WATCHINAN.

From the Charlotte Journal.

THE LOCO FOCO NOMINEE.

We have observed, even at this early day, that the Loco Focos are beginning their wearisome and fruitless labor of deception as to the merits of their candidate for the Presidency. That any convention-composed of two hundred and seventy respectable men in the Unionshould have thought of James K. Polk for that high office is not only surprising to us, but must be to the candid portion of the Loco Foco party themselves. That they should find something in the name of Polk to gratify pride and build up strength is not surprising; but that Editors should unscrupulously labor to commend him to he favor of the People on account of the patriotism of his ancestors, without inquiry or proof, is most remarkable. We in Mecklenburg are nisty proud of the name and services of the Polk family, but to our mortification it is record- Dover, on Tuesday last, at which Major Thomas Stockdishat the ancestors of the Loco Foco candidate are not included in the number. We would not willing disjuter events which have long since sex, for Representative in Congress; and Alfred Dupont passed away-unless driven to do so by the ourse of our adversaries. We say, however, that though it is true that Mr. Polk is a son of old Mecklenburg that he descended from a re- from the Whigs throughout the State. There was reant branch of a noble stock, and that if it s desired we will furnish from living witnesses the proof of the assertion. Thomas Polk was a devoted patrict—the father of the Mecklenburg Declaration but on that instrument the name his brother Ezekiel, the grandfather of the oco Foco nominee, does not appear, and with that circumstance is connected a melancholy and disgraceful history. If the Loco Foco pardesire it we will pursue the subject farther. lames K. Polk has been published in the Demperatic Review, which is going the rounds of the Loco Foco press .- Of this sketch a correspondent takes the following notice :

James K. Polk of Tenn. going the rounds of the Demoratie Press, in which there is a manifest design to mislead bublic, by adorning the wings of that gentleman's fame with "borrowed plumage." In the article alluded the "connection" of the Polk family generally, with and other patriotic scenes of Revolutionary memory, is spoken of as "one of rare distinction." Col. Thomas Polk, the Alexanders (chairman and Clerk,) and Dr. kinsmen of James K. Polk. Afterwards follows this sen-"In the contest for independence, several of Mr Polk's relatives distinguished themselves, even to the peril In this labored and oft repeated effort to embelparentage of the Honorable gentleman, why have a not at least the names of his immediate ancestry he pride with which the noble deeds of his great uncle I.T. P.) is mentioned, naturally leads us to inquire why have we not even a bare allusion to the name and character of his paternal grandfather? In Biography it is customary to trace one's lineage even farther back than this, particularly, in this country, if its subject was a conperary of our memorable Revolution. Why, in the attempt "to throw perfume" on this weed of Democracy, this cautious concealment of its real qualities? Why are we not told at once whether his grand-father was dead or alive whether he was a Whig or Tory and what was the part he acted, during those trying times Sir: Without these facts it is no Biography at all. There out by "hooking" from other "distinguished relatives" their rich rewards but which utterly fails in its purpose. and is as base and implous, as it is ridiculous, and dis-

Mr. Euros I I see a Biographical notice of the Hon.

I have no wish to do Mr. Polk any injustice. It sins of their fore-fathers. He is probably a man o some talent-may have served his State faithfully. doubt not the citizens of Meeklenburg will be proud of him, as a son of her soil—and I know that the American People, when they discover in him the ability necessary, and the long public service required to entitle him to their support, will not be disposed to withhold from him my thing that may be due-notwithstanding the tergivreation of his grand-father. But, Sir: I cannot bear owe the hard-won laurels of Col. Thomas Polk and his Whig brothers and his whig compeers torn from their rows and entwined around that of the grandson of a rother who was sad to relate -not a brother in spirit-Oh! not even a Triend to them in "the times that tried mens souls." And this done too for Party purposes! Yes ir! spare the dead! Pluck not from their Crown of Glory its brightest Jewels, for the miserable purpose I know that intelligent Democrats of Western North atolina (many of whom are the descendants of Whigs. f "75 and 76" will not sacrilegiously lend their hands effect this dirty work to make a last effort to save defeated a dying party.

up electioneering capital for Mr. Polk, by gnorantly pointing to his ancestry, and exclaiming "Revolutionary services " Prime movers in the Mecklenburg Declaration!" &c., &c., was about as keen as the electioneering chap out West, who, having called in at a cabin after dark, got to kissing and praising the farmer's prehended in consequence of the high stage of water. little uns, which, when a light was brought in, turned out to be little negroes! In the atter case, however, no one else was injured by the blunder but the blunderer him-In the former, a whole party are shown of their glory! Why didnt he search the records! It is too bad! That Democrat ought to be— "Rode upon a rail!"

So far from Ex-Governor Polk being adescendant from a Revolutionary Whig. Magistrates of Mecklenburg, as Sheriff in width, and a quarter of an inch in thickness.—Calais of that county; but the people remembering the part which he had taken in those trying times! assembled en masse, and compelled him to resign.

From the National Intelligencer of June 11th.

CONGRESS.

a consequence of the annunciation of the decease of another Member of Congress (the Hon. A. H. Read, of Practice, viz: ennsylvania) both Houses of Congress adjourned yesterday early in the day, after doing very little business.—

John D. Cameron, Fayetteville; F. B. Satterthwaite,
Pitt county; A. H. Caldwell, Salisbury; Geo. C. Clark,
days only remain for the consideration and completion of In the Senate, vesterday, Mr. Berron asked and obtained leave to introduce the bill (which he announced on Saturday night, after the rejection of the Treaty) to submired States, and accompanied it with an explanatory peech of some length. As an exposition of his views in reference to the expediency of the prospective acquisition of the Territory in question, the presentation of this bill is if not a course due to his peculiar position relatively to the question, at least a fair and frank proposition.

We presume, however, that at this very late hour of the Senson, and in the present uncertainty of public opinion

Treaty to Rabert Strange, Fayetteville; Patrick H. Winston, declarately to Enabling county; C. E. Carson, Rutherford county; Martenakin county; C. E. Carson, Rutherford county; Martenakin county; C. E. Carson, Rutherford county; Martenakin county; M. A. Bledsoe, Raledles V. Lanier, Granville County; M. A. Bleds

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

BRUNER & JAMES. Editors & Proprietors.

" KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 22, 1844.

better prepared in every possible respect to act under-OF TENNESSEE. standingly upon it, and to earry out whatever may then appear to them to be the will of the People in regard to it.

The Whigs of Delaware held a State Convention at Ton, of Newcastle county, was ununimously nominated as their candidate for Governor; J. W. Houston, of Sus-Enoch Sprunance, and Thomas Davis for Electors of President and Vice President. This is said to be a good ticket, and such a one as will meet with a warm response tremendous assemblage of the people at this Convention, besides the delegates; and it all passed off most harmo-

The Locos were delighted, when they first heard nomination of Mr. FRELINGHUVSEN, at the idea his name would'nt rhyme, and they solaced themselves that the ammunition of song-singing was all wetted in nnisters. But they have found out their mistake. We understand that a biographical sketch of We will give a trifle, however, if any one will mention a word that will rhyme with Dallas !- Ral. Register. A trifle for a word rhyming with Dallas?

> We claim as that trifle a neat little Ballass ; For Dallas, we think, gingles finely with Palace-Much better, perhaps, than with the word gallows !. To the haven of Vice now steers Mister Dallas, But Van Buren and Cass, ov'rflowing with malice Withholding their weight will ruin his ballast (Unlucky fellows! their hearts must be callous,) When the November storms will founder his galeas There now, Mr. Register, we think we've done it ! just stand up to the rack, Sir.

The N. Y. Tribune hears strange stories of Western lelegations that came round by N. York, on their way to Baltimore, stopped at Kinderhook to display their lovalty and enjoy the good things of life, professing the most unbounded attachment to Mr. Van Buren, and then walked off to Baltimore and went dead against him!

A Prediction .- Mr. BUTLER, in his speech to the Denocractic Convention, made the following prediction: " Mr. BUTLER predicted, if the rule should be carried; the dismemberment and final breaking up of the party. If the people persisted in going for men and not measures, a black fing would be hung over them-the pall of death would shroud their hopes, and a funeral dirge might be sung ."-Baltimore Patriot.

The United States frigate Potomac arrived at Pensacola on the 26th ultimo, last from Galveston

The Salem Register announces the death of the last of Washington's Life Guards, in the person of Capt. Jesse SMITH, who died at his residence in Salem on Tuesday, aged eighty-eight. He was in the battle oi Bunker Hill, and afterwards was draughted into Washington's Guards. He was present in the battles of Brandywine, Trenton, Germantown and Monmouth. He received his discharge in 1779 from Col. Washington. Peace to his manes!

LAST OF THE PIONEERS .- The Cincinnati Advertises bronicles the death of Dr. STEPHEN WOOD, of Miami township. He expired on the 11th instant in the 83d year of his age. Dr. W. was the last survivor of the band of pioneers who were associated with John Cleves YMMES in the settlement of North Bend, in 1769, and at the period of his death had resided longer in the State than any individual in Hamilton county, and probably the whole State of Ohio; at any rate, he was the last of the original pioneers to Cincinnati and its vincinity. It was Dr. Wood in his functions as a magistrate, who married the late President HARRISON to the daughter of Mr. Eymmes in the year 1792; and it is a remarkable The Democrat who undertook to scrape fact that on the 1st of April, 1841, almost fifty years after that event, these three were all surviving, and in the enjoyment of vigorous health.

> A land slide took place on the 30th ultimore at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, which did considerable damage, carrying away a large space of ground occupying some four or five hundred feet front on the river, and to a considerable depth, and also Mr. Harrington's large produce warehouse erected thereon. Further damage was ap-

Rather Equivocal.—Marcus Morton, in his reply to the Boston committee, signifying his inability to attend the Fancuil Hall Polk-Dallas-and-Texas meeting, says I as heartily approve of those nominations as any of our Democratic brethren." No doubt. It is a choker to all of them, any how .- Salem Gazette.

amination was held on Wednesday of last week, by Doctors Holmes and Porter, upon the body of Theodore Jeldant of a Revolutionary Tory. Ezekiel pains in the chest, which continued until death. The Polk, after the struggles of '76 were over, About an inch and a half below the bifurcation of the bronchia, in the right lung, was found a rough fragment and all was quiet, was appointed by the of beef bone, measuring an inch in length, half an inch

> From the Raleigh Register, of June 14. SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal met on Monday last, the three Judges all being in attendance. The first few days of each Term are devoted to the examination of applicants for license to practice the Law. The following gentlemen have already passed the ordeal, and been admitted to

In the Superior Courts. the most important bills of the session (including the Civil and other Appropriation Bills) is much to be regretted.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton asked and ob-

on, and in the present uncertainty of public opinion be subject, it is not the intention of Mr. Benron to so hard up for husbands that they sometimes take up with the bill to a decision at the present Session of Con-

REMARKS OF MR. PEYTON.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, June 5, 1844.

The GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL being under consideration in Committee of the Whole and the debate having progressed to a considerable extent-

Mr. PEYTON, who, though deeply averse to speaking here, excused himself for doing so on the ground that it would be expected of hir by his constituents; and since Mr. Clay, Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Polk, had been brought into the debate by other gentlemen, he should claim to follow the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors.

Mr. Clay had been traduced and vilified b all who had spoken from the Democratic ranks of the House. He had been compared to Cæ. sar, to Caligula, and to Cromwell. He asked all to look at his acts, to contemplate his public history, and then to look at those of the party who opposed him, and after that to say who was the Cromwell. He asked who it was that had been, at the commencement of this Congress, in favor of maintaing the majesty and supremacy of the laws? The Whig party, with Mr. Clay at its head. On the other hand, who were they who had come up into this Hall, and by one sweep of the pen nullified the districting law? And who were they who at this very hour hold seats here directly in the teeth of law? Who had carried out those doctrines of nullification which South Carolina had only threatened, and openly trampled the Constitution under foot ?-The Democratic party.

Look at one of the first acts of this Congress, immediately after its organization: the Journal of the House, the record of its proceedings, had been deliberately mutilated, by order of a Democratic majority. The Whigs had entered their solemn protest against the right of the nullifying recusants to seats in this House, and placed that protest on the Journal: but where was it? It had by force been stricken from its place. and was no more to be found there. Yet you

talk about Caligulas! Mr. P. then referred to the proceedings of the Senate of Tennessee. The Whigs in that State had a majority of votes on joint ballot, and Senators of the United States for that State had always been thus elected. But a set of men now immortalized there and elsewhere as "the glorious thirteen," after having twice so voted, (for Felix Grundy.) as soon as it was found that there was a majority for Whig Senators, suddenly declared that mode of electing Senators to be unconstitutional; and so great were their qualms of conscience, that when the vote was to be taken, they stubbornly retained their seats, and thereby prevented the election, and kept their State unrepresented in one branch of the National Legislature. One of that company of men was now a Representative on this floor; he would not charge him as forsworn, and as an open violator of the Constitution, but he would say it was a little remarkable that his conscience should have been so very serene when he voted for Mr. Grundy, and suddenly alarmed when a Whig was likely to be chosen. These, Mr. P. said, were some of the tendencies of the Democratic party. A gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Duncan) had made a speech

not long since, in which he represented the Whigs round about the city of Cincinnati as a set of swindlers, cut-throats, and traitors; and had observed that it was the native tendency of Whiggery to lead to corruption, anarchy, and despotism. Mr. P. had therefore presented a little specimen of the tendencies of this (not Jeffersonian-no-but this) modern, this latterday, this Joe Smith Democracy-this barnburning Democracy—this Dorrite Democracy, which held that the people had a right to act in masses against law and Constitution both. These "immortal thirteen" in Tennessee had nullified the action of their own legislative body. Here was one of the tendencies of this sort of Democracy.

As to the democracy of "Governor Dorr," the whole history was one of the most infamous affairs that ever disgraced the annals of our country. His party claimed the right in their unorganized mass, as a great magazine of all power, to change laws and overturn constitutions at will; and when offered the very things

of Danton, Marat, or Robespierre.

which were the Republicans? tage, because he was the nephew of his wife; but he was a Federalist, and, even within pistol shot of the den of the roaring lion, the Whigs got a majority, and counted a majority of not less than 500 votes in the Hermitage disconnected with the substance, with the

Control of the contro

trict. But to the charge that the Whigs were by the arm, and said: "You are the poor, petty Federalists. He would begin with James Buc- tool of a tyrant; take that." The question hanan; and what had formerly been his senti- would then seem very naturally to arise, if Mr. ments? [Here Mr. P. read extracts which Polk was too much of a coward to be Vice Prewere certainly of a pretty high-toned Federal sident, how fit is he to be commander-in-chief character.] Then there was the Hon. Ruel of the army and navy? He proclaimed himself Williams; he (Mr. P. believed) was now held for annexation. Now suppose annexation should to be a light of Democracy in the State of lead to war : would the Alabama Democracy Maine. This gentleman had burnt Jas. Mad- support such a candidate to be commander of ison in effigy because he was in favor of the the army and navy? These were Mr. Polk's war with Great Britain. Then we had Gen. qualifications in a military point of view. What eral Wall, of New Jersey, who had declared were his political! Why, he had been found, that he would war under the Federal flag so during his public career, on every side of every long as it continued to wave. Mr. Henry Hub- important question. Had he originated or given bard was another Democrat and Dorrite of the a prominent and leading support to any great very first water; yet he had voted to send del- measure, or any great and controlling system of egates to the Hartford Convention. Another policy? None. He had never risen higher than very distinguished gentleman in the Democrat- to be a second rate man-a tool and follower ic ranks, and now, he believed, a prominent of some other man. - This had been his charmember of Congress-one Charles Jared In- acter all his life. He had been the instrument gersoll-had declared that, had he been capa. ole of reflection in the days of the Revolution. he would have been a Tory. That gentleman was most courteous in his deportment, and had always treated Mr. P. with the utmost personal kindness. He meant him no offence or injury; or opinions might be, those were the measures and if the assertion he had now made as his was incorrect, he (Mr. P.) would instantly take | Polk. it back. The gentleman was present, and could deny it if it was untrue. [Mr. I. retained his seat.] Mr. P. next quoted a very fiery artice indeed, from the pen of J. H. Prentiss, a Van Buren member of Congress. This gentleman declared it gave him infinite pleasure to to be able to announce (in his paper) the triumph of Federalism. Was he a Democrat? Then came William Cullen Bryant, the a very precious document concerning this same author of a poetical eulogy (of no very flattering kind, as it seemed) on Thomas Jefferson. Mr. P. quoted from this poem, a sort of mock

eroic. Now, then, he would again inquire, where was Federalism to be found? He thought he had placed it on the right side of the party di-

Mr. Ingersoll here asking the loan of the book from which the above quotations had been made, Mr. P. replied: " Take good care of it, and do not derange the contents; it is an excellent magazine of Whig ammunition, and I mean to draw on it for some missiles, I hope to a sense of the ridiculous, in the mere idea of hurl at the polk stalks of Tennessee."]

And now as to this farce of a nomination at Baltimore. A distinguished gentleman from New York so denominated it publicly, and without the slightest reserve; declaring openly that it ought to meet with no respect from the country, and that James K. Polk could not get one electoral college, unless that of South Carolina, and that would depend upon the mere whim and caprice of Mr. Calhoun.

[This annunciation-produced very great senation in the House.] Mr. Stetson of New York, inquired of Mr

P. who the N. York member referred to was? Mr. Peyton replied, that for the name of the gentleman, and all the circumstances, he would refer the gentleman to the Hon. Mr. Black, of South Carolina. He would tell him who he

Mr. Stetson repeated his inquiry, observing that the statement had taken him completely by

Mr. Peyton replied, it was a member on this floor, a distinguished member of the House, great friend to Mr. V. Buren, and, in fact, considered as his right-hand man here. That gentleman had declared that Mr. Polk could not get the vote of one electoral college, unless in South Carolina, and that depended on the whim | that if one gun was fired by South Carolina "he and caprice of Mr. Calhoun. If the gentleman would apply to the honorable gentleman and Hamilton, and the other leaders of the refrom South Carolina, he could get all the infor. | bellion, as high as Haman," who was it that mation he desired.

Mr. P. was about proceeding in his speech,

Mr. Stetson again interposed, (Mr. P. not rielding the floor,) and said that, as Mr. P. was the only one who had referred to the member from the New York delegation, it was to him alone he ought to apply for his name.

Mr. Peyton said he would not be thus inter rupted: there was a point where courtesy ceased to be a virtue.

A majority of the members of the late con-

to vote for Mr. Van Buren: and the Globe, they desired, scorned to receive them through before the convention assembled, charged whoeither Legislature or Convention. There was ever should do otherwise with treachery. And Krilled By Swallowing a Bone.—A post mortem ex- no perceptible difference as to the latitude of what was the result? A majority did vote for suffrage, or any other Democratic right, be- Mr. Van Buren; but of this most democratic tween the Constitution they attempted to frame of Democracies a simple majority was not lison, Esq., of this town, who departed this life on Tues- and that agreed to in a lawful assembly, yet enough. True, Thomas Jefferson thought it day. About fifteen months ago the deceased supposed they would not take it, because it came from ought to rule, and held the maxim true, vox poptis matter of regret that he is the descenmediately after be was attacked with a severe cough and the Democratic party were ready to back them. and did vote them countenance and aid in pro- rants. But these Democrats were not content ceedings more anarchical than any in the days | with Jeffersonian Democracy. A bare majoriity was not enough for them; they must have As to the charge of Federalism which had two thirds. A gentleman here had said, that been brought against the Whigs, who, he ask- with the Texas feeling in his favor, their caned, were they who were in favor of giving to didate would get the votes of a majority of the the President the kingly power of destroying people of the U. States. A majority! Suppose the legislation of both Houses of Congress at he did, that would not do. According to Baltihis mere will and pleasure? Was it the more doctrine, he must have two-thirds to elect Whigs? Mr. Clay was against this power: him. He hoped gentlemen would carry out he held that that ought to be the law of the their own principles. The nomination of James land which the People's Representatives in K. Polk would fall on the ears of the People of both branches of the Legislature declared this country like a thunder-clap in a very clear should be the law; but the Democrats par ex- day. No; that was too grand, too terrific, a cellence were for vesting all power in one man, figure : it would then strike them like the pheand allowing him to cut the heads off of as nomenon in the ancient proverb. After all the many legislative acts as might suit his own no- mountains in the land had so long been in labor. tions or selfish purposes. Of these two class- out slipped a ridiculous mouse. James K. Polk es of persons, which were the Federalists and a candidate for the presidency! A man never dreamed of, and (if we are to believe the Globe) But to quit principles, and go a little into the a man not qualified for the place. There had personelle of Federalism. Where were the been, in that paper, a recent war between a Federalists actually found? he referred to the Tennessee Democrat and an Alabama Demoold anti-war Federalists of '98? In his own crat. One of these excellent Democrats was district, where the Whigs had a majority of opposed to Mr. King as a candidate for the Vice 1,000 votes, it had been his lot to be elected Presidency, because he had not signalized himover a gentleman of most amiable and irre- self in the history of the country, and had no proachable character-a gentleman in the full- memorials to distinguish his name. The other est sense of the term-who had been brought tauntingly observed, that this came with but a out by the Democratic party in the hope of get-ting the influence of the Hero of the Hermi-Polk, whom he charged, in substance, with be-

and subservient tool of Andrew Jackson, to do his bidding, whatever that might be. Never had he been found one-thousandth part of an inch from Jackson's track, wind and turn as it. might. However contradictory his measures and those the opinions of the obedient Mr.

NEW SERIES.

NUMBER 8, OF VOLUME

He had been strongly opposed to the sub-treasury, and preferred State banks as places of deposite for the public money. He considered them safer, and in all respects to be preferred. Where did he stand now? Oh, now, a sub-Treasury was the only safe place. "Motley's your only wear."

Mr. P. had within his reach, though not here, J. K. Polk-an extract from a letter (as the Reporter understood, perhaps speech) of his, in which he came out in favor of works of internal improvement by the General Government within the States. He was just so in regard to every thing. This was what the great Democrat party had brought out for the four mile heat at the fall races! A little, beaten, broken-winded, foundered, spring-halt, shuffling, spavined, bob-tail mag of Tennessee, to run against the great Eclipse! (Much laughter, and some punning among the Democratic members.) There was a turning up of the nose, the parallel. One had been identified with all the great events and measures in our political history for the last forty years. A man-ayevery inch a man, in heart and intellect, a firmness, grasp, and comprehension of mind, a whole head and shoulders above any man that ever had set his footprint on this continent, save one only. When the tyrant power of Great Britain was seizing our citizens, and confining them in the loathsome dungeon of a prison ship, whose voice was it that sounded in thunder tones of indignation through the land, loud and long and deep, till the injury was redressed Henry Clay. And when another crisis arose in our affairs-a crisis which shook the government of the country to its centre, which caused the good man and the patriot to turn pale, and made Jefferson himself declare that it struck upon his spirit like an alarm bell in the dead hour of night, who was it that came to the rescue, threw himself into the breach, and saved his country? Henry Clay. And then in that other critical and trying bour, when the flag of disunion was raised in South Carolina, and the laws of the Union were resisted at the cannon's mouth, while we had in the chair of state a man of Mr. CLAY. of iron nerve and lion heart who swore by the Eternal that the laws should be executed, and would hang Calhoun and McDuffie, and Hayne came again as our deliverer, with a heart deeply penetrated by thecrisis of his country's fate, and casting on the issue all he held dear in life, once more, by his prudence, moderation, and skill, assuaged the angry elements, and rescued this fair land from the horrors of civil discord It was Henry Clay. When the hour of danger came, there was he; and wherever he came, danger was quelled, disorder fled, and public prosperity smiled upon her restorer. Now, look on this picture and on that—the counterfeit presentment of two candidates. 'Tis Hyperion to

vention went to Baltimore instructed and pledged the imperial bird of Jove, that sprang aloft and soared into the very sun. Mr. P. wished to say a few more words on this General Polk-no, not general, he never rose quite as high as that.

a Satyr. As well compare a mousing owl to

A voice. 'Colonel Polk. Another voice. 'Governor Polk.'

A third voice. 'President Polk.' Well, Governor Polk, then. He had a doc-General Jackson's sentiments in relation to a the issues be confined to these. As for protective tariff, so vehemently opposed by Mr. Mr. Clav's course for more than thirty Polk. He would read them.

doctrine had been insisted on that no paper qualities and his public; his frank and could be read by a member in his place, with-

out leave of the house. derly gentleman from New Hampshire, the same, he believed, who had voted "No" on a vote of acceptance and thanks, when the venerable and illustrious gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) had presented the memorial of Washington's labors in the field a scene that drew tears from many a manly eye, which held this House in deep silence, while the very air seemed sacred, and the place hallowed by memory of they laid violent hands on and filched his Texas the Father of his Country. At such a moment Annexation plot. They stripped him and left it was that one solitary member, with a voice as strong as the blast of a blacksmith's bellows, had uttered that monosyllable of his renown. What; would the gentleman muzzle the press. Would not he let him read a paper? Might not the Clerk read it, then?

fMr. Hale said the gentleman entirely mistook him, and wished to explain; but Mr. P. would not spare the time.

The Clerk then read a letter from General Jackson to Dr. Golding, in which reference is made to the tariff.

These were those declarations of General Jackson which a certain member near him had sentiments. And who were they who had And this man is sent to Congress by the Lo.

a cannon? Where were the Jackson men on that memorable occasion? Not one of themno, not one, would stand up to do honor to the sentiments of his chief. The only friends the old here had in the House that day were the Whigs. Who could ever forget the scene? Mr. P. had often witnessed great confusion is that House, but never had he seen consternation like that. What running to and fro! what countenances! what consultations! If a ghost had risen through the floor, or a bomb shell had fallen upon it, scattering its death dealing trag-ments in every direction, there could not have been witnessed a greater exhibition of horror. They were alike afraid to adopt the resolutions and to reject them, lest they should be committed on the one hand, or on the other should see to run off from their great man. But such was modern Democracy. Such were democratic metamorphoses. Modern Democracy had well and wisely been declared to be "progressive— a sort of migratory bird—its track like the track of a snake. In illustration of the last idea, Mr P. quoted some lines, which have escaped the reporter. The point was, however that none could tell whether the snake was "going Sout or coming back."

In Tennessee, the Democratic leaders talked of "the black tariff" as oppressing the poor, and Col. Polk denounced it on that groun Were they in the Jackson ranks? How did they agree with these high protective doctrines of the old Hero? Who had passed the tariff of '16 and '28? All the great party leaders of the present day. Yet they now charged it with oppressing the South, and uttered loud threats of dissolving the Union. Mr. P. had been horrified, his very blood had been chilled, while he listened to the terms in which a gentleman from Alabama (for whom personally he cherished the very highest respect) spoke of rupturing that same bond.

Those who held this language respecting the oppressive operation of the tariff advocated, like his colleague over the way, (Mr. Cave Johnson,) a resort to direct taxation. According to him, it would be a great blessing to Tennessee, and save her treasury hundreds of dollars. Mr. P. began to fear, from the frequent reference to this idea of late, that it was becoming the set-tled (though secret) policy of the party leaders. They were afraid to avow it. One of them said it would not do now to avow it, but it was their beau ideal of taxation in a republic. He had seen reference to it in all quarters, and every where it was admitted to be the true system. He presumed, therefore, that as soon as that party had the reins of power, they would strike for it. Their watchwords would be FREE TRADE and DIRECT TAXATION. Free trade! Where was it? Only in the distempered imaginations of a few abstract theorists. England taxed our products almost to prohibition; France did the same; but we were to let in the goods of all the world in our ports; they were to come and buy without money and without price. How absurd! Could American mechanics, free and happy, compete with the labor of paupers, who lived on black bread, laid on the ground, worked sixteen hours for ten cents, and could scarce save their children from actual starvation. This was the favorite system of his colleague (Mr. C. Johnson.) His colleage said he was bred a tailor. Did he wish to see tailors of his district brought into competition with laborers like these? He did not think they would greatly thank their brother, or be very likely to adopt his plan. It would soon drive them out of house and home, and compel them to seek some other mode of livelihood. Such had not been the policy of our glorious fathers. Their second les gislative act had been to pass a tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures; and that was the policy which would make us independent of all nations.

The Baltimore American remarks, with good temper as well as with good and sufficient cause, upon the unfortunate habit into which nearly all the Locofocos are falling of abusive, bitter denunciation

"This characteristic," says the American marked the speeches in their late Convention; it is the staple of their popular harangue. They do not discuss principles: they urge no measures as connected with any system of national policy; their language is the language of vindictive personal hostility towards a great man; and they labor apparently for the sole purpose of implanting bad feelings in the minds of their followers against Mr. Clay.

"This will not do. It is a mistaken course. It is bad policy, and it is bad taste. It may infuse a fierce implacable hate into the bosoms of the more violent, and thus add more than usual bitterness to the coming canvass. But we have not so ill an opinion of the great mass of the other party as to believe that they will respond to any such appeals of personal animosity. They know, and all honest minds know, that courtesy and gentleman-like demeanor are becoming even in party contests, and that no one can depart therefrom without sinking his own respectability. The pending controversy is to be decided on years it is known to the whole country. Mr. Hale suggested that in his own case the His character is known; his personal open bearing as a man, and his high abilities as a statesman. The regard and con-Mr. Peyton bowed respectfully to the very or- fidence of his friends no man can divert from him; and he carries with him the respect of all the high-minded and generous-hearted among his political opponents."

> Petty Larceny. - The Democrats have stolen Captain Tyler's last and only thunder, when him alone in his glory-denuded him of all he had-even all his living, and then bade him go on his way rejoicing. Poor fellow! it was cruel-too bad. We would as soon have stolen the last beef sausage from the chest of a starved nigger.- Whig Clarion.

Locofocoism .- Mr. Petit of Indiana, the man who, in the early part of the session, was op-posed to having a Chaplain for Congress, because he was opposed to all religion, said in the House on the 11th inst. that "he hated all corporations; he never would incorporate a church; on the the contrary, he would rather see every church