

he knew no more about their guilt than he knew of the facts of a coroner's inquest. A last winter, of which you and I, Mr. Chairman, knew all, and more than we wanted to know about which, if the Tennessee papers are to be believed, the President has given another certificate though he was more than a mile off, and there were at least seven fathoms of bricks and mortar and stone between him and the place of occurrence. They have made him a witness in both cases where it was impossible for him to be a witness, and in giving his testimony he has been compelled to resort to his "imagination for his facts." I cared nothing about the certificates of the President so long as they abated in the ephemeral form of heated partisan declarations along the public roads, or so long as they were read from the stump merely a thousand miles off. But, sir, this certificate in chief is no longer a mere tavern, spot, or highway, but it is to be filed in the archives of this Government as a part and parcel of the "last annual message" of the President and his staff. Perjury and Cleverness have certified to their own good behavior, innocence, and purity, have incorporated their affidavits in the "last annual message," and have affirmed to it the official manual of Andrew Jackson!

Is this certificate true? I put it to gentlemen if it be not true, whether justice has not been done to Andrew Jackson, to those who have uttered just complaints, and to the public service, by this audacious forged self acquittal!

It is true or false, that the various Executive Departments have been conducted with ability and integrity, and that they are in a prosperous condition? That is the issue. How is it to be tried? Will gentlemen tell me that the President has tried the issue already, and that they are content with his certificate in form? Sir, I begin this session as I ended the last session, by asking the opportunity and power and by claiming the right of an investigation by a committee, an efficient, able and fair truth is all I desire. I make no accusations, no complaints except the denial of investigation.

If all have been conducted with ability and integrity, the Departments have nothing to fear, and investigation may do great good. It does not find and expose past fraud and corruption, it may prevent much evil hereafter, by the fear of scrutiny. I do sincerely, from the best of motives, earnestly desire to see the doors of the Treasury, Departments, of the Land Office, of the Indian Bureau, and of other departments and offices, thrown open to full and fair investigation. We then can have the facts of which to judge for ourselves and on which to make up our own verdict. It is the duty of the grand inquest to find or ignore a bill for itself and of the entire to try the issue and find a verdict for itself. No judge, much more no party shall find a bill, true or false, or render a verdict for them. Cleanse the Augean stables, say I, and I say more. The Numidian king when he was carried a captive to Rome, and saw the exactions of his citizens returned from the city with contempt, and said, "Give me liberty, and I will pay for the whole Republic." Every man, I believe, uttered a truth, that whenever you are two men talking together, there are ten chances to one they are talking on one of three subjects—trade, politics, or religion. The three subjects have, since we wrote the remark, entirely amalgamated into one. Trade and politics have now become one. Some of the priests, I am told, are offering to join the union and mammon is the god of this day's worship. Trade, sir, trade swallows up every thing!

Tell me not this is the short season. Investigation was refused last winter, when the season was long. I know sir that this is an inauspicious period, perhaps, to expect gentlemen to look back at the past, or to pause a moment on the present. I know that every eye is turned and every mind of gentlemen is bent towards the future. Coming events cast their shadows before. It is much more dazzling to their hopes and fancies than painful truths of the past or the present are to their memories or their wills. They know, sir, that some of the exactions of "Catechism," which are now fast and full of the blood of the Treasury must be driven off for some of the bank and hungry "dollar face" men who are voraciously eager to light upon this poor body politic of ours. All things may not become new, but there must be changes, and far every change there will be a change for some impatient expectant. I know that General Jackson has been made to say in his "last annual message"—"He that cometh after me is mightier than I," but he has not been made to add—"Whose fan is in his hand, and he was thoroughly pure his floor." Sir, lest he may not purge his floor, I wish it to be swept clean for him before he comes in, so that Jackson may not be blamed after he is gone.

Certain it is I cannot anticipate; time must develop the course and the policy of the coming Administration. And let no one accuse me of commencing an attack upon it in advance. No, sir; so far from it, though I hold Mr. Van Buren responsible for most mischief that has been done, and most that is now doing; though he has been the *causam* candidate for the Presidency, and was the nominated successor; though he is elected by Executive patronage, corruption, and dictation; though he succeeds at the expense of the elective franchise; though he is a minority President, & has promised to follow generally in the footsteps of this Kitchen Cabinet Administration; yet, if he bravely faces to falsify that promise, "more honored in the breach than in the observance;" if he will kick away the base ladders by which he has climbed to the height of his ambition; if he will now leave Falstaff where he found him, and array around him the wisdom, intelligence, and virtue of the country, and base his Administration on a sound, elevated, and enlightened policy, free party. I will pledge my humble support to his measures, though I can never support the man, or pardon the past excesses he has set. And why cannot I support the man whilst I approve his measures? For the very reason that he has not "entered in at the straight gate." I shall always eschew the example which has been set in 1836, as I did that of 1825, in the election of President of these United States. This one example has been rebuked with a vengeance—the other will not be forgiven by me.

Sir, in this contest one great battle only has been fought between power and the people. The result is known. "The conflict was not decisive, and *muta*, as long as there is an honest heart to hope for freedom—shall go on until constitutional liberty, law, the independence of the people, and their representatives, honesty, truth, and justice, are triumphant, or are fettered in a despot's chains! Defeated but not conquered; checked by the Preliminary bands of patronage, but not arrested by their onward march; the patriot army is not discouraged or dismayed; smitten, but not struck down, the flag of the coun-

try is still flying! Defeat may drive some, the craven or the cowardly of spoils, from the standard of the true and the brave, but to the firm and proud spirits of the patriot band I would say, "Who shall separate us from the love of our country?" Shall defeat? Another such defeat will be a glorious victory! In this "we are more than conquerors," for I am persuaded that neither office, nor bribe, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, shall be able to separate us from the love of our country, its laws, and its liberties! God only knows in whose name this victory shall be achieved; it matters not but this I know; be he who he may, his cause will be consecrated by the toils, the prayers, the sacrifices, and the hopes of the unsubdued and untrifled freeman. No, sir, let no man despair of the Republic. The fight is not yet ended. The people are not yet vanquished. Their hosts are withdrawn only for the moment to recruit their forces, and to repair their broken weapons. The weapons of our warfare are the weapons of truth. It shall be my duty to assist in pointing anew its spears and its lances.

The question on the resolution was then taken without further debate, and carried: Ayes 86, noes 78.

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7TH, 1837.

The eloquent and interesting speech of Mr. Wise, inserted to-day, will be found well deserving of the space it occupies. "The times are out of joint," and a knowledge of the truth will in due time, cause the people to mend them. The Editor of the Lexington Observer well remarks—

"There is one feature in the late speech of Mr. Wise, which is worthy of entire admiration. It is the bold and confident tone in which he speaks of the result of the next struggle for the Presidency. This is the tone which should be assumed by the Whigs, every where, in public and private. They now feel that the destinies of the country are in their hands. Let them not lose that conviction—the most important element of success—through allured and unjustifiable despondency. Let all croakers and forerunners of defeat be avoided. Let them carry their predictions to the ranks of our opponents. Let not one of them be allowed to cast over the fervid glories of such a cause as ours, the icy chilliness of their despair. Nothing but listlessness or despair can prevent our entire success at the next contest."

We give the following extract from a letter, dated Indianapolis, December 30th, 1836.

"A looker on may here glean something of general interest to reflect upon—but the little schemes, and party and individual feelings, which become known to a close observer, tend to disfigure the scene. My opinion is confirmed, that the unnecessary increase of representatives in both houses, is under existing circumstances, a very expensive evil. Too many evidently come here to operate not according to the merit of a proposition to benefit the people at large, but according to individual interests, and the party ambition of the times. The great crisis which will decide upon the competitors for our offices of state, and local and general representatives in August next, is matter of too much concern to many would-be thought great men sent here for a season. Ultimately I hope the independent voters will be able to impress as a certain result, a reform of all electing in the Legislature, or vanquish the aspirant who resorts to it for unmerited aid.

The right of suffrage is the foundation of all rights. Whilst purity is preserved in its exercise, our liberties are safe. Bring it into general contempt, and farewell to the republic. The old governments of Europe are attentively watching the American experiment of government. They would glory in its failure. Let them reach the day when our elections may depend on scheming, and they will no longer dread a people who made thrones tremble, and lived without a sceptre.

A clay turnpike from Vincennes to Terre-Haute, will, I learn, be provided for—but what suitable provision will be made for the improvement of the Wabash river, decidedly the most important object in our State to the farmers, is matter of uncertainty. I feel satisfied that the surplus fund to be received, will, as it should, be divided to the several counties according to the population at the last census, and loaned as the school funds are now loaned; this will accommodate the whole people to whom it belongs—prove the policy of the act, and the interest may advance various objects of general utility.

The salaries of our Judges and various other state officers, it is said, will be advanced; and it is full time in many instances to do so. The Supreme Judges will revise the existing laws, and report their revision at the next session. A charter will be granted to a college at Greencastle which cannot fail, under the auspices of its worthy founders, to benefit the State. That the State Institution has not answered the people's expectations is a glaring truth; and some remedy should be speedily administered to enhance its standing, or at least, to render it useful in proportion to its expenditures. It is to these two institutions the state should look for her common school teachers, and not look to the One of the Canal Commissioners, David Barr, Esq. is a defaulter to the amount of twenty-one thousand and some

odd dollars. This is only the beginning of pecuniary trouble."

From the Indiana Journal.

LEGISLATIVE. In the Senate, since our last, several interesting debates, on various subjects, have taken place. The bill providing for the payment, by the state, of postage on documents and papers forwarded from the seat of government by members of the Legislature, has been postponed indefinitely. A bill providing for the divorce of a Mr. Russell of Marion county, has been lost by a decisive majority. From the debate and the vote on this bill, we take it for granted that no divorce will be granted by the Legislature during the present session.

Many bills, since our last, have passed the House, though principally of a local nature. There are some forty or fifty bills on their first and second readings. Resolutions still continue to be offered in great profusion on the subject of adding different works to the system of internal improvements. There seems to be a majority in the House in favor of an extension of the system; but it is impossible to say whether a majority will agree upon any particular work. The committee, to whom was referred the subject of raising certain salaries, &c. reported a bill this morning fixing the salary of the Governor at fifteen hundred dollars—this part of the act to take effect after the expiration of the term of the present incumbent; Circuit Judges, one thousand; Supreme Judges, fifteen hundred—this part to take effect from the passage of the act; the pay of members of the Legislature at three dollars per day; President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, at four—this part to take effect from the first Monday in August next. This bill passed to a second reading on to-morrow. A resolution was offered this morning, fixing on 25th January for the adjournment of the Legislature, and was laid on the table.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALT. PATRIOT.

Washington, Dec. 20, 1836. The Senate Chamber to-day was again the scene of one of those noble displays of eloquence which have cast such a lustre over this branch of the American Legislature—a lustre which not all the quackery and charlatanism of the BENTONS, NILES and WALKERS will be sufficient to dim. Come what may in those successive stages of deterioration, through which our beloved country may be doomed to pass, before the people shall rise in their strength, and break the chains on the heads of their oppressors, the glorious associations which the name of the Senate inspires—the images of the great departed men who have hallowed it to our memories—the recollections of some of those still living to honor and adorn it—can never be taken away. There is no legislature on the face of the earth, with which an American might not proudly have compared the Senate of the United States, as it was a year or two ago, in respect to all the requirements of Statesmanship, talent, eloquence, debating power, patriotism, devotion to human rights. Many of the great men who composed it in days gone by, have left the scene of their exertions and triumphs—but some still remain who wear "Armor of the invincible knights of old;" and far distant be the hour when they shall be removed from the service of their country.

The special order in the Senate to-day was the resolution of Mr. EWING, of Ohio, for recinding the Treasury Circular of July 11th, 1836. Mr. CRITTENDEN was entitled to the floor, but waived his privilege for a few minutes to give Mr. BENTON an opportunity to read certain extracts which constituted a part of his argument, and which he had not time to bring in yesterday, though he spoke for four mortal hours! They were garbled passages from speeches of Mr. WEBSTER; and he promised solemnly to publish them in "the poor speech to which" my remarks will hereafter give birth. This was meant to be modesty—but it was in reality truth. A poor speech it will be, which no body will venture upon reading, but which the author will take care to recite whether he can find a stage or an audience for his buffooneries.

Mr. CRITTENDEN's speech was a masterly effort of wit, argument and eloquence. In the faculty of popular reasoning, this gentleman is great—but in keen and cutting sarcasm, I question whether he has an equal in either House. Occasionally, to-day, he indulged in that delightful badinage of which no other speaker has such a command as himself—except, perhaps, Mr. CLAY. He seemed now and then, during Mr. BENTON's speech yesterday, to contemplate with the most balmy feelings of gratification, the blunders of that industrious, hard-working, but bull-headed elocutionist, and to the ludicrous images which then visited him, I doubt not he gave form and spirit to-day. The Senate was crowded in every part—many bright eyes glanced the expression of their admiration of the speaker's eloquence—many a beautiful face became radiant with mirth, as flash after flash of wit and railery followed in rapid succession. Mr. Fox, the British Ambassador, sat beside Mr. CLAY, on one of the sofas, and both seemed to enjoy the speech to the very top of their bent.

Mr. CRITTENDEN began by referring to the abuse heaped upon the Senate by Mr. BENTON. He spoke of it with the indignation natural to an honorable mind when unjustly assailed, and with the contented tone that was proper to one that was so highly elevated above the miserable sphere of the assailant. One of the standing topics of reproach with that person, he said, was that they made appro-

priations much too small, and with inexcusable tardiness—and this when it was notorious that THIRTY MILLIONS had been appropriated! Mr. C. said he was glad to take not only his own share but every other man's share of the blame on this account.

He then proceeded to the Treasury Circular, and gave us the true history of this famous and most iniquitous measure. He exposed the zeal exhibited by BENTON in its defence, because by means of circumstantial evidence he could trace its descent from that person as correctly as any genealogy whatever could be traced. He reminded the Senate of the resolution submitted by BENTON at the last session, provided that nothing but gold and silver should be received in payment for the public lands. It was referred to the committee on public lands. BENTON tried long and laboriously to procure the adoption of a resolution, instructed the committee to report a bill in accordance with it—but in spite of all his endeavors his proposition was ordered to lie on the table. Such was the inglorious result. It was permitted to sleep, and received a silent but most unequivocal condemnation. No sooner, however, had Congress adjourned, than this rejected and despised measure is taken, and wrought up with certain ad captand additions and embellishments, calculated to mislead the ignorant, the prejudiced, & unwary, into the Treasury Circular. A proposition which was thrown aside with contempt by the Senate, is taken up during recess & rendered effective by a mere Treasury Order. Mr. CRITTENDEN dwelt with remarkable eloquence and effect on the atrocious character of this process, whereby the executive authority was made to usurp, and supply the place of the legislative authority.

Mr. CRITTENDEN objected therefore, to the time and manner in which the measure had been adopted—both were contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. He objected also to the discrimination which it made between classes of the people, and between public debtors. He denied that the National Legislature had the power to make such a discrimination—and a fortiori, the Executive had not. Nor had that functionary the power to fix the price of the public lands. The order was illegal and beyond his competency for other reasons. It compelled the public debtors in the West to pay gold and silver; while those on the Atlantic border were allowed to pay in a more convenient medium. This is surely most unreasonable and unjust, and its consequences to the West have been most disastrous. The specie is collected in the West, but expended elsewhere—and thus the circular operates to produce a perpetual drain of specie from the West.

I am obliged to defer for the present, a notice of other topics in this admirable speech.

Mr. WEBSTER will speak to-morrow. He moved the adjournment to-day. Mr. BENTON instantly cried "brought him out at last," alluding to WEBSTER. The man thinks WEBSTER will reply to him. Let him not lay that flattering unction to his soul.

Wise's resolution will come up to-morrow. It will be debated for some time.—GRAVES, PICKENS, and some others intend to speak.

The Presidential Election.

The following statement of the votes given in the different States of the Union for President is from the New York Express:

	V. Buren.	Whig.
Maine.....	22,900.....	15,239
New Hampshire.....	18,722.....	6,228
Rhode Island.....	2,966.....	2,711
Massachusetts.....	33,542.....	41,587
Vermont.....	14,039.....	20,490
Connecticut.....	19,409.....	18,745

New England.....	111,578.....	105,200
	105,200	

	6,378 V. B. maj.	
New York	166,815.....	138,543
New Jersey.....	25,847.....	26,392
Pennsylvania.....	91,475.....	87,111
Maryland.....	22,167.....	25,852
Delaware.....	4,152.....	4,734

Central States.....	310,456.....	282,632
	282,632	

	27,824 V. B. maj.	
New England...	111,578	
Central States...	310,456	
	422,034.....	387,832

V. B. maj. in the Northern States.....	34,202
--	--------

	V. Buren.	Whig.
Ohio.....	96,238.....	104,958
Kentucky.....	33,025.....	36,687
Tennessee.....	76,120.....	85,962
Illinois.....	17,375.....	14,292
Missouri.....	10,900.....	7,383
Indiana.....	maj. est. 8,000	

Western States.....	233,558.....	257,558
	233,558	

Whig maj.....	24,041
---------------	--------

	V. Buren.	Whig.
Virginia.....	30,201.....	23,368
North Carolina.....	24,878.....	21,218
Louisiana.....	3,653.....	3,383
Georgia.....	22,014.....	24,780
Alabama.....	3,600 maj.	
Mississippi.....	0,000.....	0,000
Arkansas.....	1,000 estimated.	
South Carolina.....	20,000	

Southern States.....	85,406.....	92,758
	85,406	

Whig maj.....	7,532
---------------	-------

Van Buren's maj. in the N. States, 34,202
Whig maj. in the West & South, 31,393

V. B.'s maj. in the U. States....2,809
In Georgia, one county, Ware is deficient. From Mississippi, there are no official returns; but the run is so clear that the majority cannot be great either way. Our opinion of Arkansas is founded upon returns we have seen. South Carolina is Whig in a mass. The Legislature there chooses the Electors. We think that we do not estimate the Whig majority too high. A Philadelphia editor sets down the Whig majority at 30,000.

Texas Lands.—The Constitution of Texas prohibits an alien or non-resident from holding lands there. The Congress has now gone further; for in order to know what lands have proper titles, and what may be considered as disposable public property, a resolution was passed on the 18th ult. which will give no little annoyance to many—in the form following:
Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be and are hereby instructed to call upon the Empresarios and others, or their legal representatives in this Republic for an expose of their original contracts with the federal government of Mexico, or the state of Coahuila and Texas, and of the manner in which they have complied with them, the number of families they have received as colonists, and the amount of land granted with their respective limits. The reports of the Empresarios, or their representatives, shall be forwarded to Colombia, to S. H. Everett, Esq. Commissioner of lands, on or before the first of December next.

MR. WISE'S RESOLUTION.

The Globe calls the resolution of Mr. Wise "an impeaching resolution." It ever contempts sophistry and gross falsehood were found in any charge, they belong to this, which imputes to a simple resolution of inquiry the character of a formal impeachment. We are told by the Executive printer that "the President, by the denial of the calumnies of Opposition, and tendering the issue to the grand inquest of the nation, directly challenges inquiry, specific charges, and proof, from the assaults of the public functionaries."

No one has said that the President flinches from investigation. But the other "public functionaries" do shrink, shuffle, turn every way, to shun the inquiry which it is said the President has challenged. That inquiry is the very thing they are resolved by all means to prevent, because they know upon it could be found specific charges and irrefragable proofs. If the Heads of the Executive Departments have the proud consciousness of being what they ought to be—if they deserve the compliments paid them by the writers of the message—why all this sensitiveness to scrutiny? Why contrive the lumbering resolution put forth by Mr. Pearce?—Nat. Intel.

The price of Pork.—By the following articles copied from Cincinnati papers received by the Western Mail, it will be seen that the price of this essential commodity has fallen very much, and there is every probability that it will in a short time be down to four dollars the hundred. Should this take place, there will be nothing to justify a higher rate for the article in our market than six dollars, and those who have a superabundance of the article on hand would do well to avail of the present price—live hogs having been sold in our market this week at eight and eight dollars fifty cents.

New York Cut. and Ing.

From the Cincinnati Gazette Dec. 3.
Pork Market.—Contracts for Pork, to a considerable extent, have been made at five dollars per hundred. This may now be considered the market price, and a retrograde is more probable than an advance.

From the Evening Post of same day.

Our Pork Market.—As we predicted, sellers have given way, and the market is pretty brisk at five dollars. We think it probable that it will suffer a still further decline to four or four and a half. Live hogs are extremely abundant in the country and the price must come down.

Elopement at Boston.—The fashionable circle at Boston has been somewhat thrown into a flurry by the elopement of one of the Belles. It seems that a young man of classical education, imposing manners and fine appearance, visited Nahant during the summer, where he first became acquainted with the young lady, and fell in love with her. The feeling was reciprocated, he declared himself, and was accepted. Not possessing wealth, whilst the young lady's parents were exceedingly opulent, he dared not ask their consent, and was obliged to resort to stratagem. The family being in want of a coachman, he applied for the place, and obtained it, where he was enabled daily to see his betrothed, which resulted in an elopement last week, going off in the family coach, the bridegroom acting as driver. They were pursued by the brother to Salem, but he arrived too late, they had already been united. Finding it useless to remonstrate, the pair returned with him to the house of the family, where they were kindly received and are now living happily together, the parent forgiving their indiscretion, discovering their son-in-law to be gentlemanly, well educated, and of good family.—N. Y. Star.

Printers Look Out!

Burglary.—Some time since a printer calling himself CHAS. HENRY WHITE came to our office in a destitute condition and begged employ. Though not in want of a workman we employed him—he attended steadily to his work until Friday

last, when he got drunk, and remained in that situation hanging around the grocery until Monday night, when shortly after dark, he broke into our office, and after breaking open several drawers decamped with two guns, worth about thirty-five or forty dollars—one of the guns he broke and sold the same evening at a grocery for two dollars—the other with the thief we not yet taken.

P. S. Since writing the above we have discovered that he also stole a brown Petersham overcoat—two vests and three shirts. White is about thirty-five or forty years old, about five feet seven or eight inches high, has a down look and scar on his face. It is supposed he will make for Louisville or New Orleans. Printers are requested to copy this severity.

Indiana Palladium.

A Great Failure. It is stated in the New York Evening Star, that a Jackson Office Holder in Boston, recently failed for the amount of \$400,000, and that he has overdrawn \$80,000 in one of the pet banks. What a glorious specimen of "reform."

Cin. Whig.

Great Curiosity, and wonderful effects of the Expansion of Water by Freezing. The attention of many of our curious and scientific citizens was yesterday very pleasantly arrested, by an occurrence, at the Iron Foundry of Messrs. Harkness, Voorhees & Co. in this city, exhibiting a specimen of the extraordinary power of the expansion of water by freezing.

An immensely large iron Anvil, weighing between 3 and 4 tons, and measuring nearly 3 feet in diameter, had been left lying by the door of the Furnace, exposed to the atmosphere. The anvil was perfectly solid with the exception of a very small crack or crevice in the centre of one of the sides about 6 inches long and about 4 inches in depth, which from the rain had become filled with water. The quantity of water which the crevice contained could not have exceeded half a gill. In the course of the night of the 20th inst. the water became frozen, (and, extraordinary as it may appear,) its expansion completely severed in two parts the immense mass of solid iron, and so great was its expansive power, that when the separation took place, a large log of wood which lay on the top of the anvil, was thrown to a distance of several feet.

Had the crevice been filled with powder, and the powder ignited the effect would not have been a thousandth part as great.

We doubt not that this extraordinary fact will be noticed with interest by the scientific curious, throughout the United States.—Cin. Whig.

A Horrible Affair.

We learn from the Arkansas Gazette, that a slave who murdered his master and several negroes, a short time ago, was taken from the custody of the Sheriff by a party of Lynders, at the Hot Spring in that State, and burnt alive. He was tied to the limb of a tree, a fire kindled under him, and consumed in slow and lingering torture.

This barbarous outrage is justified by the perpetrators on the ground that the guilt of the negro was clear and indisputable. But why not wait for the regular action of the law, which in such a case, is sure to meet out justice!

Cincinnati Whig.

Good Advice.

Fish bones should be boiled some time, if you are in the habit of swallowing them.

To avoid taking cold by washing yourself, you can take off your skin and give it a good rinsing, and then put it on again.

To cure an unfortunate attachment—put a large blister upon the left breast, which will draw out the tender passion clean as a whistle.—Bost. Her.

Taking the Veil.

A hungry mare in the market on Saturday evening last, very deliberately seized hold of the veil of a lady standing hard by and without even saying "by your leave madam," chewed it up in a jiffy.

Balt. Visitor.

SHORT SAYINGS.

A knowledge of our duties is the most useful part of philosophy.

A man had better be poisoned in his blood than in his principles.

Acquire honesty, seek humility, practice economy, love fidelity.

A man that breaks his word, bids others be false to him.

Adversity successfully overcome the highest glory.

A gentle disposition is like an unruffled stream.

Bury not your faculties in the sepulchre of idleness.

All are not saints who go to church.

Be cautious of believing ill, but more cautious in reporting it.

Correct judgement is the mind's most resplendent ornament.

Common swearing argues in a man a perpetual distrust of his own reputation.

Conciliatory means command esteem.

Errors in religion may claim our pity, but should excite no danger.

Learning is wealth to the poor, ornament to the rich.

Pardon is the most glorious kind of revenge.

He who rises late never does a good day's work.

He is miserable who knows not how to spend his time.

Pen and ink are wit's plough.

A good man is better than a gold garden.