The Indiana Journal.

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The postage must be paid on all letters to the publishers, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1839.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM GLADDEN, as a candidate for Commissioner in the 3d district.—This announcement ought to have been made two weeks since, but happened to be omitted.

There is a statement put forth by a writer in the last Democrat, who signs himself "Marion" which it is deemed proper to notice. It is there stated that the late Col. Kinnard, in an ill-advised moment, had written a "withering" note addressed to the senior editor of this paper, in consequence of the course pursued by this Journal towards that gentleman, immediately preceding his demise—and hence, his deep conviction and heart-felt sorrow in his last moments. This is no less pitiful than it is devoid of truth. No such "note" as that alleged by the anonymous writer in question was ever sent or even written, it is believed, by the deceased. But that he should have painfully sorrowed over the recollection of some things which occurred many years ago, as well as others of more recent date, need not be matter of surprise, and much less of false interpretation. And that Col. Kinnard should have also expressed himself, as he is known to have done, in relation to those whom he conscientiously believed he had injured, even at the late period at which it was done, is certainly highly creditable to his memory. It was indeed the only amendement which was then in his power to make, and it was done; we are assured, in so thorough a manner as to show that his heart, however it had been estranged in times past, was then entirely right in the matter.

It is far from being pleasant to have to speak of the matter here, but it is due to truth that falsehood in relation to it, should be met and refuted.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The first semi-annual meeting of the State Board of Internal Improvement, under the Modifying act of the last session of the Legislature, commenced its session on the 10th, and closed on the 15th inst.—The Board consists of Messrs. NOBLE, LEWIS, and GRAHAM—the first named gentleman acting as President. It adjourned to meet at Indianapolis on the 1st Monday in November next, which will be the second semi-annual meeting. This was rendered necessary by the law requiring the annual report of the Board to be placed in the hands of the Public Printer fifteen days prior to the meeting of the General Assembly.

As is the case at all meetings of the Board, much official business was presented and acted on. That which is general in its character, will, as a matter of course, demand more attention.

A map and report of the several lines of the Central Canal at Andersontown was submitted by the Chief Engineer, presenting the following result, to wit:—Plan No. 1, passing by Andersontown and crossing on an aqueduct. Length of main line 141 chains—cost, $111,461. Plan No. 2, middle line, crossing on an aqueduct. Length of main line, 102½ chains—cost, $104,251. Plan No. 2, with an arm to Andersontown, —— chains long—length of main line, 102½—cost $105,939. Plan No. 3, lower line, crossing on a dam. Length of main line, 101½ chains—cost, $92,—.

After due consideration, it was ordered, that the upper line, Plan, No. 1, be adopted; but before the work is let, the citizens are to procure the right of way, the use of materials for embankments, and to make satisfactory provision for the building of the additional bridges and abutments that will be needed on that route, to be erected under the direction of the Engineer.

It was resolved by the Board, that the acting Commissioner in October or November next, place under contracts on the White Water Canal, an amount of work not exceeding $221,000, embracing the locks below the National Road, and such intermediate common work as will connect the present unfinished jobs, and make the work continuous; in doing which the Commissioner is directed to make it a condition in the terms of the letting, that the light work is not to be commenced before the first of March next, and that no estimates or payments will be made for work or materials on the new lock contracts until after that period.

According to the directions of the Board at its March session, the Commissioner in charge of the Central Canal reported, that he had had an interview with the Contractors on the Central Canal below the locks, and proposed the transfer of their work there to the Northern Division of said Canal, on the terms authorized by law, viz: the amount of work to be equal, and the price to be fixed by the resident Engineer, with a reasonable compensation for removing tools, provisions, &c.; which terms being accepted by several Contractors, the transfer was accordingly made, to the amount of $58,388 89, and the estimates of the resident Engineer approved by the Chief Engineer.

The same Commissioner having also in charge the Cross-cut Canal, reported, that he had had an interview with the Contractors, for the building of the stone locks on the said Canal, and made the proposition authorized by the Board and by the late Modification Act, for the transfer of their work to the Wabash Canal below Lafayette, by making compensation for the expense of removing, giving a full estimate of all work done on their jobs, and giving other work at prices to be fixed by the resident Engineer.—Whereupon, transfers were accordingly made, to the amount of $12,083 00, and approved by the Chief Engineer.

An order was passed by the Board, that Darius Lapham, Esq. on the Cincinnati Branch of the White Water Canal, and Thomas Todd, of Johnson, be appointed arbitrators on behalf of the State, to take into consideration the claims of Messrs. Hendricks & Son, Contractors upon the Second Section of the Indianapolis Rail Road; and if, from any cause, either of them fail to attend, the acting Commissioner is authorized to fill the vacancy.

It was further ordered by the Board, that the Chief Engineer organize a party under charge of a competent Engineer, for the purpose of making such additional surveys on the Erie and Michigan Canal, as may be necessary to ascertain the full extent of the water available for the summit; and also, to determine the proper location from the summit to Fort Wayne. Said party to act under the general advice of the acting Commissioner on that line, and the expenses to be paid by by him. And that the extension of the said Canal to the Illinois line, as provided by law, be also surveyed during the present season, if practicable.

For the Indiana Journal.

MR. DOUGLASS—Knowing the silent contempt with which you are in the habit of treating that vulgar thing who is said to preside over the editorial of the Constitution and Democrat, in the absence of your partner on a visit to see his friends, I must ask to be indulged in a few remarks in relation to the bitter enmity which that unworthy tool shews, in every publication, that he bears towards the Junior of the Journal. I fully agree with you in the opinion—an opinion which appears to be generally co-incided in by discreet persons of both political parties—that the individual alluded to is, in point of talent or any one trait of virtue in himself, unworthy of notice; but he has, with an arrogance and impudence, commensurate only with the masters of whom he is the tool, obtained a partnership control of the press, which, disregarding the chastity of public taste and sentiment, he prostitutes to private and personal abuse so low and disgusting as may only be fitly compared with the vileness of his own conceptions. It may therefore not be improper that, through the medium of your paper, I should be permitted to give a few passing comments in exposition of this would-be editor.

In his last piece, dastardly like published after the Junior of the Journal had left on a visit to his friends, he commences by stating that "the Indiana Journal has become such a disgusting budget of slang, without either talent or decency," &c. Now did ever before such bare-faced impudence with such bold effrontery, stand up and stare an insulted and virtuous community in the face! Surely his must be a face calous alike of self respect and public opinion; for all the readers of the Journal, in hundreds and thousands, as a "cloud of witnesses," stand forth to condemn him in the falsity of his charge of indecency against that paper. To what No. of the Journal—to what article in that paper, can he point in justification of this slander us imputation? But this is not the only calumny of which he stands condemned—in the very next line of the paragraph from which the above is quoted he is found guilty of the most degenerate obscenity of allusion, in an idea to which he gave being and has been harping on for weeks. How mean, low, and wicked beyond expression, must be the spirit of the man, who has in this public insult descended to such diabolical falsity and personal slander! Devoid of all propriety or decency of feeling and of social and moral taste, he would, it seems, by giving utterance to such stuff as nutriment for the public mind, endeavor to bring all others to a level with his own degraded standard. Happily for society, he is mistaken in his object. In this age of the world and its refinement, the virtuous and decent have nothing to fear from the pollutive slanders of such disparaging outlaws.

I, Mr. Editor, while I differ with you in politics, am constrained to acknowledge the courtesy with which you treat your opponents, and the propriety and decency with which your paper is conducted in respect to private character; and I, for one, disclaim such a supporter and defender of my faith and principles, as he of the Constitution and Democrat. The morbid secretions of his mind unfit him for the dignity of so high an office. His scurrility is a disgrace to the country, and ought to be shunned as a pestilence; and his want of truth and candor, if can be, still more to be dreaded. In fact, this vain boaster, and puffer of himself, is, by his immodesty, his lack of intelligence, his deficiency in capacity for research and of talent for analysis, of tact to select and compound, altogether disqualified for the position in which he is placed. He substitutes assertion for argument, and the slang of contumilous imagination, for the overpowering evidence of facts; and is, like many others, a serious injury to the cause of dignified, high minded, honorable Democracy.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

For the Indiana Journal.

STANZAS.

The South may boast her teaming soil,
Which richly pays the laborer's toil;
Her genial air—her early Spring,
With all the luxuries they bring;
But she cannot my heart enchain—
Give me my Northern Home again.
I love its wild romantic scenes;
Its craggy rocks, and deep ravines;
Its cloud-cap'd mountain, and its vales;
Its cool retreats and bracing gales;
Its crystal streams and murmuring rills—
Give me again my Northern Hills.

I love the cottage and the green,
Where hardy sons with rustic mien,
In meek contentment ply the plough,
And bashful maidens milk the cow,
And rosy health breathe wild and free—
My Northern Home, again give me.

There, with my pretty Adelade,
I've wandered in the forest shade,
And danced, ere Luna's beams were gone,
So lightly o'er the dewy lawn.
These scenes from memory ne'er will fade—
Give me my Home, and black ey'd Maid.

From thee, dear girl, and from my Home,
I ne'er again may wish to roam
Beyond the light of those dark eyes,
Which, more than wealth and state I prize.
Give me but these, I'll not complain—
My pretty Maid and Home again.

Z.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

MR. HAMMOND—In this day of excitement, when every foundation is threatened, and scarcely any one knows into what position he may be forced by the next year or the next month, may it not be profitable, now and then, to look back upon the good old ground on which our fathers stood? The value of the subjoined extract from a recent eastern paper, is that it, in a clear, simple, honest, hearty manner, brings up before us the old fashioned principles of those whom, alas! we are more apt to eulogize in high sounding phraze, than to follow. It is a good set-off to the radical, disorganizing, Fanny Wrightism of the times; and it is hoped that its perusal may awaken some to serious reflection, and convince them that Sherman and Henry, and their illustrious compeers, knew quite as well as we what republicanism is, and what is good and safe for the people.

I will only add, that the letter-writer is the distinguished Law Professor in the University of Cambridge, Mass. From his calm retreat, he looks out on the storm, and in the full, warm heart of patriotism gives counsel, which—you will join with me in wishing—may be heeded by our *tempest tossed republic.*

CAMBRIDGE, May 4, 1839.

Rev. and Dear Sir—I can hardly express the regret I feel at being again deprived of the privilege of attending the ensuing anniversary of our beloved Society; but the necessary absence of my colleague in the Law department of our University, renders it unavoidable. I particularly wished to have urged on the Society the importance of new efforts to introduce the Bible into *all* our common schools throughout the land. Having myself been early acquainted with such a school, where the Bible was the principal reading book, I have seen something of its influence on boys, up to their riper years; and the observations of subsequent life have deepened the conviction in my mind that if our institutions are to be perpetuated, it will only be through a wide and general diffusion of the principles inculcated in the word of God. The Bible is the only faithful picture of real life—the only true history of man—the only unvarnished narrative of his sins, and of the just retributions of his holy Sovereign. It is the only historical book which gives a true account of the human family in all its relations, and its motives of conduct. Man falsifies his own history—God has written it with the pen of truth. Its fidelity is evinced in the fact that it has never become obsolete. The man delineated in the Bible, is the man of every age of the world, from the creation to our own days, and will be such to the end of time. And if it is important to man to learn the moral nature of his race, and to learn it early, let him be taught it in his youth, among the rudiments of his education, from the fountain of all truth—the Bible.

It has been well observed, by one of our most gifted men, that "to seek to make children become good citizens, without the aid and sanctions, and light of religion, is to cultivate the branches and neglect the root. They can be made such, only by the early inculcation of the radical principle of all good citizenship, the fear of God, and the habit of filial obedience to his commands. It is a gross inconsistency, "to leave them to decide for themselves at maturity," in this important matter, while, with better reason, we decide for them, during the immaturity of their judgement, in all things else. Man is a confiding being, constituted by his creator, to believe implicitly, during the entire period of his inability to judge for himself. In infancy, he takes every thing upon trust; and of this condition of his mind, we avail ourselves in every part of his education. The system of education itself, is based upon it, and is conducted upon this principle; changed, by degrees, only as the disposition to universal and implicit confidence gradually decays, and is succeeded by the powers of ripened intellect. If the mind is not subdued and enslaved by the inculcation of mathematical truth, which, in childhood, is as much received upon trust as any other; neither will it be by the inculcation of the truths of religion and good morals. Indeed the mind cannot be kept free from all impressions on this subject. The education of children is far from being confined to school, or even to the fireside. All with whom the child is permitted to associate, contribute their share to the formation of its moral character—but it is only in the school, and under the paternal roof, that the hostile influences of the world can be successfully met and counteracted. We cannot begin too early, to teach our children the truths of the Christian religion, nor pursue it too long. There is, in the Bible, enough that the weakest can comprehend, and enough for the grapplings of the strongest mind.

The present state of Europe and America, furnishes another and strong argument for increased effort in the religious and moral education of children.—Public opinion, in both countries is in a state of revolution, and great changes are in progress. There is not only a struggle between despotism and liberty, but another controversy is going on, between the liberty of good government and extreme licentiousness and yet another between the cause of Christ and the enemies of his cross and of his religion. From these causes, deriving, as they do, great force from the tide of European emigration to our shores, the character of our population is unstable, and deep and important changes are almost daily proposed, in our institutions. The conservative energy on which these must depend for safety, will be mainly in the virtue of our immediate successors; and this is to be created and preserved only by their religious education.—They may be trained to the love of God and his law; and to this end his law must be early set before them, day by day, in the common schools. If we would have them imbibe correct principles, we must lead them daily to the fountain of all truth. Our country is a Christian country. The Christian religion is acknowledged, more or less directly, as that of the people, in the laws and usages of every state in the Union. Our religion, as Protestants, is that of "the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible."—If we would have good rulers, we must have good electors; for our rulers receive their public character at the ballot boxes, and represent, in official conduct, the principles and character of their constituents.—This character will be determined by the influence impressed in youth, and perhaps no influences bear more strongly upon youth than those of the books they read. It is easy, on this ground, to account for the opposition of the enemies of religion to the use of the Bible as a school-book; and this opposition of a sagacious enemy, should lead us the more strenuously to urge its adoption in all the common schools of the country.

It is no new experiment that I would urge; for it has been already tried, with the most beneficial results. The fathers of our revolution were trained in common schools, with the Bible for their principal, and generally their sole reading book. We confess our own degeneracy from the high standard of those pure patriots; but wherein has our education differed from theirs, except that we have discarded the Bible from common schools. In other nations the like results are seen. In Iceland, for example, though they have no common schools, their children are carefully instructed in the Bible, it being almost their only book; and among no people are its precepts more familiarly referred to, or more conscientiously regarded.

I might add, that the possession of a common faith, and an engagement in united and common effort for its propagation, by means of the Bible, may prove to be among the most efficacious of means for the prevention of war. The great body of Christians thus engaged, at this time, in this great work, cannot be without influence in their respective nations. Children who have been taught God's word from the Bibles of strangers, will not easily be induced, in maturer age, to make war upon their benefactors. When Sweden was compelled by Napoleon, to declare war against England, and a form of prayer for the success of their arms was sent to the several churches, the Delecarlians refused to read it, saying it was a *mistake;* for the English who had sent them bread in their famine, and *Bibles* too, *could not* be their enemies!

But I must stop somewhere, and the only apology I can offer for writing thus much is, that I write from a full heart, and to a fellow Christian. If my absence from the anniversary should leave the cause with one advocate the less, pray submit these views to some fellow laborer, and ask him, in his own way, to advocate them, if approved.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Affectionately yours,
SIMON GREENLEAF.

From the National Intelligencer.

A respected subscriber of ours, who has been a member of Congress for several years past, has requested us to publish the speech of Mr. Polk, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, against the Sub-Treasury scheme when proposed by Mr. Gordon, of Virginia, and also the yeas and nays upon that proposition. He says that he wishes the people to see and understand that when an individual Member of Congress proposed the Sub-Treasury scheme as a substitute for a deposite bank bill, it was rejected by a large and overwhelming majority (only one Member of the Administration party voting for it)—though, when the very same measure was afterwards *recommended by the President*, it was and is supported by the very same members and party who had before rejected it. "What," he asks, "has produced this sudden change of opinion and action? The answer is "plain. The power and patronage of the President "are omnipotent. He is the head and leader of *his* "*men*, as the sun turns the sunflower. Shall *one man*, "like the King in a Monarchy, rule the country? Or "shall the people, and make their own laws? That's "the great question to be now decided." Our subscriber, the former member of Congress, goes on to say (speaking of himself) as follows:

"I voted with the Administration against Mr. Gordon's Sub-Treasury plan, because I thought it injurious to the people and government; and that view "of the case was earnestly supported by Mr. Polk "(the then leader in the House of Representatives.) "My principles are not made of India-rubber; and "therefore I cannot follow in the footsteps or *forestracts* of President Van Buren. He and his party "worshippers must excuse me from surrendering my "judgment and conscience to his keeping. I can reconcile parallel principles, but I leave principles so "at right angles with one another to be settled and "rendered consistent by the magical influence of Presidential power and government patronage."

We comply with the wish of our correspondent by publishing what he requests, as follows:

On the 10th day of February, 1835, when the bill for regulating the deposites of the public money was under consideration, Mr. Polk delivered a long speech in support of it, which is reported in the eleventh volume of the Register of Debates beginning at folio 1266. From that report we make the following.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Polk, of Tennessee.

"Whilst I am up, it may be well to notice some other propositions of amendment, which the House have been notified will be made to this bill, especially as I may not have another opportunity to address the House. A gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Gordon) has signified his intention to move the amendment to this bill which he presented and had printed by order of the House some days ago. That amendment provides that the 'collectors of the public revenue,' when the amounts collected are small, 'shall be the agents of the Treasurer, to keep and disburse the same;' and that they shall receive an annual compensation. It provides further, that, at the places where the amount collected shall be large, 'receivers' shall be appointed, to be agents of the Treasurer, to keep and disburse the public moneys,' and that they shall be paid an annual compensation for their services. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, has not overlooked the description of personal agency here proposed, but has submitted to Congress his views in relation to it. He states that 'this kind of personal agency is, in his opinion, to be avoided in all practicable and safe cases, under our present system of selected banks; because it would render the system less convenient, less secure, and more complex, if not more expensive.' * * 'Unless the States, and the United States, should both deem it proper gradually, and in the end entirely, to dispense with the paper system, and which result is not anticipated, the Government cannot escape occasional losses from that quarter, and can never hope to escape all losses from banks as fiscal agents, except by the employment, in their place, of other and individual agents, who will probably be found less responsible, safe, convenient, or economical.' He concedes that it would be practicable to employ such agents, but does not recommend it, for the reasons stated in the paragraphs of the report which I have read, and because it would not, 'in the present condition of things, be so eligible a system as the present one.'

"A corporation may be safer than any individual agent, however responsible he may be, *because it consists of an association of individuals who have thrown together their aggregate wealth, and who are bound in their corporate character, to the extent of their whole capital-stock, for the deposite.* In addition to this, the Secretary of the Treasury may require a heavy collateral security, in addition to their capital paid in, from such a corporation, as he could from an individual collector or receiver, which makes the Government deposites *safer in the hands of a bank* THAN IT COULD BE *with an individual.*

"It may be well questioned *whether the heaviest security which the most wealthy individual could give, could make the public deposite safe at the point of large collection.* In the city of New York half the revenue is collected. Several millions of public money may be in the hands of a receiver at one time; and if he be corrupt, or shall engage in speculation or trade, and meet with a reverse of fortune, the loss sustained by Government would be inevitable. With ample security, as it was supposed, the Government lost a million or more in the tea cases, a few years ago.—The losses in three cases alone, as already stated, in 1827 and 1828, when it was supposed ample care had been taken to secure the debt, amounted to near two millions. As, then, *between the responsibility of a public receiver and bank corporations*, as banks do exist, and are likely to exist, under State authority, *the latter, upon the ground of safety to the public, are to be preferred.*

"Banks, when they are safe, recommend themselves to the service of the treasury for other reasons.

"1. The increased facility they possess *over individual collectors or receivers*, in making transfers of public money to distant points for disbursement, without charge to the public. Indeed, this is a service which individuals, to the extent of our large revenues, could not perform.

"2. It may happen, in the fluctuation of the amount of revenue and expenditures, that there will be at some times a considerable surplus in the Treasury; which, though it may be temporary, if it be withdrawn from circulation, and placed in the strong box of a receiver, *the amount of circulation will be injuriously disturbed by hoarding the deposite*, by which the value of every article of merchandise and property would be affected. So that, inasmuch as we cannot anticipate or estimate what the exact amount of revenue or expenditure may be from year to year, there may occur an excess of revenue in the Treasury, not immediately called for to be disbursed, *which it would be very inconvenient to abstract from trade and circulation.* Whilst the deposite is in a bank, the bank may use it, keeping itself at the same time ready to pay when demanded, and it is not withdrawn from general circulation, as so much money hoarded and withdrawn from the use of the community.

"If in the hands of receivers, *they must either hoard it by keeping it locked up in a strong box, or use it at their own risk in private speculation or trade*, or they must, for their own security, and on their own responsibility, *place it at last on deposite in banks for safe keeping*, until they are called on by the Government for it.

"This temporary use of the money on deposite in a bank constitutes the only compensation which the bank receives for the risk of keeping it, and for the services it performs. If receivers be employed, they can perform no other service than to keep the money, and must be paid a compensation from the Treasury."

From the same volume of the Register of Debates (folio 1333) we copy the yeas and nays on the question of agreeing to the amendment proposed by Mr. Gordon for substituting the sub-treasury plan:

Yeas and Nays on Mr. Gordon's motion.

YEAS—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Heman Allen, Jno. J. Allen, Clinton Allan, Archer, Barber, Beale, Beaty, Campbell, Claiborne, William Clark, Clayton, Amos Davis, Davenport, Deberry, Foster, Gamble, Gholson, Gordon, Griffin, Heath, Letcher, Lewis, Martindale, McCemas, Pickens, Robertson, Spangler, Steele, Wm. P. Taylor, Wilde, Williams, Wise—33.

NAYS—Messrs. John Adams, William Allen, Ashley, Banks, Barringer, Baylies, Bean, Beaumont, Bell, Binney, Bockee, Boon, Bouldin, Briggs, Brown, Bunch, Burns, Bynum, Cage, Cambreleng, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Clinton, Chinn, Samuel Clark, Clay, Coffee, Cramer, Crane, Darlington, Day, Denny, Dickerson, Dickinson, Dunlap, Evans, Edward Everett, Ewing, Ferris, Fillmore, Forester, Fowler, William K. Fuller, Fulton, Galbraith, Garland, Gillet, Gilmer, Gorham, Graham, Grayson, Grennell, Joseph Hall, Hiland Hall, Thomas H. Hall, Halsey, Hamer, Hannegan, Hard, Hardin, James Harper, Harrison, Hathaway, Hawkins, Henderson, Hiester, Howell, Hubbard, Huntington, Inge, William Jackson, Ebenezer Jackson, Janes, Jarvis, Richard M. Johnson, Noadiah Johnson, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Kilgore, King, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Luke Lea, Thomas Lee, Lincoln, Love, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, Abijah Mann, Joel K. Mann, Marshall, Mardis, John Y. Mason, Moses Mason, May, McCarty, McIntire, McKay, McKennan, McKim, McKinley, McLene, McVean, Miller, Milligan, Miner, Henry Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Moore, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Murphy, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker, Patton, Patterson, Dutee J. Pearce, Phillips, Pierce, Pearson, Pinckney, Plummer, Polk, Pope, Potts, Ramsay, Reed, Reynolds, Schenck, Schley, William B. Shepard, Augustine H. Shepperd, Shinn, Slade, Smith, Speight, Standefer, William Taylor, Francis Thomas, Thompson, Trumbull, Turrill, Tweedy, Vance, Van Houten, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Watmough, Webster, Whallon, White, Wilson—161.

From the Troy Morning Mail.

RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL SON.

"The Northern man with Southern principles," it seems is to spend the summer solstice at Saratoga Springs. We do not wonder that the Albany Argus should feel some anxiety about the reception he will receive among us. A man who has so signally abused the confidence and belied the character of the citizens of the Empire State, is very likely to be met with more cuffs than kisses. It will require a higher power of persuasion than the life pensioner of the State paper possesses, to induce the people to fawn upon a viper that they have nourished in their bosoms until its fangs have stung them to the heart.

Let the Argus, with its hundred eyes, look for a moment among the diversified classes of society, and see if it can find any which justly owes Van Buren respect or reverence.

He has scoffed at the embarrassment of our merchants, and prostrated the business of our manufacturers.

He has columniated those connected with our banking institutions, by charging them with the foulest frauds and endeavoring to bring upon them the sweeping curse of a general bankruptcy law.

For nearly two years his disastrous measure dried up the springs of honest industry, and brought starvation into the homes of the laboring poor.

He paralized the vigorous arm of the mechanic, and struck down the hopes of those who were about commencing an enterprising and useful career.

He has filled the pockets of the usurer with money wrung from the necessities of the honest debtor.

He has openly charged, in a solemn message to the Congress of the United States—a libel which will be handed down to future generations—more than a hundred thousand electors of his native State with bribery and corruption in their exercise of the right of suffrage—an offence which, if committed, would have subjected them to incarceration among the felons in our State prisons.

He has insulted the feelings of the religious portion of the community, by receiving foreign infidels, male and female into confidence and favor.

He has alarmed the fears, and disturbed the repose of men of property, by the countenance he has extended to the worst species of aggrarianism, and by appointing to office the leaders and instigators of the most disgraceful and destructive riots.

His whole administration has been a wicked malignant crusade upon the rights of the people, and the prosperity of the North.

He has robbed this State, through the influence he has exerted upon the Albany Regency, of the benefits of a representation in the Senate of the nation, by defeating the re-appointment of the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge.

He has squandered, through the prodigality and extravagance of his administration, that portion of the surplus revenue to which this State was entitled, and which, if appropriated as it should have been, would have educated every poor man's child in the State of New York.

And it is for acts like these that his servile tools would have the people rush forth, with congratulations at his approach, and scatter flowers around the footsteps of the intriguing traitor! Does respect for the station of chief magistrate require this humiliation from the freemen of the North? No, it never can be so—it never *will be* so. Honor heaped upon the undeserving, is the deepest injury to the worthy and the virtuous. Let "the favorite son" come home and pass to his heartless revels and political intrigues at the Springs, in silent and scornful neglect. Let the eyes of those whom he has insolently injured and basely betrayed, be averted from his mousing tread.—Enough will be left to do homage at the footstool, and shout hozannas in praise of the princely demagogue. Power never yet lacked parasites to surround it—or the paltriest idol, worshippers at its shrine. *The time for* THE PEOPLE *to rejoice at the return of the President has not yet come.* In 1841 every honest heart in the land will join in any demonstration of joy which the Argus may propose to offer upon the arrival of MARTIN VAN BUREN—*at Kinderhook.*

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. Cutter Woodbury arrived at New Orleans on the 30th ult. bringing intelligence from Tampico to the 18th inst. and from Vera Cruz and Mexico to the 10th.

From Tampico, the news is that the Centralists, under Gen. Arista, were within 15 miles of the city, and it was believed would enter the place without resistance. One American, one Edglish, and one French sloop of war were lying at anchor near Tampico, and the merchants of those nations had sent off the most valuable parts of their effects on board of the vessels of war, fearing lest the Mexican soldiers might be allowed to pillage the place, after taking possession. Business was at a stand at Tampico, and many people had left the place.

From the capital we learn that Gen. Urrea has been taken and carried there wounded. Santa Ana was received with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. It is said in the papers that he is taking the most active measures to recruit soldiers, and fill up the army skeletons. An official report gives the number authorized by law, viz, 9,600 cavalry, 3,000 artillery, and 26,000 infantry. It appears the number actually under arms is little over one-third of the force called for by law, say 2,800 artillery, 3,900 cavalry, and about 8,000 infantry.

President Bustamente issued a proclamation on the 4th instant, in which he called on the people of the internal provinces, and those of the state of Tamaulipas, to submit and rally under the Central Government. He points to the Texians and savages on the eastern frontiers of Mexico as the only real foes of the country, against whom the Mexicans may gratify their military ardor.

The accounts from the different cities and states of the interior of Mexico, as published in the papers of the capital, warrant the conclusion that tranquility reigned, and no disposition was felt to oppose the Central Government. It may possibly happen that a collision will take place between Bustamente and Santa Ana for the supreme power, but it is evident that the liberal party in Mexico has been silenced for years to come.

RECEPTION OF THE TEXAN MINISTER IN MEXICO.—It will be recollected that we announced, a short time ago, that Col. Bee, of Texas, had been appointed by that country to visit Mexico, with authority to treat for a peace and the acknowledgement of the independence of Texas. The U. S. Cutter Woodbury, whose arrival is noticed at New Orleans, brings accounts of his arrival at Vera Cruz. The accounts state that he was not only refused permission to land at Vera Cruz, but was threatened with imprisonment. He was received on board the French frigate *Gloire*, and after some further difficulty was allowed to land as a private individual.

The Vera Cruz Censor, thus notices his arrival:

"We do not know which most to admire, the audacity of those brigands in sending us their pedlar, (*marchante,*) to ask us to allow them the quiet and pacific possession of their robbery, or the answer the commandant general gave to the individual who apprised him of the arrival of this Quixotic ambassador. From the tenor of the reply, it appears that if he lands he will be accommodated with lodgings at the prison. Nevertheless, the supreme government will designate what definitely ought to be done. The commandant says, he is not aware of the existence of a nation called the republic of Texas, but only of a horde of adventurers in rebellion against the laws of the government of the republic."

The New Orleans Bee, in its accounts of the reception of the Mexican Envoy, says: that "he has been allowed to take rooms in the city of Vera Cruez, until the government determine whether he will be received or not, in his official capacity. Col. Bee thinks he will be able to effect a treaty. We apprehend this is an over sanguine anticipation."

TIMES IN MICHIGAN.—Trade in Detroit, says the Maumee Express, goes on something after the following fashion:

I'll give you seventy-five dollars for that pony.
Done—but-stop! what kind of funds?
Black cat—
Can't take.
Green cat—Twon't do! Blue cat—No!—Gray cat Dont like it! Yellow cat—Won't have it: then give me white cat, and you shall have him. Then we won't trade.
What's the news this morning?
O, not much; only seventeen banks failed yesterday.
Quite a falling off, eh!
Yes: the times must be growing better.
Think so: for I havn't been sued but six times this morning.
That shows a return of confidence, certainly.

WHITE WATER CANAL.—The Brookville American of the 14th inst. says: "The first canal boat (Ben Franklin) owned by Long and Westerfield, arrived at this place from Lawrenceburgh, by the canal, on Saturday evening last, on which occasion our citizens let loose to their feelings of joy, by the firing of cannons and other manifestations of pleasure, calculated to be experienced at the successful completion of such an enterprize. On Sunday morning the packet boat Little Western, owned by Wood and Woods, arrived, and in the afternoon of the same day, the packet Niagara, owned by Squire Watts arrived. They all left this place on Monday morning, for Lawrenceburgh. We believe it is the intention of some of these boats to ply regularly between this and Lawrenceburgh, but none of the owners have as yet authorized us to state the days or hours of their arrivals or departures.

CUBA.

An intelligent gentleman from Havana, just arrived at New-Orleans, informs the editors of the Louisianian that great discontent prevailed among the natives of the Island. They are said to be much dissatisfied with the European Spaniards, who have seized upon all employments, civil and military. There was some apprehensions of a revolt. Robberies, murders and burning of houses have re-commenced in the city of Havana. It was feared that the Governor General, Espelleta, would find a difficult task in suppressing the effervescence that was beginning to manifest itself in the minds of the creoles.—*Balt. Pat.*

MR. CALHOUN.

The Pendleton Messenger, a paper published near Mr. Calhoun's residence, and supposed by many to indicate his views, says:

"In the contest for the Presidency, the Messenger will not enter the lists, except so far as to approve and disapprove the acts of the contending parties as they may accord and disagree with the cardinal doctrines of its faith. Not approving the mode in which the incumbent received his nomination, we can see no reason why a similar convention, such as is proposed, to nominate a candidate to oppose him, should receive our sanction. The opinions of those who differ with us will be treated with respect; and we will endeavor in all cases to maintain the dignity as well as the independence of the press."

ELECTION ANECDOTE.—Though our elections sometimes produce ebullitions of angry feeling, they also originate some excellent jokes. One of them we shall give as related to us. The question was put to a simple foreigner by our informant, "Have you ever been naturalized?" Answer—"I don't remember." Question—"Can't you recollect whether you ever applied to the court for that purpose?" Answer—"No; but they had me up at court once, and I was *put in jail* for a few days. Perhaps that was to naturalize me; but I'm not able to say for certain."—*Norfolk Herald.*