

have given birth to a very useful (but hitherto occult) arithmetical rule, by which they are enabled to demonstrate, in a manner entirely satisfactory to themselves, this odd proposition, that fewer units are contained in the number 39 than in the number 13! And the foregoing result is reached with greater mathematical precision than the sophomoric, by the aid of "the black board," can be made through the protracted series of ratiocination in the "Pons Asinorum." Ever since 1829, this singular doctrine of "Retrenchment and Reform," agreeably to the new arithmetical rule, has been the order of the day, and the stern principles of a most rigid economy in every branch of the public service have been rigorously enforced according to the new rule.

But, sir, the subject of "reform" is of a character too grave to be treated in this way. It would appear that it had never occurred to the reformers, that having come into power through the "hue and cry" of extravagance, it was their highest duty, in conducting the affairs of the Government, to square their practices in accordance with the doctrines they had so boldly advocated. On the contrary, they seem to have forgotten all that had ever been promised on the subject of Retrenchment and reform, for, in almost every department of the Administration, the expenditures have been increased two, and in some of them four fold. This has been the case in an eminent degree in regard to the expenses for the improvement of the President's grounds; you will be pleased to bear in mind that in the year 1826, the sum of \$85,965 had been appropriated for finishing the fences, grading and improving the public grounds, and that they had thus been placed in good condition immediately prior to the advent of the Retrenchment Administration. Now, a gentleman without experience in the practices of these reformers, would be disposed to believe that they had not the boldness or the audacity to demand money to perfect a work which had already been finished in a plain substantial manner.—Hold, Mr. Tyro, until you have first obtained a matriculation in the doctrines of "Retrenchment and Reform" as understood by the present Administration. In the meantime be good enough to turn to books of U. States statutes for the last eleven years, and you will there discover not less than ten several acts of Congress, appropriating large sums of money to improve the President's grounds, &c. I will now present the committee with a list of those laws:

Table with columns for date, description of work, and amount. Includes entries for alterations and repairs of the President's house, painting, planting trees, and various other improvements.

shed and ethereal soul. Hence, the reformers have constructed a number of clever sized bills, every pair of which, it is said, was designed to resemble and assume the form of an AMERICAN SOUVENIR, with a miniature knoll or hillock on its apex, to denote the people. Thousands of these little dollars have been thrown away on these silly fancies, which are better adapted to please the vanity and vicious taste of palace janitors, than to gratify the simple eye of plain, republican freedom.

Although, from the earliest feudal times, all kindly establishments have been distinguished for the extent and magnificence of their stalls for the "royal steeds" yet until the occasion of our reformers to the administration of the Government, stabling formed no appurtenance to the Presidential palace. But the prodigious size of the present incumbent, with some other singular notions, had an eye to the horse. His fleet couriers, consequently, must be provided for; stalls must be prepared, where they might be fed, lodged, spontaneously clothed, and waited upon by groom, appointed to that service. He assumed the responsibility, issued the necessary orders, and extensive structures beautiful and externally commendable, were forthwith erected. And Mr. Chairman, this expenditure was incurred without any authority in law. But the old chief did not quit his power and influence over the minds of his party in Congress, for subsequently (20th of June, 1834,) he procured the passage of a law appropriating the sum of \$3,070 "for alterations and repairs of the President's House, flooring, gutters, and creating stables!" This money was to be sure, granted for the purpose of creating stables, not to pay for stabling already erected. But no matter, it was applied to the latter purpose. The particular phrasing of the act led the editor of the Courier to mention, in answer that object, may be kept the People ignorant of the party secrets of arbitrary power. The introduction of the phrase "alterations and repairs of the President's House" would not have hindered the Executive, according to the ingenious mode of construing similar expressions in other acts of Congress, from applying the whole appropriation to his stables alone. For instance, by the act of 1st March, 1830, the sum of \$25,425 was appropriated for "alterations and repairs of the President's House and furniture, and for superintendence of the grounds." Now, to explain the ingenious construction given to the language of the law just quoted, by that officer of the branch who has charge over this important branch of the public service, I will present you three vouchers for money disbursed by him in pursuance of that law:

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Here we have, sir, the enormous amount of \$25,722 58, squandered by these glorious retrenching reformers, in erecting stables, building dovecots and coops, planting, transplanting, growing, and dressing horse chestnuts, lindens, Norway spruce, and hemlock; hawking and depositing rich soil for top-dressing flower beds and borders, training and irrigating honey-suckles, trumpet creepers, primroses, lady slippers, and dandelions, cultivating sweet scented grasses, and preparing beautiful bouquets for the palace gardens. The President's grounds contain about twenty acres. Our pseudo-reformers have, therefore, expended on what they pleased to call "improvements" an average of \$1,432 19 per acre, or \$5,065 63 per acre, since the newly invented arithmetical rule of retrenchment and reform has been put into successful operation. And yet they have the effrontery to demand an additional appropriation of \$3,065 by the bill now under consideration. Some of the improvements or alterations introduced by the reformers are of a character truly novel. You will remember that, by the act of the 25th of February, 1825, the sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for "clearing" ground, &c. the President's square, and that the Administration of that day took measures to carry into effect the intention of Congress by digging down the knolls, and by filling up the hollows, and in this manner leveling or making plain and flat the surface of the ground. But, after all, Mr. Chairman, "variety is the very spice of life," and so thought our reformers. The survey of smooth lawns and gently sloping meads, covered with rich coats of white and red clover and luxuriant orchard grass, made no delightful impression on their eyes. No, sir; mere meadows are too common to gratify the refined taste of an exquisite with "sweet sandy whiskers." He must have undulations, "beautiful mounds," and other contrivances, "to ravish his ex-

ception, and to excite his fancy." Each pier is filled with a beautiful pier table, richly bronzed and gilt, corresponding with the round tables, each table having a lamp and pair of French China vases with flowers and shades agreeing with those on the mantels. The curtains are of blue and yellow moiré, with a gilded eagle, representing as holding up the drapery, which extends over the piers. On the cornice is a line of gilded stars, and over the semi-circular of the door, besides large gilded and ornamental rays, are 24 gilded stars, emblematic of the States, and corresponding with those on the cornice. The stars have a very fine effect. The sofas and chairs are covered with blue damask satin. All the furniture corresponding in color and style."

GENERAL HARRISON'S OPINIONS ON ABOLITION. We promised, some time since, to write to General Harrison, and procure from him a reiteration of his formerly expressed opinion, as to the powers of Congress to abolish slavery in the States and the District of Columbia. In compliance with that promise, about the 4th of June, we addressed him a letter by mail, and on the 23d June we enclosed a letter to Col. Charles S. Todd, of Cincinnati, with request that he would deliver it. We now have it in our power to lay before the public the response to our inquiry, and we take especial pleasure in saying that it is all the South desires. We need say nothing of Col. Todd, he is well known as one of Gen. Harrison's favorite aids during the late war, he has enjoyed his confidence in a high degree ever since, and he is at this time sole editor of the Cincinnati Republican, the accredited and acknowledged organ of the Old South.

Loco-focoism may now do its worst—entrenched upon the ramparts of the Constitution, the veteran hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames can defy its power and laugh to scorn its puny efforts to deprive him of the confidence and affections of the South. But to the letter. Here it is: CINCINNATI, July 6th, 1840. My Dear Sir—Your favor of the 23d June, with its enclosure, has been received, and it was handed over to General Harrison. I presume your first letter was not received, as he did not speak of it. His correspondence is so extensive that he has authorized me to say to you in reply, that he entertains still the opinions contained in the letter to Mr. Sloan, to which you have referred, and that as you have probably, by this time, seen his late letter to Mr. Lyons of Richmond, Virginia, he supposes you will need no further evidence of his opinion on that subject. The affidavit to which you allude was pronounced in our paper by authority of Gen. Harrison as attested without any foundation in fact. No such conversation ever took place. If any thing further occurs on this subject I will write to you. We look with anxiety to Louisiana, where the election commences to-day. The result there may effect our cause in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee. Matters look well over the Union. The discrepancy about the reply to Mr. Randolph's attack in the Senate in 1826 shall be explained, if necessary, soon as Mr. Drake returns from the Northern part of this State. Yours truly, CHARLES S. TODD. Wm. H. McCamble, Esq. Vicksburg, Miss.

Here then the matter is compressed into a nutshell. General Harrison authorizes Col. Todd to say that he still entertains the opinions contained in his letter to Mr. Sloan. What are those opinions? A reference to the letter itself will show that he assumes the strongest possible ground in favor of the south, and denies to Congress the right to interfere with slavery in any manner either in the States or the District of Columbia. But here is the letter itself. Let every man read it. It deserves to be printed in characters of gold, and placed in every house in the south. CINCINNATI, 29th Nov. 1836. My Dear Sir— I answer the question you proposed to me this morning, with great pleasure. "I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the states, or in any manner interfere with the property of their slaves, but upon the application of the states, in which case, and in no other, they may appropriate money to aid the states so applying to get rid of their slaves. These opinions I now always held and still have the ground upon which I voted against the Missouri restriction in the 15th Congress. The opinions given above are precisely those which were entertained by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison. "I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the states of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District." I received a letter something since from John M. Berrien, Esq. of Georgia, proposing questions similar to those made by you, and I answered them more at length than I have now done, but to the import— In haste, yours truly, WILLIAM H. HARRISON. To THOMAS SLOO, Jr. of New Orleans, now in Cincinnati.

Intelligence has been received from nineteen counties. It tells a tale of disaster for the locofoco. The State is lost to them. We copy from the Baltimore Patriot of Friday, that of Saturday falling give you. We have in 19 counties a gain of 307 votes on the election of Governor in 1836. On the presidential election there is again of 755. We have now heard from the strongest locofoco portions of the State. The election in the great body of the counties took place yesterday, and we are in hopes that the single county of Gilford will wipe off the present locofoco majority of 2092, and leave the rest of the State to elect Morehead by four to six thousand majority. The Whigs lost the Senator in the Green and Lincoln district by 7 votes, and the Commissioner from Columbia by 11 votes. So far there is a net Whig gain of four in the Legislature. At Raleigh, at the last accounts, the Whigs were in the highest spirits, confidence of carrying the Governor and both branches of the Legislature by Monday we shall have something more decisive than has yet been received. SERVED HIM RIGHT. A friend in Indiana writes us that a few days before the election, eight hundred Wayne county men went out on horseback to meet General Harrison at Greensville. They had not proceeded far on their way when they discovered that some British Tory had hung a petticoat on a tree, about 30 feet from the ground, and to secure it from the Republican Whigs, had hewn down the tree with a bill. A few locofocists alighted from their horses, and notwithstanding the federal locofoco were armed with guns, knives and tomahawks, the Hoosiers compelled one of them to climb the tree through his own bill, hang down the petticoat, put it on himself, and pack before the company, and then form certain federal locofoco evolutions, to the ineffable chagrin of his federal confederates. Molluscan.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

Table with columns for Counties, Official Returns for 1838, and Returns for 1840. Lists candidates for Governor, Lt. Governor, and various counties.

Communications.

For the Times. NO. VII. THE GREAT HUMBUGGER'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI. "Of all who office filled unfairly, none could plead excuse; he least and last of all!" Having, in two preceding numbers dislocated at considerable length, and exposed (I hope) with a good degree of clearness, the palpable chicanery and disguised deception, by which the writers of this address would fan clear up the charges upon which this corrupt administration stands indicted before the tribunal of the people, I now beg leave to call the attention of that same tribunal to some other portions of the defence which has been made. The currency of the nation, the intricate and pitiful chicanery may meet a conclusive exemplification. From the fact that there exists between all the different diversified interests of the people, a moderate or immediate connection; and from the fact that between the various departments of trade, commerce, and industry, a mutual dependence is judiciously interwoven, the subject of the circulating medium claims a high pre-eminence among those topics which excite and divide the political world. The currency of the country and the fiscal operations of the government are branches of our civil and national policy, which will at all times absorb, to a greater or less extent, the thought and attention of the public mind. So intimately connected with these branches of our political economy are the agricultural and commercial interests of the nation, that if there is derangement and depression in one, a reciprocal and kindred derangement may be found in the other. Every man who has intelligence enough to know that the world is not what we now know, and if he has the least claim to moral integrity, will now acknowledge that the circulating medium of this country, and hence also the vital interests of the people, are at this time labouring under extreme and unparalleled embarrassment. Never before in the financial history of this government was there such universal, and at the same time so extreme derangement in the different branches of our national trade and domestic intercourse. And notwithstanding the incessant and astounding clamors with which the public ear, for the last twelve years, has been almost deafened about the great quantity of gold and silver which the measures of the administration would be fruitful, the condition of the country now presents the sad and deplorable spectacle of an extreme and unexampled scarcity of both! And equally clamorous and imposing have been the exultation and promises which men in power have used, to quiet the public murmur, in regard to "better times, better times!" and now that their darling financial policy, and the whole scope of their measures are in full blaze all over the Union, the palpable and undisguised facts of the case are, that the American people, at any time of their history, never experienced a more worthless and deranged currency, and never witnessed so ruinous and depressing times than they do at this juncture. These facts are but to be expressed to receive general assent; for they are as undeniable as the sun, and as true as the stars. Hence the Missouri delegation, feeling that the shivering indignation of an insulted people is shaking the pillars of their power, have "stationed themselves near the President," as if he could save them (why, he can't save himself!) and have wrote out the long circular, for the "tens and hundreds of thousands who want information" which purports to set forth the reasons, "why and wherefore" for the "present stagnation in business, decline of prices and scarcity of money—As it is called. As it is called, say they! Well, who calls it! What class of citizens is it who say that there is "a stagnation in business, a decline in prices, and a scarcity of money!" What class is it who knows, and feels, and says, that there is "a scarcity of money!" It is all classes—labourers, mechanics, merchants, traders, farmers, doctors, lawyers and all, meet upon the one common ground, independent of political predilections, and agree that there surely is "a scarcity of money." All classes of citizens agree to this, except one class, and as we exemplified in the words of this circular, that exceptional class is that "big class" (to use a school-room phrase) of office holders, who spell first, read first, write first, and eat first! They are in the receipt of fixed salaries, and though plague, and famine, and pestilence were to sweep like a sirocco over the land, and though the people were thrown prostrate and ground to powder by the ruinous and destructive policy of a corrupt administration, they, from their peculiar situation, stand aloof from the storm, and feel none of its ravages; because, come what may, the hard dollars must be counted out to them for their services, no difference whether those services were productive of benefit or injury! We need not, therefore, be astonished that they should "station themselves near the President," and with their hands on the Treasury of the nation, set up a hideous and insupportable monopoly of money—As it is called! Upon their own wild and chimerical political ground, they will be astonished that the ridiculous and contempt of men who fatten upon their industry, do not rise up in their sovereign majesty, and hurl from power and from station, those who transcend the limits of their delegated authority; and those who thus openly disgrace the high seats to which their misplaced confidence has elevated them! But upon what do these officeholders predicate their present stagnation in business, the decline of prices, and the scarcity of money—As it is called! Upon their own wild and chimerical political ground, they will be astonished that the ridiculous and contempt of men who fatten upon their industry, do not rise up in their sovereign majesty, and hurl from power and from station, those who transcend the limits of their delegated authority; and those who thus openly disgrace the high seats to which their misplaced confidence has elevated them!

Who gains by the destruction of Credit and establishment of a Hard Money Currency? The Office holders—Who will receive their salaries in gold and silver, while the value of property will be reduced one-half. The Money Lender and Usurer—Whose gold and silver will be augmented in value a ratio corresponding with the reduction of property. The Rich—For it will, in the language of General Jackson, "make the rich richer, and the poor poorer." The Creditor—Who will thereby be enabled to oppress and utterly ruin his unfortunate debtor. Who loses by the destruction of Credit and the establishment of a Hard Money Currency? The Farmer—Whose farm is reduced in value one-half, and the products in equal proportion. The Laborer—Who is either utterly deprived of the means of earning his daily bread, or is compelled to work at prices varying from 10 to 40 cents per day, instead of one dollar or one dollar and a half, as heretofore. The Poor Man—Who will be deprived of all prospects of ever rising to opulence in life by the destruction of all credit and enterprise. The Young Man—Who will have torn from him the great main-springs to industry and exertion, and who, henceforth, must never allow his aspirations to rise above the lower and lumber walks of life, unless born to wealth and opulence. The Debtor—Whose property will be sacrificed to fill the coffers of his rapacious creditor. Let every man in the country ponder well the above truths. The Administration have decreed the destruction of credit, and the establishment of a metallic currency, and unless speedily arrested in its course will soon utterly demolish the lover of individual and national enterprise, prostrate the institutions of our country, and overthrow the prosperity of its institutions. St. Louis, Co. Courier.