this forenoon. She was first telegraphed in the bay about half past ten, and in an hour after, she was safely moored at her dock in East Boston. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the fourth instant, and has consequently had a passage of nearly sixteen days. The President brought papers up to the tenth ult., from Liverpool. The intelligence by the Caledonia is consequently twenty two days later than any we have before received from Europe. She brings sixty one passengers. The news from England is not important. The intelligence of the suspension of the Philadelphia banks had just reached Liverpool by the packet of the 8th ult., but had not reached London.

From China there is nothing of much consequence. The over-land mail had not arrived when the steamer left.—From Syria, Egypt and Turkey, the news still wears a pacific aspect, Mehemet Ali, unable to resist the Allied Powers, appears disposed to put the best face upon affairs, and submit with the best possible grace to an unpleasant necessity.

The news so far as it goes is pacific. There is, certainly nothing that would seem at all to threaten the present amicable relations of the European Powers. In the House of Commons, on Monday, Lord Palmerston said that he saw nothing which in his apprehension was likely to disturb the amicable relations between France and England.

The Liverpool Mail blusters and talks of War, but is entitled to no attention. It is particularly vindictive against this country. It says: "The revenue is declining—the expenditure is increasing—we are at war in China, and we shall be at war with the United States in the course of six weeks, and most probably with France also. Lord John Russell has therefore quite enough to do, and we wish him a safe deliverance. If he could manage to stir up a good rebellion in Ireland, it would tend very much to the tranquility of that country; for when we are at war, we never can have too much of it. The fiercer it rages the sooner it ends. Ireland will never be a peaceful and prosperous country until it is reconquered and thrashed into obedience. The United States will continue to pester and plunder us until New York is burnt and Maine annihilated. The news brought by the packets yesterday is conclusive on this point."

McLEOD.—It was rumored in Paris at the latest dates that the French Cabinet was disposed to offer her mediation to arrange our McLEOD dispute with the United States.

UNITED STATES BANK. As the news of the suspension of the Philadelphia Banks had just reached Liverpool, and is announced without comment in the papers of that city, it is impossible to judge of the effect it has produced.

There had been terrible storms in the Mediterranean, and the French vessels of war and transports on the Barbary coast had suffered much, a number were wrecked with great loss of life. The transport corvette Marne, went ashore in the Gulf of Siora, and 57 of her crew, including most of her officers, perished.

There is nothing of importance from Spain. Advice from France go to show that there are still entertained there of the success of measures for the fortification of the coast, and Egyptian fleets under the Command of Yaver Pacha (Captain Walker) had arrived at the Daranelles and anchored.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

One hundred and twenty-two Persons drowned. One of the most appalling disasters at Sea ever recorded, occurred in the Irish channel, on the night of the 19th February. The New York Ship Gov. Fenner sailed from Liverpool at noon on that day, with one hundred and twenty-four persons (emigrants) on board—and when off Holyhead at two hours past midnight, she came in collision with the Dublin steamer Notting ham, which was on its way from Dublin to Liverpool, and the Gov. Fenner sank immediately, only the master and the mate escaping.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer. NEW YORK, March 23. The Circular of the President, signed by the Secretary of State, and addressed to the office holders, will be grown up to correct the abuses which have grown up under the two administrations preceding the present. They who have suffered themselves to doubt can doubt no longer that the Executive is in earnest. Many are the compliments I have heard to day to the new Administration in consequence of the bold stand taken by the President to rid the country of the disgrace which has rested upon it by bringing the patronage of the general Government into conflict with the freedom of elections. The People and officers of Government both may now breathe aloud; the one having nothing to fear from the undue influence of the Executive in elections, and the other in receiving office from the Government not swearing that allegiance to the Administration which makes independence of opinion and freedom of action a criminal offence. Office is no longer to be proffered to party, and the office-holder is free from those percentages upon his salary which have been exacted from the supporters of those holding more exalted places. Thanks to the Administration for this timely interference, which is as honorable to the President as it is creditable to the country!

Mr. Van Buren returns to the city in a temper—not of excitement, but of wind and rain. The gales of popular favor have blown away, and instead of them, comes the angry sky and howling wind which assailed the Globe so much on the first day of the new year, and for some time after. The falling of rain, I suppose, however, though it came in torrents, and upon the day of Mr. Van Buren's arrival in New York is not worth an omen for evil or for good. It means just as much in New York or the 23d of March as it did in Washington on the 1st of January.

The reception of the ex-President would, no doubt, have been a grand affair, so far as a great show could have made it so, but for the rain. The Park, in the vicinity of Tammany Hall and the City Hall, was pretty well filled during the intervals between the showers. The several party associations and clubs were out with music and banners, and in addition to these the curious among a population of 300,000 were in attendance. Every thing had been done in the way of preparation, and at some considerable expense to the wards and the general committees. A drenching rain of course damped the ardor of the most loyal of Mr. Van Buren's friends, and others less loyal were cool enough to leave the field for their domicils. The ex President arrived at Jersey City between two and three o'clock. A committee of reception met him there, and his friends met him in the city agreeably with all the arrangements made by his friends. The address of welcome was to be spoken by ex-recorder Morris, who, for this and other services connected mainly with the seizure of private papers in the house of a citizen, is to be made at the close of the day the Locofoco candidate for mayor of the city.

The nomination, however, is to be but a part of the evening's work. Mr. Van Buren has promised his attendance at some of the pieces of public amusement, and on tomorrow evening there will be a grand Democratic ball at Tammany Hall in honor of his arrival. In the mean time, it is well enough to remember that Mr. Van Buren begins to be openly talked of as the Opposition candidate for the Presidency in 1844.

The North River continues closed to Poughkeepsie and four miles this side. The rain will probably open it to Albany, though the ice is very firm.

Mr. Crittenden will return in a day or two from Albany, Gen. Scott proceeds to the frontier.

The new order of things has begun at the Custom-house. The Collector, Surveyor, and Naval officer took possession at 11 o'clock this morning. The great number of arrivals within a day or two past makes the business brisk. The subordinates at present remain as they were.

CONSISTENCY OF LOCOFOCOISM.

The federal Locofoco organ of this city shows up the consistency of its party and the bitterness of its warfare. Speaking of the Inaugural Address of President Harrison, it adopts the following quotation from the New York Sun, which is denominated a neutral paper, but which for all practical purposes is Locofoco.

"We have but little to say in regard to it, except that we are disappointed in not finding in it the least indication of what is to be the specific course of policy of the new administration. It says not a word as to the proper means of restoring the currency to soundness—not a word for or against a national bank—not a word for or against an Independent Treasury—not a word in reference to the public lands—not a word in relation to our difficulties with Great Britain—not a word in relation to a general bankrupt law—and gives not a single intimation in regard to an extra session of Congress."

But as all the fault possible must be found with the Address, the federal organ alluded to quotes in the same paper the following sentences from the Globe.

"No man of intelligence can read the Inaugural, however studiously it veils the names of things meant, without perceiving that it portends a national bank, national debt, distribution of the national domain, and all the subsidiary measures necessary to or consequent on their adoption."

Here are two quotations, treating on the same subject, and expressing directly opposite opinions, and yet both are adopted by the managers of the Bangor federal Locofoco organ. Party madness robs men of their consistency, and party blindness cheats them of honest judgment. The object aimed at is defeated by attempting to prove too much. The disposition to find fault without any just reason must be apparent to all, and cause all honest minds to loathe the authors.

This quotation of the Globe against the Sun is amusing enough, certainly, but not half so diverting as the Globe of the 23d of this month against the Globe of the 4th of the month, (from which the above quotation is made.) "No man of intelligence can read the Inaugural," says the Globe of the 4th, "without perceiving that it portends" this, that, and the other. The Globe of the 23d, per contra, discourseth as follows:

"We have just had an inaugural address from the President elect, the largest one ever delivered, and not a word in it to give a glimpse of the course of the new Administration in relation to a single question, foreign or domestic, which occupies the attention of the country."

Here's consistency, with a witness! Seizure.—Several casks of powder—some fifty—smuggled into the city from New York, on board the ship Troy, have been seized by Lieutenant Winters, of the Second Municipality Police, and are now under the control of the Mayor. They were concealed in coffee casks, the tops of which were covered over with coffee, the better to carry out the deception.—Pie.

THE CAPITOL.

The Locofocos after expending about Four Hundred Thousand Dollars upon this building, have suddenly been seized with a gripping fit of economy, and like the most prudent, careful, and wary conservators of the public treasure, denounce the unparalleled and extravagant expenditure of \$11,000, for finishing and furnishing the interior of this splendid edifice in a style to correspond with its exterior. All know that this building was commenced under the auspices of a Jackson Legislature, and carried on year after year by the same party, until Four Hundred Thousand Dollars had been expended; and the Whigs then came into power, and were compelled to proceed in its erection according to the original plan, or relinquish it, a monument

of the folly of proceeding because they did not act in accordance with the principles of economy, who, had the building would have scattered to the winds the People's money, as you shou art a jewel.—

From the Detroit A SUB-TREASURY. We had a hearty laugh at the enormous sum Sub-Treasurer here by the General Government, Mr. Land Office Receiver, ten feet in height, and with an immense door, large as a French door, to pass the client interior to furnish seventy-four feet. It weighs tons, and was brought in at a cost of about \$500 freight. A er make use of it. It is our hardware store, a sub-Treasurer's chest, carry this chest with him. It would very far exceed the people the beauties of the blaspheously termed "liberty of Independence."

JUDGE BADER. The Standard and Capital Judge Bader for what the public to believe was a neither forgiven nor forgotten occurred some twenty years when a Judge of the Superior a white man \$1250 for which we had never heard of. We saw it stated in these columns; but, suspected that was not told, we have made find, that the white man was of Stokes county, was a rags and beating of a colored guilty; and it was in the owner of fourteen plantations with negroes! To a sum of a fine of 1250 dollars was of 1250 cents would have the Judge's duty to lay upon would feel, so that he might commission of a similar small fine would be immunity for a further own hands.

But our inquiries led to other case, which should be of those who so loudly cannot die. We are Strange, several years after a white man in Louisiana office of whipping a case of Harston, we could fee feeling was roused, or expressed for him. The gross outrage; he was to have committed it ignominiously, and the public indignation. But in the case it was after the case broken out, or because rich enough to justify in some other cause to be that public feeling was a memorial was actually legislature asking for redress referred to a committee, know nothing, except that we only cite this case who live in glass houses, as if Judge Bader's was a his head the indignation these prints, was Judge as not be understood. Judge in either case. Whose position history is that he ought to know his own hands, and improve creature, of whatever color, to feel the force of the law. It is the glory of our may it be so, that neither power seduce it from the high duty or rendering justice and most degraded attempt to degrade a popular Judge for such an act, is dangerous. It should be men of all parties.

Burn your Cotton planter! says in section field to discover what Caterpillars, so destructive Cotton crop, in the first cut up, he found six Cotton-housed in the pith of the some fifty more stalks, or one some eight or ten ly all alive. He recom pull up the stalks, and the worm eat out in the perhaps, or some other posit its eggs upon the cotton as soon as it has grown er for its purpose. He says that the chinch bug was of some of these Caterpillars, think that the best plan ton stalks.—Gleaner.

Beauties of the Sub-Treasury. The Standard and Capital, and locked up in a cover General at St. Louis 23 per cent, while it is If the Government despatched, under insurance, a heavy additional ordinary course of mercantile the transfer could be exchange, without trouble. The Cuban financial system, and impracticable an early period repeated gress.—Madisonian.

India Rubber Favourable. The London Morning amongst the marvels of the been actually taken out of London with India rubber, perons are engaged in a put a coating of caoutchouc filings and saw dust to the chest. This, it is estimated, influence of all western, delightful and durable Exchanges.—Having information as to the price of New York, &c., we state on New York are seldom obtainable at all are 3 Philadelphia the Banks on on Charleston checks are a terrible Observer.