as he turned about to go back—'I'm very much obliged to you for the use of 'em, Mr. F——; they're capital boots, and fitted me to a shavin; but the truth on't is they have a tarnation nack of goin to see the gals.'—*N. Y. Trans.*

From the Albany Evening Journal.

MATHIAS THE PROPHET.—This notorious individual whose proper name is Robert Mathies, was arrested in this city on Monday afternoon, upon the authority of an advertisement issued by Benjamin H. Folger, of the city of New York. The expressed charge against him was, that he had left New York having in his possession a large amount of Mr. Folger's property; but he has been guilty, it is asserted, of many other mal practices, some of them of the blackest character, and worthy of the most severe punishment.

Mathies commenced his career of fanaticism some two or three years since in this city, when he proclaimed himself "The Prophet of the God of the Jews," and asserted divine power. He shortly afterwards went to New York where he continued to proclaim his doctrines but with little success at first. He soon however, secured the favor among a few others of less consequence, of three of the most wealthy and respected merchants of Pearl st. Messrs. Pierson, Mills, and Folger. These gentlemen received his doctrines in the fullest confidence, and believed him to be all that he declared himself. Their treasures were thrown open to the imposter, and lavished upon himself most profusely. He purchased the most costly wardrobe His robes of office were richly trimmed with gold and silver. He wore a sword of the finest workmanship, and his gold watch and establishment equalled the lustre of the most costly.

The bondage of these gentlemen was complete; and the fact that three intelligent citizens of New York were thus deluded, will form one of the darkest pages in the whole chapter of modern fanaticism: but the chain with which they were bound is broken.

Death liberated Mr. Pierson. He died in Westchester county at his country seat, near Sing Sing, and the event is clothed in mystery A short time previous to his death and while in health, as we understand, Mathies prevailed on Mr. P. to assign to him his whole estate. He was shortly after taken sick, and, although his friends who were with him insisted upon calling medical aid, they were deterred by Mathies, who told them that "he had power of life and death, and Mr. Pierson would not die!" But he did die, and a subsequent examination of his body by three able physicians, resulted in the conviction that he had been poisoned, and certificates to this effect were drawn up & signed by three physicians, and are now in New York. Who poisoned Mr. Pierson is to be determined by the proper tribunal.

Mr. Mills, under the strange delusion became a lunatic. His friends removed him to the country, and from the society of Mathies, and his reason soon returned—He is now convinced of his error, and has abandoned the delusion.

The mysterious death of Mr. Pierson, & the accompanying circumstances, shook the confidence of Mr. Folger and his family, and they resolved to abandon Mathias and his principles. After his return to New York, they announced their determination to the 'Prophet', who then declared to them, that if they did sickness and perhaps death would follow"—This threat was not sufficient to overthrow their resolution, and a day was fixed upon when Mathias should leave the house. Upon the morning of that day, Mathias partook of but very little breakfast and scarcely tasted the coffee, saying, as an excuse, that he was not well. Immediately after breakfast, Mr. Folger, his wife and children were taken violently sick. Mr. Folger did not suspect the cause of the sickness until after the villain had left the city, when upon examination he learned that the black woman who did the cooking for the family, had also abstained from the use of any coffee upon that morning, and from other circumstances he became confirmed that the woman was bribed by Mathies to poison the family. From some cause, the effort was not successful. To none of the family did it prove fatal, although all of them had not yet recovered from its effects. The transaction induced Mr. F. to procure his arrest, for which purpose he despatched the notice before mentioned.

Mathies did not expect thus suddenly to be stopped in his mad career, and expressed a good deal of surprise when arrested. He had in his possession two large trunks, which he acknowledged contained articles that did belong to Mr. Folger, but which he said, Mr. F. gave to him when he left New York.—Among the articles were sundry rich dresses, about $500 in gold, a gold watch worth about $150, a sword of great value, and a rod with which he was going to measure the bounds of his paradise; the gates thereof, and the walls thereof." He was taken to New York this morning.

His trial will unfold strange deeds of crime and fanaticism.

In publishing the death of the Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, announced in this paper yesterday, the National Intelligencer accompanies it with the following sketch of the character of the deceased:

In recurring to the points of character of this distinguished citizen, we speak of him as we knew him, in the prime of life and in all the vigor of his faculties; in the days when disease had not reached him, nor had the hand of Time bowed his erect and manly figure.

His first appearance in the theatre of the General Government was as the successor of Mr. Baldwin, in the Senate of the U. States, on the 9th of December, 1807. Coming there young and comparatively unknown, and taking a seat in a body even then illustrious for talent and high character, he soon made himself known and respected by the force of natural ability, energy, and loftiness of mind. His speeches were remarkable for their strength, and his votes for their honesty and independence: and what procured for him probably more respect and general regard than any other quality, was his unconcealed disdain of every thing like pretence, subterfuge, or the ordinary arts and tricks of mere party-men.—Bold and fearless in his course, he was always to be found in the front of battle. He shunned no responsibility: he compromised no principle. If, indeed, he had a fault as a politician, it was rather in contemning too haughtily the customs and seemings which form a part of the usages of those who mingle much in public affairs, preferring a downright truth, in all its simplicity, and all its nakedness too, to the circumlocution and periphrase of older & more practised statesmen.

His influence in the Senate soon became proportionate to the respect with which he impressed that body for his abilities, but more than all, for his perfect integrity and unflinching firmness. He became the acting President of that body at an earlier period after entering it than any other individual ever did within our knowledge, and in that station, which he filled with great dignity and propriety, discovered an aptitude for public business which strengthened the hold he already had upon the general regard and confidence.

The post of Minister of the United States to the Government of France becoming vacant, in the year 1812, by the decease of Mr. Barlow, and that being then a station of very high trust and confidence, Mr. Madison, with a discernment which did him honor, selected Mr. Crawford to fill it, and all Congress approved the selection Mr. C. remained in France during the trying period of our war with Great Britain, and on his return received the appointment of Secretary of War, which station brought him again to the view of his fellow citizens. In a year or two afterwards he became Secretary of the Treasury, and discharged the duties of that office, as he had those of the preceding, with a fidelity and manliness that augmented his already great popularity.

Whilst occupying that station, public opinion pointed him out as one of the prominent candidates for the office of President of the U. States, on the retirement of Mr Monroe. In the midst of the canvass for that office, with the fairest prospects of success to the efforts of his friends, he was struck down by disease, which paralyzed his system, and left him so enfeebled as to create a doubt whether he would be in a condition, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office. Whatever ground there might have been for this doubt, it had weight enough to determine the election against him, when it became necessary (there being no choice by the people) for the House to choose between the three candidates who received the highest number of votes for the Presidentship; for it was the ground upon which several members of that body, who had preferred Mr. Crawford, voted first for him who was their second choice, and whose upright and prosperous administration of the public affairs subsequently justified the confidence thus reposed in him.

After this event, Mr. Crawford, though invited to remain at the head of the Treasury, retired from the General Government to private life, from which he was appointed to a seat on the bench of his own State in the discharge of the duties of which judicial office he was, it appears, occupied at the time of his decease.

With a hasty pen we have thus briefly traced the history of Mr. Crawford's public course as far as known to us. In his domestic relations, and in all the private relations of life, he enjoyed no less the love of his family and the affection of his friends, than in his public life he possessed their unbounded respect and confidence. From the world, in which he acted so conspicuous a part, he has for years been cut off, but not from the attachments of those who knew him best, and whose hearts h[illegible] left him, though so far withdrawn [illegible] sphere of their vision. The news [illegible] cease; though, after so severe a p[illegible] of nature, cannot be received with indifference by any one who ever had, like us, the opportunity of a familiar knowledge of his many public and private virtues.

[From the Newburyport Herald, Sept, 23.]

Court Week.—The Court of Common Pleas resumed its sittings here yesterday, by adjournment from last Saturday. The grand jury found a bill against Samuel Kilborn.—This case, if tried, would have been a second edition of Bullum versus Boatum. The facts are, that Kilborn is a sailor, not often ashore, and, like too many of his brethren, who must not be judged too hardly, when he does set foot on land, puts a devil into his mouth to steal out his brains. He had shipped at Salem, about the middle of August, on board a brig bound to Antwerp. The vessel had dropped down the harbor, & was to sail in a day or two On the day of the alleged offence, he not having the clear exercise of his faculties, but being desirous of going on board to see when he should be wanted or for some other reason, steps down to Derby's wharf, at noon day, and there finding a sail-boat, got in, hoisted sail and ordered some boys, who were on the warf, to cast her off. He was now on his way to the brig, but not being in a fit state to distinguish between a vessel of two and one of three masts, passes by and finds himself before long in the open sea. This was a predicament for a man, without water or provisions, and he had neither. All night he was at sea; and in the morning found himself out of sight of land. He now called himself to a more rational consultation, and concluded to sail away from the rising sun, to see if he could fetch the place whence he started. He did not do this but made land near Cape Ann, where he put in. After securing the boat, he stepped ashore and applied at a house near by, for food and water, as he was now about three quarters famished and nearly perishing with thirst. While refreshing himself at this place, and meditating the best manner of return, he was arrested under a warrant from a magistrate in Gloucester, upon a charge of *stealing* the boat; when instead of feloniously carrying away the boat, the boat feloniously (if boats ever conceive mischief) carried *him* away.

A Severe Joke.—A friend of ours in travelling through New Hampshire, a few days since stopt for the night at the Stage Hotel in a celebrated village. He retired to bed early, but could get no sleep until near day-light, in consequence of the noise made by the arrival and departure of the stages. When the last stage left, he turned himself over in bed and prepared for a comfortable snooze, but just as old Morpheus had seized hold of him, his ears were saluted by the bellowing of a cow directly under his window, and to use his own expression, "it sounded like a noise made by ten thousand devils." Finding there was no such thing as sleep, he arose, and on looking out of the window discovered the object of his wrath, and perceiving a man near by said to him, "Do for heaven's sake kill that cow, and bring me the bill in the morning, and I will pay it." The man took him at his word and killed the animal. On descending to breakfast the first person our friend met was the cow-killer, with the bill. He was "taken aback," but however, determined to do the handsome thing, he put his hand to his pocket, and lo! and behold, his pocketbook, containing $350, had abducted itself and gone to parts unknown.—Here was a dilemma—a stranger in a strange land—his bill to settle—a cow to pay for, and no money. He however made out to procure a loan, squared all demands and started for home, determined never to offer to pay for the killing of another cow.—*Boston Republican.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.

The Cholera.—An uncommon sensation was excited yesterday, in the lower part of the town, by the announcement that two young women, who resided near the Navy Yard, who the day before were enjoying perfect health, had just been buried, having deceased of cholera. The circumstance was true, and the impression that the cholera existed in that quarter of town, spread with unexampled rapidity. Whether these deaths which were certainly very sudden, arose from cholera or not, we have had no means of ascertaining, except from rumor. One thing is very certain—their sudden burial, seems inexcusable. On one day they are moving about in health and all the vigor of life; the next, they are in their grave, before sunset. How could all their friends and relatives have been aware of their illness in so short a time? We have not heard the particulars of this melancholy event, further than we have noted above; but if the disorder have the symptoms of cholera, and if other cases may have occurred in that neighborhood, we should conceive it to be the imperative duty of the proper authorities, to make all the circumstances publicly known and especially to inquire into the incidents attending the death of these two youngwomen.

We think there is very little room to apprehend the existence or spread of cholera in Philadelphia, at the present time. Some few cases may occasionally occur, bearing a resemblance to that malady,—but few or none have been reported as such; and it is well known that our medical gentlemen and the Board of Health, are proverbially prompt and candid in acquainting the public with the actual state of health in the city.—*Com. Intel.*

Cholera in New Jersey.—The Mount Holly Herald of Friday says:—"On Wednesday of last week, Richard Green died of Cholera, at Lumberton. On the succeeding Saturday, his widow was seized—and as no one was about the house save two or three small children, and they incompetent to give information, about two hours passed in this distressed situation without assistance when a neighbour happened to enter. Medical aid was speedily obtained, but too late—she was beyond relief, and perished in about ten hours from the time she was taken. She was a woman of fine health and constitution."

PROSPECT OF A DUEL.—The Fredericksburg Arena of Friday says—

"We mentioned, in our last, that Mr. Wm. S. Archer of the House of Representatives, had made an assault, on Friday with a cane, upon the Senior Editor of the Enquirer We have since learnt that a short time afterwards the son of Mr. Ritchie attacked Mr. Archer, and a [illegible] ensued. We feel au[illegible] the [illegible]icity which the [illegible], that Mr. Archer, attended by [illegible] town, this week, on their way to the District, for the purpose of settling their differences by a duel. From what we have heard, we have not the slightest hope of an accommodation of the matter, and, as the police of the District are too polite to interfere, we look upon a meeting, however much to be deplored, as inevitable."

THE AFFAIR SETTLED.—The Alexandria Gazette of the 29th ult. says.

"We understand that the difficulty between Mr. Archer and Mr. Ritchie, Jr. has been satisfactorily adjusted."

KENDALL, COBBETT & Co.

The old concern, which for the last six years, has transacted business in Washington, has lately established a house in England and taken a new partner—William Cobbett, a Tory member of the British House of Commons. Par excellence the new firm is known by the name and style of Kendall, Cobbett & Co., and all business for their joint benefit may be as well done in Great Britain as in this country. The Stock is now rising and exchange business may be effected with the greatest possible facility and at the lowest possible rates, to political speculators this may prove interesting intelligence, particularly as Cobbett is to direct his whole attention to libelling Webster, Clay, McDuffie and Nick Biddle.

As that 'notorious rebel'—George Washington; as those 'brutes of Democrats,'—Jefferson, Madison and Giles, whom he has so often defamed; as Franklin, 'that inmate of Hell,' as he once called him, are now dead, the infamous Cobbett may not blacken their memory, but after his 'Life of Andrew Jackson' has reached its third edition it is expected that he will favor the world with a new edition of his oil work entitled 'A Bone to Gnaw for '*The Democrats*.'

N. England Review.

When General O'Harra commanded at Gibraltar he found it necessary to issue an order that no person should gallop his horse in the streets, as from their narrowness it became dangerous to the inhabitants. Soon after as he was walking down the town, he perceived a man coming towards him on horseback as hard as he could drive. The General roared out, 'Stop, who the devil are you!' The man reined up, and putting his hand to his hat answered, 'Please your honor, I am Patrick Mahoney *on a runaway horse!*'

The celebrated horse Eclipse Lightfoot, has been disposed of by Mr. John C. Craig, for the sum of seven thousand dollars. He has been sent to Tennessee.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Oct. 4.

We would urgently suggest to our friends throughout the county, the necessity of a general turn-out on Monday next at the Polls.—If ever there was a time when every good citizen, every real friend of his country should manifest his attachment to her institutions, that time now exists. The National Administration is wielded by a desperate cabal, who seek to perpetuate their dominion and their measures by the succession of their favorite.—Let every Anti-Jackson man, true to his principles, unaffected by artful appeals to his passions and ancient prejudices, come forward on the sixth of October, and register his vote of condemnation against this administration. Let them remember the course of the two Jacksonmen, who under a change of names, last fall, obtained power at their hands. No men went further in support of the Administration than these men. Let the people remember these facts and have an eye to their principles when they vote for candidates at this election. You have a ticket regularly nominated whose principles are known and openly declared—in support of these men let us rally and success must attend our efforts.

The Executive Council will meet at Annapolis on Thursday the 9th inst.

By the death of *Frederick Wilson*, Esq. late Register of Wills of Kent county, and of *Thomas Sudler*, Esq. Sheriff of Queen Anne's county, those important offices are now vacant.

The President returned to Washington on Tuesday last, in good health.

Globe.

General Jackson has returned to Washington just in time to witness the prostration of his party in Maryland—The people whom he ordered to "go home to their work," will shew him a day's labour on *Monday next*, that will astonish him. He will find that the workies have obeyed his command to the letter, though it is probable that he will not be much gratified at the result of their labours.—*Balt. Chron.*

CAUTION.—**The following is from Bicknell's Reporter of the 23d inst.**

"*Spurious gold coin of the new emission.*—**The public are cautioned against receiving spurious pieces of coin, purporting to be half and quarter eagles of the new emission. They are remarkably well executed, and probably are more difficult to be detected, by persons unacquainted with gold, than nine-tenths of the various counterfeit bank notes which are now in circulation throughout the United States.**

A few days ago we announced that the United States' Bank had loaned to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company two hundred thousand dollars, the consequence of which is, that the company are now advertising for several hundred hands to be employed near Williamsport The Monster, it seems, puts money into the pockets of labouring men, and helps to improve our State, although it does not send out agents to jingle gold.

Balt. Chronicle.

ELECTIONS.—Elections in several States will take place at the following dates in the months of October and November:—

Maryland, Monday, 6th of October.
Delaware, 1st Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania, 2d Tuesday in October,
New Jersey, 2nd Tuesday in October.
Ohio, 2d Tuesday in October.
Georgia, 1st Monday in October.
S. Carolina, 2d Monday in October.
New York, 1st Monday in November.
Massachusetts, 2d Monday in November.

ILLINOIS.—Official returns of the recent election are at last published. For Governor, Joseph Duncan received 17,603 votes; Kinney 10,236 votes; McLaughlin 4,428; and James Adams near 1000. General Duncan, it will be observed, has more votes than all the other candidates. Mr. Kinney was the candidate of the office holders, and was supported almost exclusively upon the ground of his Jacksonism.

We learn, and with much pleasure, that Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq. has consented to serve in Congress. We do not say, *if elected*, because the patriotism of our district renders that point certain.

Nat. Gaz.

The Calais (Maine) Boundary Gazette says—"We have the certificate of one of the most respectable and highly valued citizens, in the opposite parish (New Brunswick,) that ten dollars a piece was offered him for every Whig voter which he could prevail upon to support the Jackson ticket."

One of the first efforts to establish domestic manufactures at the South has been attended with a heavy loss to the enterprising capitalists concerned in it. The new cotton and wool factory at Athens (Geo.) was destroyed by fire on the 13th ult. together with a large stock of costly machinery. The loss is supposed to be not less than $40,000, not one dollar of which was insured. The fire broke out in the attic, where a quantity of refuse cotton was stored, and is supposed to have arisen from spontaneous combustion.—*American.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Graham,—*I* happened to be present, the other evening, when a most perplexing question was put to Mr. Horney, one of the Jackson (self-styled democratic) candidates.—The question was asked him by one who intended at that time to support him, believing him to be really what he professed—said this man to Mr. Horney, "Sir, if you are elected this fall and a contest for Governor comes on, and two men are proposed for that station, one a Democrat, in old times, but a decided anti-Jackson man, and the other a Federalist of old, but a Jackson man now; which would you support for the office." "The Jackson man," replied Mr. Horney—Then said this man "you do not get my vote, if it is the name only you have and not the principle of the thing." *I* question if such would not be the response of all the candidates upon that ticket.

A CITIZEN.

For the Easton Gazette

TEXT.

"Resolved, That this meeting will give no pledge for or against the present Administration of the Government of the U. States, &c."

The above resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Jackson Van Burenites of Talbot county, held at the court house in Easton a few weeks back.

Now call you not this thorough-going Van Burenism, the non-committal policy, "and no one understands it better" than Van Buren and his gang of swindling politicians.

What! after having worshipped at the shrine of Jacksonism up to this time, after having lavished their fulsome eulogies upon Jackson as their Idol, calling him "the greatest & best," "the hero of two wars," "the second Washington," after having sustained his administration right or wrong; after having advocated all his misdoings in office; & now at this time defending him with all their sophistry through their oracle mis-named "the Whig," in his attack upon the currency of the country and his high claims of power, which has paralyzed the best energies of the country, and brought wide spread ruin upon us, and abusing, and slandering, through the same foul vehicle, those who are independent enough to disapprove of his course, and stay his hand in his attempts at usurpation.

In a word, after having exerted all their influence in producing the present deplorable state of things, to resolve in the words above quoted, may be said to be one of the most unblushing attempts at deception that any set of men ever undertook to practice upon an enlightened people, can such men have a proper regard for their own characters? can they have any respect for public opinion? does it not manifestly appear that they are devoid of political honesty? and do they really think that the people have no discernment? and that they will suffer themselves to be cajoled and cheated by their trickery?

No, it cannot be, these Jackson Van Buren democrats of '34 will be deceived, the people of Talbot will detect them in their machinations, the mark on their collar is still visible, it is covered by a veil too thin, the democratic mantle that some of them profess to have worn in '98 they have long since cast from them, and the one they are now attempting to manufacture will not cover their disgrace, for substituting in its place the collar of a mere man, & becoming his sycophants & flatterers, others of them who have arrived at the age of manhood [illegible] lar in their youth need not vainly to imagine that they will be recognized as any other than Jackson Van Burenites until they throw it from them, repent and cease to be man-worshippers.

No, the people will see through their attempts at deception, they have not forgotten the rancorous course pursued by that party toward the late Daniel Martin, who was a consistent democrat of '98, and whose private virtues and public worth, are still fresh in the grateful recollections of his countrymen; they gained the ascendency in the state legislature in '29, and finding him in the gubernatorial chair of the state, they thrust him therefrom, and elected in his stead, a gentleman who had belonged to the old Federal party, but he had the essential qualification, he was a *Jackson man*, governor Martin had been independent enough to prefer Mr. Adams to General Jackson for the Presidency, and that with them was a sufficient and good reason for removing him from that office.

Neither is it forgotten that Solomon Dickinson, Theodore R. Lookerman, and other uniform and consistent democrats of '98, gentlemen of high character and standing, have presented themselves before the people of Talbot as candidates for public office during the reign of Jacksonism, and these mushroon democrats of '34 would not touch them, no, not even with "a pair of tongs." O no; those Gentlemen were not the worshippers of Jackson, and are these your democrats of '98 that would not vote for such men for such reasons, the very idea is enough to make a hardened face redden. It is further recollected that this same party in Talbot County were democrats before the people, previous to the last October election, and succeeded in getting two of their candidates elected, but when the legislature met, they threw aside their fig leaf covering, and the collar with all the marks visibly appeared; and they were found to be nothing more nor less than whole hog Jackson men. *Nevertheless* one of them at the meeting above referred to, was employed in recommending the other to the voters of Talbot county as a Democratic candidate. Why it would be as impracticable to identify Jackson Van Burenism; with Democracy, as it would be to mix oil with water, who that is acquainted with the above facts, and many others of a like nature that might be named, can refrain from *emphatically* saying, oh! shame where is thy blush!

AN OBSERVER.

[COMMUNICATED]

O yes, O yes, three times more, every body take notice, that I John Fling, a Squire, can pole and run for this next Assembly—I am as much fit for the Assembly as any of the ninety & nine candidates. I took such delight in cyphering I forgot all my reading and writing, but Sam Swingletree can write speeches for me, and any man can read 'em—If the gentlemen would see proper to elect me, I would build a Canal, drown all the Indians, kill all the crows, why do I talk, I could do every thing.

JOHN FLING, Esquire.

From the Hagerstown Torch Light.

The conduct of the present *Jackson* administration is too flagrant and impudent for sufferance. Notwithstanding the palpable mal-administration and incompetency of Wm. T. Barry as Postmaster General—notwithstanding the Senate at its last session declared his acts illegal and void—notwithstanding his miserable management of the officers of his office has made it bankrupt and greatly in debt; still the President keeps him in office. He is the only one of the *unit* who has weathered the storm and held unto office through all the changes of this party coloured and protean administration, and he, by an official exposition, has been proved to be the most *servile party* man and most incompetent officer who has ever attempted to manage a department!!

Mark this reader! When Mr. McLean left the office of Postmaster General, the department had a SURPLUS fund of 236,489 DOLLARS. This was its management under the Adams administration.

On the 1st of April last, when an examination of the department took place, it was found to be BANKRUPT and IN DEBT to the amount of 802,444 DOLLARS.—This is its management under the JACKSON administration.

Which deserves praise and which condemnation? If you will support the Jackson extravagance and waste of the People's money together with his violations of the constitution, you may do so to your cost—But if you wish abuses to be corrected and the violators of the constitution to be thrust from their places, rally one and all in support of the WHIG TICKET. CONSISTENCY.

FRENCH BILL.—The grand blunder which President Jackson, or somebody in the government, made, was the causing of the bill to be drawn before being advised that the French Legislature had made the necessary appropriations!—This precipitate step has occasioned all the subsequent difficulties—the mortification of our friends in France—the mortification of our Administration—the disappointment of the claimants—and the trouble with the purchaser of the bill, the Bank, for damages for the bill being protested and sent back. The second blunder was, not accepting the offer of the Bank to collect it for the Government, instead of buying it. As the determination, however, was to sell, an individual would have bought it the Bank had not. He would have given less, and required his damages for protest.—*Nat Gaz.*

Goldsmith gives an account of a poor man, who went into a cook-shop and asked permission to snuff up the fumes of the savory viands, that were being served up but on going out, the cook-master demanded pay for a dinner. The case was refered to the Cadi, who decided that payment should be made by placing a piece of money between two plates and gingling it in the landlord's ears as long as the man had been occupied in smelling of the food. In like manner have the people asked for money, and Mr. Van Buren has got up a gold currency humbug, for them to hear of and see, without being able to get hold of any of it. Indeed we have not heard of any persons in moderate circumstances, who have yet been able to procure a single gold eagle of the new emission. We apprehend that the recompence of Mr. Van Buren will be like that of the imposing landlord,—he will hear the sound of the Presidency, without ever reaching it.—*Ibid.*

The Savannah Georgian contains a long account of a great assemblage in Georgia, for the purpose of hearing an address from the Hon. Judge Wayne, Member of Congress. The Judge unfurled the Kitchen Cabinet Standard—or, in the more homely and usual language, "went the whole animal." He spouted the common-places against the Bank of the United States and lauded the administration of President Jackson. The Savannah paper says—

"We repeat, that it is impossible to do justice to the very able, eloquent, and spirit-stirring address of Judge Wayne on this occasion. All who heard him, whose minds were not overshadowed by Calhounism, must have approved his patriotic devotion to the great principles of democracy.

"After Judge Wayne concluded his speech, the Union Democratic Republicans withdrew and partook of a cold collation prepared for the occasion: at which the following sentiments, among others which we have not been able to procure, where drunk amidst the cheers and acclamations of a delighted assembly."

As a specimen of the "sentiments" by which the Union Democratic Republicans (always understood to be philanthropists) were absolutely ravished, we copy the following:

"By Capt. William Hughes. *John C. Calhoun*—Having a heart as black as the shades of Erebus, he has propagated and disseminated doctrines destructive of our liberty, prosperity & happiness. When *he dies*, may his name be blotted out from the memory of man, & eternally buried in the Tartarean vortex of oblivion: and for the loss of whom, may his followers *mourn, wail, weep lament, cry, and howl*, until they become idiots; then, destitute of reason and instinct, *graze among the beasts of the fields all their days*, as a memento of their folly and disgrace. (Capt. Hughes was hoisted amid the cheers of the multitude.)"

The expenditure of the Federal Government, apart from the National debt, were, under

MONROE,	
1822,	$9,872,643.51
1823,	9,784,154.59
1824,	10,330,144,71
ADAMS,	
1825,	$11,490,460.04
1826,	12,562,316.30
1827,	12,653,095.95
1828,	13,296,041,45,
JACKSON.	
1829,	$12,669,490,62
1830,	13,229,533.34
1831,	14,777,991.51
1832, upwards of	18,000,900,00
1833,	22,075,053 00

Exclusive, of the payment on behalf of the public debt, which amounted only to $2,562,949,99.

The above statement taken from the Treasurer's report, should be put up on every man's door post,—that he may not go in or out of his house, without being reminded of the cheat that has been practiced upon him by the office holders, who bawl glory while they are robbing the people of their money.

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