

## POLITICAL.

FROM THE BALTIMORE STAR.

### The original Jackson party—the present Van Buren party.

We made, in a late number of our paper, some remarks on this subject. The political mariner must occasionally take observations, to ascertain whether he is likely to reach the port of his destination; and it may be neither uninteresting, nor without its use, to recur to the principles on which Jackson's election was advocated by his friends—the pledges which were made for him, and which he made for himself.

Foremost on the roll of executive duties, he himself said, was a reform and retrenchment in the public expenditures. The whole country was stunned with complaints of the extravagance of Mr. Adams' administration. He was charged with a wasteful expenditure of public money.—The most solemn assurances were given of their curtailment, should general Jackson be elected. A committee was raised on the subject in the house of representatives, an elaborate report made, and bills reported to effect the object.

Another loud matter of complaint was, the interference of the officers of government, with the elections of the country, and the employment of government patronage to secure votes. Their practices were inveighed against in the most vehement terms. An officer of the cabinet could scarcely take a journey but it was connected with some political purpose. To such an extent was this carried that Mr. Adams' cabinet was dubbed the travelling cabinet; and Mr. Clay's taking the printing of the public laws from some printers, as was supposed, because they were of different political opinions, was the ground of a grave resolution and long debate, in the house of representatives.

Again: it was said, both by General Jackson and his friends, the practice of appointing members of congress to office was dangerous—had a tendency to corrupt the representatives of the people; and convert them from bold and fearless sentinels; to warn their constituents of the approach of danger, into supple instruments of executive will.

The line of safe precedents, or the election of a member of the cabinet to the presidency, was denounced in unmeasured terms, as having a tendency to place in the power of the president, the appointment of his successor; a practice which was declared anti-republican and dangerous to public liberty, and as having a direct tendency to the establishment of monarchy.

Mr. Adams was denounced for his latitudinarian construction of the constitution and his leaning towards a consolidation of all the powers of government in the General Government, to the destruction of the reserved rights of the states. The system of Internal Improvement was loudly condemned, as unequal and unjust, by almost all his friends in the South, and by many, we believe a large majority, as unconstitutional. Mr. Adams, for threatening to employ military force against one of the states of the union, to protect the Indians as we were bound to, according to a treaty with those Indians, was scouted at. For saying he had powers in the recess of congress, to have commissioned ministers to Panama, a solemn resolution was introduced into the senate, denying his assumption as unconstitutional, and dangerous invasion of the rights and powers of that body, and solemnly protesting against it, in behalf of the states, for which the whole Jackson party, except perhaps, Mr. Livingston, and we are not certain as to him, voted.

No president, it was contended, ought to be elected twice; and Mr. McDuffie, it will be recollected, introduced resolutions to amend the constitution in this regard. But why multiply this specification? Why continue this review?

Now, we pray the candid reader, to look upon the picture which we have drawn from the life, in which, at all events,—we have naught set down in malice,—and compare it with that which we are about to draw, also from the life, and say, if in his conscience, he can discover the least similitude in the two.

First, as to the retrenchment of the public expenditures. So far from being diminished, so far from the latest retrenchment, the public documents, furnished by the secretary of the treasury himself, shew that they have increased, and that they are increasing, not a few hundred thousand dollars, but millions, ay, and tens of millions. The friends of the administration now are eagerly hunting up objects of expenditure, to dispose of the immense public revenue, and opposing the proceeds of the public lands, and Mr. Calhoun's bill to amend the constitution so as to distribute the surplus revenue among the States, lest their supplies should be cut off. The greatest expenditure, during Adams' administration, exclusive of payment on account of the public debt, was short of fourteen millions—that in Jackson's, exclusive of the same, 23 millions, or somewhere in that neighborhood.

Again: the patronage of the government was not to be brought in conflict with the freedom of elections,—no federal officers to be permitted actively to interfere in them. Mark how this pledge has been redeemed. It is well known that not only is interference tolerated, on the part of the office-holders, but encouraged and rewarded. Every man who holds an office of importance, is expected to sustain the party, with all his official and personal influence.—and should he dare to go against them, exercise his privileges as a free man independently, he is in danger of being subjected to punishment in the loss of his office. Dependents on the treasury are traversing the country, and brawling as loud as the loudest on muster and election grounds—are preparing public opinion, in the shape of resolutions, and sending them to distant places to be adopted.

Their impudence even reached the height of getting up little meetings, & having themselves or their creatures appointed delegates, and afterwards meeting in Baltimore under the imposing name of representatives of the republican party, dictating to the people whom they should support for president and vice president, and denouncing all who had the contumacy to resist their arrogance, and expose the fraud. Not only this—the president himself, alike regardless of decency, his solemn pledges, and his denunciations of such practices, has openly entered into the arena, and taken up the cudgels in favor of his Seganus. He is said to utter the most unbecoming language, and the most disgusting tirades against one of his earliest, most disinterested and pure friends, because he has consented, contrary to the president's wishes to be run as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the United States. He is known to have franked a vile and libellous newspaper containing the most scurrilous attacks on that individual [we mean Judge White,] to members of the legislatures of different states, and has exerted his personal influence to procure the adoption of measures to drive him from the senate of the United States.

Professing opposition to the caucus system, and supported on that ground, he has given it his countenance and authority, in its most odious and revolting form, (the Rucker caucus,) and denounced those who denied its authority, as denying the capacity of the people for self-government.

Notwithstanding the resolutions on Mr. Clay's taking the public printing from a few editors, from political considerations, he has removed more officers on that account, than every other president, from the ratification of the constitution, up to the time of his own inauguration. We must stop the disgusting detail for the present. It shall be resumed. We wish the people to have the evidence to enable them to decide correctly.

**Jackson City.**—The bill to incorporate the city of Jackson, recently laid out in the District of Columbia being under consideration in the House of representatives.

Mr. Peyton said, he regretted to see to what purpose and use 'the party' were appropriating the president's name. Not content with making use of his name as a matter of political speculation, by which they were attempting to appropriate to themselves all the offices in the government, they are now asking the sanction of this house to use it as a matter of pecuniary speculation. I am opposed to this, Mr. Speaker. I do not wish to see General Jackson's name identified with the bogs and swamps of the Potomac, and bandied about as an article of merchandise. What, and where is Jackson city? It is like the Georgian's land in the Western District of Tennessee. He had been out to examine its situation and value. On his return his friends were anxious to know if it was productive. He said it was, that he thought the whole 640 acres would produce 60 bushels of frogs to the acre, and alligators enough to fence it. And, sir, a few speculators from New York, ask us to identify by law those bull frogs of Jackson city with the name of the president, that they may more easily impose upon the credulous. They ask us to aid in selling them at a thousand dollars a piece, in the name of Jackson—sir, is it not enough that they should appropriate his military fame, those laurels which he won in the field, his vast popularity and political influence to their political purposes? Shall they incorporate and sell his name throughout the country in market as a city? I am opposed to their applying Gen. Jackson's name to all sorts of uses.

It was laid on the table not to be taken up again.

The legislature of Maryland has passed the bill to indemnify the sufferers, during the Baltimore riots.—That body could not have done a better thing. Let each citizen know, that if a riot is not promptly put down, he must pay his share of the damage, and our life on it, tumults will be of brief continuance. Nothing makes

men so active as touching their pockets. Riots, likewise would have but little spirit to carry on their fiend-like work, if they were aware that the loss would not fall upon the person they intend to injure. In addition to the special law, Maryland has made a general enactment, that in all places, wherein hereafter riots may occur, shall pay the piper.—*Vade Mecum.*

### BONDAGE OF THE POOR IN EUROPE.

The following interesting article from the North American Review for October, gives a glowing description of the condition of the laboring classes of Europe in regard to the rate of wages, the burden of taxation, the means of subsistence, the facilities of acquiring education, and the share, if any, which these classes have in the government. It ought to inspire every citizen of this free and happy republic to guard with constant vigilance, against any encroachments of the institutions which guarantee to us the blessing of our happy country.

In Norway, 'the ordinary food of the peasantry, is bread and gruel, both prepared of oat meal, with an occasional mixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury which they rarely enjoy.'

In Sweden, the dress of the peasantry is prescribed by law. 'Their food consists of hard bread, dried fish and gruel without meat.'

In Denmark, 'the peasantry are still held in bondage, and are bought and sold, together with the land on which they labor.'

In Russia, 'the bondage of the peasantry is even more complete than it is in Denmark. The nobles own all the lands in the empire, and the peasantry who reside upon it are transferred with the estate.'

'A great majority have only cottages, one portion of which is occupied by the family while the other is appropriated to domestic animals. Few if any, have beds—but sleep upon bare boards, or upon parts of the immense stoves by which their houses are warmed. Their food consists of black bread, cabbage, and other vegetables without the addition of any butter.'

In Poland, 'the nobles are the proprietors of the land, the peasants are slaves.'

A recent traveller says, 'I traveled in every direction, and never saw a wheaten loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any part of Northern Germany, Poland or Denmark. The common food of the peasantry of Poland, 'the working men,' is cabbage, potatoes sometimes, but not generally, peas, black bread and soup or rather gruel, without the addition of butter or meat.'

In Austria, 'the nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are compelled to work for their masters during every day except Sunday. The cultivators of the soil are in a state of bondage.'

In Hungary, their state is, if possible, still worse. The nobles own the land, do not work, and pay no taxes. The laboring classes are obliged to repair all the highways and bridges, liable at any time to have soldiers quartered upon them, and are compelled to pay one-tenth of the produce of their labor to the church, and one ninth to the lord whose land they occupy.'

Of the people of France 'seven and a half millions do not eat wheat or wheaten bread. They live upon barley, rye, buckwheat, chestnuts, and a few potatoes. The common wages of a hired laborer in France, is \$37.50 for a man, and 18.75 for a woman annually. 'The taxes upon the land are equal to one fifth of its nett products.'

In 1791, there were 700,000 houses in Ireland. Of these, 113,000 were occupied by paupers—and more than 500,000 had only one hearth. The average wages of a laborer is from nine and a half to eleven cents a day.

Among the laboring classes of the industrious Scotch, 'meat except on Sundays, is rarely used.'

In England, the price of labor varies.—'Nottingham stocking weavers as stated by them in a public address, after working from fourteen to sixteen hours a day only earn from four to five shillings a week, and were obliged to subsist on bread and water, or potatoes and salt.'

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING STAR.

What is 'Monopoly'?—As it has no existence in this country, we must go abroad to seek it; in England it is found in connexion with titles, hereditary estates, descending from father to primogenitor—a lord, and, where accumulated wealth permits, in the construction of productive public works which could only be created by the concentration of great means, and which (with late exceptions) and owing entirely to corporate powers) belong exclusively to hereditary wealth.

Do such things exist here? and are they not monopolies? Let us pass to the continent; who are the Bankers? Who participate in the profit incident to the possession of credit in carrying out all the operations of exchanges? Who furnish the safe channels in intercourse, transfer-

ring the millions of money from one quarter to the other?

They have no 'banks' there—but they have bankers; and, moreover, you see no more of the precious metals passing in bulky masses there than you do here. But who are these bankers? Are the profits arising from that species of business (which can only be done by the control of capital and credit) divided among the stockholders comprising thousands of small capitalists—widows, infirm, aged, and orphan estates—as amongst us under the corporation powers; or, is it confined to a few such as the Rothschilds and the Hotinguers? And why is it that we have not in this country bankers of similar influence and pecuniary power, as in Europe, where nations can scarcely make a move without consulting them, or, at least, conciliating their interests? Simply because 'corporate power' here whilst it controls all the advantages of concentrated capital, is not at the will of one owner, but is used for the benefit of the many who compose it. Look into any of our banking institutions—these 'monopolies,' as it is now the fashion to call them—and examine the character of their business—the sources of their profits, and those who participate in said profits—and, at the same time, let us keep in our minds' eye the operations of any distinguished European banker.

Here, with us, where every one has a little and no man a great deal, a 'corporate power' is given, which enables as many as have means to spare, from \$50 to \$50,000, to become stockholders. A capital is thus created for banking purposes—the laws prescribing its duties, limit its power issues on a safe system and in deciding how far such institutions are conducted with safety to the community, we have only to enquire how many failures of banks here have occurred in comparison to the number of failures of bankers in Europe; bearing in mind that whilst all classes of our citizens participate here in banking, none but those who have large means can conduct the same business in Europe. If banking is a monopoly, the question is, which system is best and most democratic—a monopoly enjoyed by one, as in the case of a banker, with a million of dollars of capital, or a 'monopoly,' of the same capital, in which some thousand individuals of both sexes and all ages, and every variety of means, are allowed to participate—for the business is identical, the sources of profit the same, whether banking is conducted by an individual for his own use, or by a mass under a corporate power. Still, the cry is 'monopoly,' 'monopoly,' 'corporation,' 'aristocracy,' 'monopoly'—can the subject be understood by those who thus attempt to deceive the public ear, or something worse?

If a bank declares a dividend of 6 or 7 per cent per annum on its capital, the cry is 'see how they grind the poor'—all those earnings are wrung from the labor of the people—the poor people!! A person who has capital, and who depends on his income for subsistence, is precisely like a house owner who lives by his rent; a farm owner who depends on the nett profits of his crops; a ship owner who depends on freight, or any other possessing the earnings of which are to furnish a subsistence, all are dependant on each other and are necessary to each other. The man who has no capital borrows the use of it from him who has, and if he was not a gainer by it he would not do so—he who has no house, rents from him who has, and so on thro' all the channels of intercourse. If all had capital to loan there would be no borrowers, and if all had houses to let, it is pretty evident that they would be unoccupied; if all had vessels to freight, there would be many idle; and if every man had a horse and cart, many who depend on such employment would go supperless to bed and the horse too; if all were laborers wages would be low enough; and so in fact as things are just so they should be. To hold one class up to scorn because they have money to loan, is as erroneous as it would be to abuse a man for asking others to build his house. Those who don't work themselves are as much dependant on those who do, as the latter are upon the former—in fact more so, for now the price of labor is so high that few amongst us can afford to live perfectly idle; that is, few can live on income alone.

**Increase of the Army.**—General Macomb has submitted to the Senate, in obedience to a resolution of that body, a plan for the increase of the army to ten thousand men, without adding to the number of officers.—The opinion seems to be unanimous among men of all parties, that our present force is entirely inadequate to the public defence. Had it been in the power of the general government to send a full and efficient force to Florida on the first breaking out of hostilities, that war would ere this time have been over, and a heavy loss of lives and property would have been saved. Our immense frontier is but half protected. General Macomb proposes that there shall be eight regiments of artillery, each comprising five companies of 100 men; nine regiments of infantry, each

comprising eight companies of 72 men; and one regiment of dragoons comprising 715. The aggregate, including the non-commissioned staff, will be 9956 men.—*Pennsylvanian.*

**The Croup.**—Dr. Fisher, in the last number of the Medical and Surgical Journal, recommends to mothers and nurses, when a child is seized with that dangerous disease, the croup to apply immediately and perseveringly, until medical aid can be obtained, to the throat and upper part of the chest, sponges or napkins dipt in water as hot as can be borne, and wrung out so that the water may not ooze from them. The remedy was first suggested by a German physician, and has been practised with decided and uniform success.

**Education among the poor.**—The New York Evening Star says, there are ten thousand children in that city without the benefits of education, who can neither read nor write, and who are constantly in the streets. Formerly, when slavery prevailed in that state, every bill of sale of a slave contained a provision that the master should give the slave schooling. Why not compel parents in the same way to give their children schooling? But, say parents, we are poor—we cannot pay for schooling. Then the public will provide for their education—send them to school—give them the use of books, pens, ink and paper; the republic can only be sustained by intelligent minds. But how to pay the expense—where are our means? **THE SURPLUS REVENUE.**—Give us our share of that revenue annually, and every poor child will become a scholar.

The New York Zion's Watchman says that during the past year, the Methodist church has decreased in its membership, no less than four thousand one hundred and twenty nine members.

The Charleston papers announce the arrival in that city of Col. Wolfe, envoy from Texas, and Dr. S. B. Dickerson, agent of Texas, on their way to New Orleans, on business entrusted to them by the Texian government.

The New Orleans Bee says that large purchases of real estate have recently been made in that city by Achilles Murat supposed to be for his uncle Joseph Bonaparte.

The Rhode Island election for governor and other state officers has terminated in favor of the administration.

A French paper calls attention to the fact that in the month of August next, the city of Rome will number 2504 years since its foundation, *ab urbe condita.*

The St. Louis Bureau of the 11th ultimo states that in the course of the preceding week upwards of five thousand emigrants and strangers landed in that city.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening a new, rich and general assortment of

### GOODS

recently purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, which he offers low, for cash; or on a short credit, to responsible dealers. His stock is large—well suited to the

### SPRING & SUMMER

trade,—and for richness, elegance, quality, and durability, he invites a comparison, as his goods were selected rather with a view to these qualities, than for cheap articles to run on. Yet, they are offered at prices that must not only please, but surprise, as the selections were made by himself, (and he has heretofore had the benefit of experience in these matters) and purchased on good terms. The old, the young, the plain and the tasteful, may all be suited and amply furnished.

It would be tedious and unnecessary to enumerate to all the articles which comprise his stock—but few articles will be found wanting in the line of

### DRY GOODS

BOOKS, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

He has on hand a general and handsome assortment of

### BOLTING CLOTHS,

and dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them, prove and determine for themselves.

### —ALSO—

A general assortment of WATCHES & JEWELRY, consisting in part, of first rate

### GOLD & SILVER

LEVER WATCHES

(warranted) plain Silver Watches; fine

### GOLD CHAINS

plated chains; silver and plated Pencils and

Pencil cases, &c. &c.

TRADESMEN (Hatters, Saddlers, &c.) can be supplied with almost every article in their several lines of business, on satisfactory terms.

As the subscriber has determined to devote the whole of his attention exclusively to merchandizing, it is but human to acknowledge he is anxious to succeed.—He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage and support of a generous public; for this patronage he will ever feel grateful; and they may be assured that no prudent and laudable exertion on his part, to merit it, will be omitted.

### JACOB HUBBARD.

Greensboro, N. C. 26th

5th month, 9th, 1856.