"The TORIES are for STRENGTHENING THE FIXECUTIVE and General Government; the WHIGS CHERISH THE REPRESENTATIVE branch and the rights reserved by the States as the bulwark against consolidation, which must immediately generate MONARCHY." Vol. 4, page

As specimens of the nomenclature of parties referred to by Mr. Rives as adopted by Mr. Jefferson, take the following :

In a letter to Mr. Giles, 31st. December, 1795, he says, "But where the difference is as substantial and as strongly pronounced as between the REPUBLICANS and MONOCRATS of our country, I hold it as honorable to take a firm and decided part," etc. Vol. 3, page 319. In a letter to Mr. Monroe, 19th July, 1796,

he says, "They see that nothing can support them but the colossus of the President's merits with the people, and the moment he retires that his successor, if a Monocrat, will be overcome by the republican sense of his constituents; if a Republican, he will of course give fair play to that sense and lead things into the channel of harmony between the governors and governed." Vol. 3, page 335.

In a letter to Levi Lincoln, Esq., 11th July, 1801, he says, "The consolidation of our fellow citizens in general is the great object we ought to keep in view, and that being once obtained, while we associate with us in affairs to a certain degree the federal sect of REPUBLI-CANS, we must strip of all the means of influence the Essex Junto and their associate Mono-CRATS, in every part of the Union." Vol. 3, page 471.

## INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

The President, in removing from office B. F. Butler, and some other citizens of that division of the Democratic party to which he belongs, nest. Their friends are roused into a vehement indignation. One effect of this proscription has been to unseal their lips as to certain things which have hitherto been considered and kept as family secrets, but which, now that the family is broken up, are no longer so. The subjoined extracts from an article in the New York " Evening Post" upon the subject throws some valuable light on the doings of the Baltimore Convention of 1844. If the "Post" had, in addition, let us know tho it was that " misled" by the lock," we dare say that we should have the key to all that is yet mysterious and inexplicable in the Oregon question, the Texas anmexation, and the Mexican War .- Nat. Int.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Washington Union, we see, preserves a prodent silence in regard to the removal of Mr. Butler, as it did in regard to the infamous trick by which Mr. Polk obtained the votes of Mr. Benton and others for giving him discretionary ion is doubtless right. When nothing can be said it is policy to be silent. No pretence can be made that Mr. Butler was not admirably qualified for the office he held by extent of legal learning, accuracy of legal judgment, conscientious attention to public duty, and a strong sense both of justice and humanity. He is displaced without the slightest pretence that he has been in any way wanting to the responsibilities of

What makes this proceeding more gross on the part of Mr. Polk is the fact that Mr. Butler made him President. We do not record the fact to Mr. Butler's honor, but it is a fact nevertheless; it was Mr. Butler who extricated and many, I can assure you, in not a little Mr. Polk from the obscurity in which he was sinking in Tennessee, and, misled by an erroneous opinion of his character, brought him before the Nation as a candidate for the highest place the Nation had to bestow. But for Mr. Butler's exertions in his favor at the Baltimore Convention of 1814 he could not have become a candidate; and, if report say true, he has not hesitated to acknowledge his obligations in the warmest terms. He pressed upon Mr. Butler the offer of a place in his Cabinet-the Department of War; and, when he found him firm in refusing it, appointed him to the post of United now suddenly ejects him, &c.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO -ALL DOUBTS REMOVED.

We warned our leaders a few days ago, that there was a scheme on foot to raise and organise an armed force in the United States, for the violent and forcible conquest of some of the northern provinces of Mexico. Since that time, we have conversed with a gentleman of pnimpeachable character, who had command of one sonal knowledge, there is no doubt of the existence of such a plof. He was at Tampico frequently, where the movement was openly was made up, and yet they who knew canvassed; knew of the meetings on the subject, and says that those who were engaged in it, would have made that city the place of rendezvous, without coming back to their homes, but for the fact that the government ordered our troops to be marched back and disbanded at certain points within the United States. Corpus Christi is now fixed upon as the point of meeting, and a large number of wagons, mules, &c., are being bought up and collected at that

with this monstrous plot to rob Mexico of her most fertile, and valuable lands, is the fact that the Administration had been informed of it .-Our informant says that Col. De Russy of the Louisiana regiment, who had been asked to become the leader of the movement, told him that he knew Mr. Buchanan was apprised of it more than three months since ! It he was informed of it, of which there is no doubt, he certainly communicated it to the President, as he was bound to do, being a member of his wound cabinet.

In the Austin Democrat of the 16th ult., we find the following paragraph, which may be interesting to the " Hunters."

"We learn by a gentleman recently from the Rio Grande, that there is a general revolutionary movement going on in the eastern portion of Mexico. In the several towns, parties are forming under different pretexts, but the real strength of the opposition to the Central Gov. erament. The leading men are arousing the lower classes against the existing government and citizens of the U. States are busily engag. ed among them. The priest and alcalde of San Fernando, and most of the leading charac. ters of that district, have openly declared for

the Constitution of 1824. A public ball was

recently given to the Americans in that neigh-

the citizens. They express great anxiety for Capt. Veatch's company to remain West of the he resolved to fall back to Buena Vista, Rio Grande ."-N. O. Pic., Sept. 1.

From the New York Express of Sept. 8.

## DINNER TO CAPTAIN BRAGG.

It being known that the distinguished Captain now Colonel Bragg, was in town, an impromptu dinner was given him last evening by a few gentlemen at the Astor House, over which Philip Hone, Esq. presided. Among the other guests were Mr. Meredith and Mr. Kennedy, of Baltimore, the Hon. Mr. (Col.) Haskell, of Tenn., and Hon, Mr. Donnell, of N. C .- At the dinner were several distinguished merchants, bankers, &c., who had assembled there to do honor to the brave.

As this dinner was in some degree priyate, we shall go no furner than to report in substance, and from memory, the remarks of Col. Bragg. Mr. Hone toasted him as Capt. Bragg, better known by that than any other name,-" A little more grape, Captain Bragg,"-and alluded at length to the brilliant service of the flying artillery at Buena Vista.

Col. Bragg modestly rising, and in some embarrassment said, it was well known, that he was only a soldier, and that therefore no fitting speech could be expected from him in reply. For whatever merit gentlemen choose to award him, or whatever reputation, if any he had undeservhad as well have thrust his bands into a hornet's edly, the whole of it was due the gallant General under whom he served, and to the soldiers in the service he commanded; nay more, for the brilliantcy of that service, he was indebted to the training of the lamented Ringgold and Ridgely, from whose hand he had received the corps, in that full efficiency that enabled it to im-

mortalize itself on the perilous and bloody field of Buena Vista. 10th. Expect me then, and "maintain with you on this day. your position." Every body that knew him, knew he would be back, if alive to charge your pieces that day? come. The army returned to Point Isabel, as you know. On the 8th, they fought at gun. Palo Alto, and when night came on, they bivouacked in the open field; and amid the grass, with not a tent over them, the General himself wrapped in his blanket, doubt and gloom. Our little army did not feel sure then, that they could whip three

States Attorney for the Southern District of N. cept when disturbed by officers asking for services under him. I have nothing to do of Whiggism. York. From this office the grateful creature orders. Some were anxious to ascertain with politics. his intentions. His only answer was, The remarks of Colonel Bragg, which "Tell the men to sleep. Keep quiet .- were more extended than we have been Sleep is the main thing necessary." Two able to give from memory-(and of their or three officers were particularly anx- entire accuracy, as from memory we give ious to know whether he intended to go them, there must be doubt) -were receivon, or hold his position. But the only sat- ed with great applause, and with the most isfaction that could be got was, to 'sleep.' profound interest. His manner was mod-He disclosed to none of them his inten- est in the extreme, and in no respect is tions. There was a prevailing opinion there any similarily between his characthat it was too perilous a march to go on. ter and his name. He is a North Caroli-But Gen. Taylor toward morning, disturb- nian by birth, with a bright, black, restof the United States steamers for the transpor. ed by some person demanding orders, re- less keen eye, that would seem to inditation of soldiers, arms, munitions, &c., from plied allow the men torest. It is time cate the best sort of a bright Artillery of-New Orleans to Tampico and Vera Cruz, dur. enough at sunrise.' Then turning over ficer. His figure is slight, and one capaing the war, and who says that to his own per- in his blanket, he said to an officer near. ble of great activity in the field.

My mind is made up, my mind is made up, -but nobody knew how his mind was no use to try to change it. summoned and there were eleven officers present, three only of whom advised advance. Mind, I cast no censure upon any

one. A difference of opinion, under such circumstances, might have been expected. But they who knew the power of the Light Artillery, and had seen it play that But the most astonishing thing connected day, had confidence that it could clear a way for the army back to Fort Brown. · Old Zack,'-for that is the name we call him, replied after the consultation had broken up, we will advance in fifteen minutes-and forward they marched to Resaca de la Palma, the result of which you all know. Old Zack kept his word to Mai. Brown,-but alas, the brave and la-

So at Buena Vista the personal charac. ter of General Taylor had a like influence on the army. When the War Department deemed it necessary, in order to form a column to invade Mexico via Vera Cruz, to take his Regulars from him, he was sure,-that Santa Anna would attack him. 'I am the weak point,' he often said, 'and I know he will attack me.' object of which is to ascertain in the public But he determined to defend his position, and in order the best way to defend it, to advance. Gen. Scott has taken a hundred, said he; I shall save a thousand. Gen. Taylor kept well informed of the approach of the enemy by General Wool's scouts, moved on to Saltillo, then on to Agua Nueva. It was proposed at one

borhood, who are treated with much respect by | Agua Nueva, but ascertaining by his engineers that their position could be turned, as the enemy approached him. Buena Vista is a military position that any soldier's eye would select for a defence. To slang-whangers of all sides assail the Philno particular person is the credit of its adelphia Convention and its nomince. selection due-for it has been said, that "See what the Whigs have sacrificed to even a woman picked it out as a place to availability," shouts Mr. Foote, of Missisrepulse an enemy. Various officers have | sippi, at the top of his voice, on the floor had the credit of the selection, but what- of the Senate of the United States. In ever particular credit is due, is certainly minion and long primer italics, small capdue to the Commander in Chief, who fought itals and big capitals, Mr. \$277,468 Ritchthe battle. The Mexicans themselves ie keeps it before the people, that the had fought a battle there. Santa Anna Whigs have only been looking after an did as ordered; but when he reached to AVAILABILITY. Old Hunkerism, through

Buena Vista he found us in possession of the mouth of Mr. Senator Dickinson, proit. The 22d February, with 4,500 men, claims that these base and profligate mostly raw troops, opposed to 20,000 of Whigs have turned their attention this the enemy, was certainly not a very en- time merely to the selection of an availacouraging day. We did not feel quite so ble man; and Mr. \$30,000 per annum happy or so well, as over this bountiful Croswell republishes what Mr. Senator table to-night. We thought of home, and Dickinson says, though he thinks the word of families and friends, and our chance "available" may connect itself on the of death was much better, we thought, minds of some of his readers with the asthan ever seeing them again. For sev- sets of the Canal Bank. The Tribune eral days previous Gen. Taylor was con- boldly repudiates the Convention, from its stantly engaged in making his arrange- disgust at the bare idea of availability. ments, and in writing home. It is said, Wilson and Allen bolt, for the cause. With that no man not completely blinded by also, that he made his will. But he never their associate turn-coats and renegades his thought, 'but I will perish in maintain- there join in accusing the Whigs of "abing the honor of my country! I have to andoning their distinctive principles for run a terrible risk in assuming the respon- mere availability." crificed by the overwhelming force of the inquire into it. They are making so much

result,-but you never can know the in- what it all means. fluence that the presence of Gen. Taylor What means the word "available?" had upon the army. He alone, so it seem- Turning to Dr. Johnson-for we are afraid ed to me, could have inspired, by his pra- to write a line without grammar and dicsence, every soldier in the army, as the tionary by us, lest our Mrs. Mallaprop Volunteers were inspired. The confidence in pantaloons of the Union should have and out, but that he did not intend, if elevain him was complete. He had never sur- cause to censure our parts of speech- ted to the Presidency to be the President To the General in Chief his acknow. rendered. He has never been whipped; turning to Dr. Johnson, we find that avail- of a party but of the whole Country .ledgments were especially due. He in. and the idea got abroad, that he never able means "profitable, advantageous Such a man to fill that office is what the induce him to pluck up his "drowning honor spired the whole army with valor and could be. When manœuvring my pieces powerful, in force." So availableness, (or, confidence by his presence, not only at athwart the gullies, I cite this as an ex. as we now say, "availability,") is defined Buena Vista, but from the opening of the ample of that confidence, I saw clouds of by the Doctor to mean "the power of and all his predecessors for the last fifwar on the Rio Grande. It is almost im- dust about two miles from me. I was promoting the end for which it is used." possible for you, gentlemen, he said, to painfully anxious. I thought that Gener- The charge against the Whigs, then, is ments of a party, but Gen. Taylor will understand the character of that man as al Minon had fallen upon our rear and that, with an end to accomplish, they have be the President of the People should he a commander of an army. There is a attacked our depots, and to meet him was sought what they esteemed the most " proresolution, a firmness, a determination in my first thought. A man came galloping manner, and in his purposes, that go a up through the dust into sight, screaming, great ways in leading men to victory. It Old Zack is coming!" Every soldier charge against Gen. Taylor is in effect is the delight of the patriot to vote for was never better illustrated than on the gave involuntary utterance to his feelings. powers in the annexation of Texas. The Un. field of Palo Alto. He told Maj. Brown, Old Zack came, and in fifteen minutes the "the power of promoting the end for which when he left him with his small force op. tide of battle turned. Four thousand five posite Matamoros, "Maintain your posi- hundred men repulsed twenty thousand, tion." I WILL, not I HOPE, be back; I shall and to the influence of that presence, un-TRY to be back, but I WILL be back on the | der God, I think I am a live here to dine

> A gentleman.—How often did you dis-Col. Bragg.—About 250 rounds to each

> Another gentleman.—How near was the enemy to your pieces at any one time? Col. Bragg.—Within fifty yards at one time, when we moved them down.

Another.—Where was Gen. Taylor? Col. Bragg.—Within forty yards. Col. Bragg clossed his remarks with

times their number, and those, the best saying: 'Understand me, gentlemen, I am troops in Mexico. We had not tried our a soldier, and no politician. I know Gen. mettle, or measured weapons with them. Taylor only as a soldier and a man. I

If we knew how far it was decorous to go on such an occasion, we might subjoin some most interesting remarks from Col. him, knew if his mind was made up, it Haskell, who served under Gen. Scott, and whom, whether as a teamster, or a In the morning a counsel of war was paymaster in the commissariat, or in any and every department, he pronounced the best sort of an officer, the very model of a perfect and accomplished soldier,-and what is remarkable, as accomplished in the smallest as in the great things. Some interesting remarks were also made by Mr. Kennedy upon the compliments that had been paid in his presence, during the past summer, by British officers in Canada, to our Light Artillery, and to the fact. that the Prussian monarch had sent out officers to study the battle fields in which we had beaten the Mexicans.

A letter from Greensville, S. C., dated Aumented Major had received his death gust 11, says two of Mr. Calhoun's negroes were committed to jail in Pickens district, for an attempt to poison Mrs. Calhoun, by putting oxalic acid in her tea.

> Cholera in France. The French Government are taking all measures of prevention against the arrival of the cholera. All the information which the Government has received from the physicians which had been sent under its orders to St. Petersburg to study the disease, and the most efficacious cures of it, are to be published.

the mother of 24 children and is only 38 years | tifies us in saying he amply merits. time to meet the enemy in advance of of age. Beat this if you can .- Phila. Ledger.

"MERE AVAILABILITY."

THE AVAILABLE CANDIDATE.

Such are the phrases with which the knew the ground so well, that he ordered available candidate, and have sacrificed Gen. Minon to get into our rear. Minon all their principles, and everything else, shrunk from his duty. 'I may perish,' was they go into the Buffalo Convention, and

sibility of making this onward march, but As this is about the only charge that is it is the only course that will save my ar- brought against the Whigs and Gen. Taymy. To stay in Monterey was to be sa- lor, it becomes a subject of importance to enemy. To save all, I must here risk music on this single string-these Loco Focos and Barnburners—that it will be The battle was fought, you know the well to listen to it awhile, and understand

fitable, advantageous, and powerful" means of accomplishing that end. The

Well, now, what makes a man a "profitable, advantageous, and powerful" candidate? Why, POPULARITY. And what prescribe his actions to the narrow sphere The people are capable of judging who ought to be President. The most available candidate is a man who recommends himself to the judgment of the greatest in Polk's case. We are as near the dis-Whigs have merely indicated the respect in which they hold the wishes, feelings,

and judgment of the majority. We admit, then, the Whigs do go for availability. They went for the man now. whose achievements and character, they suppose, will be most likely to commend Many an eye did not close that night .- speak of him only as the Commander in him to the American People. Who have Ringgold had been slain. A bloody day Chief of our army in Mexico. I have no. a right to be pleased in this matter—the was before them, and many, if the army thing to do with his politics, or yours. It majority or the minority? To select an went on, were sure to bite the dust. But is the duty of a soldier cheerfully to obey unavailable candidate whom you suppose nobody knew or could find out what the whomsoever you put into power. I could not to be acceptable to a majority? This might possibly be produced by the recent pub. General intended to do. There he lay, not help speaking of my Commander when may be very good Baltimore Convention wrapped in his blanket, and sleeping, ex. thus toasted, as I have been by you, for Democracy, but it has about it no savor

The selection of the man for a candidate whom they consider the most likely to receive a majority of the votes of the American People, on account of his eminent services, his distinguished talents, and his unsullied most available candidate. This charge himself, to his friends, and to his country. we admit in its full length and breadth. The Whigs not only meant to do this very wicked thing, but they have done it,

deem to be true Democracy. We could hardly expect, however, that it would commend itself to that Democracy which the will of the People, and takes away the right of legislation from the majority to vest it in an oligarchy, composed of the Executive and a traction of either branch of Congress.—Washington Battery.

Honorable Conduct .- It is a fact (says the New Orleans Bulletin) which is most worthy of record, and one which we have received from a Mexican gentleman of great intelligence and liberality, that there does not exist in the whole of Mexico at this time a single unpaid debt contracted by any of the officers of our regular army. We doubt very much if the same upright conduct has ever before marked the career of a victorious army in a campaign of over two years in an enemy's country. Nat. Int.

GEN. J. H. HAMMOND, OF S. C .- This gen. tleman has come out warmly and zealously in favor of Taylor. He says he has been anxious not to share in the responsibility of those Sou. thern men who are opposing Gen. Taylor, and he has never failed, when a proper opportunity offered, distinctly and decidedly to avow himself to be in favor of his election. "How any slaveholder (says he,) can hesitate between him and Gen. Cass, is to me not only a matter of special wonder, but I think the worst omen for the South that I have seen in my time."

The "Democratic Ratoen" comes to us under the auspices of a new Editor, Mr. Thomas WAYNE TOWNSHIP-Schulkill County a. C. Bailey, of Hillsboro'. The name of the gainst the World .- A Mrs. Dress, wife of Mi. paper is to be changed to that of the "North chael Dress, of this township, was delivered of Carolina Democrat." We trust our former four children, two girls and two boys-three of friend and classmate may meet with that sucthem are living and doing well. She is now cess, which a long acquaintance with him jus-

Ral. Register.

## CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1848

FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL ZACHARY OF LOUISIANA FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WHIG ELECTORS. DIST. No. 1-KENNETH RAYNER 2-EDWARD STANLY. 3-HENRY W. MILLER 4-W. H. WASHINGTON. 5-GEORGE DAVIS. 6-JOHN WINSLOW.

> 7-JOHN KERR. 9-JAMES W. OSBORNE. " 10-TODD R. CALDWELL

## GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.

We give below a letter from General TAYLOR, explaining his position before the country. It is full, fair and explicit, so prejudice will be at a loss to know where the General stands, on the public questions of the day. It also puts to shame the false and contemptible assertions of the Locofoco press, with Old Ritchie of the Washington Union at their head, that the old Hero cannot write a sensible letter, as it is well written; får surpassing many articles in those would be standards for grammatical accuracy. We commend it to the attention of the people, as worthy of a perusal. It only asserts what we have always maintained and believed from first to last that he was a Whig out Country wants badly. James K. Polk teen years have been the mere instrube elected. What reasonable man can refuse to vote for him on that ground. It that he possesses, beyond all other men, such a man, for he knows that the welfare of the country will be safe in his hands. But how is it with Cass? Is he not pledged to the Baltimore resolutions which makes a man POPULAR with an intelligent of the Locofoco party? And will not the and sensible People? MERIT, surely. course marked out lead to the destruction of the peace of the Union? Such we fear will be the result, as it has very near done number of his fellow-citizens, in looking solution of the Union now as we were round then, for such a candidate, the when the Missouri Question was agitating the country. Gen. HARRISON stood by the country then and Gen. ZACHARY TAY-LOR, the people's friend, will stand by it

OFFICE OF THE PICAYUNE, New Orleans, Sept. 6.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

The following letter has been prepared by Gen. Taylor to correct any misconception which lication of extracts from his private correspondence, and the appearance over his signature of replies to single and detached questions relative to his position before the public. The letter is a connected narrative of the series of circumstances which resulted in his becoming a candidate. It presents, in a compact form, all the integrity-this is the sum total of the matters bearing upon the subject, and exhibits charge against the Whigs of seeking the Gen. Taylor in his proper character-true to

EAST PASCAGOULA, SEPT. 4.

Dear Sir-On the 22d day of May last, I addressed you a letter explaining my views in regard to various matters of public policy, lest my fellow-citizens might Such a selection on such grounds, we be misled by the many contradictory and conflicting country. I now find myself misrepresented and misunderstood upon another point, of such importance to mysustains the veto of the President against self personally, if not to the country at large, as to claim from me a candid and connected exposition of my relations to the public in regard to the pending Presidential

> The utmost ingenuity has been expended upon several letters and detached sentences of letters, which have recently appeared over my signature, to show that I occupy an equivocal attitude toward the various parties inthe people are divided, and especially toward the Whig party as represented by the National Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in June last. Had these letters and scraps of letters been published or construed in connection with what I have heretofore said upon this subject, I should not now have to complain of to their Jeffersonian I the speed with which my answers to isolated questions have been given up to the captious criticism of those who have been made my enemies by a nomination which has been tendered to me without solicitation or arrangement of mine: or of the manner in which select passages in some of my letters, written in the freedom and carelessness of a confidential correspondence, have been communicated to the public press. But riven from the contest. and separated from a series of explanatory facts and circumstances which are, in so far as this canvass is concerned, historical, they are as deceptive as though they were positive fabrications. I address you this letter to correct the injustice that has been done me, and the pubic to the extent that I am an object of interest to them, by this illiberal process.

> I shall not weary you by an elaborate recital of every incident connected with the first presentation of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I was then at the head of the American army in the valley of the Rio Grande. I was surrounded by Whigs and Democrats who had stood by me in the trying hours of my life, and whom it was my destiny to conduct through scenes of still greater trial. My dury to that army, and to the think it ought to feel Republic whose battles we were waging, forbade my assuming a position of seeming hostility to any portion of the brave men under my command-all of whom knew I was a Whig in principle, for I made no concealment of my political sentiments or predilections.

> Such had been the violence of party struggles during our late presidential elections, that the acceptance of nomination under the various interpretations given to the obligations of a candidate presented to the public with a formulary of political principles, was equivolent almost to a declaration of uncompromising enmity to all who did not subscribe to its tenets. I was unwilling to hazard the effect of such relationship towards any of the soldiers under my command when in front of an enemy the Jeffersonian what common to us all. It would have been unjust in itself, and it was repugnant to my feelings as it was to my duty. I wanted unity in the army, and forbore any act

Meanwhile I was by strangers, by W rimary assembliesin separate and min and continued to do sition was assumin ular wishes. I yi have done so had no me in a form unlik I say it in sincerity and kindness. It has been After I permitted sidency, under the ci cepted nomination a they were tendered. parties, and so ackn litical views. From clared myself to be a With this distinct avows not think that I had a political opponents any the vote of a Democ abroad that I should not any body of my fellow when in November last ong before either of the was falling by a more ex

posed their ticket to mu o do. The National I may add, that these

the first place on the ti The convention adopte -decided but not ultra in without excuse if I were

I refer all persons, who a tion towards the Presid intelligible, I cannot make In taking leave of the

speak of pending this cans o all that an honest zeal of our Union and establish men upon an enduring bas To Capt J. S. ALLESON,

Jeffersonian Repu more common than to boasting of their bel sonian political school Thomas Jefferson was lican—as pure a Wh hence, a good fame, light, rests upon his crats are ever seeking themselves the glory as well that of eve whose memory for go in the hearts of the them to do so, since accomplishment of the

ernmental rewards ar But it may afford o sant and profitable p this matter a little; learn the grounds or crats assert their pret view we invite their o ticle in another part of "The One Man Power be able to gather, very tant fact that in one m at least, the Democra from the "Jeffersonian

tuity of Governmental

The Jeffersonian gr in relation to its state whole number of men volunteer Regiment f are but " eight or ten" Taylor for the Pres stands thus exposed to est people, who know lt trys to persuade i sue with it in relation ! we did, incidentally: we placed upon the osities," as that paper of Gen. Taylor, mus of our attack.

Does the Jeffersonian