

ed the 'Squire of a quaint, demure looking individual of the party.

"Well, I reckon, 'Squire I kin tell you the whul truth of it, if you kin want to know it, I guess Jonathan Coffin never told a lie, and you may depend on what I tell you. You see 'Squire, human nature, 's human natur, all the world over, and so I used to tell dat when I was to hum; you see dad had an old bull—"

"I don't want to hear any thing about your father; tell what you know of this affair, sir."

"Oh, well now, you needn't be so snappy. I all ways begin at the beginning of any thing." So I tell you our dad's old bull used to run after the gals which was all natural, cause the he's will run after the—"

"Are you a natural fool, sir?—about this affair I want to know—nothing else."

"Well now, I reckon you are in a pucker, and I guess I ain't a natural fool neither, or sensible men would be tartation scarce, I can tell you."

"Can you tell what you know of this matter, or can you not?"

"Heaven and air! how wild you look; have you got the bots, or any other dangerous complaint? 'Squire 'cause I am said to be the best Thompsonian doctor in our party."

"Make the idiot stand aside, and lets hear a man with some sense."

"Crackee! what a passion you're in; you wont hear the truth when its told to you."

"Silence, sir; well, can you tell anything of this matter?" asked the justice, rather sharply of a little shabbily dressed man.

"Well, 'Squire, we were only playing the Landlord's game, and the German was beat, and 'reused to pay for the ten glasses, and some how or other they got from words to blows, and a general sort of a fight took place, in which I was not engaged, but got out of the way."

"Faith and you may say that, for I saw you on top of the stove, and it hot too; lifting up one foot when it burnt, and putting down another."

"Well, watchman, what saw you of this riot?"

"I was on my ward, and heard somebody crying 'murder,' when I ran in, and saw the Irishman beating the German, with a pretty large stick of wood, who was following 'murder' very lustily."

"Be the powers, and he did holter most beautifully, you may say that with a clear conscience, chimed in Pat."

"And I guess I was trying to keep the peace," said Jonathan.

"No sir," said the watchman, "you were standing on a chair, crying to first one and the other to 'go it,' and 'stick it to him,' instead of keeping the peace."

"Well, I reckon, that was the very way to do it, I knows human nature too well, for when one of the tother got whipped, of course the spree would soon be over, and I was only urging one to whip the other as quick as possible," answered Jonathan.

"It appears you got the worst of the bargain," said the 'Squire, speaking to the German, who stood silently looking on.

"Mine Gott didn't I git more than I ought to; mine poor head, all blue, all black all over, wid der blows from dat fool for d—n Paddy!"

"Never mind, stranger, I'm a doctor, and I'll prescribe for you. Just take—lets see—I guess, about two cups full of—"

Before Jonathan could finish the sentence he was interrupted by the Englishman, who observed,

"That severe bruises should not be entrusted to ignorant and unskillful hands."

What might have been the upshot of this remark, I do not know, for Jonathan he quick as thought, stripped off his jacket, when he was seized by a watchman who requested him to put it on again, which he did very reluctantly, vowing he would give him a sound thrashing, whenever he caught the cowardly Englishman.

After some considerable time spent in endeavoring to find out who was the actual aggressors, the justice discharged the whole party, they having made the matter up among themselves in a satisfactory manner to each other.

Jonathan, before he went out, came 'round, and looking the Justice in the face, said—

"I guess, 'Squire, you don't know law enough for these chaps, if they be 'natural fools,' but as I have got plenty of time, I'll just tell, (if you want to hear it,) the story of dad's old bull, 'cause it are a most laughable affair, and as you are tolerable 'pussey,' why I'd advise you to tie your hankerchief 'round your bread-basket for I commence."

Being informed that his room was more agreeable than his company, he absquatulated, whistling as he went out, 'Yankee Doodle,' with the greatest air imaginable.

The shadow of an Ass.—The Greeks had a proverb which ran thus: "To dispute on the shadow of an ass." This took rise from an anecdote which Demosthenes is said to have related to the Athenians, to excite their attention during his defence of a criminal, which was being put intently listened to. "A traveller," he said, "once went from Athens to Megara, on a hired ass. It happened to be the time of the dog-days, and at noon. He was much exposed to the unmitigated heat of the sun; and not finding so much as a bush under which to take shelter, he bethought himself to descend from the ass, and seat himself under its shadow. The owner of the donkey, who accompanied him, objected to this, declaring to him that when he let the animal, the use of its shadow was not included in the bargain. The dispute at last grew so warm, that it came to blows; and finally gave rise to an action at law." After having said so much, Demosthenes continued the defence of his client; but the auditors whose curiosity he had piqued, were extremely anxious to know how the judges decided on so singular a cause. Upon this, the orator commented severely on their childish injustice, in devouring with attention, a paltry story about an ass's shadow, while they turned a deaf ear to a cause in which the life of a human being was involved. From that day, when a man showed a preference for discussing small and contemptible subjects, to great and important ones, he was said "to dispute on the shadow of an ass."

A Roaring Orator.—Mr. President, I shall not remain silent, sir, while I have a voice that is not dumb in this assembly. The gentleman, sir, cannot expostulate this matter to any future time that is more suitable than now. He may talk, sir, of the Herculean revolutions, where republics are hurled into arctic regions; and the works of centuries refrigerated to ashes—but, sir, we can tell him, indefatigably, that the consequences therefrom multiplied subterranously by the everlasting principles contended for thereby, can no more shake this resolution than can the roar of Niagara rejuvenate around these walls, or the midnight tempest conflagrate the marble statue into ice. That's just what I told them."

"Squire," said a wag, entering a magistrate's office, "I have an account which I wish settled; will you attend to it for me?" "Certainly, sir. What is it?" "It is my cash account—thirty dollars short—wish you'd collect the balance for me."

POLITICS.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

BRITISH INTRIGUES.

The following letter, from a gentleman of intelligence and high standing, has given us no little uneasiness as to the stand which Texas may take upon the terms of admission tendered her by the United States. Most deeply do we regret to hear that Houston, the gallant victor at San Jacinto, is now "heading the English party" and tarnishing his laurels by such an affiliation. Has he lost all sympathy for the free institutions and noble associations of his native land, and is he, from rampant ambition, or some other sinister motive, about to destroy his fair fame, by turning his back upon his native and his adopted country, and surrendering the "Lone Star" to the intrigues and cupidity of Great Britain? What a shortsighted policy does he pursue, if he hopes, by such a suicidal course, to push forward his own schemes of aggrandizement! Let him but take a retrospective glance at the grasping policy of the Ocean Queen in all past time. She may, for a time, flatter the hopes and the vanity of Texas, by the plausible show of "independence," and its consequent blessings; but a few years will demonstrate the treacherous nature of British professions. When the public mind is flattered by rich promises, and in the security of apparent prosperity, is blinded to the machinations of the wily mistress of diplomacy, England will stealthily introduce her subtle poison and her faithful agents into every corner of Texas, and by her intrigues and bribes and imported voters, will subject the country to her cunning policy, and reduce the people to the vilest subserviency. With her anaconda coils of treachery and artifice, she will enfold the young Southern Giant, and, when the proper season arrives, will crush the last vestige of liberty and national pride. The "Lone Star" will be lost from the grand constellation of independent nations; her glorious struggle with Mexico tyranny will be shrouded in oblivion, and her noble origin and valiant deeds, will be forgotten, in the disgraceful events of being merged, as an humble and oppressed colony, in the overshadowing power of Great Britain. Is not this a true outline of what will necessarily ensue upon the success of the machinations of the "English party"? We appeal to Houston, not to sacrifice his own reputation, and the destinies of Texas, so gallantly rescued by his courage from Mexican oppression, to the still more fatal, though more insidious and cunning, tyranny of British diplomacy. We appeal to the people of Texas, "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," to stand up for themselves, and hurl back upon Great Britain the insult which she offers to *American* freemen. Upon the present experiment much depends. The grand question is to be decided, whether the gold and cunning of Great Britain are to be succeeded in spreading her indefinite dominion over the American continent, and gradually break in upon the sovereignty and safety of the States of the Union. What American can think of the fatal consequences of such an event, and not feel his blood boil with indignation? And yet the Richmond Whig "ardently hopes" that the annexation of Texas will be defeated by her own opposition, stirred up, as it appears, by British agents! But admit that Texas is not enslaved by England, (a most unnatural supposition, in view of the glaring facts of her past history,) and continues an independent nation, who can rationally doubt the withering influence of that condition of affairs upon the welfare of the United States? It will be to the disadvantage of the United States, if a Treaty, by which the agricultural products of the latter, her cotton, sugar, indigo, and perhaps tobacco, will be introduced into England free of duty; and in return, the manufactured goods of England will be brought into Texas also without duty.—Can there be a reasonable doubt, that with these facts in view—and also the further fact, that smuggling will be successfully and fully carried on along our South Western frontier—a deadly blow will be given to our agricultural and industrial pursuits—the products of our soil will become druggs in the market—and the work shops of our manufacturers cease their hum of business? Mr. Lyons, in his speech at "the little clique" meeting on Wednesday night, portrayed all these consequences in an eloquent and logical manner. We hope he will excuse our "insidious and treacherous praise"—(see Richmond Whig of last year, *passim*)—when we add, that he placed in the clearest light the constitutionality of annexation by joint resolution of Congress.

Does it then become us, under the threatening aspect of affairs, to lie upon our oars and let the poison of British intrigue be infused into the heart of Texas, without the slightest objection on our part? Is it proper that we should, without remonstrance, allow Great Britain to defeat a measure which has been solemnly sanctioned by an American Congress, and with which the best destinies of the nation are wrapped up? Some days since we ventured to throw out a few respectful suggestions to the President and Secretary of State on this subject. We advised, if there was no constitutional objection, the appointment of a new commissioner, who should carry the latest wishes of our Government, and should assist Major Donelson in urging and persuading the Government of Texas to accept our offer. Much good might be done by such a mission in explaining the views of our Government and our people, in setting forth the advantages to Texas of accepting the terms of admission specified in the joint resolution and looking to the justice and liberality of the United States in adjusting, hereafter, many questions of interest to Texas. We beg leave, again, respectfully to renew the suggestions, and invite the attention of the President to the new light furnished by the following letter:

"Gentlemen: Letters received by this evening's mail, direct from Texas, and from those fully acquainted with the state of things there, leave not the least doubt, that an extraordinary struggle is going on in Texas, between the friends of annexation and the English party, headed by General Houston. Every possible inducement is held out by the English Minister and Agents, to the people of Texas, to reject the proffered terms. Magnificent offers are made, a reaction has taken place, and I feel warranted in saying that the issue is doubtful. I trust the President will heed your suggestion, or we may yet lose the country; and, if lost now, it will be lost forever. Mark it!"

The New Orleans papers contain no important news on this interesting question. We cut the following from the New Orleans Republican of yesterday week:

"We understand that Maj. Donelson, our Charge d'Affaires to Texas, will sail in the next packet for Galveston, by which time he supposes that the instructions, said to have been forwarded to him by the way of Nashville, will have arrived.

"We trust that the bill which has passed our Congress, in regard to annexation, will be ratified by the people of Texas; and that the inferences to the contrary, derived from the tone of some of the newspaper publications in that Republic, will prove to be unfounded. If injustice has been done to

Texas by the provisions of the bill, so far as they relate to the cession of her public property, salt lakes, minerals, &c., we have but little doubt that her citizens had rather rely on the future legislation of the United States to restore what is proper and right, than hazard the loss of the measure by further delay. In no event can we anticipate that the advantages of union with us can be thrown away, in order to embrace an alliance with Great Britain, whose fixed policy is now declared to be the abolition of slavery, and whose interests, in other respects, will turn out to be adverse to those of Texas."

The Democrats, thus far, have nobly done their duty towards completing this grand acquisition.—But circumstances may yet arise which will require all their energy and zeal. It is, therefore, highly important, that every effort be made to elect a Democratic Legislature this Spring, and to secure a Texas United States Senator next Winter. Let not our own dissensions, or lukewarmness, throw the State into the hands of the Whigs, and "glut the vengeance" of the Richmond Whig and J. M. Botts, the rabid enemies of Texas Annexation.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

A Bad System.—We have said that in the manufacturing corporations of New England, more of the profits are received by capital, and less by labor, than in the manufacturing establishments of England and Scotland. This will probably be denied by the corporators, and to contradict it they will probably refer to the dividends on their stock, and to the comparative wages of labor in the two countries. But we have a word to offer upon these dividends, for the purpose of showing that they are deceptive as a criterion of the profits accruing to capital. The dividend upon the stock of the cotton and woolen mills of Lowell and other manufacturing towns of New England, are not the whole receipts of capital. Large sums are paid from the receipts of each, to various officers, and to commission merchants. A corporation is founded or purchased by some half dozen of wealthy merchants or other capitalists. One is a commission merchant and must sell all the "goods" from it that are sold in Boston. Another stockholder has a son, a lawyer, who receives a salary of four or five thousand dollars as treasurer of the corporation. Another makes a son an agent for purchasing supplies; another requires for a son, or son-in-law, or nephew, a superintendency within the mill. And thus various offices, with high salaries, are distributed among the families of the stockholders or at least the directors. And thus each of these companies is a close corporation, giving profits to the stockholders under the name of dividends, and profits to their families under the name of salaries. Even England itself, the very hotbed of oligarchies, may challenge a parallel to this rotten and corrupt system. Who can deny that the salaries and commissions should be transferred from the account of expenses, where they are placed to that of profits on capital? This system is not found in the British manufactures; and for this and other reasons, they pay six tenths of their proceeds to labor and four tenths to capital, while those of New England pay four tenths only to labor and six tenths to capital.

A delusion very industriously propagated by the manufacturing corporations, is that American laborers receive higher wages than English. American laborers pay less from their wages than English, in taxation upon the necessities and comforts of life. But we deny that they receive more money for a given amount of labor, upon a comparison of the national prices of labor in the two countries. The following facts will throw some light upon this.

A few years since, a girl in a cotton factory of New England would earn about two dollars and three quarters weekly, in attending two looms. The proprietors then offered fifty cents more weekly, for attendance on an additional loom, and finally another half dollar for attendance on a fourth loom. Thus she earned \$2.75 weekly for a certain amount of work, and only \$3.75 for double of that amount, the increase of work being one hundred per centum, and the increase of wages only about thirty-six per centum. The English manufacturer, learning that the amount of work was doubled in American mills attempted the same, and offered to weavers on two looms an increase of fifty per centum for an additional loom, and afterwards double wages for four looms, amounting to twenty two shillings sterling weekly. This sum, at \$4.80 to the pound sterling, its exchangeable value in Federal money, is \$3.23, or more than the weekly wages of an American for the same work by fourteen per centum.

But this fact shows, not only that English wages are higher than American, but that American wages do not increase in proportion to increase of work. Does not this indicate a rapid tendency to the social condition of England, where labor starves while capital riots in wealth? If the work be doubled, the profits of capital must be more than doubled, as the expenses of the duplication are far less than those of the first portion. But besides this increase of work without adequate payment, the American mill owners require more hours of work than the English. The latter are restrained by laws, rendered necessary by the abuses of the factory system. The former are not, but are governed only by their contracts with laborers, and hence require as many hours of work in twenty-four as they can compel laborers to perform. In some American mills, fifteen minutes only are allowed for dinner; and to save time in passing from the mills to the boarding houses, some manufacturers talk of placing the boarding houses on dining-rooms of the laborers under the same roof with the mills. The destructive influences of such systems on physical nature will be quite as great in our country as in England, where they have been deplorable, and have required legislative interposition.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (Whig) thus speaks of the new Secretary:

"I am inclined to come to the conclusion, after all, that Mr. Bancroft means to turn in something of a river into the Augean stable of the Navy Department and sweep away many of the abuses which have grown offensive there to the public nostrils. The sentiments which he avows in private conversations indicate that he has some idea of the Herculean labor before him, and the nerve to undertake it. His predecessor, Mr. Henshaw, began the work, but unfortunately, he did so before he was confirmed, and, of course, arrayed all the parties interested to sustain the present abuses against him, to prevent his confirmation. Mr. Bancroft is beyond the reach of such hostility, being firmly seated in his power for four years. He is a friend of progress, and an advocate of reform; and he has now a fine opportunity for raising the character of the Department, and making it conform to the spirit of the present, rather than, as heretofore, to a past age."

General Saunders.—The Richmond Compiler says, somewhat ill naturedly, that General Saunders "has got enough of Washington, doubtless, for the present." That paper is mistaken. General Saunders has no heart-burnings about what has transpired at Washington, neither does he belong to that school of politicians who believe that the places of Government were created for their particular benefit. He is too good a Democrat, and too far removed from the corrupting influences of Whiggery, for that. We guess, whatever the Compiler may think, that the Whigs "got enough" of General Saunders during the late campaign.

Raleigh Standard.

Pirates.—The schooner Louisiana, at New York from Aux Cayes, reports, that when off the west end of St. Domingo, on the 28th ult. she was fired into by a piratical schooner, which displayed the Haytian flag, and also a black one. She fired once with ball and twice without.

From the N. O. Picayune.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The news received last night from Texas is rather of an unpleasant character, it must be admitted. We have neither space nor time at the moment to make those remarks which suggest themselves upon the unexpected tone of the Texas press regarding the annexation resolutions. We trust, however, that much of the hostility evinced against these resolutions by the papers of Texas will disappear upon the arrival of the intelligence of their final passage in their present form. We believe further, that the opinions and views they express, if persevered in, will not find the countenance or support of the Texian people.

From the New Orleans Republican.

TEXAS.—Papers from Galveston to the 18th inst., and from Washington (the capitol) to the 1st inst., have reached us by the steamship New York. It appears that some of the Texasians are not at all pleased with the terms of annexation contained in the resolutions just passed. They look at the same measure as a one-sided affair altogether, and that they would be sadly shorn by their big sister republic, in their acquiescing in the sacrifice of their customs, dues, public property, &c. & as the price of their admission into the Union. The "National Register" is really savage at "the actual pit and grave of insignificance and infamy" into which these resolutions, as it states, would plunge the Texan nation. The "Register," however, is the organ of the anti-annexationists, who are but an insignificant fraction of the people.

The "Galveston News" still advocates the cause of annexation.

The general appropriation act of the last Congress authorizes the payment of \$137,340, which seems to be nearly the whole amount of the annual charge of the Republic.

The export of provisions is becoming a leading feature in the commerce of Texas.

From the Register.

If the people of Texas choose to revolutionize their government, and institute some new and different republican organization, they may do so without the leave of a foreign government "first had and obtained." But the United States have acknowledged our title to be recognized as an independent nation, both *de facto* and *de jure*. Should we adopt the course designated by their resolutions, we at once lose the benefit of that acknowledgment.—We pass into a state of imbecile and hopeless dependence upon that power—to be annexed?—certainly never until their aspiring partisans shall cease to need the material we now furnish them for the manufacture of political capital. Our relations with other governments dissolved, and our own nationality renounced, the United States may consent to hold, as they shall have consented to place us in a state of penultimate but unaccomplished annexation!

But even this consent of the American Congress, meagre and valueless as it is to the people of Texas, but for which we are required to give to the United States a lien upon our country's sovereignty—this worthless consent, as if begrudged to Texas, is eked out to her at a miser's usury, and is shackled with what lawyers call "conditions precedent."—Passing by the required sacrifice of our right to adjust the boundaries of our territory, the consent of that Congress even once more to entertain the Texas question is coupled with the cold assurance, that if we are ever admitted into the Union at all, we must cede to the United States, "all our mines, minerals, salt lakes, and springs, all our public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports, and harbors, navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence." We must also yield up our revenue and our capacity to raise one; which single item, under the financial regulations of our fostering stepmother, would bring into her treasury at least three hundred dollars per annum; for which we have her kind permission to retain our public debt, and keep our public domain; subject, however, to the payment of the debt, and circumscribed within such limits as she may hereafter be pleased to assign to our territory in the exercise of her characteristic and far stretching diplomacy, which once reached even to the Western Banks of the Sabine! We must, moreover, truckle to her pet abolitionists, by obligating ourselves to prohibit slavery north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, known as the Missouri compromise line.

We have always been a warm and hearty advocate for the cause of annexation; but never did we dream that the approval of the people of Texas would be required to a proposition so absurd—so degrading as the one propounded by this resolution. Our space does not now admit of further detail.— Suffice it that we contrast our present elevated position as a people, secure in the respect and amity of the great, enlightened nations of the earth; secure in the enjoyment of peace, and in the speedy acquisition of acknowledged independence; secure in the wealth which the commerce of Europe is about to pour into our lap, and in the increasing value of our lands arising from extended occupation, and the investment of foreign capital; secure of becoming "the most favored" by those powerful and wealthy sovereignties, whom both interest and policy impel to cherish our prosperity and growth, that their markets may be supplied with our staples; and secure that the increase of commerce will speedily render no less consistent than desirable, a great diminution of the present tariff.—With the alternative presented by this resolution, of Texas divested of all these privileges and advantages; shorn of her attributes as a nation; crippled in her commerce, in her prosperity, in her domestic resources; depressed by the burdens of public debt and direct taxation; her land in consequence depreciated in value; and in the event of final annexation upon the proposed basis, our public domain not only razed and mortgaged to secure the payment of our debt, but even eviscerated of its mineral wealth, to swell the federal treasury.

This is indeed but a dim and totally inadequate view of the actual pit and grave of insignificance and infamy into which the House of Representatives of the American Congress have proposed to plunge this nation.

"Since he, miscall'd the Morning Star:
No man nor fiend hath fall'n so far!"

The following is from the *Civilian*, a Galveston Gazette, in comment upon the foregoing:

The article which we copy to-day from the *National Register*, affords gratifying evidence of a return, on the part of the friends of annexation in this country, to a proper sense of self-respect, and an understanding of the position which Texas may and ought to assume in relation to the question. Our friends beyond the Sabine have lost sight of the homely adage that it takes two to make a bargain, and only studied how to shape measures so as to make the "reciprocity all on one side," until at length their utter selfishness and disregard of the respect due to Texas as an independent nation, which has thus far maintained her nationality, rights, and liberties, begins to produce the natural fruits of our citizens who had looked to that quarter for a magnanimous and disinterested regard for our welfare and happiness. The hapless and pining beggar may, without hesitation, accept the most humiliating conditions for, and agree to be

come the menial of, him from whom he receives the means of averting famine and death; but the sturdy yeoman, whose honest industry and strong arm afford him all the means of subsistence and protection requisite to his condition and habits in life, may well shun the banquet and the association, if invited into the society of the more wealthy and presuming, when his acceptance is to be coupled with acknowledgments of vassalage and inferiority.

From the Galveston Weekly News.

THE PROSPECT.—We have already furnished incontrovertible evidence, that the British policy in opposition to annexation has so far succeeded, that her Britannic Majesty's minister has obtained the pledge of President Houston to use his best endeavors to defeat that measure.

We are told, that upon condition of our renouncing the American Union forever, the monarchial powers of Europe will then terminate our formidable war with Mexico, "forthwith and compulsively." The same friendly promise has been made, from time to time, for the last seven or eight years; and its repetition just at this particular crisis, when the speedy success of annexation is beyond all reasonable doubt, is exceedingly well timed in order to create a reaction in the public feeling of this country. We are not told whether this friendly mediation is again to be attended by another "armistice" as a necessary preliminary step, to be afterwards "improved into one of more convenient duration." We are, however, assured that "France and England will openly submit to the consideration of our government and people inducements for us to remain independent." Such information as this is usually confined to the chief agents of government as a matter of state secrecy, and is rarely furnished in the public journals except for the purpose of political influence and foreign counteraction. This announcement is made in the positive and unqualified terms of a negotiator, who has participated in all the cabinet secrets and intrigues of both hemispheres.

The public need not be surprised should this singular manifesto prove to be the harbinger of party organization, and of great exertions in this country to counteract the labors of our friends in the United States and to defeat this great measure here, after it has triumphed there. "We shall see."

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship New York, Capt. Wright, we have received Galveston dates up to Saturday last, and verbal news to Tuesday last.

We notice that several of the leading journals hold language opposed to annexation, or at least unfriendly to the measure.

The Galveston Weekly News of the 1st inst., says, "We have already furnished incontrovertible evidence that British policy has so far prevailed in Texas that Her Britannic Majesty's Charge has obtained a pledge from Ex-President Houston to use his utmost endeavors against annexation." The same paper hints at the opposition of the present Administration in Texas to the measure.

John M. Allen, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Galveston.

We glean nothing of importance from the papers. The news of the passage of the Annexation resolutions had not yet reached Texas when the New York left.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

TESTIMONY OF SIX PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FAVOR OF TEMPERANCE.

ALBANY, Feb. 1st, 1845.

Mr. Editor: Being in Virginia during the life of President Madison, and while the friends of Temperance, under an apprehension, that distilled liquor was the chief cause of intemperance, were exerting themselves to induce the public to abandon the use of such liquor as a beverage, the undersigned called on that distinguished statesman and procured his signature to the subjoined declaration. Immediately thereafter the signatures of President Jackson and President Adams were obtained. In commemoration of this event a silver medal was struck in England, and transmitted to each of the gentlemen. Recently the names of President Van Buren, President Tyler and President Polk have been added to the same declaration. So that (with the exception of President Harrison, who was prevented by death from expressing his well known sentiments) all the Presidents of the United States who have lived since the temperance reformation commenced, have given their testimony against the use of distilled liquors as a beverage, the only liquors generally believed at the time their signature were obtained to be productive of inebriety.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

DECLARATION.

Being satisfied from observation and experience as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits as a drink is not only needless but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit but the good of their country and the world.

JAMES MADISON.
ANDREW JACKSON.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
JOHN TYLER.
JAMES K. POLK.

The Expenses of the White House.—A statement at Washington says: "Many persons believe that the President's salary, \$25,000 per annum, is excessive; but when the great mass of visitors are reconciled—when the frequent levees, dinners, entertainments, &c., are considered—it soon dwindles away, and there is absolutely nothing left for the Presidential chair but the empty honor. President Tyler's expenses in sixteen months were over \$25,000, and he left yesterday, for his farm, on the River, Virginia, with barely enough out of his pocket to pay his expenses! Gen Jackson came here with \$10,000 of his own money, after eight year's service in the Executive Office, left it for the Hermitage with less than his traveling expenses! These are facts which I aver to be true, and they are very painful facts."

Deacon Penquik, a staunch temperance advocate, having accidentally swallowed a rousing quantity of gin the other day, was asked how he felt. "What," said he, "I felt as if I was sitting on the roof of a house and every shingle was a jewsharp."

Napoleon said, "a journalist is a grumbling censor, a giver of advice, regent of sovereignty over nations. Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than an hundred thousand bayonets."

A Visible Sign.—At a Sunday school examination a little girl being asked by her catechist what is the outward visible sign or form in baptism, she recently replied, "please sir, the baby."