

# Columbus Democrat.

VOL. 7.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1840.

NO. 23.

THE DEMOCRAT  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
WORTHINGTON & CHAPMAN  
Publishers of the United States Laws.

Subscription will be received on a less term than six months, and no paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all arrearages have been paid.

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SOVEREIGN CANDIDATES for office will be \$10. No name will be inserted unless we are specially authorized by some responsible person.

REMEMBER THE POOR.  
The season of gloom has arrived,  
And winter is hard at the door,  
He whispers to all, "my power is revived,"  
And tells us "remember the poor."

The rich who with plenty are crown'd,  
Who have an abundance in store,  
With liberal hands should be found  
Dispensing relief to the poor.

O think of the widow in need,  
Whose heart has been rent to the core,  
And destined in sorrow to bleed,  
O think and "remember the poor."

Go visit the sick man in bed,  
Or look at the couch on the floor,  
His wife and his children no bread—  
And then you'll "remember the poor."

And when sitting round a good fire,  
And hear the cold winds as they roar,  
Just ask, if you've thought to inquire  
For those without wood that are poor.

Misfortune has mark'd for her prey  
One half of mankind, if not more;  
The rich and the proud and the gay,  
May yet become humbled and poor.

Great riches will sometimes take wing,  
And leaves us its loss to deplore,  
And unlook'd for poverty sting  
The lordling who thus becomes poor.

Let those who are happy to-day,  
And think that their troubles are o'er,  
Be mindful, and never delay  
Relief to the needy and poor.

The widow and fatherless cry,  
For help, and they've wants full a score,  
O let them not starve till they die,  
They know what it is to be poor.

It rarely is blessed to give  
To those who are suffering sore;  
More bless'd than it is to receive;  
O then, do "remember the poor."

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]  
DEPOT.  
It's a depot, and who says it's not,  
Then de-pot should be a de-pot.  
And if you got, should be got to go,  
Then de-pot should be a de-pot.

Though we do steal some words from the merry  
French nation,  
There is no use in stealing their pronunciation;  
And we can't say our language is very much better  
By gaining a word with the loss of a letter.  
To be "right to T" you must write p-o-t,  
Yet kick out the T in pronunciation, you see,  
And so de-po is de-pot, and yet it is not,  
And so we are puzzled to know what is what.

PHAZMA.  
[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]  
A victory has been won by the enemies of the Democratic party; but what has been decided by it, beyond a change of men in office? Upon what question of government or legislation has the nation given its judgment by electing Harrison? Let us see.

So far as the election was influenced by corrupt means, so far as it was bought with money, which every body knows was used more profusely—vastly more—by the Whigs than ever before by any party in the U. States, nothing is decided. There exists in some quarters a frightful looseness of morality in regard to corrupt voting, greater than any ever known in this country, and of this the Whigs by means of the immense funds which they raised, were enabled to take advantage.

But although the Whig vote was greatly increased by these foul practices, we are not willing to believe their majority was owing to this cause. There prevails throughout the country much discontent with the state of the times. The Whig party exerted themselves to aggravate that discontent and to turn it against the Administration, and have been in a great degree successful. They made many honest people believe, that because the hard times and the high prices came on under the administration of Mr. Van Buren, that Mr. Van Buren was the cause of the hard times, and low prices. They resounded precisely as the worthy workman on Long Island Sound, who used to affirm that the building of a certain light-house was the cause of the spotted fever, because the little house was built and the spotted fever prevailed in the very same year. A vast number of people, of eight tenths of the whole, were misled by this kind of reasoning, and made up their minds that a change was necessary, or at least that it would be well to try a change of Administration by way of experiment.

Allowing all due weight to other causes, we believe that this will be found to have wrought by far the greatest effect in giving the majority for the moment to the anti-Democratic party. Supposing this to be the case, the question recurs, upon what question of policy, upon what great public measure or course of measures has the nation in electing Harrison, pronounced its opinion?

Not surely on the question of a National Bank—the Whigs would not allow that question to be presented to the people; would not admit that it was involved in the election, and not only kept it out of sight, but in some instances vehemently and angrily disavowed it. No doubt many of their leaders, perhaps most of them, are in favor of a National Bank, and that one of their first steps on coming into power, will be, to propose such an institution. But the people are not with them on that subject. The people, by electing them, have given them no such authority, and will yield them no support in carrying it into effect.

Again, Has the present election decided the controversy in regard to Internal Improvements by the General Government? By no means. That point

the Whig party would not discuss, they presented no doctrine in relation to that policy, and went into no argument either for or against it. Nor have a single Whig leader pronounced upon the question of a National Bank. Upon this point, some of the Whig outsiders have left unspoken. Nor has the majority decided in favor of an assumption of the debts of the States, by the General Government. Even in the teeth of opinions maintained by their journal, a year since, the Whigs have fiercely and universally denied that they are chargeable with any such project.

Even the Independent Treasury Question has not been fairly put before the people of the United States for their decision in the elections. In the Southern States, an opposition to Mr. Van Buren has not been put upon that ground. The Independent Treasury Scheme is rather popular in that quarter. Here, at the North, that question has been shoved aside by other issues, such as whether General Harrison ought well or not—and every where the topic most assiduously upon which the comes are hard, and that they may probably be induced by a change of Administration.

Nothing, therefore, has been decided by this election, except that Mr. Van Buren and his friends go out, and General Harrison and his keepers come in. The Whig prints would allow nothing else to be settled—they put forth no doctrines, proposed no course of policy, and would not even permit their candidate to make any declaration of his opinions.

The Democratic party cannot therefore be said to have suffered any defeat from which it may not easily recover. It has been beaten in its organization and its candidates; it has not been beaten in its doctrines or the great measures by which these doctrines are put in practice. Against these, the factions which compose the Whig party have not dared openly to oppose themselves. In that most important respect our party is yet unconquered, unshaken, and able to make head against its enemies with all the strength and hope of its proud days.

The Whigs have a difficult task before them—they have to satisfy the speculators who are eager to bring back the times of 1836; they have to satisfy the friends of a National Bank; they must do something to content the projectors of great lines of communication between the States; they must adopt some measures to suit the interests of the holders of State stocks, they must appease those who clamor for protective duties; and, generally they must take a course which will meet the views of that large class, the nucleus of the Whig party, who hold to a free and ingenuous construction of the Constitution, a strong and splendid Government, abundance of legislative interference, and a consequent multiplication of offices. All those who look anxiously for these changes, and will exert themselves to the utmost to bring them about, are in the ranks of the Whig party. What will the new Administration do to satisfy their eager desires?

The people are not prepared for any of these plans, which have been studiously kept out of sight by those who cherished them, and if the new Government is bold enough to adopt them, it will find itself in a minority before the end of its first year.

[From the Albany Argus.]  
STAND TO YOUR ARMS.  
The smoke of the great political contest through which we have just passed has scarcely cleared away; but enough is revealed to show that the Democracy have been defeated, and that in this State and the Union, Federalism reigns victorious. As yet, however, the public mind has not sufficiently recovered its equanimity to examine, in a spirit of candor, the causes which have operated to produce this result—to the serious consideration of which we shall in due time invite attention.

In the mean time, whilst the notes of Federal triumph are swelling upon the gale, what is the duty of the Democracy under the circumstances in which they are placed? Undoubtedly to bow submissively to the operation of the laws, and to acquiesce in the expressed voice of the majority by placing the Government in the hands of those whom the popular fiat has designated as the possessors of the high trust. But does it follow that because a majority of the electors have occurred against the candidates of the Democratic party, that therefore the principles of Federalism are correct? Can success sanctify error, or transform wrong into right—justice into equity—falsehood into truth—special privileges into equality—or Aristocracy into Democracy? Far, very far, from it.

The victory which our opponents have gained has been won by means which will not bear investigation, and which must eventually recoil with overwhelming force upon the party resorting to them. With that party the struggle has been one of life and death; with the Democracy far otherwise. True, the latter have been overborne in the contest, but their principles are still unscathed, and as important to the well being of the country now, as at any former period.

The Federalists may congratulate themselves upon their elevation to power, but a still poorer and short-lived enjoyment. They will know this but a preliminary contest, and that to defend the model they have taken, will require as much of vigilance and tact and talent as they can conveniently muster. The Democratic phalanx, though cast down, is not overcome—though outnumbered, is not dismayed—though overborne, is not conquered.

The game of hide and seek, by which the principles of the prebald party, now in the ascendant, has been kept from view, thus deluding many honest citizens, must now have an end. They have affected to repudiate the measures of the present Administration—they will now be compelled to acquiesce in them, or present those of a different character. Hitherto, their course has been only that of denunciation towards the Democratic policy—they will now have an opportunity of marking out a line, if they can, which shall not only prove satisfactory to the motley interests of which their own party is composed, but to the country at large. The single principle of opposition to a Democratic Administration, which has banded together in this contest Abolitionist and slaveholder, latitudinarian and strict constructionist, the advocate of a high tariff and the enemy of all protection, the friend of a National Bank and the opponent of such an institution, is now withdrawn. Profession can no longer stand in the room of performance, or denunciation be made a substitute for action. Under these circumstances, it requires no gift of second sight to perceive that a party composed of such heterogeneous materials, cannot reduce its discordant principles to practice, with any prospect of remaining long in the ascendant.

We call, therefore, upon our Republican brethren here and elsewhere to hold fast to their integrity—to keep up their organizations—to use their best exertions for the dissemination of sound political sentiments—and by all constitutional means to resist every aggression upon those Democratic principles for which we have hitherto contended, and which have been so well carried out under the auspices of the late and present

National Executive. The doctrines advocated by the Democratic party are those which lie at the base of all free institutions, and though they may be temporarily beclouded, their ultimate triumph is certain. None are more thoroughly convinced than the Federal leaders themselves, of the sandy foundation upon which their superstructure is reared. Hence there is nothing they so much dread as the potency of well directed truth. Their constant efforts, therefore, will be given to draw away Republicans from the advocacy of those principles which form the dividing line between Democracy and Federalism. Anxious the natives to repose upon the laurels they have acquired in this contest, they will strive to lull their opponents into a passive acquiescence in their measures, by informing them of the impracticability of keeping up a continued contest—the necessity of abstaining for a season from the turmoil of politics—the unpopularity of Democratic measures, as indicated in the result of this campaign—and of the fruitlessness of further efforts in the cause of equal rights and constitutional reform.

Nor will these sinister counsels proceed alone from the lips of the open and undisguised advocates of the Federal policy. The panders to those corporations, whose interests may be supposed to have been presently or prospectively affected by the measures proposed during the administration of Jackson and Van Buren; the timid and time-serving politicians who have their own personal aggrandizement, rather than the predominance of true Democratic principles, at heart; will join in the cessation of hostilities, and for the uttering in of millennium in which we shall all be Federalists and Democrats together—when the "credit system" shall again shine forth in all the beauty of its prosaic radiance, the "how of progress" to the borrowing world—and when he who shall be able to gather to himself the largest share of the labors of others without any corresponding exertion of his own, shall be hailed as among the purest of patriots and the wisest of men. It is against the recurrence of such a state of things, and of the machinations of those whose interest it is to produce it, that we would particularly warn our Democratic friends.

The present is emphatically an auspicious time to raise the fallen standard of Jeffersonian Democracy. Our principles will be none the worse for being tempered in the fire of adversity, but the day of their triumph cannot be long delayed. Let us look at New Hampshire and take courage. Amid every blast of the Federal tempest she has stood firm. The blunders which have drawn other States into a sacrifice of their principles, and at last they have been swallowed in the Federal vortex, she has steadily resisted, and she now holds, as she has ever done, a proud pre-eminence amongst her Democratic sisters.—Our own Herkimer, is another case in point.—She too has steadily contended for the pure faith, and she has been rewarded by a peace within her borders and a fame abroad, of which she has just reason to be proud. Nor does the Democratic fire burn less purely and brightly against the mechanics and working men of our great commercial metropolis. Instead of the obligation to frequently and thoughtlessly heap upon them, they deserve the thanks of every well-wisher to the Democratic cause for the fervor with which the great body of them have maintained the principles of equal rights and contended against special and unequal legislation.

If the Democracy of the State and Union will emulate the examples to which we have adverted, brief will be the period before Federalism will topple from its present elevation, and sink to a depth more profound than that which followed the overthrow under a more despotic oppressor of the great Viceroy of American Democracy.

TAXATION.  
The editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel justly denounces the proposed tax upon the people of this State to "foot the Bills" of the bankers and gamblers, a "man us tax." Could a more expressive term be selected in our language to convey to the mind the abominations of the project, it ought to be used. The all important question must now be decided in Mississippi, whether the people are freemen or slaves—whether they are the mere tools of a licensed band of freebooters, yelp, bankers or not. This question will be decided, by their action upon the subject of a tax to pay the principle and interest on the state bonds. We rejoice that a question of such magnitude has arisen, fraught as it is with eternal consequences to this people. We rejoice that the "great credit system" of the Whig party, will at length assume a shape in which all men must see and feel it, and we shall now indeed know "who are the grinders and who the ground."

Illegal and fraudulent as was the sale of the state bonds, the question is not whether national honor and credit demands of us to pay them, but whether national existence and prosperity will allow it. The question is a plain one, and any man can make the calculation for himself. The tax now levied to pay the current expenses of the state is more onerous than the people in many sections of the state can conveniently bear. Not one hundredth part of the soil of the state is in cultivation, and it is a well ascertained fact that the productions of four fifths of the soil now in the state of culture, would not be sufficient to support life if a tax were levied to pay the interest upon, and principal of the state bonds. The honest people of all east Mississippi would not have to abandon their homes and their country, and seek a refuge in a foreign land, were they forced to pay the tax in the event of their remaining citizens of the state. But we know that they will never adopt the alternative of leaving the state, and we also know too that they never will submit to a tax to pay the bills of the gambling speculators, and we believe whig politicians are fully aware of this fact. Any law imposing a tax to pay the state bonds, would be a dead weight to the statute books. The people would no where submit to it, and no man in the community would dare take upon himself the office of tax collector. Under these circumstances, alike known to all, we cannot for a moment believe that it will be the policy of the Whig party to impose a tax on the people, but we believe their real designs are not less abominable. Thinking men of that party know that should the federal government attempt to fund the debts of the several states, a dissolution of the union would be inevitable.

We can then account in no way for the position of the Whig party in regard to the payment of the state debt, unless we ascribe to them the covert design of holding out to foreign capitalists the bait of taxation, in order to plunder them of a greater share of their wealth by a further sale

of state bonds. We know that honest men of all parties despise such a trick, but we know that the desperate measures of bankers and bank dependants in this state are not at all particular as to the means they employ to accomplish their wicked designs and gratify their insatiable propensities. If they believe the people would submit to a tax to "foot their bills" they will forthwith impose it, but knowing the people will not, they will resort to petty tricks in order to plunder foreigners of money to enable them to "pay and rot" in their sleep.

A Whig legislature will shortly assemble when the truth of our predictions will be tested.—Should the legislature impose a tax to pay the bonds we shall give the Whigs more credit for honesty of purpose than we now do; should they fail to do so, and attempt to sell more bonds to pay those already sold, then will our predictions be verified. And then will the people see that the cant of the Whig press about honesty and state credit, and honor and patriotism, are but cant phrases to ensnare them—to rob and to plunder. On the one hand should a tax be levied to collect of the people the money which a set of gambling speculators have spent, the people neither could nor would pay it; and on the other hand if they attempt to sell more state bonds to get the money to pay the interests on the first sale, it will be a piece of base and dishonesty, which would justify a resort to the code of Lynch, to rid the country of the monsters engaged in the foul transactions.

Mississippi.

The heated and extraordinary political contest which has just closed, has resulted beyond the possibility of reasonable doubt, in the elevation of William H. Harrison, to the Presidency of the U. States. In contemplating the causes which have led to this unexpected and unlooked for event, does not every man feel, does he not know that they have been the most extraordinary and disgraceful, which ever characterized the progress and proceedings of any party that ever existed in this country. Causes whose demoralizing and revolutionary character and tendency, must and will astonish and confound the moralists and Statesmen, in all other times. When our country was enjoying a state of peace and tranquility scarcely ever before witnessed—when we were in the enjoyment of all those blessings and privileges which should render a nation prosperous and happy—through lean and meagre want afflicted not our people, nor war's black banner waved over our land—though the rains and dews of Heaven were distilled bountifully upon us, and the earth gave back her fruits a hundred fold—though we were in the possession of blessings and advantages which rendered our government almost theatrical; yet, in the midst of these, what have we seen? Arrayed against the administration of our government, we have beheld a large portion of our countrymen in the most deadly and daring hostility, which ever distinguished any party or faction. Composed of a set of men of the most daring and discordant opinions—joined by no feeling or interest common to each other, and united only by an insatiable thirst for power, they have shaken by their clamor for change, the very foundations of our political system. Casting aside the calm and dispassionate discussion of all principles, declaring the time for reason and argument to be gone by; stiling the calls of reason and reflection in the uproar and riot of multitudes; having in view the accomplishment of no definite object as regards the conduct of our affairs, and proposing nothing in lieu of the measures which they so uncompromisingly opposed; they have resorted to the lowest and basest means to effect the overthrow of our present Chief Magistrate, and the overthrow of his administration. It is needless, however, now to advert to the many disgraceful and ridiculous scenes which have marked their proceedings during the past Presidential campaign. With the present age they have excited their object, and they should now be left to succeeding generations to be branded with that seal of condemnation which they are destined to receive.

Democrats, now is the time to do your duty. Now is the time to exhibit that steadfastness and determined support of the great doctrine of our faith, which the importance of their success should inspire. We have been defeated—the Democratic party, that party which relied upon the republican purity and simplicity of its political principles, supported and sustained by fair reason and argument, has been defeated and discredited by a heterogeneous, unfettered faction, destitute of all settled principles, and relying solely for success upon a temporary excitement and enthusiasm which they have worked up in our land, uniting a large portion of people for the just exercise of that discretion and discretion, upon which alone we rest our hopes of ultimate and permanent ascendancy. To this alone can they attribute their triumph, and upon this alone must they rely to secure that victory which they have thus obtained. But it must and will fall them. For as certain as the night succeeds the day, so sure will the reflux of this tide of excitement and enthusiasm which they have caused to flow over our land, sweep from power and place and bury forever beneath the waves of popular indignation, this very party who have now succeeded by directing it against those who sit at the helm of our affairs. Let us not, then, lay aside our political armor and prepare to bear in peace and quiet those shackles which our opponents would put upon us, as though all was lost. Let it but incite us to renewed energy and determination in the support of those great democratic principles, for which we have contended from the commencement of our history. Let us nail to our mast-head the broad flag of Republican principles and equal rights, and swear upon the altar of our country, that they shall waive while we can raise our voice in their defence, or while one arm is found to sustain them. Prevalent they will, or with them must sink the world's last hope of a free and republican government. Twice before in the history of our country, they have been defeated and trampled down; but sustained as they are by the omnipotent power of truth and justice they have again triumphed, and for fifty-seven out of sixty-five years, has our country and its institutions enjoyed the blessing of their success. And so it must always be. Let political demagogues rage-let defunct political aspirants attack with all the bitter malignity of disappointed ambition the measures of government; let them shake the very centre of our political system by their revolutionary and inflammatory harangues of the union of the purse and the sword in the hands of one man, and the consequent subversion and destruction of our

liberties and the Constitution; yet we need have no fear. The reign of reason and justice will have assigned too entire a sway over the minds of our people, the standard of intelligence and truth has been raised too high in this country, for our people being to be duped and deluded by the low intrigues and artifices of designing men and politicians. They are a thinking, discerning people, and though they may be led away for a while from the path of duty, though they may be made to sanction in times of high party rage and excitement measures which a calmer consideration would counsel them to disapprove, still there is no cause for despair. The violence of party spirit must subside—the excitement which for a time transported them beyond their natural limits must die away, and then it is they will calmly and dispassionately investigate and consider those measures, which under an undue excitement they have hastily approved or condemned—then it is they will exercise that "sober second thought" upon which in a great measure depends the success and perpetuation of our government, and then it is that they will brand with the indignation and contempt, those men who, by irresistible appeals to the weaknesses of their nature, had diverted the force of their reason and reflection.

Flag of the Union.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.  
An old gentleman, one of the few survivors of Lee's celebrated partisan legion, gave me the following account of a charge made by a detachment of that gallant corps, which he pronounces the most effective it ever made. If you think it worthy of a place in your journal, Mr. Editor, please give it an insertion.

We were lying near Fort Granby, said he, watching the movements of the British army and seeking daily for opportunities to cut off its supplies of any detached parties that might be pushed out. Early one morning, Captain Armstrong, the most dashing, bold and gallant fellow of our corps, was detached with 12 men, on a reconnoitering expedition, and during the afternoon of the same day, Captain Eggleston was sent out with a party of eighteen on the like errand in a different direction. Towards evening the parties met, and having formed a junction retired into a piece of wood which skirted the road, and which though prostrated, apparently by a tornado, yet afforded sufficient cover to hide us from casual observation, when dismounted; while at the same time, it enabled us to see every thing passing on the road. We threw ourselves on the ground, under the broad canopy of Heaven, as was our usual custom, not being possessed of tents, and slept soundly, having first fastened the bridles of our horses to our hands. At break of day, having aroused ourselves from sleep, while some were idly lounging about and others standing chatting in groups, a woman, wrapped in a red cloak, and mounted on horseback, passed by. Some of the men, for want of better employment, kept following her with their eyes, as she rode along. Presently she turned a road which intersected the one that ran in front of our position, & led to the British camp. It was skirted by high fences on either side, that terminated at the wood in which we were. As they continued watching her progress, their eyes fell suddenly upon a party of sixty British dragoons, who were approaching her from their camp, on a long gully expedition. They rode up to her, and during their conversation, her pointing frequently towards the spot where we were stationed, soon convinced us that she had discovered our position, and was imparting her knowledge to them. Well aware of what was likely to ensue, we all withdrew from our position, mounted our horses, and sat in silent expectation. "What shall we do," said Eggleston, turning to Armstrong, "Charge! charge!" replied the latter, and at the same time mounting his horse, called out, "twelve men following me," and dashed down the road towards them at full speed, without stopping a moment to weigh the chances or hazard of an encounter, with a force so vastly his superior. The enemy, seeing two bodies of cavalry issue from the road, drew up his line facing us, and sat firmly, with pistols in hand, waiting her approach. Armstrong rode up, they fired at his party, but so hurriedly that not a shot took effect, and before they had time to draw their sabres, he burst in upon them "like a thunder clap," overturning whole ranks, and cutting them down in every direction.

Eggleston now joined, and the slaughter became terrible; for they trusting in the fire in instance, that the fire of their pistols would either check or repulse us, had made no attempt to draw their sabres, until we came hand to hand with them. Such attempt when made was in most cases rendered of no avail by the order and gallantry of our men, who unhorsed them, before the sabre had left its sheath, or dealt a blow in defence of its wearer. Resistance was now changed to flight, and while pressing their flying flanks in the chase, we were forced to cut down many who had ceased to resist as a regard to our own safety, and their numerical strength, forbade their being left unharmed and capable of doing us injury in the rear. Hemmed in on both sides by fences, and mounted on sorry horses, this last course availed them so little, that but one of the whole party escaped capture or death, and so badly, did we pursue him that the outer line of sentinels was passed and one of them captured before we reined in. The detachment captured formed a part of the army, under the command of Lord Rawdon.

General Lee has mentioned the circumstance in his Memoirs, but is incorrect in the minor details. He says Eggleston was detached with 30 dragoons, to join Armstrong, who had been previously sent out with a party—and that 45 only of the enemies dragoons were taken. The fact is we numbered in all 20 men, and captured or killed 60 of the enemy, including the sentinel. Capt. Eggleston was thanked in general orders; but the glory of the achievement belongs manifestly to Armstrong. The former was of a cautious disposition, and probably never would have hazarded his command in such an attack, unless compelled as in the present instance, by the necessity of supporting his daring comrade.

TOMIION.

Martin Van Buren has received half a million more votes than he did in 1836, when he was elected, and yet he is defeated. In every State the Democratic vote is increased, and the official canvass will show with South Carolina, a million and a quarter of Democratic voters in the United States, "unswayed by threats, unseduced by gain."

Bay State Democrat.

THE "INTELLIGENCE OF THE PEOPLE."—It was no great compliment a Whig paid to "the good people" whom we the other day heard remark, that he rejoiced at the result of the election, if for no other reason, than because it placed the character of the masses in its true light. "The truth is," he continued, in his profound way, "the truth is, nothing will satisfy the rabble but that which flatters their prejudices or pleases their fancy. As to principle or serious conviction they have none of it. Give them some popular cry, and they care little for any thing else. General Jackson was shoved into the Presidency by hickory poles, and we have floated in the case of a Frenchman now say, it's all over for Whiggery."

We should be sorry to suppose that the whole Whig party were of this way of thinking. For if such sentiments generally prevailed, it would prevent the result of the late election in one of the worst aspects in which it could be regarded. It would go to confirm the conspicuous opinion which the members of the anti-Democratic party have so often expressed of the popular sagacity, and would encourage parties hereafter in a repetition of those disgraceful scenes, that brutal intolerance and reckless medocrity, which have marked the contest just closed, as one of the most unprincipled and extravagant known to our history. Could we persuade ourselves that our history Whig friend had assigned the true cause of the defeat of the democrats, we should despair of recovering our ground, or ever again witnessing the triumph of principle over passion, or of men over money.

We should begin to think that the day for appealing to the sober reason of men had passed, and that parties should henceforth be ruled not by a discussion of public measures, but by display of theatrical emblems, or as a Philadelphia print not long since suggested, after the manner in which country people are gathered to a circus, by bands of music, a half dozen dappled ponies, a flour faced clown with brick checks, three bongo songsters and a negro dancer. In that case money would be expended, not in publications or speeches, but in paints pots, spangles tinsel, gold leaf, ochre and silent spirits.

But we have taken a different view of the action of the popular mind. That it may be deceived for a time, is quite as possible as that an individual may take up an erroneous opinion. But that it can be permanently influenced by deception and fraud, is out of the nature of things, and those who resort to such means to carry their point, will find, by the reaction after the heat of controversy has gone, that they have only prepared for themselves a more sure and terrible destruction.—N. Y. Post.

WHIG POLICY.—The Legislature of Vermont adjourned last week. One of its last doings was to pass resolutions, somewhat amusingly—attribution to the pecuniary distress and distress of the country to the reduction of the Tariff—and declaring unanimously in favor of protective duties. These are the political brethren for whose success the States Rights men of North Carolina and Georgia, and deserters of South Carolina, fire salutes of cannon! The New England Whigs are bold. Unlike the Southern Nullifiers who now are sponsors for Harrison, Slade, Adams and Webster—they have never been hypocritical mercenaries under the State Rights banner. They do not deem it necessary to whitewash Federalism and Abolitionism, which humiliating expedients must be resorted to by the Southern renegades, or he could not be even tolerated in this ungenerous atmosphere. The leading Whig organ in Boston the Courier, shows its hand. It has a large sign at its head, in the palm of which is inscribed "PROTECTIVE POLICY," and on the fingers "Internal Improvements," &c. &c. Such are the allies of the Southern Whigs. We must believe, as we heard a respectable old gentleman say the other day, that if Burey, the Abolition candidate, had a prospect of being President, there would be Southern Abolition party, composed of the very men who now follow the elder barrel, wear cock skins and hurrah for Harrison; and they would claim to be consistent State Rights Southerners, because, forsooth, they were once and are yet opposed to Van Buren. They are, in fact, the very lowest political class of the day—the very Swiss of Politics.—Charleston Mercury.

WARM AND COLD BATHS.—On the healthfulness of warm bathing there can be no doubt; indeed, it is astonishing that it is not more generally known and practiced, that a clean and healthy state of the skin contributes essentially to promote not only health and cheerfulness, but also longevity; the light and agreeable feeling consequent upon the use of warm baths, fully confirms this—not only from the peculiar softness of the skin which is the result of it, but the muscles and limbs seem to acquire from it increased elasticity.

Some persons imagine that warm bathing exposes those who practice it to "catch cold."—Nothing can be farther from the fact. Colds are often produced by impeded perspiration, caused by an accumulation of matter which has filled the pores; warm bathing opens them and promotes a free and healthy perspiration; and its repetition takes off those impurities which otherwise attach to the persons of those of the most healthy habits, who do not practice warm bathing.

Cold bathing is quite a different thing; with young, strong and healthy persons, it is a bracing luxury and an agreeable exercise; the sick and weakly should never practice it except under the instructions of their medical advisers.

Bonaparte once asked Madame De Stael in what he could most promote the happiness of France. Her reply is full of political wisdom. She said, "instruct the mothers of the French;" because the mothers are the affectionate and the effective teachers of the human race. The mother begins this process of training with the infant in her arms. It is she who directs, so to speak first mental and spiritual pulsations.—She conducts it along the impressive years of childhood and of youth; and hopes to deliver it to the rough contest and tumultuous scenes of life, armed by those good principles which her child has first received from maternal care and love.

ECLIPSES.—There are to be four eclipses of the sun next year and two of the moon. None of the former will be visible in this country, and even where largest, they will only be partial.—Both the lunar eclipses will be total, and visible throughout the United States. One occurs on the 6th of February, the other on 2d of August.