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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1848.

WHIG PLATFORM.

BATON ROUGE, APRIL 22, 1848.

DEAR SIR—My opinions have so often been misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention. I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my distrust for my fitness for this high station; but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers, as affecting the interests of their country or their party. I have not always responded to these inquiries for various reasons.

I confess, while I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation, to give solemn pledges to carry out this or that measure. I hold no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are perhaps not the best tests of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges, cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now to respond to your inquiries. First—I reiterate what I have so often said. I am a Whig. I elected I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the government untrammelled by any party schemes.

Second—The Vice power. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to impound laws is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed I have thought that for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have been regarded as an undue and injurious influence upon the Legislative Department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its theory. The personal opinions of the individual who has happened to occupy the Executive Chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of fundamental policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various Departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the people.

Third—Upon the subject of the Tariff, the Currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth—The Mexican War. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances, as a national calamity to be avoided if compatible with the national honor. The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?" In the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated; and in dictating terms of peace, we may well afford to be forbearing and magnanimous to a fallen foe.

These are my opinions on the subjects referred to by you, and any reports or publications, written or verbal, from any source, differing in any essential particular from what is here written, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have no confidence in me, they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not, you know me well enough to believe me, when I declare I shall be content. I am too old a soldier to march against such high authority.
Z. TAYLOR.
To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

TO THE WHIGS.

Below we give the Circular of the Executive Whig Committee of both Houses of Congress, together with that of the Locofofo Committee, which has been spread, we are informed, all over this section of the country, and would recommend the advice given to every one. The suggestions which it contains are worthy of consideration. The Locofofos have gone to work in dead earnest, pressing in to their service office-holders of every department. If the Whigs desire success they must go to work too, as they did eight years ago. It ought to be a sufficient stimulus to the Whigs to know that their opponents are at work night and day—and that if documents containing falsehoods of the basest kind, can do any good they will accomplish it, for the whole country is literally flooded.

CIRCULAR OF THE WHIG EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, August 6th, 1848.

SIR: The undersigned, members of the Whig Executive Committee of the two Houses of Congress, respectfully invite your attention to the subjoined circulars—the first, dated on the 24th of June, and the other, on the 13th of July last, which the opponents of Taylor and Fillmore are, doubtless, now distributing all over the Union. The circular of the 24th of June is signed by the Hon. H. S. Foote, a Senator of the United States from the State of Mississippi, Hon. Edmund Burke, Commissioner of the Patent Office, and W. J. Brown, Esq., 2nd Assistant Postmaster General. In these signatures, the friends of old Rough and Ready throughout the country, may recognize the fact that the existing Administration, in all the various departments of the Government have entered, actually, into the present political campaign, and relying on an immense array of subservient officials, they hope to bear down all opposition, and to defeat every hope indulged by the people of obtaining relief from the many evils which now embarrass the country. In furtherance of these ends, they profess to feel all the confidence in the success of their efforts which was displayed by the General who was permitted to "pass freely" into Mexico, on the celebrated field of Buena Vista. It must be admitted that the foes

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS."



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
VOLUME V.—NUMBER 20.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1848.

of Gen. Taylor had, on that trying occasion, as they have now, greatly the advantage in the experience and deception of their troops, but as he conquered on that occasion, with a mere handful of volunteers and militia, so in the other, he is sure to triumph, supported as he is by the good will and confidence of a great majority of the American people. But it must be recollected that he had at Buena Vista a noble band of officers to carry out his plans, who, by their untiring energy, and heroic daring enabled him to bear down the stars and the stripes to a glorious victory. Just such officers are needed on the present occasion, not to subvert the ambition of General Taylor, (who, with manifest hesitation and reluctance consents to be a candidate for the Presidency) but to resist the trained bands of patronage, place, and power—men who are thoroughly versed in all the chicanery of politics, and who will stoop to almost any means to defeat the universal favorite of the people. Hence organization is indispensable to ensure a full and fair development of public opinion, and how can this be effected unless those who are accustomed to take an active part in such matters shall lend us a prompt and energetic co-operation. The necessity of vigilance and activity in this regard, must be apparent, from the fact that one of the gentlemen who our opponents have put at the head of their organization, is the second Assistant Postmaster General, who has charge of the appointment office, at whose will (subject, of course, to the supervision of the Postmaster General) every Postmaster in the United States holds his office, and at whose beck the vast array of that Department can be made to bear down, with great force, on the cause of the people, whose every interest will be promoted by the elevation of General Taylor to the Presidency. But we have this consolation, that "General Taylor never surrenders," and we have but to stand by him with firmness, and we shall be certain of a victory which will strike the cohorts of radicalism with dismay, and cheer and animate the hearts of all true lovers of their country. With a view, then, to secure an assertion of the great principle which lies at the foundation of all free institutions, that the will of the people, properly ascertained, and fully and fairly expressed, should govern, and in order to secure to our beloved country all the blessings of a just, wise, and patriotic administration of public affairs, we earnestly invite attention to the following recommendation:

1. Let Rough and Ready Clubs be formed immediately within the delivery of every Post Office of the United States. The Club at the seat of Government of every State should be denominated the Central Club, to which returns should be made of all the Clubs of the same State, with a list of officers and members, and of additions as they shall be made from time to time.

2. Immediately on the formation of any Club, forward to this Committee, to the address of the Hon. Truman Smith, the names of the officers and members, and of additions as they shall occur, written in a legible hand, and designating the Post Office, to the end that we may supply them with documents so far as may be in our power. We invite our friends throughout the country to furnish us names for the purpose here indicated.

3. It should be the duty of each Club to effect, within its proper limits, a thorough organization of the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, to confirm the doubtful and win over by "irrefragable facts and arguments" all who sincerely desire the true welfare of the country, and who are disposed to do right, when properly informed as to the path of duty.

4. They should be particular in attending to the circulation of "the documents," sketches of the life, character, and public services of General Taylor, good speeches on important topics, and well written essays and tracts should pass rapidly from hand to hand, and thus one publication can be made to answer the purpose of many.

5. They should keep a sharp look-out for the Postmasters, some of whom may intercept the light intended for the people, so far as they can with impunity. Inquire for your neighbors at the respective Post Offices, and take care that matter which is furnished at great expense and labor is not converted into waste paper. If any Postmaster is guilty of an abuse, instantly inform this Committee, to the end that the proper representations may be made to the Postmaster General.

6. Let them not underestimate the importance of the elections, whether State or municipal, which shall intervene between this and November, as every result adverse to the wishes of our friends will be heralded as evidence of the weakness of General Taylor, and as boding the ultimate defeat of the Republican cause.

7. Counteract the thousand-and-one rumors that will be put in circulation by false and unscrupulous men, casting imputations on our worthy and truly excellent candidates, or in some form importing disadvantage to our cause.

8. Too much pains cannot be taken to explain to our friends the character and consequences of the efforts now making, both at the North and South, to foment sectional jealousies and antipathies. At

the South, the friends of Gen. Taylor in the free States are incessantly held up as fanatics, who are disposed to trample down all the guaranties and compromises of the Constitution; while at the North his Southern supporters are stigmatized as bitterly hostile to the interests of the free States, and are all the while plotting for some sectional advantage, whereas Whigs everywhere occupy the platform of utter opposition to that spirit of radicalism which has so long predominated in our public councils, and which, for the last twenty years, has produced nothing but evil to the country. It is believed that good men everywhere must deprecate an organization of parties in this country on mere sectional grounds, which must greatly embarrass the working of our system, if it does not endanger our glorious Union. Let us then, reposing, as we safely may, entire confidence in the moderation, the prudence, and the sense of justice, which have ever characterized the conduct of General Zachary Taylor, as an amply guaranty that he will deal fairly, honestly, and impartially with all sections of the Union, unite and overthrow the factious men who involved us so recklessly in the recent war with Mexico—a war which has cost us many thousands of precious lives, and many millions of the hard earnings of the American people. Now is the hour of retribution!! Recollect, that if a foreign country has been acquired, and a strange people brought under our jurisdiction, the deed has been done contrary to the efforts and remonstrances of Whigs everywhere. We have stood side by side in resisting all of the mischievous schemes of this Administration, and let us now, by the vigor of our efforts and the harmony of our counsels, hold them to that responsibility which they richly merit, and political evil-doers ever dread.

When the hour of final trial shall come, we will be prepared. Take the proper measures to ensure a full attendance at the polls. Be vigilant and untiring in efforts to counteract the arts of the desperate and unprincipled. We have a good cause, a noble leader, sound hearts, and strong arms, and besides the sympathies and the affections of the masses. The Government is now obviously offered to us if we will accept it. Let us then try again the experiment so happily commenced under the auspices of the lamented Harrison, and which was cut short by the perfidy of a Tyler, and let us see what an administration, based on sound republican principles, and fashioned after the example of the earlier Presidents, will do for the happiness and prosperity of the American People.

In conclusion, we will remind you that Mr. Senator Foote, Mr. Commissioner Burke, and Mr. 2d Assistant Postmaster General Brown, call for pecuniary assistance to enable them to prosecute their enterprise. "Money is with them the sinews of war," and a horde of subservient office-holders and political dependents, will doubtless be made to bleed freely in that regard. Whether our position should be forfeited by the liberality of our friends, we shall leave it to their sense of justice to decide. Gen. Taylor has many times conquered with very inadequate means; we believe he will do so now by the good will of a great People, though this Committee be left to struggle unaided, to subsist, and as his soldiers often have done, on short rations.

The Life of Gen. Taylor, in English and German; also, speeches and other political matter, can be obtained of this Committee after the following rates:

Publications of 32 pages, at \$1 30 pr. 100.
" " 16 " " 65 " " " " 8 " " 32 " "

TRUMAN SMITH,
T. BUTLER KING,
C. B. SMITH,
WM. B. PRESTON,
HUGH WHITE,
C. S. MOREHEAD,
D. S. GREGORY.

The following is the precious document with which the country has been flooded, and which has called forth the above appeal of the Whig Executive Committee at Washington. Are the people of the United States willing to let these Office Holders dictate to them who shall be their rulers? If so, let them do as they have advised, and close their eyes to the corruption now carried on, and the innovations which have been made upon the Constitution by the party now in power:

WASHINGTON CITY, June 24, 1848.

SIR: The undersigned were designated by the National Democratic Committee at the Baltimore Convention, to serve as an Executive Committee at Washington, to aid by such means as may be within their reach, the efforts of their friends in other parts of the Union, in the pending Presidential canvass.

From the information already received in this city, it is certain that the leaders of the Federal or Whig party will resort to an extensive system of misrepresentation, adapted in the details to every section of the Union, which they will render more effective and mischievous by a thorough organization. To counteract these designs and movements, it is incumbent upon the Democratic party to be equally

as well organized, active, vigilant, and energetic. Our friends should at once make a thorough organization in every State, county, and district in the Union. It should be so complete and perfect as to reach every individual member of the party.

This being done, measures should at once be taken to supply all voters with documents, containing important information upon subjects which will be involved in the present canvass. Valuable compilations will be made, setting forth the true issues of the contest, and others will, from time to time, be prepared as the canvass progresses, to refute the misrepresentations and sophistries of our opponents, and sustain the principles and policy of the Democratic party.

These compilations will be printed and furnished at prices sufficient to cover the cost, (say at the rate of 50 cts. per 100 copies, for any one of said tracts not exceeding 8 pages,) and forwarded, franked and directed, to any part of the Union.

We would, therefore, respectfully suggest the expediency of forming clubs, for the purpose of disseminating political intelligence among the people. Money intended for this object should be transmitted, post-paid, to Maj. B. B. French, Treasurer of this city, which shall be faithfully applied according to directions.

The Whigs having nominated their candidates without the avowal of any principles, it becomes important to detect and expose false issues intended to operate on different sections of the Union.—We should, therefore, be glad to be specially informed of the grounds on which our opponents wage the contest in every part of the country. Should the Whigs at the North fraternize with the abolitionists, that fact should be exposed at the South, to prevent them representing to the people that they are the only safeguards of her peculiar interest. Letters and papers showing the progress of the canvass, and exposing the course of the Whigs in different sections of the Union, should be directed to Henry S. Foote, at Washington, one of the undersigned, who is entitled to receive them free. Also, names of persons to whom documents should be sent. Relying on your faithful co-operation in our common cause,

We have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obt' servants,
H. S. FOOTE,
EDMUND BURKE,
W. J. BROWN.

JACKSON HALL, WASHINGTON CITY,
July 14, 1848.

The Jackson Democratic Association of the City of Washington, cheerfully, cooperating with the National Democratic Committee, in the objects specified in the foregoing circular, invite every Democrat in our broad Union, to co-operate with them in every honorable exertion to insure the triumph of Democratic principles in the next Presidential election.

To enable this association the more effectually to meet all demands that may be made upon it, a larger pecuniary fund than the Association can command, without aid from abroad, will be absolutely necessary. We hope our friends in the several States, to whom this circular will be addressed, will make remittance from time to time, of such sums as they may deem proper.

Maj. B. B. French, the Treasurer of the National Committee, is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Jackson Democratic Association, and any money that our Democratic friends may be disposed to give, for the purpose of diffusing political information from this political central point of the Union, in furtherance of the great cause in which we are all engaged, may be enclosed to him.

J. D. HOOVER,
B. B. FRENCH,
DANIEL RATCLIFFE,
WM. GREER,
L. S. ROBEY,
DAVID HEDRICK,
LUND WASHINGTON, Jr.,
GEO. W. PHILLIPS,
B. F. BROWN,
JOHN E. NORRIS.

Z. W. McKENNA, Cor. Sec.

SKIES BRIGHT! COMING RIGHT!

We trust that our venerable neighbor who presides over the Executive organ (says the National Intelligencer) will take no exceptions to our echoing one of the well-remembered exclamations, (now adopted by our Albany contemporary,) as being better fitted than any other that we can think of to convey to our readers our own impression of the present aspect of the political horizon.

In the Empire State, where clouds but lately obscured the prospect, light has of a sudden burst forth from darkness, and spread all around its cheering rays. The casual excitement in the city of Albany a few days ago has brought out the Whig sentiment, roused the Whigs themselves from their late apparent torpor, and inspired them with a new sense of the duty which they owe to the country, to themselves, and to the Whig party.

From other quarters of the country we have information equally cheering. All that has been wrong among true Whigs is coming right, and the unanimous voice

the Whigs of Albany will have the more effect and after grave deliberation.

The remarks apply in our mind with more immediate force to the late utterance of the sober judgment of the intelligent and consistent Whigs of the city of Albany, in their public proceeding on Monday last; but they apply with hardly less directness to recent manifestations by the Whigs in the city of Boston and other populous towns and neighborhoods.

THE MARCH TO THE RIO GRANDE.

We understand Mr. Meade to assert in his speech before the Democratic Association on Wednesday night, that the order to march the army from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, in the spring of 1846, was given by the Administration in conformity with Gen. Taylor's own advice upon that point! A very great effort has been made and still making, by Mr. Polk's friends to lay upon Gen. Taylor's shoulders the whole burden of blame which the Whigs attach to the Administration on account of the Mexican war, originating, as they believe it did, chiefly from that movement of the army.—The records of the country, which are the most reliable and legitimate authorities to determine a question of this kind, indisputably and wholly acquit Gen. Taylor of this charge, which has been so repeatedly and strenuously made against him. A more flimsy and preposterous charge was never elaborated. The only particle of evidence which the Democrats can adduce in support of it, is Gen. Taylor's letter to the War Department, of the 4th October, 1845—and the passage in that letter which is relied upon is the following:

"IF OUR GOVERNMENT," (mark these all important words!) "IN SETTLING THE QUESTION OF BOUNDARY, makes the RIO GRANDE an ULTIMATUM, I cannot doubt that the settlement will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession of one or two suitable points on or quite near that river."

Now, there is nothing in this sentence which can be properly construed into absolute advice from Gen. Taylor to the Secretary of War, to order a march to the Rio Grande. That glorious old Chief only tells the Secretary that if the Government's object is to make the Rio Grande the boundary, then he does not doubt, &c. Is there not a condition preceding the expression of his opinion, in which the strength of the opinion entirely lies? He did not say to the Administration, "I recommend a march to the Rio Grande"—but he cautiously and wisely said, if you intend to do a certain thing, I do not doubt that your intention will be much more easily carried out by this movement of the army.—We are now prepared to make the movement should it be your pleasure to order it. This is the fair interpretation to be put upon the portion of General Taylor's letter which we have quoted; it admits no other that is reasonable. But, although this is enough to clear Gen. Taylor's skirts of all inculpation like that which has been so industriously sought to be fastened upon him by the Democrats, yet the same letter of the 4th October, 1845, contains stronger evidence in his favor—for he afterwards distinctly says in that letter: "I do not feel myself at liberty, under my instructions, particularly those of July 8, to make a FORWARD MOVEMENT TO THE RIO GRANDE, WITHOUT AUTHORITY FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT." Let the people read and judge for themselves. But this is not all, Mr. Meade said, if we mistake not, that the Administration followed the advice, and thereupon he built up an apparently very pretty argument to show the remarkable inconsistency of the Whigs for denouncing the Administration for doing what Gen. Taylor advised, and, at the same time, supporting Gen. Taylor. There is no small difference between Mr. Meade and the Richmond Enquirer upon this point, for that journal, on the 28th August, said (strangely enough, considering that he is laboring to convict Gen. Taylor of having advised the movement to the Rio Grande, and of being, therefore, responsible for its consequences,) that "the Government did not follow out the suggestion of GEN. TAYLOR, until they had received THREE MONTHS AFTERWARDS, in January, 1846, official information of the REJECTION OF MR. SLIDELL, AND THE RUPTURE OF ALL EFFORTS AT NEGOTIATION." Even, then, admitting, for argument sake, that Gen. Taylor did advise the march to the Rio Grande, in his letter of the 4th October, 1846, yet his advice, according to the Enquirer, was not followed until a new cause of war was found in the rejection of the American Minister by the Mexican Government. This insult given, three months after the date of Gen. Taylor's letter, was, by the Enquirer's version, the provocation which determined the Government to order the march to the Rio Grande—and, therefore, according to every rule of fair construction Gen. Taylor's advice, if it had been actually given, as stated, had nothing to do with the matter.

Again, under date of 1st October, pressing his apprehensions of the result of General Hamilton's policy, he says: "If the equilibrium of the three great Legislatures, Executive and Judiciary, preserved, if the LEGISLATURE were INDEPENDENT, I should never fear such a government, but I could not see how I saw that the Executive was ALLOWED BY THE LEGISLATURE, Vol. 4, page 470-1.

In a letter to Mr. Adams, the 10th June, 1813, he says—"We broke up parties, each wishing to give the Government the most popular branch, the most permanent branches, and to secure permanence. Here you and I were first time, and as we had been many others on the public theatre, we were therefore more familiar to the men, the party which considered going with them placed your name at the other, for the same reason, Vol. 4, page 202.

In a letter to General Taylor, the 1823, speaking of the then existing parties in America, under the name of whig and tory, which he applied in analogy, he says:

Harrison W. Covington, senator elect from the counties of Richmond and Robeson, died in Rockingham, Richmond county, on Friday morning the 8th inst.

The One Man Power.

From the Richmond (Virginia) Whig.

The boldest and most unwarrantable action ever yet made by the Democrats, that by which they make themselves the descendants of the Old Republican Party of Virginia—the party of '98—the one man power—Madison and the Constitution by Madison—and cast their votes for the Polls. This monstrous perversion has been insisted on with so much force by the Democratic leaders, who would by its potency, that the Whigs have consented to contradict them from sheer weakness should not be so. The Whigs should on occasions pin them down to what the true representatives of the Old Party corrupted by twenty years of power.

We make these remarks as a postscript to the original disquisitions of Mr. Rives, in Fauquier Springs, and reported by the Southern. For such Democrats have at this day, it appears that they could find no name but monarchist, to self expressing the "one man power" definition more entirely accordant with the trines of those who now go under the name of Democrats, could not have been made would almost be tempted to think that was a prophet. But the truth is, nothing more than describe what he is, a monarchist, as he draws his portrait Federalist of that day; he is the Democrat of the present.

We invite earnest attention to the

From the Southern.
Mr. Rives said the original disquisitions in this country was founded upon the question of Executive power, and upon various passages in Mr. Jefferson's writings to prove it. The party opposed to the enlargement of Executive power, and of maintaining the Constitutional limits of the legislative department, were the Democrats. Those who were for the extension of the powers of the Government, and the hands of the President, Mr. Jefferson, as will be seen in various parts of his correspondence, by the appellation of the one man power.

We have the same parties now, and to tell those who call themselves Democrats are the advocates of the one man power. Their proper denomination, according to the highest Republican authority in our history, is MONARCHISTS, and if we wish to give them their right names, we must change our party nomenclature, and henceforth name of DEMOCRAT must be replaced more appropriate and descriptive name. Now, as in the infancy of our institutions, the struggle is between the CANONS, the true friend of popular government according to the forms and principles of the Constitution, on the one hand, and the MONARCHISTS, who are in the disguise of a party denomination, and henceforth name of DEMOCRAT must be replaced more appropriate and descriptive name. Now, as in the infancy of our institutions, the struggle is between the CANONS, the true friend of popular government according to the forms and principles of the Constitution, on the one hand, and the MONARCHISTS, who are in the disguise of a party denomination, and henceforth name of DEMOCRAT must be replaced more appropriate and descriptive name.

And here, Mr. R. said, he would refer to the old friends of the so called Democrats for the mass of whom he entertained affection and respect, that the term of a party denomination, is of very suspicious introduction among us of this Dominion." He would defy any man to give him a passage in the writings of Mr. or Mr. Madison, in which either of the men applied to themselves or their friends, the name of democrat, or republicans, and so invariably called themselves and their political associates. The democrat, to whatever extent it may have prevailed elsewhere, was never a party designation among us of Virginia, till it was brought in as a part of the chain trap of Van Burenism, and was never so heartily sick, let it go, as we who are in heart and principle, and may well be content to be known by our own name which our fathers were proud to call themselves.

*We are enabled by Mr. Rives to give following reference to Mr. Jefferson's support of the statement made by him in Vol. 4th of his writings, page 470, of the party division which arose in the Constitution was put into operation.

Here then was the real ground position made to the course of the Constitution. Its object was to preserve the pure and independent of the Executive, and to restrain the Administration to republican principles, and not permit the Executive to be construed into a monarchy, warped in practice into all the political pollutions of their favorite English monarch, was this an opposition to General Washington? He was true to the republican character to him, etc.

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