John Catrupt

EASTON GAZETTE.

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RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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From the Nat. Gazette of May 2.

We take from the Washington Globe, of Monday, a synopsis of the Secretary of the Treasury's scheme of revenue or plan for the modification of the Tariff. We copy also from the Telegraph the first parts of his preliminary statement, exhibiting his general views. The Telegraph contains the bill in *extenso*. The editor of the Telegraph expresses dissatisfaction with it, as too favorable to the Tariff party, and likely to yield too large an income for the Treasury. For some years past, the principle of compromise has appeared to us by far the best in this multifarious and difficult question; and that seems to be the basis of Mr. McLane's project. There is nothing unfair or overweening in the manner in which he has presented the results of his research and reflection. We trust, therefore, that the bill will receive a liberal, patriotic and thorough consideration. The only exception we are now disposed to take is his reference to the dissolution of the Union. Congress, we humbly conceive, ought never to legislate upon such an alternative, offered dictatorially and menacingly by a single State or a small minority of the States; nor should this be suggested to congress as a motive, by the executive department.—Let this question be determined by its intrinsic merits, as one of public economy alone for the whole Union; and then let the responsibility of opposition to constitutional power and constitutional legislation rest with the wrongdoers, whoever or where may be. Whenever the national councils shall yield altogether to peremptory exactions & mortal menaces from any member or members of the Union, there will be an end, virtually, to our federal and national system in its republican essence and main design.

Extract of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the adjustment of the Tariff.

Treasury Department, April 27, 1832.

Sir: In obedience to two resolutions of the House of Representatives, of the 19th January 1832, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to collect information as to certain manufactures in the United States, and to communicate the same to the House, with such suggestions as he may think useful, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff, & with such a tariff of duties on imports, in his opinion be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest; the undersigned has the honor to report, that, for the purpose of effectually complying with the presumed object of the House as soon as proper agents could be selected, he addressed circulars (a copy of which is now transmitted) to gentlemen in the States north of the Potomac, and in the State of Ohio, requesting their aid in collecting the information desired and also sought personal conferences with eminent manufacturers and other gentlemen acquainted with the subject.

Some of those, however, who had been selected as agents declined acting, and owing to that and other causes, with which it is not necessary to trouble the House, more time has been employed in executing the intentions of the department than was anticipated The importance of despatch was fully appreciated, but until the returns could be received, to enable the undersigned to communicate the facts called for by the House, he did not deem himself authorized to submit any suggestions, or recommend any particular modification of existing duties.

These returns have but recently begun to come in; and have yet been only partially received; but rather than incur greater delay, at this advanced period of the session, or longer disappoint the expectations of the House, the undersigned has the honor to communicate the returns as far as they have come to hand, and will continue to transmit others as they may be received at the department.

In complying with so much of the resolutions of the House as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate his own suggestions, he is well aware of the delicacy and responsibility of the task he has been instructed to perform: he is profoundly sensible, however, of the importance of the crisis which has induced the demand; and he has entire confidence in the liberal patriotism with which every honest effort, for the adjustment of its acknowledged difficulties, will be received.

If the raising the proper amount of revenue were the only object, or could alone guide these suggestions, the task would be comparatively easy; but the crisis presents a different and far more complicate subject. The impost system of the United States has been, for many years, incidentally, but so intimately connected with the growth and protection of American capital and labor, as to have raised up great national interests, indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and which cannot be lost sight of in any new adjustment of the system. How far other interests, in different portions of the Union, can be satisfied in the system now to be framed, without injury to those important interests, is the question which makes a compliance with the direction of the House, a labor of great delicacy, and of still greater difficulty.

In the circumstances which at present require a general reduction of the revenue, it is not believed practicable to preserve, for any length of time, the degree of protection hitherto afforded to those interests which have grown up under the past legislation. The state of public feeling throughout an important portion of the country, which, with greater or less intensity, calls for a revision of the existing tariff, is not to be disguised. Both patriotism and wisdom dictate that this sentiment should be respected, and, as far as may be compatible with the common weal, that it be satisfied, not from any unworthy motive, but under that obligation of duty which requires that all be regarded with an equal eye; that all be borne upon with an equal hand; and, under that no less solemn obligation, to preserve, by any reasonable concessions, our inestimable Union.

Fully impressed with these considerations and in the belief, that, by their resolutions, the House has required suggestions for a general reduction of duties on the articles comprehended in the existing tariff, the undersigned has felt it to be his duty to deal with the subject in that spirit, and has now the honor to submit the result of his investigation and reflection in the form of a bill accompanying this letter.

He does not intend it so much for a perfect scheme, as to embody those suggestions which he has been called to make in a definite and intelligible shape; and, while looking to the patriotic object of the resolution, which has also guided his own judgment, he cheerfully assumes the responsibility of the scheme now presented, he will derive no less gratification if that object can be better attained by any other plan which wiser counsels may devise.

The basis of the bill now submitted, is a total repeal of the act of the 19th of May, 1828, from and after the third of March, 1833, and a limitation of the revenue afterwards to be raised, by a new system of duties, to the existing expenditures of the Government, and to such other necessary expenditures as the exigency of the public service may require, and Congress, in its wisdom, may authorize.

Without some concession of present advantages from all interests; any scheme of adjustment must be considered as hopeless.

The bill now submitted, proposes to raise the revenue, with as little inconvenience as possible to all parts of the Union; it designs to leave all the great national interests adequately protected, while it lessens the duty on raw materials and articles of necessity. Greater protection might be given, and the growth both of the raw material and of the manufacture, might be more rapidly encouraged. It is believed, however, that by the scale of duties in the bill, the advancement and prosperity of each will be certainly attained; and it is for those interested to consider, whether it be not wiser and more patriotic to be content with a certain and permanent, though more gradual process, than by contending for extreme protection to endanger their own interest, and ultimately disturb the harmony of the Union.

The following is a synopsis, sufficiently in detail to give a distinct idea of the Secretary of the Treasury's bill:

The act of 19th May, 1828, to be repealed after the 3d of March, 1833; after that time, the duties to be as follows:

On wool, unmanufactured, not costing more than 10 cents a pound 5 per cent ad valorem, and costing more than 10 cents a pound, 20 per cent ad valorem.

On manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, not otherwise specified, costing not more than fifty cents a square yard, 10 per cent ad valorem.

On worsted stuff goods, woollen and worsted yarn, 20 per cent ad valorem.

On mitts, gloves, blankets, hosiery, carpets and carpeting, 25 per cent ad valorem.

On flannels, baizes, and all other manufactures of wool, 30 per cent ad valorem.

On manufactures of cotton of all kinds, or of which cotton is a component part, 25 per cent, ad valorem—those printed, dyed, colored or stained, to be valued at 35 cents a square yard—and white cottons, to be valued at 30 cents a square yard; on nankeens imported direct from China, 20 per cent ad valorem.

On iron, and the manufactures of iron, the same duties as were paid in 1824, with some unimportant exceptions; and checks provided against evasions of the duties.

On sugar—brown, and syrup for making sugar, 2½ cents per pound.

On sugar—white, clayed or powdered, 3½ cents per pound.

On salt, 5 cents a bushel of 56 pounds.

On teas of all kinds, direct from China, and in vessels of the United States, one cent a pound; otherwise 10 cents a pound.

On coffee ¼ cent a pound.

On hemp, manufactured, 50 dollars per ton.

On sailduck, 10 cents a square yard.

On cotton bagging, 3½ cents a square yard.

On floor cloths, stamped, painted or printed, 43 cents a square yard;—other oil-cloths, of all kinds, and floor matting, 30 per cent ad valorem.

On slates of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On glass, the same duties as were paid in 1824.

On olive oil, in casks, 12½ cents a gallon.

On French wines—red, in casks, 6 cents per gallon; white do. 10 do; all kinds in bottles, 22 cents do. According to Treaty.

On Barley, grass or straw baskets; composition, wax, or amber beads; all other beads, not otherwise enumerated; lampblack; shell or paper boxes; hair bracelets; hair not made up for head-dresses; bricks; paving tiles; brooms of hair, or palm leaf; Cashmere of Thibet; down of all kinds; feathers for beds; and palm-leaf or palmetto hats—15 per cent ad valorem.

All other articles not enumerated, as being either free, or liable to a different rate of duty, and which, according to existing laws, are liable to a higher ad valorem duty than 15 per cent, to pay an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent after the said 3d day of March, 1833.

The following to be added to the list of articles exempted from duty by the existing laws.

Cocoa, Almonds, Currants, Prunes, Figs, Raisins of all kinds, Black Pepper, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cloves, Pimento, Camphor, Corks, Crude Saltpetre, Side Arms, Flax unmanufactured, Quicksilver, Opium, Quills prepared, Tin in plates and sheets, Brass in plates, Marble, Hair cloth and seatings, Blue Vitriol, Argol, Gum Arabac, Gum Senegal, Epaulets of Gold and Silver, Lac dye, Madder, Madder root, Nuts and berries used in dyeing, Sumac, Saffron, Turmeric, Woad or Pastel, Aloes, Ambergres, Burgundy pitch, Bark Peruvian, Cochineal, Capers, Calomel, Chammomile flowers, Coriander seed, Cantharides, Castanos, Catsup, Chalk, Coculus Indicus, Coral, Corrosive Sublimate, Dates, Filberts, Filtering stones, Frankincense, Grapes, Gamboge, Hemlock, Henbane, Hones, Hornplates for leathers, Oxhorns, other horns and tips, India Rubber, Ipecacuana, Ivory unmanufactured, Ivory black, Juniper berries, Maccaroni, Mill stones, Musk, Nuts of all kinds, Olives, Oil of Juniper, Paintings and Drawings, Rattans unmanufactured, Reeds unmanufactured, Rhubarb, Rotten stone, Tamarinds, Tortoise shell, Tin foil, Shellac, Sponges, Sago, Spy glasses, Telescopes, Sextants, Quadrants, Hair pencils, Brazil Paste, Tartar-Crude, Vegetables such as are used principally in dyeing and compositing dyes, Weld, and all articles used principally for dyeing, coming under the duty of 12½ per cent, all other dyeing drugs, and materials for compositing dyes, and all other medicinal drugs; and all articles not enumerated in this act for the existing laws, and now liable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent to be free.

The additional 10 or 20 per cent (as the case may be) now charged on the value of the merchandize, before the duties are calculated, to be taken off; all charges for inland transportation, commissions, drayage, wharfage, &c. in the foreign country, to be considered as constituting a part of the cost or value of the goods and insurance only from the foreign port of exportation to the United States, to be excepted.

Credit on duties, reduced—one half to be payable in three months, and one half in six months;—under two hundred dollars to be paid in cash. Duties on woollens to be paid in cash or the woollens may be stored for 3 and 6 months upon payment of interest.

Auction duty of 1½ per cent on foreign woollen manufactures, sold at public auction in places where there is an officer of the customs, no such woollens to be sold at auction unless an officer be present.

Appraisers may examine owners, importers, consignees and others on oath, and require the production of any papers in the possession, touching the value of the merchandize to be appraised by them; if the owner, importer or consignee, declines to appear or produce the papers, the appraisement to be final. If they swear falsely, to be deemed guilty of perjury, and goods to be forfeited.

In consideration of the duties imposed on articles used in constructing and fitting ships and vessels, a drawback to be allowed under certain regulations, on first taking out papers, of two dollars a ton on Registered vessels; one dollar and twenty five cents, on Enrolled and Licensed, and fifty cents a ton on steam-boats.

Woollen and cotton goods of similar kind but different quality, contained in the same package are only to be charged according to the value of the best article, when charged in the invoice at an average price.

Woollen or cotton goods, found in a package and not contained in the entry, to be forfeited. This and the preceding provisions are the same as in the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures in the House of Representatives.

[From the Fredericktown Herald.]

GOV. POINDEXTER AND GEN. JACKSON.—The readers of the "*Herald*" will recollect that Mr. Poindexter, a senator in Congress from Mississippi, had the independence to vote against the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. That act which should have secured him the applause of every lover of his country, drew down upon him the most vituperative remarks of the Globe and the other "improved" presses, and to such a degree was hatred extended to him in consequence that an attempt was made to degrade him in the eyes of his constituents—letters were written from Washington, sanctioned by General Jackson, in which he was assailed with vindictive fury and appeals made to the people to cast him from his seat as an enemy to general Jackson's administration. This unwarrantable conduct of individuals near the person of the President, has caused Mr. Poindexter to address a letter to the editor of the Mississippi Patriot, in which he has boldly and fearlessly denounced general Jackson's course, exposed his hypocrisy and his manifest design to foist Mr. Van Buren into the presidency, "nolens volens." Mr. Poindexter, it appears by his letter, first provoked Gen. Jackson's vengeance by resisting his attempts to fill up the public offices in Mississippi by his minions, not residing in the state; & for thus performing his duty to his constituents, the president's hostile feelings were so stongly indicated, that whenever Mr P's name was mentioned in his presence he did not fail to express his dislike of that gentleman. Finally on the rejection of a Mr. Gwynn, by the senate, a man who had been taken from the P. O. department in Washington and sent to Mississippi to fill an important office, general Jackson applied to Mr. P. the most opprobious epithets—though he was compelled to acknowledge to a friend of Mr. P. that he was under important obligations to him, for his support, and his generous defence in the events which grew out of the *Seminole* war. But we will permit Mr. Poindexter to speak for himself.

'Notwithstanding these declarations, which were forced from him by a knowledge that the facts were undeniable, he (the President) permits himself to use language, indecorous and unbecoming any man who respects his honor whenever he speaks of me. He cannot drive me from my principles, which were formed on great consideration and reflection, without reference to party or personal attachments, and which I shall endeavor, honestly and firmly to adhere to through life, whatever may be the circumstances in which I am placed or the responsibility which I may incur. It is evident that Gen Jackson is fast declining, both in his body and mind; and I am persuaded that his own fame, if not the good of the country, ought to admonish him to retire at the end of his present term of service.

This course I am inclined to believe he would have adopted, but for his known solicitude to introduce Martin Van Buren into the presidential chair as his successor. To this end, all his efforts, for some time past, have been directed, and he now suffers his name to be placed before the American people for reelection, under the belief, that before the expiration of another term the public mind can be prepared to sanction the pretensions of this New York Intriguer, to the first office in the gift of the people. Strong exertions will be made to place him on the Jackson ticket as vice president; calculating on the known popularity of Gen. Jackson to sustain him, and in the event of his success, on his becoming president, by some casualty which may create a vacancy in that office, and devolve the trust on the vice president under the constitutional provisions on that subject. This is the plan and it remains to be seen whether the people of the south will fasten this curse on themselves to gratify the whim of a man, whom they have heretofore delighted to honor, but whose mind is enfeebled by age and debility, and who lends himself to a combination of the most corrupt and unprincipled men, who have ever aspired to control the destinies of the nation. These are my candid opinions of the present state of things, and I offer them to the serious consideration of my fellow citizens. Will they support a man who fixed on them the tariff of 1828, and who is prepared to sacrifice all the great interests of the country, at the shrine of his personal ambition? I feel confident that they will not I close this communication with an assurance, that although my past services to general Jackson, and my sincere desire to support him, in all things not forbidden by duty, have been forgotten and overlooked by him, when clothed with the power which I contributed to give him. I shall steadily pursue that line of conduct, which looks directly to the welfare of my constituents, and the advancement of the glory and prosperity of this great republic. I am, sir, with great respect your friend and fellow citizen,

GEORGE POINDEXTER.

(From the Alexandria Gazette.)

JUDGE BRECKENRIDGE.—This gentleman having been removed from the judicial bench of Florida by the president, has appealed to the public through the Telegraph. His letter is spirited. He states that the president gave him the 'most positive assurance that he would re-appoint him.' He says—

"I accuse him (Gen. Jackson) of having acted towards me in a faithless and dishonorable manner. I accuse him of having inflicted a wound a thousand times more painful than the mere depriving of office. We can bear the loss of fortune or of political preferment, but we cannot bear the insult offered by the shameless violation of a pledge, which honorable men consider sacred, especially where the person who has thus violated it has been a friend."

He annexes to his appeal some letters written to him by general Jackson; in doing which he says—

"I violate no confidence, no rule of the most rigid honor. They are testimonials in my favor I should have a right to use under any circumstances, and their use is forced upon me under the present. If any change has taken place in his opinion since those letters were written, he has never made it known to me."

We could not help smiling upon reading these letters, written by gen. Jackson in 1821, when we came across this sentence—

"Mr. Adams letter is just like himself, a bold manly and dignified refutation of folshood and justification of justice and moral rule."

In another place, he says—

"Having left the administration of the government (of Florida,) under the charge of Col. Walton for whom I have formed a friendship, my dear sir, permit me to ask you, your aid to him, he is young, and his situation a responsible one and *I* have a great desire that he may administer the government satisfactororely to the nation and with credit to himself."

In another place—

"I shall take great pleasure in naming you to the president in the terms *I* think you deserve—and enclose it to our mutual friend Dr. Bronaugh to hand to him at a proper period—and permit me to say to you, that it will afford me great gratification to learn that my letter is attended to by the president."

There are other specimens of correct grammar, and orthography, nearly equal to the Silas Dinsmore letter. The Judge concludes his appeal thus:

"Let it not be supposed that I come forward in subservience of the views of any party. I come forward to vindicate my own cause, which I hope is still lawful for every American freemen, although the blighting, contagious, and corrupting breath of despotism has breathed over our fair political paradise. I neither assailed the administration of gen. Jackson, to which I have most sincerely wished success, where I approved its principles, nor do I attempt to advance the pretensions of any rival candidate. He has deceived—he has wronged me—and he has wronged the people of Florida, by depriving them of tried officers, to whom they believed they could confide their dearest interests, those of life, liberty and reputation. He has treated with contempt the recommendation of the representatives of the great state of Pennsylvania, as well as those of Maryland and Louisiana. And what were the great and paramount motives which could outweigh considerations which in the mind of every reasonable man, would be entitled to respect? Let these motives be fairly laid before the nation, that they may be submitted to its judgment.—For the present I take my leave of the public—what *I* may have further to say, I reserve for future occasion."

From the Philadelphia Sat. Bulletin.

STEPHEN GIRARD.

We promised in our last publication to add a few more anecdotes and characteristic traits of the character of our distinguished townsman Stephen Girard. We have Mr. Simpson's book again open before us, but are at a loss where to begin. As every thing connected with the subject, however, will probably be read with avidity, we copy below what strikes us as most remarkable. The author of this entertaining little book indulges very frequently in moral reflections, in which he inculcates the belief of the inefficacy of great wealth to procure happiness. He says Mr. Girard had *no friend*—he could have none without suspecting it to be for interested motives. Every expression of attachment he would, or might, construe into a love of his gold He adds, "It ought not to be passed over without encomium, that Stephen Girard, the proprietor of *ten millions* of dollars, breathed his last in a chamber not better furnished, nor better located, than the room of the mate of a ship, in an ordinary boarding house,—a small back chamber in the third story of his Water street mansion! For this plain apartment, the superficial would condemn him for meanness; but reason and philosophy must commend that republican spirit which could disregard all the idle trappings of luxury, and maintain its manhood free from the enervating influence of a voluptuous life."

Mr. S. remarks, "It is the peculiar trait of genius to accomplish its designs by means never pursued by common men. So it was with Girard. Throughout his long and eventful life he acted without variation, or departure in all his dealings with men, on the principle of equivalents. He never permitted a feeling to enter into trade, and always held those in light estimation who abated a particle of a just demand on the score of friendship, favor, or politeness; but considered them as weak men, who were incapable of business. He never gave but for service rendered, and never paid but for value received. The equivalent, and the only equivalent with him, was money, or the property it represented. A bankrupt might plead his misfortunes to Girard, but he only considered them in the light of so many follies, and shunned, in place of aiding a man weak enough to be unfortunate. This is the true Napoleon method of success in trade, but not to be imitated or admired, in a civilised & Christian community. Yet it is on this unwearied principle of his life, that we are to account for his immense accumulation of money, and the total neglect with which he treated the officers of his bank, by omitting them in his Will, not deigning to leave one solitary token of remembrance, for their zeal, fidelity, and long service, through a protracted series of years, to him of golden moment, and to them of incessant toil for meagre compensations. To his mind, the very idea must have appeared preposterous and silly, for he deemed the equivalent of their salaries, a full requittal of their services." He gives the case of Mr. Roberjot as a still more striking instance; his entire life was faithfully devoted to the service of Girard, from the dawn of day until the midnight hour. His labor, mental and bodily, contributed much to swell the fortune of his employer to its immense and unwieldy magnitude. But he paid him a small annual stipend, and deeming this salary a sufficient equivalent for his services, he was satisfied that no obligation remained behind to give him more. Mr. Simpson says, that though the world believes in his munificence to this faithful clerk, he is "fully warranted in saying, that he never received from Girard any sum of money, or any article of value, beyond his stipulated salary." It was by the side of this gentleman that Girard was buried. It may be said this is a stern and chilling picture; but such was the man, & had he not been such, he never could have departed from this life crowned with the renown of his millions. It is a faithful picture of genius destitute of heart, but devoured by ambition. Examples of his absolute sway and unbending purpose are numerous. Mr. S. gives the following:—

"Captain Gulager had been seventeen years in his service, from an apprentice until he rose to the command of one of his favorite and finest ships. Having by diligence and industry been promoted to the berth of first officer, he sailed in that capacity to Batavia. At Batavia the captain died, and Gulager took the command of the ship, sailed for Holland with a very rich cargo, and arrived at an excellent market. From Holland he brought the ship safe into the port of Philadelphia, making altogether an immensely profitable voyage for his owner. Girard having concluded to repeat the voyage to Batavia, Captain Gulager, being either averse to the climate, or from some other cause, observed to Girard, 'that if he had no objection, he would prefer taking command of such a ship,' naming her, which Girard was then loading for a port in Europe. Girard, without uttering a syllable in reply, called to Roberjot, and directed him to make out the accounts of Captain Gulager immediately. He discharged him on the same day from his employ—saying, 'I do not make the voyage for my captains, but for myself;' a declaration which no one acquainted with him could possibly venture to dispute; yet how little did he manifest of the man, or the gentleman, in this behaviour.'

He never employed a clerk, or any other, from a feeling of friendship, esteem, or regard; but selected those best qualified, as he would select the best blocks, cordage and plank, for his ships. If he had his favorites, their usefulness, says our author, determined his choice.—A man thus organised, could hardly fail to grow rich, when once he had made riches the darling object of his heart, and the sole end of his life. Mr. Simpson gives the annexed anecdote, which if it were not so attested, would be almost incredible. 'A gentleman from Europe, who visited this country a few years since, purchased in London a bill of exchange on Girard, to defray the expenses of his projected tour. The bill was of course duly honored upon presentation; but in the course of their transactions, it so happened that 1 cent remained to be refunded on the part of the European; and on the eve of his departure from this country, he was reminded by Girard that he was indebted to him in that amount. The gentleman apologised for this inadvertant omission, and tendering a six and a quarter cent piece, requested the difference. Girard returned him the change of *five* cents, which was declined, contending that according to the specific value of the current money of the United States, that coin was of the value of six and a *quarter* cents; and that consequently he was entitled to an additional quarter of a cent! In reply, Girard admitted the fact, but said that the government had neglected to provide the coin in question; upon which he returned the six cent piece, reminding him at the same time, that as he could not accommodate him with the precise change, he must still consider him his debtor for the balance! This tender, re-tender and peculiar manner of surmounting the difficulty, had a pleasing and compromising effect; the gentleman could not refrain from indulging a laugh, and the good nature of Girard getting the better of his disappointment for not receiving so large a balance, he joined in the laugh, and after a cordial shake of the hands, they separated, well pleased with each other.'

'Some men,' remarks Mr. S. 'are frugal in respect to others, and yet extravagant to themselves. This however was not the case with Stephen Girard. A sense of justice was always paramount in his actions, and he never laid down a rule for others, which he was not willing to observe himself—with one exception—that he never would sell when the market was rising, nor buy when it was falling, unless he saw a prospect of reaction. He allowed himself no extravagance that he denied to others. *In* his personal apparel, he was a strict economist; wearing one coat for five, six, or ten years; and when on his farm, for days together, in order to save wear and tear, working in his shirt sleeves. He was in the habit of boasting of one of his threadbare greatcoats, that he had worn it fourteen years. His hats and boots were in general of the same antiquity, but his clothes being made after the old French fashion, gave an air of greater economy than they sometimes really possessed. For twenty years, during which I saw him almost every day, I never re-

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