

Matthews was truly the character he represented himself to be both to Pierson and 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 now said; 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 the 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 money, 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 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 visited 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 thereupon 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.

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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 then in his possession upwards of six hundred dollars in cash, which was a part of Mrs. Folger's estate; that Matthews, just prior to the 13th September, instant, said he (Folger) must not throw him upon the world destitute; 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 thereupon gave him one hundred dollars, in five twenty dollar bills of the United States Bank. That on the 13th September instant, Matthews said he should leave that day, and required deponent should meet again; but that on 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 Matthews 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 intention 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 13th 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 51 half eagles taken from Mr. Folger on the 13th 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 "Kniz. 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 most costly 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 ceteras "too tedious to mention." But the "cap shield" 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 Matthews" adorning the front in more conspicuous characters, the other surrounded with the names 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 gulled 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 having poisoned Mr. Pierson, whose death is mentioned in a preceding column.—Embodied in the warrant, is the deposition, of Mrs. Rosetta Drach, of 148 Chambers street, who testifies that on 5th of August she left this city to visit Mr. Pierson, (with whom she had been long and intimately acquainted) at Sing Sing. Arriving at the house, (then in charge of Matthews) she was met at the door by Matthews, who allowed her to enter, but denied her seeing Mr. Pierson as he was sick. During the day she repeatedly importuned Mr. Matthews to be allowed to visit Mr. P.'s room, but was openly refused, or received from Matthews evasive answers tantamount to a refusal. She states that after she had retired to bed, she was prevented from sleeping, partly by fear, and partly by dismal groans constantly issuing from Pierson's Room; and that on rising in the morning, she was told by Matthews that Mr. Pierson was dead; though neither he nor any one in the house could inform her of the character of his sickness or cause of his death.—The warrant also states that a post mortem examination of Mr. Pierson's body was taken by four respectable physicians in New Jersey, where it was taken for interment; and that Justice Yeo has now in his possession a certificate signed by them all, certifying that they found in Mr. Pierson's stomach, "a large quantity of an wholesome and deadly substance, which had been introduced accidentally, or otherwise." We are also assured, by unquestionable authority, that other and more conclusive evidence in support of the charge, is awaiting the arrival of Matthews at Sing Sing—where he will probably be removed in a day or two.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.
NATCHEZ Sept. 26, 1834.

SIR,—I have this moment read in the Richmond Whig, a letter addressed to you, dated Montpelier, Va., August 25, 1834, which concerns myself and claims my attention. It is true, I did not leave the stage at Gordonsville, and it is also true that I knew the President of the United States to be at the hotel at which the stage stopped to change horses, but the inference, that the presence of the President, or of any other person, influenced my conduct on that occasion, is utterly false. I felt indisposed from fatigue and loss of sleep, and preferred to remain quiet, while the other passengers were refreshing themselves. It may have dattered the vanity of President Jackson, and doubtless did, to imagine himself so bold a lion, that a feeble mortal like myself would tremble in his majesty's presence. I rejoice, in any manner I may have been the cause of imparting happiness to this august personage, in the midst of his afflictions, public and private. I had the satisfaction (or rather the mortification, regarding him as the Chief Magistrate) to look upon him surrounded by state drivers and ostlers, in the portico of the hotel, but I confess the scene did not constitute any particular inducement with me to form one of the coterie. Of his liberal offer to pay the landlady for my break fast, and the language which he used on the occasion, it may be proper for me at this time to say only a few words, reserving further developments until I shall arrive at the city of Washington. So long as Gen Jackson made the columns of his prostitute organ "the Globe," the medium of fulminating his vile calumnies against me, I have thought it due to my own dignity and self respect, to remain silent; but since he has disrobed himself of this cunning, and forgetful of the high station which unhappily for the country he occupies, has made himself the funder of personal slanders of myself and family on his own "responsibility," I shall treat him as becomes a man whose sensibility has been thus wantonly assailed. If the assertion made by Mr. Jackson, was as true as it is ridiculously false, that I induced my wife to marry me by a promise of twenty thousand dollars as her dower—I have at least the consolation to know that I did not steal her from the lawful owner!! perhaps Mr. Jackson may understand the allusion. As to the dower of which he speaks, I think it would be more difficult for him to purchase it, at five times the sum he has imagined, of the lady, who has attracted his sympathy, than he has found it to speculate on the choice cotton land of Mississippi, at the minimum price of the Government. But his cup of malicious vituperation, it would seem, could not be filled by any thing short of the foul calumny that I was paying off this dower, by stripes, daily inflicted on the wife whom I had thus purchased. This infamous libel on me, as a private gentleman, calls for a reply which cannot be made in this communication. Mr. Jackson has entered the arena with me, not in his character as a President of the United States, but as plain Andrew Jackson—robust off, and hands unfettered. He is well aware of the real "responsibility" which he incurred, and must meet it, unless he is as recreant in chivalry, as he is in veracity. The word of a Prince has been said to be sacred and inviolable; that of a President of a great nation ought to be equally so. Will not every high minded, honorable man in the community hang his head in shame and sorrow, when he is obliged to confess that the highest public functionary of the Republic, has sunk to the level of an ale house slanderer?—Oh! my country, to what humiliation hast thou fallen, under the misrule of a military tyrant, whose undisciplined passions lead him into excesses, which violate all the decencies of social life! I know full well, that Andrew Jackson has always a trained band of witnesses at his command by whom he can prove almost any fact he may desire to establish; but yet with all these, and the Treasury to boot, I defy him to adduce, from any source worthy of

credit, the slightest evidence of any act of mine, bearing the most remote resemblance to the poetic and ridiculous imputation 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 falsified 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.

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 and undisguised manner. In the present chambers, the Crown members number 230; the opposition only about an hundred; and all this is effected by a judicious distribution of Patronage and Place, 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-

Englond.—The foreign correspondent of the United States Gazette in a letter dated London July 3, 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 charge gradual and peaceable, "but if they preserve the laughty, 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. Englond 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 Englond will be more of a republic than the United States.—Cincinnati Int.

MATTHIAS THE IMPOSTOR.

The New York Courier says:—"Mathias, 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 pontificals; 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 Gileon 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 despotic 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 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 cut her throat a short time since, because she could not learn grammar.