

3d. R. ruined—U. undone—M. mortal.
3d. R. reformation—U. uncommon—M. monger—tipplers—of cetera, too many to mention in a hurry.
Whoever has found, or may find said bottle whole, and the contents uninjured, shall receive the aforesaid reward, it being understood that the subscriber expects to drink a share of the same.

BACCHUS GROC DRINKER.

Poverty valley, Hay time, 1818.
N. B. Having business on both sides of the road, it is uncertain which side said bottle may be. B. G.

INTEMPERANCE IN CONGRESS.

Intemperance among the members of Congress is more frequent than a remote spectator is ready to believe. We remember a year or two since, the charge was made upon the floor of the House, that when a certain measure was discussed and carried, members were unfit to vote because they were drunk. We regarded this as a species of extravagance, unstained by fact. Of course when instances of it fell under our own observation, we could no longer doubt or gainsay its truth. The moral sense of every man must be shocked at so disgusting and infamous a spectacle. We notice the editor of the Mercantile Journal is incredulous on this point. We will state one or two facts for his consideration. They cannot surprise him more than they astonished us.

of Virginia, the Saturday evening previous to the adjournment of Congress, took a position opposite the Speaker's Chair and addressed the House. His manner was boisterous, his language wild and incoherent, beating the air all the while with his limbs, like the arms of a wind-mill. So singular was his deportment, that he excited unusual interest and arrested our close attention. Becoming at last so oblique in his remarks, that the speaker called him to order and informed the "gentleman from Virginia" that he had mistaken the question before the House and was addressing his observations against the wrong bill! This produced a shout of laughter from all parts of the Hall. He faltered, stammered—blundered about, tried to resume his speech and at last said the remarks he had uttered were just as applicable to one bill as the other! Another shout of laughter went round the House, the "gentleman from Virginia" attempted to go on, but "flashed out," and blundered into the first seat he could reach, with his "dizzy head."

of Georgia was in a wretched state of intoxication every week or two during the session. He absented himself from the House three days at one time in consequence of his unfitness to be there. When he did appear, his look was that of a man who was suffering from all the horrors of *delirium tremens*. He participated in the debate touching the right of petition and slavery, and his whole deportment—the expression of his countenance—the flash of his eye—the bitter curl of his lip—led many to fear that his intellect was impaired, if not tottering.

of North Carolina, spoke nearly two hours one evening in the House, urging the recognition of the independence of Texas. He was perfectly infuriated in his language and temper.

While speaking, not less than three, and we heard a member say four glasses of gin sling, and brandy and water were placed by his side, by the errand boy of the House! They were all drunk and before he had finished his miserably ferocious harangue, the demon plainly enough was master of him! These are facts, degrading to the individuals, to Congress, and the whole country!

We hesitated whether to publish the above article, which is going the rounds of the papers without credit, but which we believe

originated in a New York Journal. But a letter from Hon. Henry A. Wise, a member of Congress from Virginia, in reply to an invitation of Judge Hooper to attend the late Maryland Tem. Convention, leaves no room to doubt the facts above stated. We make the following extract from his letter, which is published in the Md. Tem. Herald. We are shocked at this disclosure to the nation and the world; but for making it Mr. Wise is deserving of the highest commendation. It magnifies and swells the importance of the temperance cause. If we countenance such reckless folly and wickedness in high places, our peace and national prosperity are in danger—the permanency of our institutions cannot be relied upon—our most vital interests will be in constant jeopardy—WE SHALL DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC, and universal liberty will be the sacrifice. Let every temperance man waken awake, and arm himself with new and firmer resolutions, to create a public sentiment that will sweep every drunken public man from our legislative halls, like the bosom of destruction. But to our extract:

"I state the fact, then, to the nation, that some of the higher Executive officers at Washington are and have been, notorious drunkards—drunkards in my sense of the term, habitually affected by ardent spirits, drunk at least once a week—impaired in constitution by the use of strong drink; and I further state, that I have often heard the reason assigned, and believe it was a valid one, for the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States not sitting in the evening, after dinner, when the public business required it, that many of the members were so much in the habit of intoxication, that they were not only unfit themselves for public duty, after a certain hour in the day, but were likely to prevent others from discharging their duty by interrupting the order of proceeding. During the latter part of the session of Congress, when the two Houses were compelled to sit late, members too drunk for the decency of a tavern bar-room, were not uncommon sights in the Senate chamber and in the Hall of the House of Representatives of a Republic, whose fathers handed down to it the hallowed and immutable truth, "that no free government or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, Temperance, frugality and virtue!"

These are facts sir, which in my name, if you choose, you may bring to the attention of the Convention as worthy the attention of the people of the U. States. I am utterly opposed to making the Temperance cause a political engine in any way whatever, but if the friends of temperance will aid in ridding Congress of sots—no matter to what political party they may belong, for they are a disgrace and an actual injury to any party—they will be subserving their own work of good morals, and do the country some service. Indeed, the facts I have stated apply with equal force to both Whigs and Tories in about the exact ratio of their numbers in the list of public men, and let me not be misunderstood as reproaching the Administration, except so far as high and responsible Executive offices are entrusted to intemperate incumbents, whose habits are known by the boys on the streets of Washington."

Mr. Wise it seems is a temperance man, and has taken an active part in promoting the cause. He says, "I am now but thirty years old, and for the last eight years and some months of my life, I have not tasted a table spoonful of ardent spirits, or drank one half of a gallon of wine"—that "since a member of Congress, he defies all the malignity of the bitterest and most false political or personal

enemy to assert that he has ever in the least departed from the strictest pledge of a temperance society, which permits wine to be tasted at all." We are pleased with this introduction to this part of Mr. Wise's character.

Southern Citizen.



ASHBOROUGH, N. C.

Saturday, August 19, 1837.

Congressional Election, 10th district.

Mr. RENCHER 3,041,
Mr. COX 305,
Mr. CRAYTON 111.

The member elect (Mr. R.) has been in Congress from this district for the last eight years. He was originally elected as a Jackson man; and voted with that party against the re-charter of the U. S. Bank. He explains however that his vote was predicated on the ground that the Bank applied too soon for a renewal of its charter. He is altogether in favor of a National Bank; (not under the control of the Executive) and from his known talent and experience we anticipate the result of his services in the next Congress to be highly beneficial to the country.

WAKE DISTRICT.

Graham, Montgomery.
Wake Co. 849 792
Orange, 1236 1354

Person not heard from.

GUILFORD DISTRICT.

Shepherd Hill
Guilford Co. 1782 382
Stokes " 320 majori.
Rockingham " 250 majori.
Caswell " 650 majori.

Shepherd's majority 180.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Majority for Mr. Staley over Mr. Wilson 377—Tyrrel county not heard from.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Bynum Long.
Halifax 371 607.
Northampton 13 majority.

We have no returns from Bertie and Martin—but Mr. Bynum's majority in the whole district is about 70.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Shepard Mosely.
Wayne 15 maj
Johnson 296
Lenoir 118 maj.
Greene 95
Craven 75
Carteret 61
Jones (not heard from)

OUR TOWN.

We have been waiting a good while for room to tell folks at a distance whereabouts, and what sort of a place this Ashborough is. And cannot now dwell much in detail; but we must at least mention the location of our village, and a few of its most prominent features.

Ashborough is situated in Randolph county N. C. 260 miles S. W. of Washington city, 75 W of Raleigh, 60 NW of Fayetteville, 60 W SW of Hillsborough, 46 E of Salisbury, 48 SE of Salem, 29 S of Greensborough, 33 E SE of Lexington, 38 NN E of Lawrenceville, 40 N W of Carthage, 41 W of Pittsborough, 53 W SW of Chapel Hill, 65 N of Rockingham, 88 N of Cheraw, S. C., 53 SE of Clemmonsville, 60 E SE of Mocksville, 80 E S E of Statesville, 100 E of Lincoln, 145 E of Rutherfordton, 88 NE of Charlotte, 85 NN E of Wadesborough, 10 S of New-Salem, 50 NE of Concord, 30 S E of Jamestown, 120 E SE of Morgantown, 115 S E of Wilksborough, 78 S E of Hamptonville, 60 SE of Huntsville, 75 S of Danville, Va., 57 SE of Germantown, 53 W NW of Haywood, 66 S of Leaksville, 74 S SE of Madison, 83 S W of Milton, 94 W S W of Oxford, 75 S W of Rockford.

The situation of this place is uncommonly healthy and pleasant, being on a ridge dividing the waters of Deep River and Uharrie, and within a few miles of Caraway and several other beautiful

mountains. Our village, though yet small, has been on the advancing hand for the last two or three years. We number about one hundred inhabitants—very few blacks. We have a pretty good Court House, Jail and Methodist E. Church. In point of Morality and good neighborhood our community is an exception, and besides very industrious. Nearly all the public offices of the county are kept here. The Sheriff, county Attorney, Clerks of the County and Superior Court, Clerk and Master in Equity, Entry Taker and Register keep their respective offices in town.

The two main roads leading from Virginia to South Carolina, and from the Eastern to the Western parts of this State, intersect here, and within a few miles of this place, they respectively branch off in every direction, affording all the necessary facilities of intercourse. We have two arrivals of the mail (in stage) every week from the East, and as many from the West; besides a mail from the North once a week, that ought and we hope will shortly be extended to the South, and carried by stage.

We stand in great need of more Mechanics, especially Carriage and wagon makers, Blacksmith, Hatter, Tanner, Cabinet workman, Tinner, Saddle and Harness Maker—any or all these occupations, well followed, would find ample encouragement among us. Provisions are plenty and cheap, and likely to be more so. We have never seen a more promising prospect for heavy crops of corn.

Although we have in the county an extensive Iron Foundry, Cotton Factory, many wool carding machines, and oil Factories, besides a number of the best merchant—Flour Mills, yet a great quantity of excellent water power remains unoccupied.

Come some of you thorough-going sons of Carolina! give up your hankering notions of the West. Come and settle among US, on the route of the projected Fayetteville and Western Rail Road. Bring capital if you can, if not, bring what is infinitely better—enterprise, industry and economy.

PARTY NAMES, &c.

Tory, is an Irish word, derived from the word *Terruim*, which means to pursue for purposes of violence. It had its origin in Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth's war. The Tories were always ready for any thing that was bloody and villainous. In 1641 they had, as a band, or rather banditti, accumulated considerable strength and numbers; and were foremost in the Irish massacre.

Not long after this, a party sprang up in England, so much like the Tories of Ireland, that the name was transferred, and applied to them. The Tories in England were great advocates for the *divine right of Kings*, and did what they could to lay the personal, civil and political liberty of the subject at the feet of the Royal prerogative. Cromwell offered a reward of 200*l.* for the head of a Tory.

Whig. This is a Scotch word. Writers do not exactly agree, as to its derivation; but the better opinion is, that it is the same word that was formerly written "wigg," meaning *wherry*; and was originally used to signify *poor oppressed people*, who, for the most part, had to subsist on *whay* and other refuse diet. The Whigs were uniformly found on the popular side of the Government. The Biggotry and Tyranny of James II. united all parties, (both Whig and Tory,) against him; hence they had but little difficulty in bringing about the Revolution of England in 1688. From this time to 1702 (during the reign of William,) little was heard of these parties, though they had formerly contended so fiercely.

During the reign of Queen Ann, these factions revived; and the Tories got the ascendancy in the ministry, or administration of the Government. But

their triumph was of short duration. The scale changed on the accession of the House of Hanover in 1714. It commenced a Whig administration, opposed by the Tories and Jacobites, (the adherents of James II.) the latter openly and the former rather secretly. Here was an administration of wealth, power and influence, opposed by the "Democracy of numbers." The envy, jealousy, bickering and discontent of this period, broke forth in the Rebellion of 1745. And from this time to the commencement of the Pitt administration in 1757, we see little but one simultaneous scramble for office, among all parties.

At the accession of George III. in 1761, all parties and factions had become so mixed up and amalgamated, that it was difficult to distinguish who were Whigs, and who Tories. Since that time down to the present, the word Tory, where it means any thing more than a mere opprobrious nick-name, is used in England to signify one, (whether in or out of office,) who stands opposed to the Parliamentary reform of 1831. And Whig is used as synonymous with "Radical," "Reformer," &c.

Whether the application of the terms, Whig and Tory, as understood in this Country, is founded on analogy, or is a mere arbitrary distinction, we shall not undertake to decide. It is sufficient, that the meaning is unalterably fixed by the event of the Revolution. In our last war with Great Britain, an attempt was made by the Administration party to revive these appellations; but without success. The administration party gladly embraced the name of Whig whenever, by so doing, they could fix the odium of Toryism on the opposite party. But these party-names never became permanent in their application, at least to any other purpose than the Revolutionary distinction above mentioned. The names of the two parties for and against the last war finally settled into those of Federalist and Republican; terms less appropriate perhaps than Whig and Tory. For in the origin of our Government, a Federalist meant nothing more or less than one who went in favor of the present Constitution of the United States. Those who opposed its adoption called themselves Republicans. And subsequently, the terms were applied, properly enough too, in the following manner: He who insisted on strengthening the national powers of the Government by giving to the Constitution a constructive interpretation, so as to embrace powers which he considered *substantially*, though not *literally* delegated: was called a Federalist; and on the other hand, a State-rights man, insisting on a literal construction of the constitution objected to the exercise of any power, not plainly and expressly conferred by the States; and hence was called a Republican. These parties exist now, and ever will, while the theory of our Government remains in its purity. It is right they should exist. They are no doubt equally honest in their intentions; and prudently exercising their inherent rights, they hold a salutary check upon each other.

There is however another party, from which the country has suffered much and much is to be feared in future. This party goes for increasing, not the powers of the general government, but those of the Executive branch. They are for arming the President, and heads of the several departments with physical power to do whatever may seem to them expedient, without enquiring very minutely into the measure, in a Constitutional or legal point of view. This party, in its origin was small; but headed by the most popular men in the nation, and constantly holding out false pretences of favor to the people, they succeeded, strange as it may appear, they succeeded in alluring, for a time, the most stable, unthinking and trashy parts of the two great political parties,—calling themselves "Democratic-Republicans,"