

Matthews was truly the character he represented himself to be both to Pierson and to himself; that shortly after the commencement of his acquaintance with Matthews, said Matthews repeatedly called on him at his place of business, and made the same representations of his character as aforesaid; that he professed to know the end of all things; that at one time he placed a sheet of paper partly in the drawer, in such a manner that one end only of the paper could be seen, and then said, to deponent, "you see but this one end of this paper, but I see the whole length of it, I see the end," and that this was an illustration of his seeing the end of all things. That from the conversation of said Matthews at such times, he was led to believe, and did honestly and truly believe, the said Matthews did possess the character and the power which he had represented himself to possess. That said Matthews also represented himself to be very poor, and in want of money; that the world persecuted him; that the world was influenced by the devil; and that there was no truth but in him the said Matthews; and that believing implicitly all Matthews' representations, he from time to time supplied him with money, different amounts at different times. That said Matthews said to him (Folger,) that he had commenced the religion of God on earth—and that Mills and Pierson had been called into the Kingdom, but that the devil had succeeded in suspending for a time the permanent establishment of the Kingdom; but that he should now go on to overcome the devil, and to establish the kingdom of God, and called on him (Folger,) to contribute of his substance to the support of him the said Matthews, and promote the advancement of the kingdom, and threatened him, if he should withhold from him the required moneys, that he would visit upon him (Folger) the wrath of the Almighty;—but that if he would believe on him, and obey him in all things, that he should be called into the kingdom, that he would forgive all his sins, and he should have eternal happiness. That in the month of August, 1833, Matthews visited him at Sing Sing where he has a furnished house, and where his family at that time resided; and that he there continued to him the same representations of his character and powers, and that both deponent and wife continued verily to believe in him; that he there again represented himself as destitute of money, and in want, and that he at the same time brought with him his baggage—that he invited Matthews to spend a week with him, and that he so staid, but manifested no disposition to leave at the expiration of the week.—That during his stay, Matthews signified to deponent that it was the duty of himself and Pierson to hire him a house to live in; that he and Mr. P. after conferring together, agreed to hire him a house, and so informed him; that he, Matthews, then said it would not be proper for him to live in a hired house, which deponent and Mr. Pierson considered as an intimation that they ought to buy him a house, and they did accordingly agree to buy him one.—That before the same was accomplished, Matthews told deponent that the house in Sing Sing in which they then were and which had been previously purchased by deponent, had been so purchased by him for himself (the said Matthews,) and that the Spirit of Truth had directed him (Folger,) in so doing; and FOLGER BELIEVED WHAT HE SAID; that Matthews continued at the said house with him until October, 1833; at which time the said Elijah Pierson resided with him as one of his family—that said October, Matthews required that the house should be committed to his charge, and that deponent did so commit the same to his charge.

Mr. Folger further deposed that at one time said Matthews required him and Mr. Pierson to inform him of the extent of their property, and they did so. That in the latter part of October, 1832, Matthews required Mr. Pierson and himself to enter into an agreement to support him, (Matthews,) and that by so doing they should have the continued blessing of God; that they did accordingly enter into such an agreement, verily believing in what he said. That himself and Mr. Pierson continued to reside in the Sing Sing House, till August last, when Mr. Pierson died at that house; and that Mr. P. and deponent had continued to support Matthews, and furnished him with such moneys as he required, until March last, when deponent became bankrupt.

Mr. Folger further deposed, that in the month of January last, Mr. Matthews represented that a watch which Mr. Pierson had given him, had been taken from him, and that it was the duty of Mr. F. to give him another, and that the blessing of God would rest upon him if he did; that deponent therupon did purchase and present to him a fine gold watch, chain, seal and key, of the value of one hundred and fifteen dollars, which Matthews still has.

Mr. Folger further deposed, that after the death of Mr. Pierson, Matthews came to the city of New York, and has resided in the family of deponent since then till the 13th September instant, and that during that time Matthews has continued the same representations of himself, and of the necessity and advantage of believing in and obeying him. That on or about that day, deponent having become bankrupt, as aforesaid, signified to Matthews that he could no longer support him, and they must part. That Matthews knew the deponent had them in his possession upwards of six hundred dollars in the arrest of Matthews, on a charge of cash, which was a part of Mrs. Folger's having poisoned Mr. Pierson, whose death estate; that Matthews, just prior to the same mentioned in a preceding column.—18th September, instant, said he, (Folger,) Embodied in the warrant, is the deposi-

most not throw him upon the world desolate; that if he did, he would not know the blessing of God, but that if he did provide for him, he would know such blessing; that deponent therupon gave him one hundred dollars, in five twenty dollar bills of the United States Bank.—That on the 18th September instant, Matthews said he should leave that day, and required deponent should meet again; but that in the mean time deponent must furnish him with more money; and then alluding to the money so possessed by deponent, said that by supplying him with money, God's blessing would rest upon him and his family. That this deponent, being influenced by said representations, on that day gave to Matthews five hundred and thirty dollars, in half eagles, of the old emission of the United States; that on the same day Matthews left the residence of the deponent, and took with him the money so given to him.

Deponent further affirmed, that since the departure of Matthews, he has satisfied himself that Matthias is a BASE IMPOSTOR; that he has been deluded by him, and he now verily believes that all the representations made by Matthews were made falsely and fraudulently, and for the purpose of defrauding deponent and others, and that the moneys obtained by Matthews from deponent, during the present month, as aforesaid, were obtained falsely and fraudulently; and with intent to cheat and defraud him thereof.

Finally Mr. F. deposed, that during the last two years, Matthews has continually practised on him various other arts than those before mentioned, calculated and intended to delude him, and which have deluded him and his family, and kept them in the continued belief of his Divine character, and his power to do them good or evil, as he pleased.

On the 19th inst., Mr. Folger published an advertisement in the public papers, offering a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of Matthews; and on Monday last he was arrested in Albany, and put in confinement. Information was immediately sent to the police establishment of this city, and officer J. S. Smith despatched to bring him down; and on Friday evening he was deposited at the other office. Mr. Smith ascertained at Albany, that Matthews has a wife and daughter in that city, the former about 40, and the latter about 20 years of age, who are in very indigent circumstances, and get their livelihood by "washing and ironing." He also succeeded in recovering \$1 half eagles taken from Mr. Folger on the 18th inst., and fifty of the hundred dollars previously obtained. The latter were bills secreted in the leg of Matthews' boot. Smith also recovered the gold watch and equipments mentioned in the deposition, Matthews' "golden key to the gates of Jerusalem," his "two edged sword," (a splendid cut and thrust, sharp at each edge as a razor,) and a handsome six foot rule, with which Matthews says he measured the circumference of, and laid out New Jerusalem and which we noticed bore the stamp of "Kutz, makers, 162 Water-street, New York."

Mr. Smith also brought down the baggage of Matthews, consisting of a large leather and hair trunk, and a carpet bag—the latter filled with new boots, shoes and pumps, and the former with linen and wearing apparel of the richest and costliest description. Linen shirts of the most exquisite fineness, the wristbands fringed with delicate lace, silk stockings and handkerchiefs, kid and other gloves, and a great variety of other similar articles, fitted out the trunk, the other contained his gold mounted cocked hat, an olive cloak of the finest texture, lined throughout with velvet and silk; a new green and brown frock coat of similar quality, the former heavily embroidered with gold, and the latter with silver, in the form of stars with a large sun on one breast and seven stars on the other; 2 merino morning dresses; and other rich *et cetera* "too tedious to mention." But the "cap sheet" of all were two night caps, made of linen cambric, folded in the form of a mitre richly embroidered—one with the names of the twelve apostles written around it, and "Jesus Matthias" adorning the front in more conspicuous characters, the other surrounded with the name of the twelve tribes, the front embellished the same as the other. The whole betokened the utmost extravagance and lavish expenditure of money and labor; and months must have been spent by female hands (probably those of some one or more of his deluded dupes) in ornamenting and making up the apparel of this dainty carpenter and prophet.—His snuff box, however, was not of a sacred character. It was one of a French manufacture, ornamented on the top with an illustration of the fable of the monkey and two cats, in which the cats appeal to his monkeyship for his decision of a dispute between them, relative to the possession of an oyster—the judge perching himself upon a grindstone, swallowing the oyster, and dividing the shell between his gilded clients. The profane may deem it as apt an illustration of its possessor and his clients, as of the monkey and the cats; but we are not so wicked as to countenance, openly, such a notion.

Besides the charges against Matthews, founded on his intercourse with Mr. Folger, another has been instituted during the present week, of a still more, outrageous and devilish character. On Thursday morning a warrant was received from Mount Pleasant, issued by Charles Yeo, a magistrate of that place, for the arrest of Matthews, on a charge of cash, which was a part of Mrs. Folger's having poisoned Mr. Pierson, whose death estate; that Matthews, just prior to the same mentioned in a preceding column.—18th September, instant, said he, (Folger,) Embodied in the warrant, is the deposi-

tion, of Mrs. Rosetta Drach, of 148 credit, the slightest evidence of any act of mine, bearing the most remote resemblance to the poor and ridiculous imitation which he has cast on me. He is at liberty to put in requisition, under the solemn obligations of an oath every member of the highly respectable family of my wife; he may appeal to the lady herself, to every individual who has at any time been an inmate in my house; to all my intimate friends, and they will all respond to him, "you have basely lied."—History gives us no account of a bold cavalier who possessed the qualities of Baron Munchausen.

I am Sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant.

GEO POINDEXTER.

From the Lexington Observer.

We have often asked ourselves the question, why it is that nearly all of the pure and patriotic statesmen who once gave dignity to the Jackson banner, are now found the most ardent and animated in their denunciations of this corrupt administration. They are animated by more zeal than the original opponents of Jacksonism. As a Jackson man the reason, and he will tell you that the bank has bought them! Could we listen to so vile an imputation upon our public men, for a single moment, the common sense and common philosophy of every man would reject the debasing insinuation. He who is bought by money to do that which his soul abhors, will do it as the slave does his task, cold and heartless. He will perform what is stipulated in his bond, and no more. No flashes of patriotic indignation, no lofty denunciation of corruption, would mark the career of the bank bought slave. But look for a moment at the conduct of those who have abandoned the administration. Every sentiment they utter indicates a deep conviction that they owe a heavy obligation to the country for the part which they acted in bringing upon it a wicked and ruinous administration. They know and feel that Gen. Jackson has violated every pledge, and satisfied every hope which he made or induced, whilst he was a candidate for the Presidency. Turn for a moment, to his hypocritical cant to Mr. Monroe, about exterminating the "monster" party spirit. He has, to be sure, extinguished the old party designations of Republican and Federalist, but he has created in their place one more odious and revolting, involving no political question, but mere personal devotion to himself. This then, is the true cause of the stern and uncompromising war which the *seceders* from Jackson wage upon his administration.—They feel that they have been deeply wronged, by the hypocritical professions of Jackson, when he was *fishing for votes*. They are striving to repair the unintentional injury which they have inflicted upon the country, by a bold and vehement war upon the author of its calamities.

What is Jackson Van Burenism?—It is a newly discovered principle in politics, which is destitute of principle; a sort of double sided doctrine that means one thing and its opposite at the same time; a species of humbug that asserts one thing to-day and another to-morrow, that signifies one thing at the north and another thing at the south. It is, in fine, the creed of that great party in the United States which has heretofore comprised a majority of the people, who hold the State Rights—Consolidation—Free—Trade—Tariff—Bank—Anti—Bank—Internal—Improvement—Anti—Internal—Improvement—Democratic—Jeffersonian—Federal—Proclamation—Force—Bill—Protest—Veto—Usurpation theory of government, to be the very essence of republican orthodoxy. It puts one in mind of the German farmer's wife, who, after her husband asked her what color she would like to have the house painted, replied, "a little green, a little blue, a little yellow, and a little hockany color."

Whig.—Stranger, what are you firing those guns for?

Tory.—For our victory in New Jersey.

Whig.—Victory? Why last year you had seven eighths of the whole Legislature, and a majority of 6000 votes in the State; now you have a few hundred majority, and nearly a tie in the Legislature.

Tory.—Just so, stranger; therefore we fire guns to rejoice that we have not lost the whole state. In these times, it requires many guns to hold our own.

Whig.—Why did you fire 100 guns for the Connecticut election?

Tory.—Because we increased fifty votes in the State, though we lost our members. We fire guns, whether we gain or lose.—Nothing like making a fuss for effect.

LOUIS PHILIP'S MINISTERS AND PRESIDENT JACKSON'S.

Louis Philippe manages his government very much in the same way with President Jackson, in more respects than one. His principal resource is in the office holders. The French government have more than 120,000 places at their disposal; every kind of public employment, down to that of the smallest constable, being directly in the gift of the Crown. By this machinery, the Crown controls the elections, exercising all their influence and authority in undisguised manner. In the present chambers, the Crown members number 250, the opposition only about an hundred; and all this is effected by a judicious distribution of Patronage and Peace, and an unqualified proscription of all officers who do not render implicit homage to the central power at Paris. This is the true spirit of despotism; precisely the spirit of the cabal at Washington, and precisely the power by which, in the places where they exert themselves most industriously and with the greatest inducements, they manage to carry the elections in favor of the Crown.

An election takes place, for instance, in Maine. In the first place the government inundate the country with their mendacious jour-

nals, at the expense of the People. They call upon every office-holder, and stimulate every expectant of office, to exert his personal efforts to the utmost in favor of the Crown candidate. The mere deposit of a favorable vote will not answer. They must labor personally, incessantly, day and night; they must talk and write, bribe and menace, cajole and persuade, and on whom they can operate for weeks before an election. The suspected are watched and threatened. The laborer who dares to argue is dismissed, and kept out of employment perhaps till he is starved into submission. Then the office holders get up caucuses, and pass resolutions, and make speeches; approving the most arbitrary measures of the Executive and promising at all hazards and through all extremities to support the administration. The election arrives. The office holders appear in person at the polls. They watch the voters.—They deter the needy by threats of withdrawing their supports; or stimulate them by promises of work with extra allowances? All who are in any way connected with the government by the slightest ties of pecuniary dependence, are compelled by this means to vote as the Crown directs. An espionage is established over the Ballot Box, and the freedom of suffrage—the first great principle of our government it is thus ingeniously taken away.

After the election, a strict enquiry is instituted. The wavering are reprimanded. The suspected are cautioned. The independent—are dismissed. Every man connected with the Crown patronage thus knows the tenure by which he holds it—unmurmuring and entire subservient. At the last election in Portland, for example, two intelligent and faithful officers were dismissed for not voting for the Crown candidate; a man of such base and miserable feelings and character that it is out of the question to slander him—and who takes advantage of his consequent immunity to pour out the most vile calumnies on the heads of the best men of the country. And yet for declining to cast their votes for this man, these officers are expelled from their places, after years of meritorious service.

The machinery of mis-governance is the same in the American republic, as it is in the French despotism. Both countries are governed—not by themselves—but by a disciplined army of *Office Holders*, or rather by one individual tyrant, who directs the movements of the office holders. All power is in the hands of a single man—What dependence then can the people place on these interested and purchased politicians?—When interfering with the affairs of the government beyond their own sphere, they are a curse to all countries—a curse greater than an army of locusts. If the American people wish to retain their liberties, they must cut down the Executive PATRONAGE to a shadow of its present importance; if not, the SIMPLE MACHINE by which the people of France are now governed, will have been set not only in successful but in permanent action in the United States.

Boston Atlas.

England.—The foreign correspondent of the United States Gazette in a letter dated London July 8, and headed the coming conflict, speculates upon the present situation of the Peerage of Great Britain, and predicts a speedy and great change in their condition. He seems to think that the hereditary peerage of England must fall, eventually and that the nobility by a mild and temporising course may make the change gradual and peaceable, "but if they preserve the haughty, silly, sour course of those bad old men, Wellington, Eldon and Cumberland, then horrible consequences must follow," &c.

The speculations of this writer are more solid we think than many would be disposed to admit. England is rapidly advancing, we believe, to a republic; and if she advances as she has done for some time past, and our country continues under its present, or similar influences, the day is not far distant, we believe, when England will be more of a republic than the United States. —Cincinnati Int.

MATTHIAS THE IMPOSTOR.

The New York Courier says:—"Matthias, the impostor, now in prison waiting his trial is daily attended by a young artist, who is busily engaged taking his portrait, which is to be engraved for publication.—We were yesterday informed of a circumstance in relation to this business, which serves to exemplify the extreme vanity of this knavish lunatic. When the painter first began his task he only intended sketching a portrait of the face, but this Matthias would not permit, and insisted that the artist should draw his figure at full length, robed in his pontifical; which was accordingly done.—The picture represents him in his fine embroidered coat, studded with stars, and a large silver sun on his left breast; the sword of Gideon by his side, the long rule for measuring Paradise in his right hand, and a large cocked hat, covered with a great many strange devices, on his head. Our informant further stated, that Matthias placed himself in a variety of positions, before he could determine on one which would show his person to most advantage. Alas! poor human nature.

How sincere Gen. Jackson was when he protested against bringing the influence of office to bear upon elections, may be gathered from the fact, that his whole war against principle, justice, and the Constitution, is waged throughout the Union by his office holders.—N. Y. Star.

New Jersey.—The Van Burenites have succeeded in the late election in New Jersey. She continues to wear the collar submissively.—Cin. Gaz.

Austria, backward as this despotie Government has been thought in matters of science, seems to be arousing from her lethargy. As she was the first to introduce rail roads into Germany, so now is she also about to employ steam carriages on common roads—one having recently arrived, for that purpose, at Vienna from London, to which latter place, after America, the world looks up for all the inventions of the greatest importance and utility to man.

A young English lady in Paris ent'red a short time since, because she could not learn grammar.