

which he avowed, and the resolution upon which he acted, to make the patronage and offices subservient to the interests of the whole country, and not to surrender them to the base and governing and corrupting influences of party, when we review these things, we cannot but confess ourselves struck with a reverential awe of his transcendent purity and greatness.

There was a pure atmosphere, then, in the regions of the halls and official residences of the government. Men breathed freely then, and thought and acted as freemen, who held their liberties in their own hands, and not at the mercy of rulers; and the first attempt to trample upon them, would have taught the usurpers the lesson—who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." Let the young men of the present day read the history of the administration of Washington, so forcibly and so truly written out in the pages of Marshall. It will purify them from a thousand vague generalities. It will recall them to the great principles on which the government was originally framed. It will teach them the utter worthlessness of all mere political theories, and the invaluable authority of experience. It will teach them that no Republic can be well or wisely governed, except by men of high intellect, and comprehensive knowledge, incorruptible integrity, and disinterested patriotism. It will teach them that the demagogue is the worst enemy of the people, as his kindred character, the courtier, is the worst enemy of the monarch. It will teach them that the truest course of ambition is to found its favor and its honors not upon the huzzas of the multitude, but upon the solemn judgments of the wise and good, upon that distant praise whose voice speaks from the hearts of millions; and gives back from the tomb the deep echoes of its own thankfulness."—*N. Y. Review.*

From the *Milledgeville Journal.*  
"We hear a great deal of the proposed divorce of the Executive and monied power. Now if by divorce, these astute politicians mean a separation we understand the phrase. The action and profession do not square with each other. The President possesses the Executive power, no one will deny. They propose to invest the President with the power to appoint men to all the offices which they design to create, to receive and keep the public revenue. If he can dismiss from office the man who can dismiss them from office, he can control the revenue. The Secretary of the Treasury is to be invested with discretionary authority to increase the bonds required as security of the collectors of the revenue. The President can dismiss from office the Secretary of the Treasury. Gen. Jackson dismissed Mr. Duane because he would not do an unconstitutional act. Now let us take a familiar case. Our friend and neighbor, John Smith, has been an earnest and decided adherent of the President; he is without an honest man though a poor one. In consequence of his politics, he receives the appointment of Collector of the Customs for the port of Savannah, and a bond is required of him to the amount of \$20,000. He executes the bond, and enters on the duties of his office. In a short time it is discovered that an impression is to be made on the people in his vicinity. He is directed by the Secretary (privately) to act in a particular manner towards the merchants having business with him. To an administration merchant, be indulgent and accommodating, to an opposition merchant, harsh and oppressive. He remonstrates and declares he cannot do violence to his conscience, he must act impartially as an officer.

The Secretary of the Treasury scruples to enforce the obedience of this honest Collector, but he is told by the President it must be done: "if you will not do it, retire and I will find a man who will." Forthwith, the Secretary informs John Smith that his bond is too small, he must increase it; he must give bond in the sum of \$200,000, and if he fails, must leave the office; he cannot give this enormous security, and leaves the office.

Now here is a palpable case, where the President can control the officers who are to receive and keep the public revenue! and if there be any truth in logic, he must of course be able to control the public revenue itself. Then already possessing the Executive power, he is enabled to direct in short, all offices invested with money power!—Yet this operation the Van Buren party call a *Divorce!* a *Separation!* a *total Divorce!*!! Do these impudent politicians suppose there are no Dictionaries to be had, that they thus attempt to swindle the country out of the meaning of the English language?"

This common sense article advances a consideration, to which we have more than once adverted, and which it is chiefly wonderful has not suggested itself to every reflecting mind. We allude to the view taken of the "Divorce." While the Executive claim and exercises the power of controlling the Secretary of the Treasury and all the officers who may have the keeping of the public money, the contest is, and must continue to be, merely, in which pocket the President shall keep the National Funds. Whether you have the sub-Treasury system or a bank, so long as this power is conceded, the President, to all intents and

purposes, has the money power in his hands, and no statutory provision can wrest it from him. The Secretary of the Treasury is no longer, according to the Jacksonian doctrine, the officer of Congress, and amenable to it; but he is the creature of the Executive, bound to do his bidding, and subject to removal at a moment's warning; with or without cause. This new construction of the constitution and usurpation of power, have abolished the old landmarks, and whatever system may be devised, the result is the same, the President is absolute—he has the Purse as well as the sword.

In a contest involving such consequences, where the issue, whatever it be, must be fatal to the public liberty, we will take no part. And we would earnestly warn our friends and the country against the arts of their common enemy. The game of the Administration is to mislead the people, and induce them to exhaust their strength in a fruitless struggle; in which even victory will be to them of very little more benefit than defeat. The Currency Question may be decided this way or that, and yet a usurping Executive is unrestrained—he still retains the money power, and may employ it to corrupt the people and subvert the Republic.

The only remedy for the evil is to eject corrupt rulers from office, and place once more the officers entrusted with the custody of the public money under the immediate control of the representative of the people. To diminish the power and patronage of the Executive, and reduce that functionary to obedience to the Constitution. All other issues are immaterial and only designed to deceive the people.

### CORN.

The following is a part of an epistle from Mr. Grant Thorburn to the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser. We copy it for the benefit of our fancy "Corn Growers" doubting, however, whether much has been gained by these fancy seeds.

"Mr. Jefferson says the man who makes three blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is more the friend of man than he who conquers kingdoms. I think if Mr. J. had always preached such sound doctrine, he would have been the greatest philosopher of the age. Seeing then, that this proposition about the grass is a self evident fact, what think you should be done to the man who makes three years of corn grow where only one grew before? Inasmuch as grass feeds the horse, and corn the man. But to come to the point at once:—

Some three years ago a merchant in New York, while emptying a box of tea, observed therein a few grains of corn. Concluding that corn from China must be something new under our sun, he had them planted, so they grew and multiplied. Last Spring I received from a worthy friend, a portion of said corn—it's a new variety—so I gave it the name of China's Fall Prolific, or tee corn; as it strikes off in two, three, and frequently four branches, in appearance like a small tree, and produces a year at the head of each branch, whereas the common corn shoots out the ear from the side of the stalk; it grows from eight to ten feet high produces an abundance of fodder, is a large white flint twelve row corn, and ears from twelve to fourteen inches long. I counted six hundred and sixty grains on one ear; it was planted on the 10th of May, and had ears fit to boil on the 10th of July. Its produce was much curtailed by the long drouth, but notwithstanding I counted two thousand one hundred and twenty grains, the product of one stalk; being an increase of two thousand from one. The Dutton (which is an excellent corn planted on the same day, on the same field, and receiving the same quantity of manure, cross ploughing and hoeing, did not produce one half. The patch of about two hundred hills, was examined by many respectable farmers, who all pronounced it something new and something superior.

The corn may be had of G. C. Thorburn, New York, and at the store of Wm. Thorburn in Albany, price 25 cents per ear; the net profits to be given to some of the charitable institutions in New York and Albany. Now if there is a farmer between Maine and the Rocky Mountains who would rather pay 25 cents for two gills of b.andy, than to buy one ear of this corn, which will plant one hundred hills—I say, if there is such a man, he ought to be fed on nothing but sapaun and buttermilk as long as his little soul and big carcass will hang together. A stalk having the ears on to show the manner of growth, may be seen at the above stores.

GRANT THORBURN.  
Hallett's Cove, Sept. 24, 1838.

*Maria Monk agin.*—The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser takes occasion in his last paper, to contradict unequivocally, a report which has been circulated in the interior of the State of New York, that he had been prosecuted for libelling Maria Monk, and compelled to pay heavy damages. While his hand is in, he concludes not to stop here, and goes on to show that even while carrying on her sanctified deceit she was playing the harlot, and concludes in the following strain:  
But this is not all. We stated,

more than a year ago, that we had been requested to prepare her manuscript for the press, exposing her own imposture, and the conduct of her clique in this city. Subsequently, and since we have made any publication upon the subject, Maria Monk has voluntarily made a full confession to a Protestant clergyman, a friend of ours, under circumstances of manifest sincerity, of the whole imposture, and all the particulars, before the inception of the plot, during its progress, and to the end. The details of the story, she says, were chiefly arranged from the leading character of the question put to her by the precious concerns who had her in keeping in this city. These questions, endless in number, and of every form and character, constituted the web upon which, from time to time, she wove her tissue of lies.

But even this is not all. Since Maria made these confessions, she has covered her friends and abettors with shame and confusion, by giving birth to another child. The circumstances rendered it impossible for her to charge this second result of illicit love upon Father Phelan, and so she chose to cast the paternity upon one of her special friends in this city—a gentleman, by the way, whose eyes had been previously opened, and who is just as innocent in the matter as Father Phelan himself.

Nor yet is this all. The celebrated Miss Partridge, the other pure vestal introduced to the famous committee, with Maria Monk, has also since become an unmarried mother! With these facts we take leave of the subject, as we trust forever.

From the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor.

I have recently received several communications, in the form of letters, from various of my personal friends, expressing surprise at my course in politics. And in some instances, their course is more astonishing to me—that is, their withdrawal from those with whom they were used to co-operate, side by side, and in the front ranks—parrying every blow aimed at the "Union of the States," and defending our assailed Constitution from the inroads and encroachments of stealthy Federal power, and daring Executive usurpation. We are loath to dissolve the "ties which bound us"—but confiding in the purity of their devotion to sound Republican principles, heretofore, we will yet hopefully and sanguinely abide in the conviction, that the hallucinations which now overcome them, will pass away, and that they will return to the rescue, invigorated and strengthened—to their first love, and the true faith.

To prevent the necessity of writing an answer to each, I submit the following letter, which contains complaints similar to others; and I have attempted to condense, in as short a space as possible, in the reply hereto annexed, my opinions on the subjects alluded to.

M. D. J. SLADE.

Mississippi, Aug. 21.  
Mr. M. D. J. Slade.

"Your paper has come to me regularly, I must express my surprise how one of your political creed, (a State Rights man), and a Southern, could lend his influence, directly or indirectly, to the support of Henry Clay for the Presidency, or rather I should say, to the interposition by Congress—protective tariff—national bank, and slight squinting at abolition. These are all anti-southern measures, and supported by Clay and his followers. I am no Van Buren man myself, nor ever have been, yet I cannot see the policy of supporting Clay. I am glad to see from the tone of many of your Alabama papers, that the people are likely to take a correct view of this public state-man and his measures. There are too many well instructed State Rights men, to sell themselves to northern influence. Strange fanaticism, that the South will not free itself from Northern dependence! What blind and ungrateful citizens we have among us, who not only advocate anti-southern measures, but furiously abuse our patriotic Southern Statesmen for advocating the cause of the South.—I am no disunionist, nor would I, in advocating the interest in the South, injure, if I could, the Northern people. All I desire, is to be let alone."

### REMARKS.

"It is very strange that you should regard my course as a desertion of State Rights principles. What solitary principle of the kind have I abandoned!—for if any, it has been in the act without the intention. You say that I favor the pretensions of Mr. Clay. If so, it is upon the supposition that he and Mr. Van Buren will be the only candidates for the Presidency. Is Van Buren a man in whom you, or in whom the South could repose confidence. He is a man of pretences; and at present, he hopes to strengthen himself by affecting a partiality for the South. But when he is actually with the South in any trying crisis? You speak of internal improvement. Who voted for federal toll gates on the Cumberland road?—You speak of the tariff:—Who voted for the bill—the bill of abomination" of 1828; as well as for similar bills previously, in Congress, and supported the protective system at a public meeting in Albany?—Martin Van Buren. You speak of Abolition:—Who supported the New York resolutions, instructing the Senators of that State to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless she would prohibit slavery? and who voted for the free negro suffrage in the State of New York? To these questions, the answer still must be, Martin Van Buren. But I am not done:

You don't speak of the Proclamation—the Force Bill—and the Protest. It is not wonderful that you should leave these matters in the shade. But you speak of State Rights; where was there ever a more federal, consolidating, anti-State Rights document than the Proclamation? and who supported it with all his influence? Martin Van Buren, and the whole party whom you now favor. Who supported the Force bill? Van Buren and the party.—Who supported the protest a monarchical despotic document? Van Buren and the party. Who supported the unconstitutional, the despotic exchange? Van Buren and the party. Who supported the Specie Circular, where the President assumed legislative powers? Van Buren and the party. Who advocates the Sub-Treasury System, which would carry into effect the doctrine of the Protest, and which has already almost beggared the country—which would strengthen the hands of the Federal government, and prostrate the State Banks—if not state sovereignty also? The answer still is Van Buren and the party. And yet this is the man and the party with which you would have me to unite in support of Southern interests and State Rights!—When I so far forget the struggles of former times—the attachments and associations then; and a sense of duty now—the principles I have so long supported—the rash and head-long course of the party and its leaders—when I so far forget these things, as to cleave to all that I have formerly opposed and rebuked, it will be time for me to be divorced from the press.

But suppose I turn to the other side of the picture, which you think so repulsive and offensive. It is true that Henry Clay supported Internal Improvement and the Tariff; and it is also true, that he has expressly given up both of these measures, as no longer required by the state of the country.

As to Abolition, I am surprised to hear you join with others in that imputation against Mr. Clay. If there was nothing else to rebut and disprove the falsity of the least "squinting" or toleration of Abolition, by Mr. Clay, the course of the "Emancipator," and especially the seven articles of "facts" which it has set forth should silence the false charge of any affinity between him and the *unbelievable* subject. Indeed, there is not a shadow of foundation for his taking any part against the South, on that question. Who stilled the storm of the Missouri question, in favor of Southern rights and Southern interests? Henry Clay. Who supported and voted for Mr. Calhoun's four first resolutions against Abolition, and in favor of State Rights? Henry Clay. And who introduced substitutes for the two last of the series, thereby causing the whole series to be carried by a triumphant majority? Henry Clay. If these last resolutions had any "squinting to abolition," we may ask who voted for them? and then the answer is John C. Calhoun and the whole Southern delegation. Who solemnly declared that it a real struggle of that kind should take place between the North and South, that John C. Calhoun should not be found in front of him? Henry Clay. And he is not the man to give such a pledge, and to fly from it.

As to State Rights—who declared in the Senate, that the Proclamation contained ultra-consolidation doctrine, going beyond the federalism of former times? Henry Clay. Who drew the teeth of the Force bill, by the compromise act? Henry Clay. Who opposed the Protest—the Specie Circular—and still opposes the ruinous experimental policy of the present administration? The answer is, Henry Clay.

All this may be said in truth,—and yet Henry Clay may not be exactly the man that a State Rights man would prefer above all others; but how a disciple of the State Rights school, could take Mr. Van Buren before Mr. Clay, on the score of principle, or policy, is beyond my comprehension.

From Texas.—The latest intelligence leaves no doubt of the election of MIRAQUE BONAPARTE LAMAR as President of that Republic. Mr. L. is certainly a man of genius and of versatile talents. Poet, painter, editor, lawyer, legislator, and commander of cavalry; his faculties are far superior to those we are accustomed to meet in the mass of mankind. That his advent to power in Texas will be marked by something out of the usual current of events, we are inclined to anticipate. It is believed his opinions are strong against a close connexion of Texas with the Northern and Eastern States of this Union. It is thought he will prompt in joining battle with the Mexicans, and testing their ability to withhold any longer the acknowledgment of Texian independence. In a few months we may look for important tidings of military operations.

The hostility of the Indians on their Northern frontiers is generally admitted by the Texian papers, and we are told that the Republic is now augmenting her force by enlistments from the regular army.

The Mexican General at Matamoras has of late no otherwise annoyed the Texans than by marauding parties of horse. He is possibly waiting for his regular allies more fully to declare themselves.—*New Orleans Courier.*

### WHIG-YOUNG MEN OF NEW YORK.

GREAT MEETING.—The Young Whigs of New York assembled on Thursday evening last for the purpose of responding to the nominations of the Utica Convention for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. It was one of the largest meetings ever held in Masonic Hall. The Hon. EDWARD CURTIS acted as President. An eloquent address and series of spirited and patriotic resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The meeting was addressed by a number of distinguished gentlemen. The New York Commercial gives the following account of the remarks of the Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN:

Mr. HOFFMAN had been repeatedly called for during the evening, and after the resolutions were adopted, he appeared upon the stand. For several minutes the applause was so loud that the voice of a Stentor could scarcely have been heard. It is next to impossible to report a speech of Mr. HOFFMAN. His utterance is so quick—his thoughts flow so rapidly, and the beauties crowd so thickly upon the hearer, that it is very difficult to follow him. At times, too, his eloquence is too much for the reporter—it enchains his attention, and the pen drops from his hand, powerless to discharge the duty it should perform.

The following is but a meager sketch of his remarks, but it is all that our notes enable us to furnish:

He said that he had so often had occasion to return thanks to his constituents, for the favors which they had showered upon him, that words were scarcely left sufficient to express his gratitude. He appeared at this meeting as a representative of the Whig party. Those present were aware that the party to which he and they belonged was in a minority in Congress—that they could do but little in that body. He alluded, in the most feeling manner to the course of the Conservatives. With their aid the Whigs had prevented the marriage of the sword with the purse—a union the offspring of which would have been corruption and ruin. He described most beautifully the happy effects which had succeeded the rejection of the sub-Treasury bill. But the tempest was only lulled—it had not entirely passed away. If the Van Buren party were successful at this election, again will the arm be uplifted that is to strike the fatal blow against the prosperity of the country, and grind our devoted city to dust and ashes.

In this State was the battle to be fought, and the Whigs are now to say whether their Representatives are to return to Washington with their arms strengthened by the evidence of the popular favor, or whether New York is to be chained to the car of despotic power.

He called upon the young men of New York to perform their duty, and asked if Seward should call in coin upon the young and ardent Whigs of his native State. He would not believe it. Every thing is in our favor. We have beaten the opposite party, and we can do it again, if every one will remember that if we do not beat them they will beat us.

From abroad we have intelligence the most cheering. We have this day heard from New Jersey (three days)—New Jersey, true in the Revolution, and true now. She speaks to us from the battle-ground at Princeton, from Trenton, and from the encampment at Morristown. As victory blessed her then, so victory floats around her banner now.

Pennsylvania still hangs in the balance—she may go against us—we would like to have her, but we can do without her. Let all flee—we will hang out our banner on the outward wall, and under its auspices we will fight and conquer.

He compared New York to a noble three-decker—the flag ship of the squadron. What did she care if the corvette Maine was disabled—if the frigate Maryland lost her commander, but still saved her gallant ship? Here we stand on the deck of our noble vessel—the banners flying, the matches lighted, the guns ready, and a gallant crew who will discharge their duty, or perish in the attempt. He directed the attention of the audience to the invocation of the dying Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship." But, said he, you will not give up the ship; you will not abandon her; you will stand to your guns, and victory will crown your efforts. In taking leave of the meeting, he would say, in the words of as gallant an officer as ever trod the deck of a vessel, or fought under the banner of any country—"Let such a ship as this be taken, and it will break the heart of every honest patriot in the land."

Reminiscence.—The Hon. Galien C. Verplack, at a dinner on board the Great Western, related the following:

"Looking over (said he) a number of old New York papers. I met with one published about the middle of the last century; giving an account of the coronation of George III, which had been brought out in a vessel called the Sally Ann, from Bristol to this port in eighty days. I could not help being struck with the wonderful improvement in our day, by the construction of such vessels as the Great Western, which brought to this port from the same city a full account of the like event, in the coronation of Queen Victoria, in fourteen days and some few hours."

### From the Filled, United States Gazette.

AWFUL FRAUD UPON THE PEOPLE. Yesterday was the return day of the late election. The place of making these returns in the Hall of Independence. After the returns of the city election were made out it was perceived that there was on the part of the Loco Focos a determination to perform some act in violation of the rules of right, and on receiving the returns from the various districts, Charles I. Ingersoll, a man who was the Loco Foco candidate for Congress appeared in the room armed with books, papers and notes to protest against the returns of the district of the Northern Liberties. As far as we could learn, the objections were founded on the following circumstances: The inspectors (or officers) of the sixth and seventh wards had lost their tally books, and some objection was made to some trial act during the election—and for these laches or misdeeds of the Loco Foco officers in their own wards, Mr. Ingersoll had the impudence to demand the rejection of the whole seven wards of the Northern Liberties, because of the errors or frauds—and, monstrous as was the proposition, there were found among the return judges a majority to agree to it—absolutely to throw out the whole vote of the Northern Liberties, because of errors or frauds in one or two wards, the very wards that were under the directions of the Loco Focos themselves as if they would not destroy a box or other acts equally wrong, to destroy their own wards, if by so doing they would vitiate and destroy the whole vote of the district, containing a large majority against their own company. Pursuing this course the three Loco Foco return judges signed a certificate that Charles I. Ingersoll is elected to Congress in the third district—and the three Whig judges, deciding against the fraudulent proceeding that deprived the whole Northern Liberties of their votes, gave to Charles Naylor a certificate of his election.

The monstrous decision which cut off the Northern Liberties, of course cut off all hopes of returning the Whig candidate for the Senate and House of Representatives at Harrisburg—and accordingly, ten the judges gave to the Loco Foco candidates a certificate of election, and seven signed a protest against the proceedings, that are a disgrace to human nature.

That the whole proceedings, from beginning to end, are part of a conspiracy to defraud the people of their rights, to cheat a district, containing 5000 voters out of its votes, there can scarcely be a doubt—and there can be little doubt that had two of the Loco Foco judges evinced a disposition to do right, there would have been violence and bloodshed, is so evident from the proceedings. For example, in yesterday morning's Pennsylvania, they appeared the following notice—

### DEMOCRATS ATTEND.

"The Democrats of the city and county of Philadelphia are requested to meet in front of the State House Chestnut Street this morning at nine o'clock, to hear the report of the return judges, and to see that they are not defrauded out of their votes, after they have been placed on the ballot boxes."

And an editorial notice referring to the call was responded to, and the State House was besieged with the body guard of the Loco Focos, responding to the call and sustaining Mr. Ingersoll and his ten judges.

After Mr. Ingersoll had made his appearance, and commenced his impertinence in the hall, Mr. Naylor was sent for—and the novel sight was presented two candidates pleading before the return judges.

It is not our intention now to comment upon the proceedings above noted, nor to designate with becoming epithets the conducts of the majority of the judges. The people are indignant—but whether they will wait quietly the slow action and probable injustice of the Legislature and Congress we presume not to know. We hope and trust that they will show themselves respecters of the law—but never have they been so grossly outraged.

### THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The return Judges of the third Congressional District met yesterday, and announced the following result of the Election.

	INGERSOLL.	NAYLOR.
Unc. North'n Liberties.	285	330
Oxford.	213	283
Lower Dublin, Byberry, and Moreland.	356	365
Kensington.	1782	911
Spring Garden.	1294	1663
Northern Liberties.	1979	2315
	5894	6680

Majority for Naylor, 775 votes. This is more than three times the majority that he received before.

From the Richmond Whig.

### THE WHIG DEFEAT IN OHIO.

The causes of the extraordinary rout in Ohio, cannot, perhaps, at this early day be correctly assigned. Our readers will recollect that we expressed some apprehension, a few days since, that the whole Abolition crop in that State would be turned against General Vance for an act which then seemed to be one of strict duty and prosperity, but which, it seems, was based upon false information. We copy an article throwing some light on this transaction, from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

THE CASE OF MAHAN. Considerable excitement has exist-