

tell them that there is an old woman in Boston who would make him an excellent wife; for she is so ugly that every morning she has to drink a quart of molasses to prevent its striking inward and killing her. That is all I have to say on the present occasion about this great exemplar of beautiful beauty.

Another instance of the deleterious influence of palace manners upon plain, republican habits is presented in the person of Mr. Kendall, at the head of the Post Office Department. He, too, after lagging nearly half a century in walks of humble and necessitous poverty, and after looking up with awe to personages greatly his superior in rank and riches, though not in talents, now begins to love aquiline and fine garments, to study graceful attitudes, and to vie with Blair in the magnificence of his sores. And he, too, like Blair, I have been told, hires at another rich establishment on the avenue most costly democratic furniture, with which to deck his shining saloons on those great occasions. He has, as is believed, by this foolish vanity, although in the annual receipt of six thousand dollars in gold and silver, squandered and gossiped away the whole of it, and is now almost obliged to subsist upon the contributions of his democratic friends. I feel grieved that the parade and show of palace manners have had so much influence over the mind of Mr. Kendall, because his soul is certainly crammed with more ardent, more searching, blazing, burning, fiery love for the dear people than the souls of all the other patriots, by profession, in America. Indeed, his attachment to the dear people, or to their cash, is of so rigorous a character that it will, sooner or later, burn into charred the little remaining flesh on his skeleton. And he must, eventually, fall a victim to his noble passion for the dear people's cash, unless he can find relief in the excitement of composition.

But let us return. Mr. Chairman, in the table furniture of the President. The remaining bill, which makes up the sum of \$11,191.32, before mentioned, consists of various articles of cutlery, bought from Messrs. Lewis Veron & Co., for \$768; amongst which, are table knives plated on steel, silver ferule, and transparent ivory handles, \$300. Dessert set to match, guard carvers, &c. &c.

And now, sir, having completed my enumeration of the table furniture, we may, for a moment, imagine the elite of the court, (in their brightest, gayest costumes,) embracing foreign ambassadors, all the great officers of State, major and brigadier generals of the standing army, commodores and commanders of squadrons in the navy, and including the Vice President of the United States, the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the Chairman of the respective Committees of Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs, and a very select few of the most distinguished members of both Houses of Congress, all seated before this sumptuous array of gold and silver ware, blue and gold French China, compotes on feet, and tamboures elevated with three stages, richest cut glass, for use or ornament, plateau with its splendid mirrors, fine gilding, carving, wreaths, garlands, fruits, and vines, and with its sixteen figures presenting crowns bearing lights. I ask you, how would a plain, frank, intelligent, republican farmer feel—how would he look, if he were caught at a table like that? Why, sir, he would feel as if he knew that that was not exactly the place for him; and he would look at the ostentatious things? And no wonder; for I have been informed that even members of Congress have, on some occasions, been so dazzled with the pomp and pageantry and brilliant display of a court dinner, that they could scarcely eat or speak for half an hour after they had taken their seats at the Presidential board. And, verily, after they had in a good measure recovered the use of their faculties, they were still greatly perplexed to ascertain what dishes might be called for, there being no food whatever on the table, and on a "bill of fare" immediately at hand to designate the character or nomenclature of the various viands upon which the palace guests were to banquet. The later embarrassment, however, was soon removed by the butler announcing—

For the first course.—Potage a tortue, Potage a la Julienne, et Potage aux pois.

Second course.—Sauton, sauce d'anchois, Bass pique a la Chambore.

Third course.—Supreme de volaille en bordere a la galee, Filet de bœuf pique au vin de Champagne, Pate chand a la Toulouse.

Fourth course.—Salade d'herminette monte, Filets mignons de mouton en chervil, Cerveau de veau, au supreme, Pigeons a la royal aux champignons.

Fifth course.—Bressans, Canard sauvages, Poulx de Guinee piquee.

Palisserie.—Charlotte russe au citron, Biscuit a la vanille decore, Coupe garnie de gele, d'orange et quartiers, Gelee au marasquin, Gelee au Champagne rose, Blanc mange, Sultane, Noisat, Petits gateaux varies.

Dessert.—Fruits, de glace en pyramide, et des petits moules, Tu-te d'anchois, Cafe et liqueur.

Followed by Sauterne, Hock, Champagne, Claret, Port, Burgundy, Sherry, and Madeira, "choicest brands."

I shall not, Mr. Chairman, further trespass on the time of the Committee by dwelling longer on the great Court Feasts which are statedly held in the Palace Banqueting room; but proceed to the performance of the task which I have more immediately before me. Besides the table "furniture," which has been remarked, cost \$11,191.32, the Court Banqueting room possesses a great variety of very rich and valuable furniture, such as mirrors, mahogany sideboards, mahogany chairs, gilt-cornices, window curtains, bronze bowl lamps, antique patterns, gilded, carved, and garnished with stars and swan necks, mantel ornaments, Brussels carpets, butlers stools, &c. &c. Indeed, there is scarcely any thing wanting to make the Court Banqueting room resemble in its style and magnificence the banquetting halls of the Oriental monarchs, but the erection of a canopy of peacock's feathers over the chair of the President, and a small amphitheatre (for which there is abundant space) covered with brocade and Persian carpets, and furnished with seats for the music, and places for the buffoons and jesters to show their skill.

I will next call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to a schedule, which I have prepared from the "official vouchers" on my desk, of some other articles of democratic furniture, with the price paid for them. These articles consist of enormous mirrors, looking-glasses, chandeliers, bracket lights, astral and other lamps, and candlesticks; all of which have been purchased since the pure, plain, simple, frugal, economical, republican days of retrenchment and reform commenced. I will read the schedule.

Articles bought from Messrs Lewis Veron & Co

4 Mantel glasses, rich gilt frames,	\$2,000 00
French plates, 100 by 58 inches	2,400 00
4 Pier Looking glasses, in rich gilt frames, 109 by 54 inches	2,400 00
2 Mirrors for green room	700 00
2 Mirrors for Dining room	700 00
2 Refracting 2 looking-glasses	100 00
5 Chandeliers for the East Room	3,500 00
5 eighteen-light cut glass Chandeliers	1,800 00
5 sets heavy bronzed Chairs and cushions for do.	75 00
4 sets two-light Mantel Lamps, with draps	356 00

3 five-light Bracket Lights, bronzed and gilt 300 00

4 Pier Table Lamps 150 00

3 three-light Lamps for East Room 150 00

1 two-light Lamp for the Upper Hall 57 50

2 three-light Lamps for the Lower Hall 150 00

4 Astral Lamps on pier tables 100 00

1 four-light Hall Lamp 100 00

1 pair Bracket Lights 60 00

1 three lights Centre Lamp, supported by female figure 85 00

2 Astral Lamps for round tables 65 00

2 pair plated Candlesticks and branch 85 00

2 do Chamber Candlesticks 18 00

6 do do do 57 00

9 do Table do 76 50

13 extra cut Lamp Glasses 26 00

4 French Bracket Lights for East Room 300 00

1 pair Mantel Lamps for Audience Room 20 00

All purchased from L. Veron & Co \$13,241 00

Bought from Campbell & Coyle, 3 Hall Chandeliers 150 00

Bought from Campbell & Brothers, 1 octagon Hall Lamp 14 00

\$13,405 00

What will the plain, republican farmers of the country say when they discover that our economical reformers have expended \$13,405 of the People's cash for looking glasses, lamps, and candlesticks? What would the frugal and honest "Hoarders" think were they to behold a democratic peacock, in full court costume, strutting by the hour before golden framed mirrors, nine feet high and four feet and a half wide? Why, sir, were Mr. Van Buren to dash into the palace on the back of his "Roanoke" race horse, he could gaze at and admire the hoofs of his charger and his own crown at the same instant of time, in one of those splendid mirrors. Mr. Chairman, there is much truth and sound philosophy in Poor Richard's advice:

"Early to bed, and early to rise,
"Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise"

But it is clear that our new economists have little faith in early rising, else they would not have laid out \$7,500 of the People's cash in lamps and candlesticks. The court fashion of "sleeping on the day and waking on the night" results in keeping the palace doors closed, save to persons entitled to the palace, until ten o'clock A. M. It was but a few days ago that an honest countryman, on his way to the fishing lodge, after breakfast, having some curiosity to behold the magnificent "East Room," with its gorgeous drapery and brilliant mirrors, rang the bell at the great entrance door of the palace, and, forthwith, the spacious English porter in attendance, came to the door, and seeing that only "one of the People" "on foot," was there, slammed it in his face, after saying "You had better come at seven o'clock; the President's rooms are not open for visitors till ten in the morning." Where upon the plain farmer turned on his heel, with this cutting rebuke: "I'm thinking the President's house will be open before day on the 4th of March next for every body; for Old Tir is a mighty early riser, and was never yet caught napping—and doesn't allow serfs to be insolent to freemen." And, sir, I may add, in confirmation of this honest countryman's belief in Old Tir's early rising, that, within the last year, he has been heard by some of his intimate friends, to remark that "his head had not been found upon his pillow at sunrise for the last forty years." To this his habit of early rising is perhaps, in a good degree, to be attributed the salvation of his brave army from the scalping knife and tomahawk of the Indian savage at the battle of Tippecanoe on the morning of the 7th of November, 1811—for, on that occasion, "he arose at a quarter before 4 o'clock, and sat by the fire, conversing with the gentlemen of his family, who were reclining on their blankets, waiting for the signal, which in a few minutes would have been given for the troops to turn out. The orderly drum had already been roused for the reveille. At this moment the attack commenced." This custom of early rising, with the great activity and temperate habits of his past life, will also fully explain why he still enjoys such remarkable vigor in his "moral and physical energies" since he has attained to the age of 67 years. But, sir, I will not indulge in this pleasing theme until I shall have finished my remarks on the regal splendor of the Presidential palace.

Among the "official vouchers" before me, I find one which testifies that Mr. Van Buren, during the administration of General Jackson, was sometimes disposed to gratify his love for rich candlesticks, by acting as caterer for palace furniture:

Voucher No. 6.

Bought at auction for the use of the President's house, May 30, 1831:

To chintz covered sofa,	\$60 00
2 plated candlesticks,	20 00
	\$80 00

Received payment, June 7, 1831.

M. VAN BUREN:

But I must present you, Mr. Chairman, with some other articles of democratic furniture within the palace. What do you opine of the following specimens—they were all purchased by the plain, republican reformers, from Messrs. Lewis Veron & Co:

2 sets of green tea trays, real gold leaves, 5 in each set,	\$70 00
Ornamental trays over the door,	25 00
7 dozen gilt stars,	17 50
4 pier tables with Italian slabs,	700 00
1 round table, blue and gold slab, large,	185 00
2 Do do do,	100 00
4 bronzed and steel fenders, "new style,"	120 00
24 arm chairs and 4 sofas, stuffed and covered, mahogany work, entirely refinished, and cotton covers,	600 00

Can you tell me, sir, in what age of the world it was that real genuine, plain, hard handed locofocos first placed Golden Rays over their doors, and bedecked their saloons with golden stars? I think it was about the time of that great exemplar of locofoco democracy, Nebuchadnezzar. What do you think, sir, of the democratic rosewood Piano Forte (octaves) at the palace, got in exchange for a mahogany one, by paying two hundred dollars of the People's cash for boot money?

I will now direct the attention of the committee to another department of the President's revenues, which I consider highly objectionable. I refer, sir, to the lines, towels, tablecloths, &c., bought with the People's cash for the use of the palace. In this department there appears to have been no bounds to extravagance. What will the head of any household in America think of expending for such articles, at one store, within the short period of ten months, the sum of twenty four hundred and sixty dollars and twenty nine cents? The bills for this expenditure on my desk are entirely too long to take up the time of the committee in reading them; but I have prepared and will submit the following abstract:

Huckaback towels, Irish linens, Ticklenberg, Damask napkins, table cloths, Irish sheeting, MARS QUILTS, flushing, green gauze, a tip thread, spools cotton, tapes, and other dry goods, purchased for the use of the President's house, at the store of Darius Clagett, Washington, from the 17th of March, 1837, to the 19th January, 1838, \$2,460 29

Contained in three several bills, viz

1. Dated 15th March, 1837, and paid 27th May, 1837, \$71 33
2. From the 17th April, 1837, till 2d June, 1837, \$1,064 80
3. To this account is appended the following order and receipt: "June 23, 1837. Major Smith will please to pay the above account for articles purchased for the President's house."

A. VAN BUREN:

Received of Thomas L. Smith the within bill in full, June 24, 1837.

R. B. NALLEY,
For Darius Clagett.

3. From 20th July, 1837, till 19th January, 1838, \$1,324 16

1838, April 26; Received payment in full, thirteen hundred and twenty four dollars, and sixteen cents.

D. CLAGETT

Endorsed: MAJOR VAN BUREN, at President's house

Will it not, sir, amaze the frugal housekeepers of the United States to learn that the President should have considered it necessary to replace or repair the stock of lines on hand and then in use at the palace, by adding thereto the purchase of \$2,460 29 in ten months? Why, sir, a plain, republican locofoco may almost be induced to believe that Mr. Van Buren, at that period, had some half dozen daughters, who had made him happy by good husbands, and that they were all about being furnished with splendid outfits from the paternal mansion. This subject is so well understood by the country that I shall not longer dwell upon it. I will, however, remark, that it appears from the vouchers last presented, as well as from others now before me, that Mr. Abraham Van Buren, one of the sons of the President, was frequently engaged in purchasing supplies of "furniture" for the palace. Some articles of palace furniture have been procured through Mr. Nolan and others; but the principal agent, appointed by the President to take charge over this branch of the public service was T. L. Smith, Esq., as the following "official voucher" will abundantly manifest.—Voucher No. 32, in abstract No. 1.

To my expenses in making purchases for the President's House, \$262 63
December 12, 1837. T. L. SMITH.

[To be continued]

From the Highland Messenger.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES!!!

We most earnestly invite the serious attention of all candid men to the following extracts from the April number of the Boston Quarterly Review, a political journal, edited by a certain O. A. Brownson, and devoted to the interests of the present Administration. Mr. Brownson is a government office-holder with a good salary, but as his labors are light and the perquisites of office exclusive of salary considerable, he finds time and means to enter largely on the political arena, and his views may in part be gathered from the following extracts. He is represented as a man of decided talent and distinction, and the Review is every where considered and acknowledged as the organ of the Administration party in New England.

The editor possesses great love for the poor—a sacred regard for their interests, and an ardent desire for their elevation, and insists that the only effect there must be first a "total overthrow of the present system of free labor and wages." "An entire overthrow of the present system of all the laws relating to property; and fourthly—an abolition of Matrimony." This is at least our understanding of his positions, and from the studied and elaborate articles in which he sets forth and defends them we will give some short extracts, and our readers can judge whether we have misunderstood him.

In regard to the first position, that of the destruction of the system of free labor and wages—after some remarks on the condition of the laboring classes in England in which he states that "their only real enemy is their employer," he says:

"In all countries it is the same. The only enemy of the laborer is your employer, whether appearing in the shape of the MASTER MECHANIC or in the owner of a factory."

Having thus informed the laboring classes that their employers are their enemies—that those who give employment to the destitute and thereby enable them to acquire an honorable and competent support for themselves and families do them an injury, he goes on to make an indirect thrust at the system of general education, and evidently depreciates it, though he promises the contrary: Hear him.

"Universal education we shall not be thought likely to depreciate; but we confess that we are unable to see in it that sovereign remedy for the evils of the social state as it is, which some of our friends do, or say they do. * * * Indeed, it seems to us most bitter mockery for the well-dressed and well fed to send the schoolmaster and the priest to the wretched hovels of squalid poverty a mockery at which devils may laugh, but which angels must weep."

Mr. Brownson here professes to be unable to see in general education a remedy for the evils attending the social state, and proceeds to enquire—"what is the remedy?" and remarks:

"As it concerns England, we shall leave the English Statesman to answer. Be it what it may, it will not be obtained without bloodshed. It will be found only at the end of one of the longest and severest struggles the human race has ever been engaged in; only by that most dreaded of all wars, the WAR OF THE POOR AGAINST THE RICH—a war which, however long it may be delayed, will come, and come with all its horrors."

His next care is to inform us of the truth of what has long been suspected by many thinking men, that the political questions which have of late so violently agitated the public mind are but the precursors of what is to follow:

"In this coming contest," he says, "there is a deeper question at issue than is generally imagined; a question which is but remotely touched by your controversies about United States Banks and sub-Treasuries, chartered banking, and free

banking, free trade and corporations, although these controversies may be paving the way for it to come up." "In regard to labor, two systems obtain: one, that of *slave labor*, the other that of *free labor*. Of the two, the FIRST, is that of *slave labor*, and the feelings are concerned, decidedly the least oppressive. If the slave has never been a freeman, as a general rule his sufferings are less than those of the free laborer at wages. As to actual freedom, one has about as much as the other. The laborer at wages has all the disadvantages of freedom and none of its blessings, while the slave, if denied the blessings, is freed from the disadvantages. "We are no advocates of slavery, we are as heartily opposed to it as any modern abolitionist can be; but we say frankly, that, if there must always be a laboring population, distinct from proprietors and employers, we regard the slave system as decidedly preferable to the system of wages!" "Wages is a cunning device of the devil for the benefit of tender consciences, who would retain all the advantages of the slave system without the expense, trouble, and odium of being slaveholders." "We really believe our Northern system of labor is more oppressive and even more mischievous to morals than the Southern."

Without stopping now to comment upon this part of Mr. Brownson's theory we will proceed to give extracts from his articles in defence of his other positions, and then offer our thoughts upon each severally. In reference to his second position, that of the overthrow of the church, he thus speaks:

"For our part we yield to none in our reverence for science and religion, but we confess that we look not for the regeneration of the race from PRIESTS and PEDAGOGUES. They have had a fair trial. They cannot construct the temple of God. They cannot conceive its plan, and they know not how to build. They daub with untempered mortar—and the walls that they erect tumble down if so much as a fox attempt to go up thereon. In a word, they always league with the People's masters, and seek to reform without disturbing the social arrangements which render reform necessary. They would change the consequents without changing the antecedents, secure to men the rewards of holiness, while they continue their allegiance to the devil. We have no faith in PRIESTS and PEDAGOGUES. They merely cry peace, peace, and that too when there is no peace, and can be none."

"For our part we are disposed to seek the cause of the inequality of conditions of which we speak, in religion, and to charge it to the priesthood."

The germ of these sacredotal corporations is found in the savage state, and exists there in that formidable personage called a juggler, juggler or conjuror. But as the tribe or people advances, this juggler becomes a priest and the member of a corporation. These sacredotal corporations are variously organized, but every where organized for the purpose, as that arch rebel Thomas Payne says, "of monopolizing power and profit." The effort is unceasing to elevate them as far above the People as possible, to enable them to exert the greatest possible control over the People, and to derive the greatest possible benefit from the People."

But having traced the inequality we complain of to its origin, we proceed to ask again, what is the remedy? The remedy is first to be sought in the destruction of the priest. The priest is universally a tyrant—universally the enslaver of his brethren—and, therefore, it is christianity which condemns him!

"It may be supposed that we Protestants have no priests, but, for ourselves, we know no fundamental difference between a Catholic clergyman and a Protestant, as we know no difference of any magnitude in relation to the principles on which they are based, between a Protestant church and the Catholic church. * * * Both ought, therefore, to go by the board."

"We insist upon it, that the complete and final destruction of the priestly order, in every practical sense of the word priest, is the first step to be taken towards elevating the laboring classes."

"There must be no class of men set apart and authorized, either by law or fashion, to speak to us in the name of God, or to be interpreters of the Word of God. THE WORD OF GOD NEVER DROPS FROM THE PRIEST'S LIPS!"

"But one might as well undertake to dip the ocean dry with a clam shell as to undertake to cure the evils of the social state by converting men to the Christianity of the Church."

"We object not to religious instruction: we object not to the gathering together of the People one day in seven to sing and pray, and to listen to a discourse from a religious teacher; but we object to every thing like an outward, visible Church; to every thing that in the remotest degree partakes of the priest!"

"We say again, we have no objection to teachers of religion as such; but let us have no class of men whose profession is to minister at the altar. Let us leave this matter to providence. When God raises up a prophet let that prophet prophesy as God gives him utterance. Let every man speak out of his own full heart, as he is moved by the Holy Ghost, but let us have none to prophesy for hire, to make preaching a profession, a means of gaining a livelihood. Whoever has a word pressing upon his heart for utterance let him utter it, in the stable, the market-place, the street, in the grove, under the open canopy of heaven, in the lowly cottage, or the lordly hall."

"But none of your hiring priests, your 'dumbo dogs' that will not bark. What are the priests of Christendom as they now are? Miserable panders to prejudices of the age, loud in condemning sins no body is guilty of, but silent as the grave when it concerns the crying sin of the times; bold as bold can be where there is no danger, but miserable cowards when there is no danger to speak out for God and outraged humanity. As a body they never preach a truth till there is none whom it will indict."

"The next step in this work of elevating the working classes will be to reconstitute the Christianity of Christ. The Christianity of the Church has done its work. We have had enough of that Christianity. * * * Under the influence of the Church (he continues) our efforts are not directed to the reorganization of society, to the introduction of equality between man and man, to the removal of the corruptions of the rich and the wretchedness of the poor. We think ONLY of saving our own souls. * * * Or, if, perchance, our benevolence is awakened, and we think it desirable to labor for the salvation of others, it is MERELY to save them from IM-MORALITY and the tortures of an IMMORAL GALLERY hell. The redemption of the world is understood to mean SIMPLY the restoration of mankind to the favor of God in the world to come. * * * Their redemption from the evils of the church. And this is its condemnation."

"We here give this famous editor's views more at large in order that we may not be thought to do him the injustice of making garbled extracts, and thereby perverting his true meaning.

Next in order follows his creed in relation to Banks and the Banking institutions, in which he remarks that "Uncompromising hostility to the whole Banking system should be the motto of every working man and every friend of humanity. The system must be abolished." He then goes on thus:

"Following the destruction of banks must come that of all Monopolies, of all Privilege. There are many of these. We cannot specify them all; we therefore select only one, the greatest of them all—the privilege some have of being born rich, while others are born poor. It will be seen at once that we allude to the hereditary descent of property—AN ANNOVITY IN OUR AMERICAN SYSTEM WHICH MUST BE REMOVED, OR THE SYSTEM ITSELF WILL BE DESTROYED."

"A man shall have all he honestly acquires, so long as he himself belongs to the world in which he acquires it. BUT HIS POWER OVER HIS PROPERTY MUST CEASE WITH HIS LIFE AND IS PROPERTY MUST THEN BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE, to be disposed of by some equitable law, for the use of the generation which takes his place. Here is the principle, without any of its details, AND THIS IS THE GRAND LEGISLATIVE MEASURE TO WHICH WE LOOK FORWARD. We see no means of elevating the laboring classes which can be effectual without this. And is this a measure to be easily carried? Not at all! It will cost infinitely more than it cost to abolish either hereditary monarchy or hereditary nobility. It is a great measure, and a startling one. The rich, the business community, will never voluntarily consent to it, and we think we know too much of human nature to believe that it will ever be effected peaceably. It will be effected only by the strong arm of physical force. It will come, if it come at all, only at the conclusion of war, the like of which the world as yet has never witnessed, and from which, however inevitable it may seem to the eye of philosophy, the heart of humanity recoils with horror."

Respecting the abolition of Matrimony he thus speaks, and it certainly is the abolishing of this rite which he means, if he means any thing at all:

"As yet civilization has done little but break and subdue man's natural love of freedom; but tame his wild and eagle spirit. In what a world does man even now find himself, when he first awakes and feels some of the workings of his manly nature? He is in a cold, damp, dark dungeon, and loaded all over with chains, with the iron entering into his very soul. He cannot make one single free movement. The priest holds his conscience, fashion controls his tastes, and society with her forces invades the very sanctuary of his heart and takes command of his LOVE. * * * Even that he cannot enjoy in peace and quietness, nor scarcely at all."

"We have now gone through the evidence of this case, so far as it regards Mr. Brownson and his cherished organ of the Administration, 'The Boston Quarterly Review,' and shall proceed with an attempt to show that though this editor may have gone further in divulging the peculiar doctrines of the party to which he belongs—there are many other prominent and leading men of the same political faith, who have directly or indirectly subscribed either in whole or in part to the same views."

In the first place, no one, we presume, will pretend to deny but that these doctrines ever have been and still are the distinguishing characteristics of the real Locofoco, Fanny Wright party of New York. Of this faction the Democratic Review holds the following memorable language:

"In appreciating the difficulties of Mr. Van Buren's position at the period we are here referring to, it must be borne in mind that no indication then appeared of that great movement of the South to his support, under the glorious guidance of its noble leader, which has since developed itself with such decisive effect; while a general dissolution of his own party with the abandonment of his Administration by a very great proportion of all the old influential leaders among its supporters, was plainly inevitable, if he should dare to assume any attitude antagonistic to the power of the banks and to the popular infatuation in favor of the paper money credit system. THE ONLY EXISTING PARTY on which he could rely for support in such a position consisted of A SMALL SECTION of the Democratic party in the city of New York, which had assumed A DISTINCT ORGANIZATION on the ground of hostility to the monopoly of the banking system, and the fraudulent fallacy of paper money—INSIGNIFICANT IN NUMBER, though powerful in talent, enthusiasm, and stem, true, RADICAL democracy—an object of persecution to all the other parties, and known throughout the country at large only as the object of a vague terror and contemptuous designation of the 'LOCO FOCOS.'"

"BUT IN TRUTH, THE PRINCIPLES OF THIS LITTLE KNOT OF SINCERE DEMOCRATIC REFORMERS WERE THOSE ALWAYS CHERISHED BY MR. VAN BUREN, and to which he had NEVER BEEN UNFAITHFUL, throughout the whole course of his political life—being nothing more nor less than those of PURE and EARNEST DEMOCRACY, ILLUMINATED BY THE LIGHT OF THE SOUNDEST PRINCIPLES of political economy."

ALWAYS CHERISHED BY MR. VAN BUREN!—Does the review know what it says? Does it understand itself, and is it worthy of credit? If so, the 'principles' of a faction that has always been characterized by an unqualified adherence to the above revolting doctrines have always been cherished by Mr. Van Buren.

The editors of the National Intelligencer have endeavored modestly to draw a veil over the conclusions to which every reflecting mind is necessarily driven on this subject, and suppose, or at least 'hope' that the Chief Magistrate of this nation is influenced by higher considerations in this matter than those of an earthly character, and that his personal interests would prohibit his entertaining such views. This is all correct in itself and charitable in its authors, but what are we to think? The declaration of the Review is too unequivocal to be misunderstood, it affirms that the 'principles' of this party 'have always been cherished by Mr. Van Buren,' and we know that these principles have ever been substantially those of the Review now under consideration; and upon the supposition that the Review is correct in its allegation, we are forced, however reluctantly, to charge home upon our Chief Magistrate a more than "predilection" for Mr. Brown-

son's destructive doctrine, alternative, either the doctrine of the most prominent of the Administration, or Mr. Van Buren's, or a firm believer in the set forth in the foregoing, supporting the assertion that this matter to be interested does not and is agrarian and industrial, naturally have looked upon his administration as a refuge so far as a change done! No, verily, they have openly stated, Brownson with their while the rest, so far to learn have passed silence of the grand that Mr. Van Buren's such, without having distinguishing political presented as christianity without the base, of the worst of passions of popularity.

In reference to Mr. doctrines the New of of the most able and the interest of Mr. V.

"While on this subject which it is too common a new or startling sensitive by habit upon its ancient belief. It is far too preservation of its self be started, and it is fever of excitement, it threaten aspects, it of defence, becomes a virtuous, grows down to mourn over the death and expects the next agonies of dissolution."

After condoning with lying doctrines," and "probation of them as "downright and enour thus describes their "They are to some sluggish astute. The stumbers, infuse life, dity and vigor, quickly it more rapidly than They disperse the p associations of the p scription, loosen the spirit, enlarge the sp ideas, and, habit thought and effort w of progress. This c it moves too slow, is routine, and thus g which a year might from its fastness, and beneficial and destruc

"When intrepid me on an onset upon our so far from being off with more than out them for the many heart which they o for the originality w for the errors of exist faithfulness to law in to what seems to siasm which sustains seution, for the ben meet scoffs, jeers, and that baffles every a b's hem totem beo ac's of death. We date to be true, b because they free t worship of fashion, superior to prevailing reuke the too count and because, nearl gance, there often b and all-comprehendi

On the above we o just ask if it does "giving in" to Mr. In the Political b ing administration 1840, we find the "The Federal elu sinct, are making a country, to destru tions: They have ular liberty, in all they have ever bee thistry tyrants in all

The ex-Postmas editor of the Extr remarked that the as inexplicable as

"We might go on of a similar bearing has been adduced of the leading poli scribe in whole, or son's creed."

Our next aim w effects of these pol have on the count out. Here we will attention to the pre free labor and w

On this question, strong as strong c indirect.—Mr. Bro regard to labor—f of the slave labor, free labor?" The decidedly prefera, leally opposed to an abolitionist—that i either system. Wh Either no labor s should be himself we suppose is wh for a moment eny we are as destru race, in all their w Brownson or any w will labor as full whenever we know the right course, proposed by the b be the best end no desirable end non trace it than w stronger evidence laration of any ma for disbelieving. A men in every sect expected. Their are the same, but p