From the Albany Argus. Life of a Patriot Citizen.

## MARTIN VAN BUREN,

The son of an humble farmer, was born at Kinderhook, December 5, 1782. At the age of fourteen he commenced the

study of the law. In 1803 he was admitted to the bar and be-

gan practice in Kinderhook. In 1804 he gave his first vote and acted with the democratic party in supporting Morgan Lewis as Governor against Aaron Burr. In 1806, on account of the increase of his business, he removed from Kinderhook to

In 1812 he was elected to the Senate of the

State of New York.

In November, 1812, he reported an address to the Senate, expressive of confidence in GOVERNOR TOMPKINS, and avowing a determination to support him in the proseculion of the war.

In the winter session of 1813, he made a report, signally rebuking the federal party who opposed the war.

At the close of that session, he penned the address of the democratic members of the legislature, which re-animated the true-hearted democracy of New York, and secured the triumphant re-election of the patriot TOMP-

In 1814, he reported an address pledging the best exertion of the Senate to support the energetic war measures of Governor

Tompkins. In the same year he introduced a bill to raise 12,000 troops for two years, and place them at the disposal of the General Govern-

In 1815, in behalf of the Legislature, he penned a series of eloquent resolutions of gratitude and applause to ANDREW JACK-SON, for the glorious victory of New Or-

In the same year he was appointed Attorney General of the State of New York, and one of the Regents of the University. He was also re-elected to the State Senate for four years.

While in the Senate he opposed every one of the numerous banks then chartered except the bank at Buffalo, which was established for the relief of the citizens of that town after it was destroyed by the British during the war.

In the Senate he commenced a series of efforts to abolish imprisonment for debtwhich were continued until that great and philanthropic object was accomplished in this

In the Senate he advocated the Erie Canal project of Governor Clinton, and aided in carrying through that noble work.

In 1810 he was removed from the office of Attorney General by the Federal party. In 1820 he was elected by the democracy

of Otsego, to represent that county in the State Convention that formed the new Constitution.

In that Convention he opposed vigorously the freehold qualification of electors; and contended successfully for an extension of the

ary Pensioners, and to downsh imprisonment In 1928 he was elected Governor of the

State of New York. In 1829 he was chosen by President Jackson Secretary of State, and was soon after ap-

pointed by the President, Minister to Eng-In December, 1831, his nomination as

Minister to England was rejected by the federal majority of the Senate; he was re-In 1832 he was elected Vice President of

the United States. In 1836 he was elected President.

In 1837 he recommended to Congress the Independent Treasury System. July 4th, 1840, he signed the Independent

Treasury Bill, which thereby became the law

## A Short Biography of WILLIAM H.HARRISON

A FEDERALIST:

Born Feb. 9, 1772, at Berkley, in Va: Will be, on the 9th of Feb. next, if his trembling limbs and tottering steps survive the rigors of another Ohio winter, SIXTY EIGHT YEARS OLD:

And will be before the end of the next Presidential term, if a kind Providence shall so lengthen out his days,

SEVENTY-TWO YEARS OLD. His early life is not distinguished by any thing worthy of remark or admiration, except at the age of 18 he "became a member of

AN ABOLITION SOCIETY." In 1798, he was a delegate in Congress from the Northwest Territory; was A BLACK COCKADE FEDERALIST

IN THE REIGN OF TERROR, supporter of the Alien and Sedition Law Administration of John Adams. OPPOSED

To the election of Thomas Jefferson, the great Apostle and Champion of American Democracy.

Was appointed, During that great struggle between Black Cockade Federalism and Democracy, by JOHN ADAMS, GOVERNOR

Of the Territory of Indiana, As a reward for services rendered to his Alien and Sedition Law Administra-

While Governor of that Territory, he approved and signed a Law for SELLING FREE WHITE MEN AND WOMEN INTO SLA-VERY.

For Debts incurred by fines and costs, with a penalty of THIRTY NINE LASHES

If the white slave, male or female, sought liberty by absconding from servitude. He also approved and signed a law imposing a PROPERTY QUALIFICATION

Upon voters, Supporting the principle that none but such as owned a freehold of FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, Ought to be entitled to the right of suffrage.

In 1812, He received the appointment of Commanderin Chief of the Northwestern

In 1814, in the DARKEST PERIOD OF THE WAR With Great Britain.

When rapine and conflagration were wasting the fairest portions of our countrywhen the blood of unoffending women and children was reeking from the hands of the

MURDEROUS SAVAGE, and rolling its crimsen tide over the land!when the "roof of the poor man was given to the flames, and his flesh to the eagles"-when

MARTIN VAN BUREN was in the Senate of the State of New-York urging with all the powers of his giant mind and masterly eloquence, his CLASSIFICATION BILL,

for the immediate raising of troops, to stay the death-march of British robbers and plunderers, and to drive back to their forests the infernal

DEMONS OF BRITISH POWER. Gen. HARRISON\_CO whether from cowardice or private quarrel,

is immaterial,) RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION! and sought safety at home! Fortunate for the country that he retired!

He was succeeded by that "Brave old Soldier, GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, To whose valor (not Gen. Harrison's) is our country indebted for the glorious tri-

umph of its arms. The "Hero of New Orleans," who has filled the measure of his country's renown, in the Field and in the State,

the ardent friend and supporter of Martin Van Buren and a living witness and an enthusiastic admirer of his sterling abilities, devoted patriotism, and known and tried

principles. While on the other hand, he is the opponent of the representative of "federal principles,"

GEN. MUM. Knowing that he has never been identified with the republican party in any of

its great struggles." HE KNOWS HIM to be a vain and superficial man. He knows the absurdity of his claims and as he always did, to appropriate lau-

rels won by their valor to gratify his NARROW AMBITION. On motion of Abner Lacock, of Penn., "the name of Harrison" was STRICKEN FROM A RESOLUTION. ntroduced in the Senate of the U. S. pro-

posing to present him, among others, WITH A MEDAL AND A VOTE OF THANKS. The Common Council of the city of New York, by a vote of 12 to 5, Refused to Harrison the honor of the freedom of the city,

Although such men as Decatur and Perry had unanimous vote. In 1817, after having obtained a seat in Congress, and a chance to thrust

his hand into the PURSE OF THE NATION. and handle the

PEOPLE'S CASH, He endeavored to enlist a Standing Army,

consisting of 200,000 men. The combined operations of this measure and a National Bank, with the use and control of the Public Revenue, would have enabled him to destroy the liber-OF HIS COUNTRY.

In 1821, He begged himself into the Legislature of Ohio, where he again exhibited his love for poor men by roling for law that placed the poor man's liberty and the rich man's money upon an equal footing -- a law that would

authorize the SALE of a poor Revolutionary Solier, whose property and health had been freely sacrificed in achieving his country's Freedom, if in his declining years he should be

unable to pay some paltry fine that had been imposed upon him, or the cost of some petty law suit-that too into degrading servitude, and to the rascal whose money was the protection of his liberty, or perhaps

TORY who had butchered his children before his eyes. or to the ragabond Negro whose means to purchase the Patriot's liberty. HARRISON

has been styled a 'Hero'-he is the hero o DEFEATS. In the year Indiana was admitted into the Union, he was the federal candidate

for Governor of that state, and DEFEATED! In 1820, he was the federal candidate for Governor of Ohio, and was

In 1822, he was the federal candidate for Congress, for the district in which he re-

sides, and was DEFEATED!!! In 1824, ran on the Federal Electoral Ticket of Ohio, and was DEFEATED!!!!

In 1831, he was on the federal ticket for mem ber of the legislature of Ohio, for Hamilton county, and was DEFEATED!!!!! In 1832, he was again the federal candidate

for Congress, and was DEFEATED !!!!! In 1836, he was the federal candidate fo President, and was

DEFEATED !!!!!! In 1840, he is again the federal candidate for President, withholding from the people all knowledge

of his present principles and designs; and who can doubt that in November next he will be again DEFEATED?

Although he owns one of the wealthiest plantations in Ohio, and realizes the clean salary of

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS a year, as the emoluments of a sinecure office. he is called by his friends for electioncering effect, the room

"LOG CABIN CANDIDATE," who drinks "HARD CIDER"!!

From the Goshen (Indiana,) Democrat.

Mr Van Buren and the War, Perhaps no subject has Mr Van Buren been more vilely and grossly misrepresented by the federal party, than in relation to his course during the war. He has been stigmatised as its opponent, even by those who themselves plotted treason against the country, and the sacred ashes of the dead have been violated for the purpose of attaching to his name the odiers of federalism. De Witt Clinton, one of the greatest men and purest patriots of that dark and gloomy period, has been denounced as a federalist, and Mr Van Buren has been classed with the same party on account of his support of that distinguished citizen. To place this matter right before the people, sevcral of our citizens addressed a letter to Mr Van Buren, containing certain inquiries relative to that subject. His reply is contained below; and while it fastens the falsehood upon his calumniators, its bold, frank, and manly style will fix its author deeper in the

## MR VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

affections of his fellow-citizens.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1840. Gentlemen: Your letter of the 13th ult. did

not reach me until last evening. in remote parts of the Union are exposed by been changed at any period of my political Abelition gave him the nomination for persevering misrepresentations of my course career. to suppose that many of those who tion are themselves deceived-and, entertain- never again resumed. hesitate to comply with your request

I was in favor -e - me restrictive and de- and Tompkins, to their close." tensive measures of the administrations of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, which resulted in the declaration of war," and which are referred to in your first question.

have led to the publication of some of the no litical proceedings of that early day, in which I participated, affording cotemporaneous evidence of the statement here made. I regret that it is not in my power to send you a copy however, supply you with a portion of them, est men, and then judge of the morality from which you will perceive that as early as of a party whose orators are in the daily January, 1809, (during the administration of habit of asserting directly the the reverse in my native county, in which we "solemnly lows: engaged to support the Government in the measures they had adopted, or might adopt, to obtain redress for our national injuries, and protection to our national rights-that we never would be driven from the fair and manshould Government be found to abandon the pacific policy it had pursued, and to unsheath the sword, we would be found at our posts, ready and willing to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in our country's cause !"

You next ask me, "under what circum stances, and by what party, De Witt Clinton was nominated and supported for the Presidency, in 1812, in New York?" and you state that it is represented that he was at that time, a federalist, and was supported by me as

I will precede my reply to your second questions, with a denial that Mr Clinton was at that time, or had ever before been, a federalist. He was the reverse in all things, and had, for many years previous, and down to that period, been the leader of the democratic party in New York. He was a private Secretary of his uncle, George Clinton-was a member of the Legislature in 1797 and 1800. and sustained the democracy in the "reign of terror" against the " black cockade" party He was chosen U. S. Senator in 1801 by the former, occupied by their choice various public stations in New York; was in the State Senate for several years before the war; elected Lieutenant Governor by them in 1811. which he still held in 1812; acted with his party to that period, in support of the measures of the General and State administrations, under Madison and Tompkins; was to that period abused with unsparing bitterness by the federalists, and in return, he applied to them his well remembered description of "a party who would rather rule in Hell than serve in Heaven."

The Republican members of the Legislature, chosen in the spring of 1811, and who held their seats until July, 1812, and most of the Senators for a longer period, met, with the exception of perhaps half a dozen, in caucus at Albany, in May, 1812, and nominated Mr Clinton for the Presidency. He was try. nominated by men who were in favor of pushing the assertion and maintainence of support of efficient war measures, among amounting to 25,000 pigs.

ed as one entertaining the same sentiments position of the General Government for two and was subsequently supported by them as years, an army of twelve thousand men. a friend to the war, after it was declared, and in favor of its more vigorous prosecution.

War was declared in June following. The same democratic Senators, who had united in up the resolutions, adopted by the Legislature lution the next day after the declaration of war, but before information of that event had army, in defence of New Orleans. reached Albany, on the last day of the session, state of the country demanded an unequivocal expression of sentiment from every member measures as shall be adopted by the General tional Treasury. Government for the vindication of our violaled rights and honor"-and to a man voted against an amendment proposed by Judge Platt, a leading federalist, (which amendment | Senate, he was selected to write the answer received the votes of the seven federalists in to the Governor's speech. the Senate,) declaring that " neither the honor nor the interests of the United States require that a war should be declared against either of PUBLICAN, whom the Federalists of that day the belligerent nations of Europe; and that and this, conspire to slander and libel by falsethe system of non-intercourse and embargo, hoods and forgery. as lately practiced by the Government of the United States, is hostile to the best interests of the country." A copy of the resolution of the Senate was sent to Mr Madison.

was nominated, or when the proceedings last ing more completely the absorbing object of nounced in unmeasured terms, and the peralluded to took place, and had no agency in Federal aim than their contemptible union sons whose religion I teach, threatened with either. My Senatorial term commenced in with this party. Power and its patronage, November, 1812, and at the session for the the love of office, and the aching desire for any cause, there shall be found a majority in choice of Presidential electors, I voted for the emoluments of station, were the moving favor of Mr Van Buren, in any district where electors in accordance with the democratic springs of the unnatural coaition. We did nomination of the previous May. There not suppose such motives strong enough to were three tickets; the regular republican influence the stubborn nature of Federalism der the penal code against my religion in ticket for Mr Clinton, agreed upon at a cau- to the extent necessary to the formation of Ireland, and I came hither flattering myself cus of democratic members, which had in its the most perfect union which seems to have with the expectation that there existed at least favor a majority of the democratic members been consummated throughout the North and freedom of thought, and liberty for any citizen of each branch of the Legislature, and which, West. Men differing totally upon all the to express his opinion that the public officers on joint ballot, had seventy-four votes—the ligitimate questions of public policy, by na- of the Union were not guilty of that mal-adrepublican ticket opposed to Mr Clinton, ture as dissimilar, and apparently as incapable which had twenty-six votes; and the federal of close union, as oil and water, have, aided competitors. I have more than once been ticket, which had forty-eight votes; and there by the unnatural influences of corporate funds convinced of my mistake; and if my religion were seven blanks and scattering. Those and foreign gold, so unblushingly used and and its professors are to be made the victims who composed the ticket for Mr Clinton were unsparingly lavished since the visit of Mr of my imagining that in our republic, Cathorepublicans; and those who voted for it, (ex- Webster to the Barings of London, acted lies, like other citizens, had liberty of political cept in joint ballot, when a few federalists throughout with all the perfect harmony to be opinion, expression and opinion, I would far threw their votes in its favor,) were, every expected of men embarked in a common

In supporting the nomination of Governor its principles. In Connecticut, Rhode Island to the insolence of those who here insult us Clinton for the Presidency, I consulted what and Pennsylvania, the Abolition ticket has I believed to be the wishes of the republicans scarce been heard of. In Ohio, from the of the State. My efforts in his behalf were returns published in the National Intelligenconfined to the State of New York. With cer, we do not learn that it received a solithose made by his friends in other States, I tary vote. From the reports which we have had no concern. The relation which I then received, but one vote in Franklin, and nine occupied towards the federal party being the only in the strong Abolition county of Mussame in which I had always before, and have kingum, are mentioned, while all our letters ever since stood, was not for any period, nor inform us that the Abolitionists have rushed Sensible of the trouble to which my friends the Presidential election of 1812, nor has it with a zeal bordering upon fury.

are most industrious in giving them circula- Mr Clinton and myself were dissolved, and now unfortunately fallen in the snare, the day

The great of Brown last guestion, I have only

I am, gentlemen, Very respectfully, Your friend and ob't, sv't.

M. VAN BUREN. The misrepresentations of my opponents Messrs. E. M. Chamberlain, E. W. H. Ellis, E. G. Chamberlain, and A. N. Hascall. Goshen, Elkhart co. Ia.

Van Buren and the War.

The Globe thus eloquently sums up the of its most sober and reflecting moments, Purchase of Florida, of the full statements which have been made acts of Mr Van Buren after the declaration of seeks success only by breaking through all the upon this subject. The enclosed extract will, war in June, 1812, till its close. Read it hon- forms of law, and, in violation of the sacred Mr Jefferson,) I prepared and united in of what the Legislature records declare to adopting a resolution, at a public meeting held be the truth. The Globe summary is as fol-

In April, 1812, Mr Van Buren was elected member of the Senate of New York. and West the injury will be less disastrous. The defeat which the Democracy has sus-In June, 1812, war was declared.

In November, 1812, the Legislature met, and Mr Van Buren, one of the committee for ly support of that resolution by the power of that purpose, wrote a reply to the Governor's our enemies or the threats of faction; and that, speech, fully sustaining the declaration of When that reply was under discussion, he

voted against proposed amendments, sondemning the war. In December 1812, he voted for the Cha-

ton electoral ticket, because Clinton was the nominated candidate of the Republican party in his State In march, 1813, he made a report in the

Senate, laudatory of our brave Navy, and evincing continued confidence in the acts of the General Government. He voted for a resolution authorising the Comptroller to subscribe \$500,000 to a loan

proposed by the General Government as means for carrying on the war. He was the author of the eloquent appeal to the people of New York, by the Republican members of the Legislature, in support of the

war, which did much to secure the re-election

of Daniel D. Thompkins to the office of Governor in April, in 1813. At the session of 1813-14, Mr Van Buren was still the eloquent defender of the war, of the patriotic Governor Thompkins, and of the ed, if you have been sacrificed to the cause Republican administration of the General of your brethren, still you have labored in the

Government.

At the close of the session, on the 14th of April, 1814, he addressed a large and general meeting of Republicans at Albany, with great energy and effect; and, in conclusion, presented a preamble and resolutions eloquent in defence of the war, and in just denunciation of the atrocious conduct of the Federal leaders.

His efforts did much to secure the triumph of the Republican party in the spring of 1814 to be slaughtered by their most deadly foe, which placed the entire government of the State in their hands. At an extra session of the Legislature, held

in the disastrous year 1814, Mr Van Buren was again the author of an eloquent reply to the speech of Gov. Thompkins, full of devotion to the rights, interests, and honor of his coun-

This first step was followed up by an ardent

our rights to the extremity of war; was elect- | which was an act to raise and put at the dis-This act was not only suppported, but originally drawn up by Mr Van Buren.

In February, 1815, Mr Van Buren drew the nomination of Mr Clinton, passed a reso- of New York, approving with enthusiasm of Bishop of Charleston. He received an invithe conduct of Gen. Jackson and his brave tation recently to visit Detroit to which he re-

In the same month, he drew up a report (19th June,) declaring that "the existing recommending the Legislature to loan \$350,000 to the General Government to pay the militia, which had been discharged from of the Union; and that under this impression the service without compensation, in consethe Senate pledged themselves to support such quence of the exhausted condition of the Na-

> In that year, he was appointed by the Republican party Attorney General of the State; and in the fall, being still a member of the

> Such, during the restrictive measures and the war, was the conduct of a DEVOTED RE-

> > From the Globs. The Abolition Ticket.

I was not in the Senate when Mr Clinton try, few schemes have been concocted showcause, and devoted entirely to the success of the Orangeism of Ireland is mercy compared

our Southern brethren.

The unnatural compact has cherished a

serpent with fangs peculiarly adapted to

strike with fatal results deeply into the do-

mestic policy of the South. To the North

tained, and the triumph which the moneyed

power and Federalism have won, (if won,)

will be but temporary. The Democracy of

the free States have principles to contend for which remain yet sacred. The party is un-

tarnished by fraud and crime, and the shafts

of Abolition will fall harmless at their feet.

They are barbed, but yet unstained by any

virus which is fatal to their peace or their

demestic institutions. What would be the

condition of the South should they assume

the attitude of a neutral, who feeling that his

ally has been unfaithful to his own interests,

withdraws his opposing force, and offers to

the invader an unmolested passage through

his own peaceful territory. They might pos-

sibly tranquitize their local fends, by leaving

the question of dotasetic servitude to the de-

fence of those whose an is suspended upon

the issue, and thereby regain twir lost ascen-

dancy in the councils of the nation. Should

the Northern Democracy assume this attitude,

we cannot find language adequate to the just

expression of our fears for the result. Friends

of your country, Democrats of the North, do

not do it. Such a triumph would be inglori-

defence of righteous principles. You have

performed a public duty, which you owed to

the patriot fathers, who bequeathed us this

glorious Union. It is still worth defending

as the last, the proudest hope of the friends of

Republican freedom. If the South has done

firmly and steadily impeded, it is because they

week ending the 15th inst. were large,

what they did.

in any degree, changed by what took place in to the support of the Harrison electoral ticket they had the power to work their will. They President at Harrisburg, furnished the effi- cess. in relation to the war-misrepresentations as At the ensuing session of the Legislature, cient power which turned the scale against I take the liberty of sending you a couple to which it would be an abuse of chari- which commenced in January, 1813, the po- the Democracy of the North and West, which of papers which will show the occasion of my itical relations previously existing between filled the ballot boxes; and if the South has remarks. which places General Harrison in the Executive chair will be hailed by them as an Aboof this fanaticism, and would not, for the vain hope of attaining some personal distinction amid the confusion produced by its uncontrolled raging, associate with it, and warm it into effectual life by securing its permanent

> alone which leads to a hope of guiding or soothing a fanaticism which, in the delirium Interest paid thereon, 8,829,353 5,000,000 Interest thereon. Paid to Georgia, compromises of the Constitution, would hurl Same purchase in Miss. stock, its incendiary brand into the happy abodes of Extinguishing Indian titles, Survey of public lands,

> > Land office and officers, 8,300,000 \$112,691,353 The amount received into the Treasury rom the Public Lands, is stated at one hunfred and four millions, leaving a deficiency

f eight millions.

Another table is given in the same speech, which brings together some results that may nterest statists. It presents the amount of debt extinguished since the adoption of the Constitution, of moneys received (after defraying the expenses of collection.) from the Custom House, and of moneys received from and paid for Public Lands.

For principal and interest of \$421,496,000 the public debt. Receipts from customs, 731,285,000 104,000,000 Receipts from lands, 112,000,000 Purchase of lands,

Philosophy of Advertising.

A late number of Chambers' Edinburg Journal contains a very interesting article on the subject of advertising in the public papers, by an "Old Tradesman." His ideas on the subject, are certainly worthy of the attention of an who are anxious for business, and are simply and briefly as follows:-The first utility of frequent and regular advertising is ous, humiliating. If you have been abandon- this; there is at all times a large class of persons both in country and town, who have no fixed places for the purchase of certain necessary articles, and are ready to be swayed and drawn to any particular place which is earnestly brought under their notice. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who asks .- Then in the country, a considerable number of persons, who wish a supply of wrong, it is no cause why you should prove them, naturally open a communication wit recreant to the calls of duty. If the party in that address. People in the country are also interest has abandoned the field, and left you liable to be favorably impressed by the frequent sight of the name in the newspawhose onward progress you have heretofore per-

The advertising party acquires distinction in their eyes, and thus they are led, in makwere deluded and cheated-because they have ing a choice, to prefer him. But by far the been betrayed and cajoled, and knew not most important effect of advertising is one of an indirect nature, that conveys the impression that the party—pretending or not pre-tending, quackish or not quackish—is anxi-The receipts of lead at St. Louis during the ous for business. One who is anxious for business, is unavoidably supposed to be an industrious, attentive, civil person, who keeps

War upon the Catholies.

The organs of the Whig party in various parts of the country have been pouring out their abuse upon the Catholics for months, because of their devotion to Liberty and political equality. Few men have been more villified than the celebrated Mr England, the venerable turned the following reply.

From the Bishop of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Sept. 17, 1840. Gentlemen- I was yesterday honored with our invitation of Aug. 26, to meet the Vice President of the U.S. on the 28th instant, at Detroit.

The compliment which you pay him is one of those political movements from which I have kept aloof, though I am free to confess my opinion is, that the administration of which he forms so conspicuous a part, has acted for the benefit of our Union, and does not deserve the vituperation with which it is

It may perhaps tend to show the spirit of some of its opponents, when so humble an individual as I am, and for so many years a citizen, though I must confess to the crime of having been born in a distant laud, and of Since the formation of parties in this coun- having voluntarily come hither, dare not express this simple opinion without being deextermination if it be discovered that from Chatholics are numerous.

I have suffered insult and oppression unministration which is imputed to them by their prefer being again in my former position; for by their expressions of kindness and condescension, whilst they threaten us with extermination unless we stoop to be their

I am aware, gentlemen, that they who are thus disposed in our regard, do not form the American people, but I know that they are numerous and active, and I should regret for the sake of our republican institutions, that would indeed begin with the Catholics, but others would soon feel the effects of their suc-

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

With great respect, Your ob't humble servant, + IOUN Rishan of Charleston Cost and product of the Public Lands. In one of Mr Benton's Encyclopædic

peeches, it is stated that the public lands' have never contributed a shilling either to the principal or interest of the public debt--for triumph. The spirit of Abolition is not of a the extinguishment of which, nevertheless, they were specifically pledged. He proves nature to be checked or tamed by kindness in the hour of victory. It is childishness his proposition by the following table: Purchase of Louisiana. \$15,000,000

> 1,480,000 1,250,000 1,832,000 72,000,000 3,250,000 Salaries and expenditures in General Land Office, 1,250,000