

bro! It is gathering slowly, only to burst like an electric shock in some pointed reply. But Calhoun has built up his argument with too much caution. He has banged out conductors on all sides of it.

Were I called upon to select from the Senate the man best qualified to rule the nation, despite of his being nullifier, I should choose Calhoun. He has just the right kind of knowledge for such an office. From a long participation in the affairs of government, he is intimately acquainted with all its ramifications. Some time ago, in his native place, I heard two mechanics earnestly disputing whether their Senator was the best Blacksmith or Carpenter. They each claimed him as being first in their trade, when fortunately a brawny looking farmer came up and ended the dispute by swearing that Johnny Calhoun he had known from a little shaver, "he knew him to be the best farmer in all the country, and would lick any man who denied what he said to be true." Although the farmer's argument was the most "powerful," the other party's was nevertheless as true; for such is the versatility of Calhoun's mind, that he imparts light to every subject upon which he exercises it. In society of any kind he is more at home than any man with whom I have ever met. He has all the accomplishments of Lord Bolingbroke, stamped into the mould of nature. I wish from my soul that he had a better voice—his stoop I could easily excuse.

By his side, you observe a tall, portly looking person, with a playful eye, and countenance ripe with eloquence. He is Preston, the other Senator from South Carolina—decidedly the first orator in the Senate, so far as mere oratory goes. If you had never been told so, you may have traced his relationship to Patrick Henry, in the full blooded veins of his forehead. He is grace all over—and that awkward hump, in the shoulder, is affliction. But as David Crockett would say, "he is working agin nature"—he cannot do it. Did you ever hear Preston when animated?—then you recollect his peculiar powers. Just like a catract—now dashing and tumbling precipitously along, sweeping in its course, earth, tree and rock—and now floating like a gentle stream over spangled sands; glittering under the gorgeous rainbows of the sun above. His language, his gesture, his figure, are all poetry. He is the Apollo Belvidere of the Senate house. I have but one reason to urge why he should change his wig—its redness. In all other respects, it is the most graceful auxiliary to his eloquence imaginable. Behold him! In the most undisciplined strain he is bringing down the severest impositions on the heads of the present administration. His hands are raised convulsively—with what terrific effect they are brought to his head—the whole man shrinks from the grasp—and his whole body has passed in attitude of the most breathless silence. Now, all that was trick—trick from the beginning to the ending—it was planned and executed chiefly to adjust his wig, which, in the warmth of his argument had slipped from its proper position. The great fault of Preston is that he speaks too much. Great men sometimes fritter away their abilities by making it too common. Let him take care.

That amiable, thrifty looking personage to the right of Preston, is Forsyth of Georgia. He has on a brown coat, and Nankin pantaloons, worn in Rhode Island, out of cotton from his own plantation in Georgia. He smiles complacently now—but now, more so than ever—he has in his pocket an appointment to the office of Secretary of State. His hair, which is very full, is suffered to grow too long, and his whiskers, which are grey, he should most assuredly cut off, if he does not wish to resemble Martin too much. He speaks well, and is the ablest administration man in the Senate. He can catch a wink from the Vice President as quick as a wink.

Behind Forsyth, your eye can't help resting upon a plump, tobacco chewing, jolly looking fellow, in figure like a bottle of best Burgundy all the world over. I do not wish to intimate that he drinks the fore mentioned article, though one might naturally enough venture upon such a presumption, from the rubicundity of his face. This is honest Felix Grundy—honest, as the easiest handled tool of the President.

To the right of Felix, is a thin, long nosed, straight forward old gentleman, with voice seldom above a whisper, but always audible. He speaks well, and was once the friend, but now the enemy of the administration: Poindexter is his name.

A way off yonder, in a seat under the gallery, sits a keen, black eyed man—a pecker in appearance, busily employed with his pen. He is writing out a speech, in reply to some one. He never speaks extempore, and cannot even make a motion without first putting it on paper. I mention him for this singularity, not because he takes any conspicuous stand in the Senate. He is lame, and limps as much in his person as he does in his politics—he is Isaac Hill, the man, as Davy Crockett has it, "what villanized the Bank."

Ah! I had almost forgotten Martin—the man who has placed "the honest old Roman" on a political seasaw, which goes up and down at his pleasure. He has been so often painted, that I need not give you his outline. He has the happy knack of being always in time, when the old man strikes down, to wind them up again. He then takes him out to ride up and down the Pennsylvania Avenue. But it won't do—the people can't ride Martin and the President both. The outsider will at last be left in his proper place. Martin they say is a good speaker, an excellent President of the Senate.

**A Disgraceful feat.**—A fine Newfoundland dog, belonging to the stage office in this borough, who rejoices in the name of Barry, performed an undertaking, a few days ago, which no "cur of low degree" would ever have ventured to attempt. Having been called by a person at work on a scaffold fixed up to the third story of a new building now being erected, he betook himself to the ladder, the only means of access, and succeeded in mounting up to the platform. We suspect that if Barry had possessed the faculty of speech, and been acquainted with poetry, he would have exclaimed:

"O! who can tell how hard it is to climb!"

He was brought down from his elevation in the arms of one of the workmen. We can assure our readers that this is no egg story; and if any of them doubt the fact, our wish is, that the next time Barry ascends the ladder, "may they be there to see."

**—Columbia (Pa.) Spy.**

**A Good Illustration.**—Mr. Wilde, in a late speech says:—"Putting down corruption by employing State Banks in place of the Bank of the United States, is like promoting temperance by establishing five hundred grog shops in place of one wholesale grocery."

## POLITICAL.

### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

First Congress, first session. March 4, 1789.

ART. 1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ART. 2. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. 3. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

ART. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. 6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. 7. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. 9. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. 10. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

Third Congress, second session. December 24, 1793.

ART. 11. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State. [See Art. 3d, Sec. 2d, clause 1.]

Eighth Congress, first session. October 17th, 1803.

ART. 12. 1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President; and the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States. [See Art. 2d, Sec. 1st, Clause 3d.]

### NOTES.

The following amendments have also been proposed by Congress, but not ratified by the States:

1. After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons. [Proposed at the first session of the first Congress.]

2. No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened. [Proposed at the first session of the first Congress.]

3. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility, or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them. [Proposed at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

4. A terrible battle took place at Ghent, between two parties of women, amounting to nearly 150, some days ago. The contest rose from one party wishing to force the other into a combination to cease working. Innumerable caps and bonnets were torn to rags, several ears were pulled off, and handfuls of hair were seen floating away in the breeze.

A short story on a long subject.—A stalk of corn has been taken from the land of a farmer in Salem, N. J., measuring fifteen feet and five inches in height.

## HISTORY OF PARTY NAMES.

We think that no struggle has ever arisen, in modern times, between the friends of power and those of popular rights, in which the indignation of the latter, and the insolence of the former, did not mutually bestow upon each other the same contumacious name; a name in which the plain and downright hate of the popular party has usually sought merely to express the tyrannical and plundering propensities of their oppressors; while these have, almost uniformly, attempted to fix upon their humbler or less powerful adversaries, some phrase of contempt, that may intimate to them to be a low and vulgar crew; in whom it is the height of impudence to claim to take any part in the mystery of governing themselves; and who should be exceedingly modest, even in endeavoring, when trampled on, to abstract their unsightly and ignoble carcases from the tread of their betters, born to walk upon their necks!

Thus the party of the Spanish tyrants gave to the first revolutionists of Holland, the name of "Guinea" beggars. It is usually said, that the burlesque of Parma inquiring about them of a Courtier (the Count de Barantani), he scornfully described to her, by this French word, their meanness and wretchedness. The epithet, however, finally became, by dint of the brave and honest cause to which it had been attached, one of honor, instead of reproach; as has continually happened, in like arrogant attempts of the powerful to bear down the weak and oppressed, by names of contempt or ridicule.

In the same manner, the sect of the French Protestants was stigmatized, in their just but unhappy struggle for religious liberty, by the nickname of "Huguenots" because (as the Dictionnaire de Trevoux suggests) persecution had compelled them to hide themselves in holes and caves, and to appear only at night; so that they were ridiculed as minions and subjects of King *l'Inguen* or *Hugon*, (Hugh the great hobgoblin of France.)

So, too, the insurrection of the French Peasantry, during the wars between John of France and Edward III, was contemptuously called, by the very nobles whose wanton oppression and rapacity had driven the populace into revolt, "la Jacquerie;" a term of raucous abuse some have traced merely to the homely name of "Jacques," (frequently among the common people) which others, with greater probability, suppose that the nobles gave it in derision of the popular hope of a redress of their wrongs, when "Jacques" (John) should return from his captivity in England.

The word "Lazaron" (beggars) which now serves as a contemptuous designation of the inferior orders of Naples, was, at first, a political nickname, bestowed upon the popular party, by the Court-party, (we believe) in the time of the extraordinary overture of the government by the fisherman Massimiliano.

The "Fronde" (sing) the popular party under the Parliament and Cardinal de Retz was so called, because a wit of the Court party, had amusingly compared the Parliament to boys flinging stones into a crowd, and dispersing as soon as you attempt to catch them; but re-assembling the moment pursuit ceases. De Retz, (who well understood how those things affect the popular passion) courted the application of the name, because he knew that, exciting still more the hatred of the people against the authors of the ridicule, it could only serve to make his party firmer, in proportion as angrier.

In the French Revolution, the Conservative of that day bestowed upon the party aiming at freedom the name of "Sans-Culottes," in contemptuous allusion to the wretchedness and insignificance of the inferior order, whom it was the object of the revolutionists to elevate to something like security of rights. The mere name of "Aristocrate," however, with which the people retorted, (though carrying with it no natural reproach) soon became, through the long tyranny of the nobles and vicars, so odious and contemptible, that it was far more than repayment for the just of the titled orders.

So, too, in the struggle between Charles I, aiming at the overthrow of Popular Representation by Parliament, and his people, anxious to extend both their civil and religious privileges, the heinous nobles of the Court appropriated to themselves the gallant name of "Cavaliers," giving at the same time, the name of "Roundheads" to the opposite party, whom dislike of the profligate manners of the Court had urged into the contrary part of a demeanour too austere and too ostentatiously religious. The Court-fashion of wearing the hair in long flowing ringlets, (love locks, as they were religiously notions, a great abomination, as the general sign of licentious habits. They therefore adapted the opposite fashion of Coeurbe; the uncomeliness of which, and its contrast to the elegant and free air of the Cavalier's head-dress, gave not a little ground for jeering against the persons, that would have failed against the principles, of those ridiculed as "Cripples" and "Roundheads."

All these party designations, however, the memory, for the greater part, is become merely historical. Even those of Huguenot, Puritan, &c.—which, as marking a religious creed, might have been expected to become permanent, when once avowed by the sect—have passed away. Two only of these epithets, have survived the times in which they arose; and passing into the language itself, as words necessary to convey certain ideas, that always subsist. We mean, of course, the names of "Whig" and "Tory," which, though of court origin, like the rest, have continued for near 150 years, to be the vehicles of the same popular meaning of "friend of popular rights—friend of liberty, on the one hand; and on the other, "the King's friend—friends of the government, rather than of the governed."

These words are perfectly well understood, in this sense, wherever the English tongue is spoken. In England, the name of Tory, recalls too strongly the recollection of principles repeatedly borne down by the general disapproval of the bulk of honest and sensible men, for any one, except the most absurdly aristocratic, voluntarily to assume the distinction. It is an undisciplined, never claimed. Still, it is there less odious—less odious than in this country, where the party, that originally incurred it, joined to the slavish principles proper to the name, such acts of treachery to their country, and so much of rapine and murder, that they have hitherto been held, not merely the enemies of liberty, but, almost equally, of humanity itself.

At last, however, a party—fomented by the tendencies of our political system, and directly encouraged and sustained by the administrative power of the General Government itself—has arisen, not only to urge Tory principles, as the proper and original basis of all our free institutions—as the true guardians of popular right against governmental power—but even to vindicate the memory and acts of the most atrocious enemies of their fellow citizens—to attempt to stigmatize the name of "Whig," as always dishonorable and pernicious to freedom—and, in a word, by those things, by the most malignant zeal for the advancement of their ill-principles, by the most inveterate fury against the name and principles of Whiggism, and by the almost open assumption of the name of "Tory," fixed on them, by general popular assent—to claim, as an honor, the long settled ignominy of this political appellation.

In one of our late Nos. we threw together a hasty exposure of one of those articles (which the Union party Processes frequently contain of late) intended to justify Toryism, by falsifying History. Though in the country, sick, and compelled to refer to notes, instead of books, we have placed in another column, citations from a few leading historical authorities, that render sufficiently ridiculous the misunderstood or garbled passages, which are the only sort that the Tory party can press into their service.

### WHIG AND TORY.

The parties, originally distinguished by the names of *Cavaliers* and *Round-heads*, changed their names into those of *Tories* and *Whigs*, from the following circumstances. A kind of robbers or banditti, in Ireland, who kept on the mountains,

or in the islands formed by the vast bogs of that country, being called *Tories* (a name they still bear indifferently with that of *Rapparees*, the king's enemies)—accusing him of favouring the rebels in Ireland, which broke out about that time—gave his partisans the name of *Tories*; and, on the other hand, the *Tories*, to be even with their enemies, who were closely leagued with the Scots, gave them the name of *Whigs*; who, living in the fields and woods, fed much on milk; *Whig* signifying *Whey*." This is said, in Rees's Encyclopaedia, to be the common account.

Rapin's account of the matter is as follows:—"Upon the prorogation of Parliament, 1679, and the arrival of the Duke of York at court, many addresses were presented at court, in abhorrence of the former; so that two parties were formed, called the *petitioners* and the *abhorers*; and, as the animosity between the two parties gradually increased, they bestowed upon each other names of reproach; and from hence arose the so much famed distinction of *Whig and Tory*—The petitioners, looking upon their adversaries as entirely devoted to the Court and the popish faction, gave them the name of *Tories*; a name given to the Irish robbers, villains and cut-throats, since called *Rapparees*. Thus the name of *Tories* serves now only to distinguish one of two factions, which still divide England. The *abhorers*, on their side, considering the *petitioners* as men entirely in the principles of the parliament of 1610, and as Presbyterians, gave them the name of *Whig or sour milk*—formerly appropriated to the Scotch Presbyterians and rigid covenanters." Rapin, vol. 2, p. 712.

"Whig, a Scottish, and as some say, an Irish word, literally signifying *Whey*. *Tory* is another Irish word, signifying a *robber or highwayman*—Under the reign of Charles II, while his brother, the Duke of York, was obliged to retire into Scotland, there were two parties formed in that country. That of the Duke was the strongest, persecuted the other, and frequently reduced them to fly into the mountains and woods, where those unhappy fugitives had frequently no other subsistence, for a long time, than cow's milk.—Hence they called their adversaries *Tories*, q. d. *robbers*; and the *Tories*, upbraiding them with their unhappiness, from the milk on which they lived, called them *Whigs*. From Scotland, the two names came over with the Duke to England."—Encyclopaedia (Whig.)

Burnet, in the "History of his own Times," p. 41, derives the name *Whig* from the *whigamores* of the West of Scotland.

"The very name," says Hume, (speaking of the *petitioners* and "abhorers") "by which each party denominated its antagonists, discovers the violence and rancour which prevailed; for, besides *petitioner and abhorer*, this year is remarkable for being the epoch of the well known epithets of *Whig and Tory*." "These silly terms of reproach," continues D'Israeli, in citing the above from Hume, (and D'Israeli let it be observed, belongs to the high prerogative party) "are still preserved amongst us, as if the palladium of British liberty was guarded by these exotic names (for they are not English) which the parties so injudiciously bestow on each other. They are ludicrous enough in their origin; the friends of the Court and the advocates of lineal succession were, by the republican party, branded with the title of *Tories*, which was the name of certain Irish robbers; while the Court party, in return, could find no other revenge than by appropriating, to the Covenanters and republicans of that class, the name of the Scotch beverage of sour milk, whose virtue they considered so expressive of their dispositions, and which is called *Whig*."—*Curiosities of Literature*, 2d series, at the title of "POLITICAL NICK-NAMES."

The above citations are, we trust, abundantly sufficient to show, that these ancient party names have, from their origin downwards, designated, in England and in this country, the two great, essential, and political divisions, of those who *always think power in the right*—who hold it proper that the government should always exercise the powers (be they what they may) that it deems necessary, or finds convenient and agreeable—who always fear any attempt at checking usurpation; and (think every body fit to be treated, in political movements, except those who have the sole right of making them)—THE MASS OF THE COMMUNITY; and, on the other hand, of those who see nothing particularly sacred in the abuse or violation, by those in power, of an authority given them only for the maintenance of the public happiness and freedom; of those who regard the people as having just as fair a right to do wrong as Kings, Presidents, or any other sort of Governor; and as such less apt to exercise that right. The first may certainly, at times, talk in fair, round, republican phrases, about "liberty," "the constitution," "the people's rights," "the blessings of a free government." But the misfortune is, that any government is to them a "free government." The actual system (no matter with what vices it may be rotten) is always, to them, the only one that is truly wise and free. Even its admitted corruptions and abuses are, in their view, better and safer than could be any popular effort to reform them. They are the Candidates of a political Optimism, that is always charmed with the existing order of things, be it hanging, or pestilence, or auto-da-fes, or massacres, or earthquakes, or whatever else. The people around them is always the happiest of human societies—its rulers, the wisest and most patriotic of governors—the world, "the best of all possible worlds," no matter what convulsions of nature or crimes of man may, at the moment, be deforming it. To them, all authority is sacred, except the only legitimate source of all authority—Law, as constituted, by the will of the society, for its happiness; not law, as abused by the perversions of dishonesty or made formidable by the usurpations of tyranny. For them, not merely the acts, but the very persons of those in power have a sanctity, that rises, by regular gradation, according to the power that they wield. The slightest office invests a man with many a sudden virtue. Add a fresh appointment, and new excellencies gather about his person and his mind; till, with the last degree of power (no matter how attained or exercised) he is crowned with perfections rather divine than human, such as the *Tory* party's adoration now lavishes upon the incomparable Jackson, and will be equally ready to lavish upon his successor, be he the illustrious Martin or the pure Amos; whose virtues, though now merely ministerial, will then instantly expand into the full blown ones of Royalty:

"Great, if a minister; but if a King, More great, more wise, more just, more every thing."

The editor of the *Charleston Courier*, now travelling in the Eastern section of the Union, mentions, among the strange names he has met with, *Preserved Fish*, *Supply Ham*, and *Experience Bacon*.

## THE GOLD BRIBE.

The tools of the Administration are endeavoring to make the most of the Gold Coin: they vainly suppose public attention may be diverted from the mischievous doctrines of the *Protest*, by these shining arguments. They are like an old Grandmother, attempting to prevent a young boy, only swallow this, and you shall have these "Hard Democrats"—the "Yellow Boys." Swallow the Proclamation—Fore Bill—Protest—Van Buren, and all, and you may have (if you can give good Bank Notes for them) gold Eagles and half Eagles, without the *Cap of Liberty*, or "E pluribus unum," to gingle in your pockets. Was there ever such foolery? Jackson can change even the relative value of Gold!

If it had been compatible with the infallibility of the Cabinet to take council from the experience of others, they could have learned the absurdity of any law to determine the relative value of metals. Philip 1st, of France, adulterated the *Livre* of Charlemagne, by mixing with it one-third alloy, and yet called it a *Livre*; but the *Livre* of Philip would not purchase as much as that of Charlemagne by one-third. And just so it is with Andrew's New Eagles—they will not purchase as much as the Old Ones, by precisely so much as they are deficient in pure gold. And it is a great mistake to suppose that they can even be forced into circulation while the local Banks continue to issue small notes. Yet, the cry is, Jackson Gold! "Hard Democrats"—"Yellow Boys." Jackson has put down the Bank! Jackson has put into circulation gold money. Verily, one might conclude, from the great noise made about Gold, that it could be had for nothing; and all the Jackson men, at least, had their pockets lined with it! The truth is, it is all humbug; the last convulsive throes of expiring Jacksonism—a desperate effort to cover the sins of the Administration with a handful of gold. Surely the advocates of unlimited power must think the People of the United States are mere children, whose attention may, at any time, be drawn from more serious subjects by showing them a TOY. But the scheme will not go down in North Carolina. The People of this State see through the trick, and will treat it with the contempt it merits. We have but little doubt, that the next Legislature of the State will show, too plainly perhaps for some, what the views of North Carolina are on the general policy of the present administration. [Fayetteville Observer.]

From the Philadelphia Commercial Intelligence.

## DISGRACEFUL.

Blood-shed—Violence—Outrages of the Office Holders.

The cause of the office-holders exhibits a reckless determination to put down the people by measures they care not how desperate. They will not only use open bribery and brazen corruption; they will not only resort to fraud and illegality; they are not content with misrepresentation and scurrility; but, to effect their base purposes, they do not hesitate to put down the people by force. It is no longer safe for the freemen of the land peaceably to assemble. The office-holders and their minions assault them with stones, clubs, and even with knives. There has not been, for some time, a meeting of the Whigs, which the collar-men have not thus attacked. They have indeed in some instances done the most serious injury. Many have been wounded, some dangerously, and all severely. These disgraceful outrages are not the mere results of momentary irritation; but the consequence of a systematic plan adopted by the Jackson men to prevent the people from exercising their constitutional and inalienable right of assembling peaceably to deliberate on public affairs. These are facts which cannot be denied. Now what must be the inevitable consequence if these outrages are suffered? Not only the Whigs, but the misguided Jackson men who are made the instruments of their oppression, will be rendered slaves—slaves without even the right to murmur. The privilege which every subject of William the Fourth enjoys unimpaired, is wrested from us; and we are not only beaten and made slaves, but even denied the poor right of assembling and saying that we are slaves.

We have asserted that they assailed us with knives. It is true. They have even shot blood, and at this moment a young freeman, named Ash, is at the point of death from wounds inflicted by a supporter of Gen. Ash. The circumstances are of a character calculated to rouse the very stones to mutiny and rage. Young Ash, who is a modest, modest, and most exemplary citizen, chanced to be present at the Jackson meeting in the second ward, where he neither uttered a word nor took any part in the proceedings which could offend even the most violent. The meeting, it must be remembered, was held in Callowhill street in the open street, and no one could pass along without mingling in the crowd. One of the collar-men, a wretch named Miller, seeing young Ash present, rushed towards him and buried his knife in his bosom. The unoffending youth fell, after having received several dreadful wounds, and was borne off by several sympathizing citizens. He is now at the point of death, and should he recover, it will only be by the aid of those miracles which the present advanced state of the medical science can occasionally accomplish.

What are the peaceful citizens of this community to think of this? Are we to suffer, to bleed, under the missiles, the clubs, the knives, of a host of ruffians, hired by the gold of the office-holders or excited by their falsehoods, to put down the people in the exercise of their undoubted rights? We appeal to all honest Jackson men—can you sanction this? You know not how soon the foot which now tramples the people in the dust may crush you and yours; you cannot foresee when the knife which drips with the blood of your friend, may by the same arm be directed against yours. Let every decent, peaceable, and law-abiding citizen, whatever may have been his politics, join in protesting a fiction which resorts to such fearful measures, and which would not only violate our national charter, but drive us from our public meetings by lawless force, and even shed the blood of our citizens in the open highway. Let the people look to it; or the time will come when all law will be disregarded, and the people bleed under the fury of their reckless tyrants, like sheep under the rooking teeth of the wolf or the lion.

A good Jackson man.—In conversation the other day, it was remarked that if Gen. Jackson were to advocate the re-charter of the Bank, a large portion of his followers would also turn round to advocate the measure. "To be sure we would," replied one, "Gen. Jackson knows what's right, we will support him."