

From the Charleston Mercury.

TEXAS.

The Columbus Enquirer contains a very interesting communication from a traveller returned from his second visit to Texas, and who has seen that country both in the dry and rainy season. We condense the article to bring it within our limits.

The traveller, Mr. Fannin, entered the beautiful bay of Matagorda in November last, and proceeded forty-five miles up to the town of Matagorda, which promises to be the principal shipping port of the extensive and fruitful country of Texas. This town is well situated, about the 28th degree of North Latitude, at the mouth of the Colorado River. The lands on this River are of unsurpassed fertility. The bottom-lands, extending in width a quarter of a mile from the River, are of a red texture and heavily timbered where there is an elevation, and for a width of 1/4 of a mile the texture of the soil is the same, but the timber more thin and the cane more abundant. Then commences, with some further elevation, a prairie bottom about four miles wide, with the same kind of soil, rather lighter, having large quantities of shell, and ending in the common prairie land, which is generally rich, except near the coast.

These lands abound in deer, and are eminently well suited for stock. The lands are richest on Cany Creek, a branch of the Colorado, about 90 miles long. The wild-Peach-lands which adjoin, are lighter, and highly valued for the production of Cotton. The water is pure and excellent, both in springs and wells. The timbered and cane lands extend to within six miles of the Gulf of Mexico, when a light sandy prairie succeeds, which may be well adapted for Sea Island Cotton.

In the black sandy prairies at about 30 degrees North Latitude, timber is plentiful, and the best free stone springs are to be found.

The lands on the St. Brans and San Bernard Rivers, are similar to those on the Colorado.

No Bayou was seen to any of the water courses in Texas; the bottoms running boldly into the prairies, where the settlements are made among the Live Oak groves, which are beautifully distributed over the immense plains. A brisk breeze blows from N. E. until an hour by sun, when it lulls, rises again after dark, and blows throughout the night, making it comfortable to sleep under a blanket. During the Summer, the wind is generally S. W.—At forty miles from the coast the water is indifferent, and grows worse as you approach nearer.

The writer has much more about the land on the different Rivers, which we leave out, merely stating that they are all considered excellent and of exhaustless fertility.

He then states, for the information of emigrants, that, on entering the country, the head of a family is to present himself to the Government Agent, to enter his name as an emigrant, and solicit an order for the survey of one league of land. This being granted, he examines for himself, and having chosen from the unappropriated lands, the survey takes place under his own eye, the return is made and recorded in the Land Office, and the certificate issued accordingly.—In like manner, an unmarried man, of the age of eighteen, may procure one quarter of a league of land. A league is 4,444 acres of our measurement, and the consideration paid the Government, the office fees, and cost of survey, amount altogether to about \$100. The emigrant is allowed six years to pay and make his improvement, and if both are neglected until the expiration of that time, the land is forfeited. The lands and all other property are in the meantime free of taxation. Titles may be perfected immediately; but to hold land, you must actually reside in the country, and after a certain period, either occupy your land yourself or have a tenant.

There has never, until within the present year, been in Texas a complete civil and judicial organization. The country stands towards the Mexican confederacy in the same relation that one of the United States territories bears to ours. The province is divided out into jurisdictions, or judicial circuits, in each of which is an Alcald. There is also in each an Ayuntamiento composed of five persons, of which body the Alcald (or Judge) is President extofficio. These officers are all elected by the people of the respective jurisdictions, every year. They have regular meetings, but may be summoned on emergency by the President. Their power is merely municipal, and the laws they enact for the jurisdiction are sent for approval to the Legislature of the adjoining State, to which the province is attached, and are in force from the date of "approval."

The people of Texas are very little affected by the plots and revolutions of Mexico, being 1200 or 1500 miles from the Capitol, and two thirds of the intervening wilderness occupied by Indian tribes, always at war with the Spanish race; by which latter it is a mistake to suppose that the settlers are outnumbered in the province or kept in immediate subjection. With the exception of one Spanish town, of a population of 6000, on the Western boundary, there are not more than 600 Spaniards in the Province; and there are not less than 45,000 American settlers, who have never been concerned in, or affected by, any of the Mexican revolutions. All religions are tolerated by a law of the last Congress of Coahuila, which framed a code in the English language for the express benefit of Texas, and directed that all law proceedings should be recorded in that language, and all laws printed in it as well as in Spanish. This law established a Provincial, Supreme, and Circuit Court, the appointments in which have been filled by Americans. The presiding Judge of one Court is a brother of the Hon. Mr. Burritt, of Ohio. The same law authorizes the appointment of three Political Chiefs, to reside in different sections of the Province, their duties to be similar to those of our Territorial Governors. The Government have also enacted a regular land law, and established nine Land Offices, preparatory to bringing all the vacant lands to public sale; and determined not to make any more grants after the present are completed with. This law, which is very favorable to settlers, goes into operation next year.

The society in the interior of Texas is pronounced better than that of any of our frontier settlements. Fugitives from the United States generally stop just within the borders, being afraid to venture among Austin's colonies, where they would be coldly received and refused the right of land, for the proprietors of the old grants have the control within their limits, and as the new comer is not a freeholder for six years from the date of the order of survey, should be proved of bad character in the mean time, he is ordered from the Colony, and his name erased from the records; Austin's Colonies alone are larger than the State of Alabama, and are distinguished for the intelligence, enterprise, and respectability of the inhabitants.

Mr. Fannin, who is himself forming a settlement in Texas, concludes by inviting "half the people of Georgia, who are cultivating the low ground of gullies, to emigrate also. It is 150 miles from Columbus (Ga.) to Cole's settlement near the Brazos River, some 50 miles above San Felipe. The crops are very fine this year, and there will be provisions for more than double the population.

The Territory of Texas is extensive enough to be partitioned into thirteen States of the size of South Carolina.

STORM IN MISSISSIPPI.

A very severe storm occurred in Mississippi during the early part of last month. It rained almost incessantly for six days. The Grand Gulf Advertiser of the 6th ultimo, states that more rain fell than ever was known to fall in that section of the country in the same space of time—for three days and three nights the very portals of Heaven appeared unobscured, and torrents descended in copious quantities. The Advertiser adds:

From the best information which we have been able to procure, we ascertain that the storm which prevailed here, has been general throughout our State, as far as heard from, and that great and irreparable injury has been done to the soil, as well as the damage of the cotton. By some of the most intelligent planters, it is estimated that the cotton crop in this State has been cut short fully one half, and by others, one-third. The former opinion, we are disposed to believe the nearest the fact, judging from the devastation which has been produced in some plantations, which we have examined near our town. At any rate, the loss to our planters is great and discouraging in the extreme. But a few short weeks back, the flourishing condition of the cotton fields promised the most bright and delightful prospects to the industrious planter—and was just on the eve of a consummation of their happy anticipations—and now, alas! they are, as it were, "nipped in the very bud," and their fondest hopes dissipated and scattered by the devouring elements.

VERMILIONVILLE, Oct. 11.—We have for a long time hesitated to say any thing on this subject, fearful that our observations might be considered premature. But it is no longer necessary to withhold the truth of the almost entire destruction of the cotton crop in this section. On the 5th, 16th, and 20th, of September, the country was visited by storms of wind and rain, and what evil was left unfinished by the two first gales, has been accomplished by the last; inasmuch, that some planters have abandoned their pecking and turned their attention to other works upon their farms.

THE FAR WEST.

A late Missouri paper contains an account of the launch of a steamer at the town of New Franklin in that State, which was named by the owners "Far West." The boat is said to be a beautiful model, finely and substantially timbered. She is 136 feet long on deck, 20 feet beam, and is designed principally to navigate the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The stream in which the launch was effected, is a large creek called Bonfemme, which empties into the Missouri river.

The St. Louis Republican adds, that in the immediate vicinity, almost where the "Far West" has been built, a few years since the wandering aborigines, fearless of molestation by white men, claimed sovereign sway. Or, even at a little later period, roamed almost alone in the deep and gloomy recesses of the forest, that untamed warrior and merciless hunter, Daniel Boone. Now science has spread her empire, and a spirit of improvement is rapidly advancing, which will ere long place the State of Missouri high among the confederated-members of the Union.

Enormous Destruction of Squirrels.—The Vincennes Sun states that two neighborhoods in that County lately formed a hunting party each, and went in quest of squirrels. After some fifteen or twenty days labor, the parties met, and counted the scalps—for it seems that this valiant passage of arms against the poor squirrels was merely for the purpose of counting scalps—when it was ascertained that 8,864 squirrels had been slain! This is a refined and elegant sportsmanship, to be sure—especially, says the paper, as the only object of it was to decide who should "pay for the grog."

A western editor thus apologises for what he modestly deems some deficiencies in his paper.—"Want of time, and the tooth ache, have interfered very considerably with our editorial duties for the last two weeks. Our right to complain louder than our readers, is of course indisputable."

As Eastern Apology.—The Buffalo Journal, of Wednesday, says—"The editor is absent on a tour of health—the sub is half sick—some of our boys have fled—and our Devil looks grim. He is not quite so bold in solo—and really we hope our friends and patrons will have a wee bit of patience; we hate promises—but you shall see how we shall cater for your intellectual and political gourmand shall be stuffed to a plenum."

Sobriety at a premium of five per cent.—The Marine Insurance Companies of the city of New York have unanimously adopted a resolution to allow five per cent. deduction on the premium of insurance on every ship which shall be navigated without the use of ardent spirits. So much for the advantage of sober officers and crews, which we suspect will be worth twice the money.

Degree of Drunkenness.—Those, according to the author of the "Frolics of Puck," are five; "First fresh; secondly, emphatic; thirdly, glorious; fourthly uproarious; and lastly, insensible."

Easily Spared.—In a new raised corps, a soldier lately observed to his comrade, who was an Irishman, that a corporal was to be dismissed from the regiment. "Faith and indeed," replied the Irishman, "I hope it is the corporal who is so troublesome in our company." "What is his name?" inquired the other. "Why, arrah, dear honey, it is Corporal Punishment to be sure!"

At a baker's at the west end of London, any lady or gentleman so disposed may step in and have, as we are informed by notice over the door, his or her "citals baked here."

A Capital Ball.—A biography of Robespierre in an Irish paper, concludes thus: "This extraordinary man left no children behind him, except his brother, who was killed at the same time."

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE,

Salisbury, May 17, 1834. We are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

[From the Milledgeville Georgia Times.] THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We must confess at the outset, that it was with feelings of deep mortification that we viewed the extraordinary character of this document. The Governor almost in the first paragraph evinces a determined purpose to aggravate those political feuds which, as a patriotic citizen, he was bound to ally. The torch of political strife has already flashed far and wide through our land, starting the quiet patriot from his apathy, and lighting the zealous demagogue onward in his darkling path. The Governor has been pleased to bestow a passing malediction on all who have dared to cast off the trammels that bind them to apparel every official act. There can be no mistaking the "factious and ambitious demagogues" to whom he alludes. Apart from the unbecoming conduct of a Chief Magistrate, in vilifying with undeserved epithets those who may happen to differ with him in opinion, there are other considerations which stamp the use of opprobrious language in such a document as highly reprehensible. We will not pause now to indicate the magnanimity which could prompt the application of uncourteous language to those who were deprived the opportunity of reply, and who by their situation were compelled to be but silent listeners. There is one portion of the Message that cannot, we think, attract public attention too pointedly. We allude to the virulent invective against a co-ordinate department of the Government.—We almost fear to trespass on the intelligence of our readers, by referring to a clause in our Constitution which seems to have escaped his Excellency's sagacity. We mean that clause which declares, "the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial departments, shall be kept distinct." In attempting to inform the Legislature of the action of the Judiciary in certain cases presented for their consideration, he uses the following language:—"The Act of the General Assembly, passed the twenty-second day of December last, 'more effectually to provide for the government and protection of the Cherokee Indians,' and for other purposes therein named, has met with considerable obstruction in carrying into effect the views and intentions of the legislature—such opposition and obstruction as cannot be overlooked by the present legislature, without protrating the rights of our citizens, and the sovereignty of our State, at the feet of a combination of interested individuals and half-civilized men; supported and sustained as they are by the Judge of the Superior Courts of the circuit in which these Indians chiefly reside, and countenanced, at least, by a majority of the Judges of the Superior Courts of this State."

We do not intend at this time to enter into an analysis of the Cherokee cases here alluded to, but we would merely express our admiration of the extraordinary sagacity evinced in the passage we have extracted. His Excellency has intimated, in another portion of his Message, that the Law whose title he has quoted has been decided to be unconstitutional; and this decision is looked upon by the Executive as a gross specimen of contumacy on the part of the Judiciary. The intention of the Legislature, says the Governor, was, "that the grantees of all land authorized to be granted, should immediately go into possession of their lands," and it was a highly criminal offence in one Department of the Government to resist the unconstitutional enactments of another, or refuse to obey the arbitrary and illegal mandates of the third. The Judicial department of the Government, established by the people as a check to the silent encroachment on their rights by the Legislative, and the overweening presumption and arrogance of the Executive, is indeed highly culpable, for this honest discharge of its duty! The legal knowledge displayed by the Governor in his praiseworthy indignation at this instance of official integrity, is truly astonishing.—We cannot forbear extracting a sentence or two from this portion of his message. After having asserted that this same Act "made it the duty of the Courts" to protect the citizens in the peaceable possession of their lands, he says:—"But, so far from these citizens being sustained in the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by an express statute of the State, they have, without evidence, without a trial by jury, been prohibited from entering into the enjoyment of their possessions, by the extraordinary and arbitrary mandate of the Judge of the Superior Courts of the Cherokee Circuit."

Now what is the plain-meaning of this complaint? The agent of the State, in attempting to place the drawers of lots in possession, was about expiring the actual tenant (the Indian,) holding his title, (for aught we know) under a treaty in force; the injured party applied to the Superior Court for the issuing a bill of injunction to prevent the infliction of this injury; and this injunction was granted, "without evidence" as the Governor says, (meaning, on the party's own statement) and "without a trial by jury!!" Wonderful enormity! Most surpassing knowledge of the Law! Why, the veriest tyro in the science could have afforded the chief magistrate a point; a rejected applicant for admission to the Bar, would have blushed to have been the author of such an assertion. People of Georgia, are you content to be rendered ridiculous in the eyes of the other States, by this interference of the Executive in matters of which it is incompetent to judge, and with which it has no concern?

The message asserts that the questions at issue, arising in these bills, ("judging from the face of them") "involves nothing less in magnitude than the opposing political rights of two people, equally claiming and contending for the exercise of sovereign power over a certain territory, or district of country." We do not know if this misapprehension of the true question presented by these cases is the result of ignorance or design; whichever it be, it is highly discreditable to an officer whose banded duty it was to be better informed. We have occupied much more room than we had intended to devote to this unwelcome subject, but we feel that with the enlightened and intelligent comment on this part of so characteristic a production is unnecessary. It has brought mortification to his judicious political friends, and met their unqualified disapprobation; while from his opponents it has elicited no anger, aroused no embittered hostility, but only excited their pity. Having disposed of our Indian affairs, the Governor proceeds to make sundry recommendations of subjects for the action of the Legislature, on which we have not now time to comment. We will barely say, that in some of the after passages of this curious Message, the Governor has been more felicitous, in affording correct information to the General Assembly, than in its commencement; and as we are not disposed to be uncharitable, we willingly afford him all due praise for the same; and in closing our remarks upon a document that ought to have been made a valuable State paper, we would observe, that we regret so much has been

said to provoke censure, and so little to deserve praise.

[From the Columbia Telegraph.] IDENTITY.

Our friend of the New York Evening Star is, for one at a distance, wonderfully well informed as to the state of parties and politics in the South. How pregnant with knowledge of our affairs, for instance, is the following, from one of his late papers:—"Georgia.—The contest in Georgia is between men of the same party, divided into Union men and State Rights men. It is a matter of no triumph which side succeeds, as the contest is entirely local."

Exactly, dear Nonh! You have hit the nail on the very head. It is, as you well say, a merely "local" question—a mere dispute about names, precisely like that going on, in the North and West, between men of really the same principles and party, who differ with each other only in being called, the one, "Whigs"—the other, "Tories." A mere dispute about names. Whigs and Tories, both honest alike—all equally the friends of Right, Liberty, Law; all Whigs; all Tories!

The following are very happy specimens of that science on which Dean Swift has left a Treatise—"The Art of Political Lying." The first is by the eminent professor, Mr. Kendall, of the United States Globe, head of the great National Lying Institution, at Washington, under the immediate care of the Government. The other is from Mr. Sawford, of the Times, Van Buren Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Menselivity, in the New York State University.

"From these glimpses of the state of things in South Carolina (and we give all the information yet received,) we infer that Nullification is making its last struggle in South Carolina. Nothing has kept it so long a foot but the popularity and talents of Hamilton, Hayne, McDuffie, and Preston."

"South Carolina.—Nullification and Bank influence have met their death-blow in our sister State.—Two members of Congress, who are friends to the Union and the Administration, have been already elected over the Nullification candidates, and further glad tidings of patriotic joy are expected from other parts of the State. We will be enabled to give more particulars in our next."

The aforesaid death-blow to Nullification consists, it appears, in its having elected more than two thirds of the Senate, and three-fourths of the House of Representatives!—a fatal catastrophe, truly! but not more tragical than the defeat which "Bank-influence" has received in the persons of the aforesaid routed Nullifiers—not one of whom is not a constitutional opponent of the Bank!

On the other hand, the triumph of Anti-Bankism is most conspicuous in the success of the Union Representatives elect for Congress—*one half of whom* (that is to say, one) is by a very happy feat of political consistency, at once a zealous Bank-man and a devout Jacksonist! He belongs, however, to the conscientious party, whose faith can remove mountains to assist a tyrant; but cannot lift a feather to defend their own State from butchery!

As to the other moiety of the Union delegation, Mr. Rodgers, we have little doubt that he is as purely and singly Jacksonian—a man so born for collar-wearing—that he will be whatever Jacksonian enjoys, and cease to be whatever it forbids.—He is, we doubt not, thoroughly anti-bank, to-day; and ready, if it so please Mr. Kendall, to be as thoroughly bank, to-morrow.

From the Boston Atlas, of November 8th.

TO ALL THINKING MEN!

The Whigs of Boston are perhaps not aware of all the questions to be determined by their votes on the 10th Nov.

Within a few weeks, past a new position has been assumed by one branch of the Jackson Party; and it would seem that the belief and worship of the Deity is expected to be put down by the ultra radicals, as well as the other ancient institutions of the Commonwealth.

It is well known that there are only two Jackson Editors in Boston, viz. he of the Post and Statesman, and Mr. Abner Kneeland, of the Investigator. Both these gentlemen are inveterate opposers of the "Aristocracy"—which probably includes all men richer than themselves. "Blanks and Twine," however, seems to be in a fair way to cast his democratic skin; for \$24,000 in two years is a powerful solvent of stern republicanism. His worthy coadjutor has been less fortunate in his political speculations.

This revered martyr in the cause of Satan was recently saved from conviction, on a charge of blasphemy, by the agency of his brother Jacksonian. They are the Pierre and Jaifier of the party. Both claim to be original, unaccommodating, wool-dyed democrats, and both of Boston.

Now the writer, with many other working men of the city, has been extremely puzzled in the attempt to discover what is meant by the "ARISTOCRACY"—that formidable and detested enemy of our republican institutions,—so strenuously opposed in the Post and the Investigator. The mystery has at last been solved, through the kindness of Mr. Kneeland, who has lately condescended to give us a definition "of the terms" Aristocracy and Democracy.

The following extracts are from the Investigator of Oct. 24th:

"As every man is not acquainted with the definition of the terms ARISTOCRACY and DEMOCRACY, I take the liberty of giving such of my readers as are deficient in that knowledge a brief sketch of those terms in juxta position.

"Aristocracy is a term which designates a party who uphold the belief of a Spiritual Being whom they call God. The foundation of all this nonsense is written in a Book by supernatural inspiration, which they call a revelation from this imaginary personage. Democracy is a term which designates a party who uphold the belief of a Material Being whom they call God.

"In order that my readers should keep their eyes on those two great orders of the moral world; and be able to trace these parties, in spite of the names which they assume, they will find that the term Whigs, is only another name for the Aristocracy; and the term Tories, is another name for Democracy. To sum up the substance of both parties, by condensation in as few words as I can well compress them, Aristocracy, Whigs, and Spiritual Being, are terms which are synonymous with Falshood. And Democracy, Tories, and (as they use the term) Material Being, are terms which are synonymous with Truth.

"There are many Martyrs that are willing to fill in such a glorious cause, who have never bent their knee to an imaginary spiritual being, which the Aristocracy support, and never will."

Learning dissipates many doubts; causes things otherwise invisible to be seen, and is the eye of every one who is not absolutely blind.

When the blast of war blows in our ears, Then imitate the action of the tiger, Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,

In peace, there's nothing so becomes a man As gentle stillness and humility.

In a country where the power is left with the people, an attention to politics becomes a serious and imperative duty. It is therefore necessary that every citizen should take a part in the political contests of the country, and if the controversy be momentous, should enter into it with all the ardor and activity that may be required to attain the end proposed. But when the question is settled, when the war is over, to continue it, with all its violence and asperity, would indicate more of personal passion than of patriotic anxiety. There is no character more undesirable than that of a man who pursues politics as a pleasure rather than a duty; who finds gratification in his belligerent excitement, and spends his days and nights amid brawling circles of pot-house politicians. Such propensities are not only unworthy, but dangerous. Their first consequence is to embitter the hearts; their final result to destroy the morals. The excitement of political war becomes necessary to the intoxicated votary, and business, home, duty, character, all are forgotten, until the wretch is swept away into intemperance, poverty, and ruin.

The greatest danger which our country has now to apprehend, is from the violence of its parties. While parties were based upon constitutional questions, their animation only served to awaken popular attention to public duties; but now the parties are divided on the fearful question of agrarianism; when the poor are arrayed against the rich, and the worst passions of our nature stirred up, factions have become voracious, whose fearful violence threatens to swallow up every thing that is dear to us. Heretofore, parties operated as a gentle gale to fan the flame of patriotism in the breasts of our people; now it is a senseless and furious blast which threatens to blow out that flame, and extinguish it for ever.

It cannot be doubted that there are eminent and powerful men—in the country, who, with a full consciousness of its dreadful tendency, excited the maddened spirit which now prevails through a large class of our citizens, and which threatens to outburst in an explosion of Jacobin fury against the opponent. But it is questionable with us, whether, at this moment, excited spirit will not rather tend to keep up the spirit which they have raised; when a milder course would give the heated minds of their followers time to cool and settle into quietude. The disposition which has exhibited itself in puffian violence at our election grounds, and which has startled our homes with the yell of fury, and reddened our skies with the glare of conflagration—that spirit is deaf and blind with evil passions, and can only be corrected by time and moderation.

The American people have every thing to gain, and nothing to lose, by moderation. Our Constitution was the result of calm councils, and by calm councils must it be sustained. The wretched and groaning subjects of European oppression can be in change nothing but improvement; but if our Constitution and laws were thrown upon the tempestuous ocean of popular fury, have we reason to believe that they would be restored to us improved? On the contrary, the calmest speculators can see a few features in our government which could be altered without deterioration; and if the noble structure were subjected to the fury or caprice of lawless innovation, we have every reason to apprehend that its vital and sacred principles would be destroyed.

There is one argument in favour of political moderation which should not be forgotten.—The man of our people agree in one grand and noble principle—love of our country and love of freedom.—However variant may be the paths we choose, we are all bent to attain the same object; and any prejudice against the entire mass of any party is illegal and unjust.—We are all brethren.—The members of one family; we enjoy an equality of rights, and all exult in a community of glory; why then should there be strife between us?—If we differ, it is not last only a difference of opinion. That difference must be settled among ourselves; and no one can doubt that a just and harmonious decision is more readily attained by calm argument than by angry recrimination.—Philadelphia Intelligencer.

JACKSONISM versus PATRIOTISM.

There is a striking and wide difference between Patriotism and Jacksonism; not much to the advantage of the latter.

Patriotism looks with a single eye to the promotion and preservation of the best interests of the country, and as many require. Jacksonism looks with a single eye to the promotion and preservation of the interests of its party, and shrinks from no sacrifice which those interests demand.

Patriotism erects no idol, and bows down to no master; its only object of veneration is its country. Jacksonism erects and bows down to one idol, and in the fervor of its devotion, forgets its country.

Patriotism regards office as a trust bestowed for the common benefit, and to be employed solely for the general good; Jacksonism regards it as a spoil of victory, to be used partly for the benefit of the holder, and partly as an engine of electioneering.

Patriotism regards official misconduct with anger and aversion, and frowns upon the treacherous and unprofitable servant. Jacksonism regards such misconduct with great indifference, is not convinced that the wicked servant may not be very profitable, and, for this reason, holds him the more firmly in his seat.

Patriotism looks upon the Federal Constitution as a great and solemn instrument, to be honored and maintained in its spirit and in its letter.—Jacksonism looks upon it as an inconvenient incumbrance, to be construed away, disregarded, or trampled upon, whenever it comes in conflict with Executive pretensions.

Patriotism considers public economy as a public duty, and rebukes extravagance wherever it is seen. Jacksonism considers economy as the incumbent duty of its political opponents, but in no way obligatory upon itself. It shudders at the extravagance of Mr. Adams, and proceeds to expel twice as much as he did.

Patriotism regards the right of suffrage as among the dearest rights of the freeman. Jacksonism looks upon it as its own exclusive right, and beats its opponents from the polls with the cudgel.

It were an endless task to enumerate all the points in which Patriotism and Jacksonism differ, but it passes the ingenuity of the shrewdest to discover any in which they agree.—N. Y. Star.