

Secretary of State

The North Carolinian.



"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

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TERMS.

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Political.

From the Globe.
Joseph, Sixface on Morals.

"Happy would it be for the character of the country, could we here close the history of this party misrule: but there is yet much to be told. There is a high moral standard by which nations as well as individuals are to be judged, and, judged by which, this nation once stood in the proudest rank. That glory has been tarnished and made dim by the same hands that blighted our prosperity and happiness. Who that looks back upon our better days, when honor and honesty were regarded as the great conservative principles of society, does not see in the moral depravity which is stalking over the land with unblushing front, the evidence of lamentable decline? Who that remembers the period when the social relations of life were cherished with unbroken harmony, and opinion was as free as the air we breathe, and looks to the present condition of society, when every social tie is severed by the demon of party, and the sacred right of opinion is punished by the arbitrary hand of power, does not feel that the sweets of life are embittered and its joys saddened? Who so blind as not to see, or so wilful as not to acknowledge, that whilst the vital spirit of freedom is chained down by the shackles which fetter the right of opinion, the doors have been wide opened to the infidelity of the Overseas and the pestilential heresies of the Fanny Wrights? These heresies have corrupted and are corrupting the whole frame of our Government. They are poisoning the fountain of religious truth, and are undermining those venerated institutions which uphold society and dignity and illustrate the noblest attributes of humanity."

The foregoing is taken *verbatim* from under the editorial head of Tuesday's Intelligencer. Since the days of Mirabeau, there has never been exhibited to the public of any country a more flagrant attempt to charge upon its Government the consequences of the profligacy of a privileged class of society, rioting, without personal responsibility, upon the industry and property of the community, while individuals belonging to this very class are attempting to sap the foundations of law and order. The hardness of a detected swindler suddenly professing to be visited with remorse of conscience, in order to escape the condign punishment due to his deeds of darkness, affords but a feeble exemplification of the present struggles of the speculators whose machinations for years past have not only involved the character, but the resources of several of the States, as well as of the corporations created by them. The glory of the American nation has indeed been tarnished and made dim by the same hands that blighted our prosperity and happiness. American credit has been made a bye word and a reproach among foreigners; and the subsistence of large classes of our own citizens has been jeopardized by the unprincipled manoeuvres of a few to acquire estates without industry. What has excited and given influence to "that moral depravity which is stalking over the land with unblushing front, the evidence of lamentable decline?" Can any false and brazen imputations upon those illustrious men who have nobly withstood the torrent of demoralization which has issued from the secret recesses of irresponsible corporations, in a flood of paper money, arrest the just indignation of the people from the authors of their calamities? They have not only trampled under foot the laws which protect property, and are intended to secure the reward of industry, but they have induced legislators, by pecuniary temptations, to violate the trust reposed in them for the benefit of the community, by shielding the perpetrators of the highest offences against the well being of society, from the consequences of their misdeeds!—Could any thing more essentially weaken all the moral and social ties which bind society together, than such conduct? The peace and quiet which have generally pervaded society under the infliction of such outrages, are in the highest degree creditable to our citizens. Lamentable indeed have been the results of that spirit of gambling speculation, which has been infatuated by the conduct of the banks. They have not only destroyed the property, but the character of many of their victims.—The scenes produced by Law's Royal Bank in France, and the South Sea bubble in England, have been re-enacted in this country with similar success, and greater impunity.—The management of the Bank of the United States during its ten years' crusade against the rights of the people of the Union, will hereafter be pointed out as evincing a greater degree of intonation in its followers, than either of these cases, from the more abundant information which exists in this country.—The great expansion commenced by this bank in 1820, with the view of compelling Congress to recharter it, can hardly be re-

garded as intended to elevate the character of the country, or of those members of Congress who violated their duties in supporting this measure. From that time to the present day the intervening period has been employed in successive schemes to subjugate the American people. The struggle has continually been, and now is, whether this nation shall be governed agreeably to the Constitution, by the people themselves, through their responsible rulers, or whether they shall tamely submit to be insulted by such puppets as may be placed over them by corporations to promote their exclusive interests. To accuse the responsible agents of the people with producing the manifold evils which have been brought upon all our productive interests, in order to promote the designs of the paper money speculators, is like regarding the felon who shouts "stop thief" as innocent, while the upright citizen who arrests him is charged as the malefactor.

So hardened and stupid are the citizens of the great Republic supposed to have become under these inflictions of the banks, that the managers of the Harrisburg Convention unanimously resolved that no exposition of their principles in opposition to those maintained by the Administration should be promulgated. So far has this contempt of public opinion been carried, that their candidate for the Presidency absolutely refuses to give any explanation of his opinions upon the great questions which involve the highest interests of society! The Louisville Public Advertiser contains the following authentic statement:

"Gen. Harrison was waited on by two gentlemen, one from this city and one from the county of Jefferson, who presented him a letter, asking, in the most respectful terms, his sentiments on the subject of Abolitionism, and his reply was, that 'HE HAD COME TO THE DETERMINATION TO ANSWER NO SUCH COMMUNICATIONS, EITHER FROM FRIENDS OR FOES!'"

Could any thing be more revolting to the feelings of the friends of our free institutions than to be asked to surrender themselves and their property blindfold into the hands of such a man? No doubt a sufficient reason for this course exists. Had either the convention or its candidate condescended to communicate the principles opposed to those on which the Administration bases its defence of property and equal rights, does any man of sense believe they could have stood a moment before the intelligence of the people of the United States? It is found more convenient to pervert and falsify the views of the Administration, and to slander its friends, and to enlarge *hard cider* and exhibit *log cabins*, than to show how General HARRISON and his friends propose to relieve the distresses brought upon the country by overbanking. Whether they intend, by appeals to the passions of unreflecting men, to destroy all the restraints of law, as they have already weakened the sanctions of property, can only be judged by their measures. If history is to be regarded as illustrative of human motives, the course pursued at the period of the French Revolution by the unquiet spirits of that day, incited by the clamor of a few pragmatical lawyers, is worthy of sober reflection. The question then was, as now, to rule, or ruin. The abuse of paper currency had plunged the public finances, as well as large classes of the people into deep distress. There were not wanting philanthropists, whose mouths were full of phrases, quite as well calculated to "dignify and illustrate the noblest attributes of humanity" as those of the Intelligencer. The consequences are too well known to the world to render the further pursuit of this striking parallel between the disorganizers of that day and the present necessary. They succeeded in deceiving and misleading many estimable individuals, by degrees, into excesses from which they would have revolted with disgust, had they foreseen what they would have been compelled to participate in, by the "demon of party."

Did we undertake the unwelcome task, we should never have done recounting the instances of barefaced hypocrisy which the professions and conduct of the Federal party exhibit. Sanctioning complaining that "the venerated institutions which uphold society are undermined," they have endeavored to convert our legislative bodies into assemblages of disorderly brawlers. They have even rallied in support, as candidate for Speaker, of an individual who employed fistfuls upon one of his colleagues instead of arguments, on the floor of the House! Whining over the "punishment of the sacred right of opinion by the arbitrary hand of power," they have not only in hundreds of instances dismissed laborers and mechanics from their service for no other reason than refusing to obey their dictation in discharging the highest duties of freemen, but have boldly proclaimed that the people must be compelled to change their rulers by sufferings.

As to the "pestilential heresies of FANNY WRIGHT," we must be dependent on the Intelligencer, or some of its correspondents, for an exposition. We have no further knowledge on the subject, than having noticed some time since, in one of the New York papers, that a person of that name was delivering lectures in the Masonic Hall, the headquarters of the Federal party in that city. On that subject, as well as the doctrine of the "spoils" the course of the present Legislature of New York may probably be taken as a fair exponent of the mode in which these heresies have corrupted, and "are corrupting, the frame of our Government"—meaning of course the frame of Government when in Federal hands. Of this the people of the

Union have had some experience during two brief periods of our national history. If that is not satisfactory, let them witness the spectacle now exhibiting in the House of Representatives, where day after day is spent in arranging the expenditures required by law to be made in this city. Every epithet which the most profuse prodigality would justify, is heaped upon the Administration on this account. At the same time nine-tenths of the individuals who are benefited by this outlay of public money, are opponents of Democracy. In fact, this city is maintained by the Treasury. If the efforts made by its citizens to overthrow the present administration, are prompted by a desire to restrict the lavish expenditure of public money here, their sincerity will be more apparent, should they distinctly avow such to be their design. They will find a ready co-operation in their economical views from the Democracy.

From the Charleston Mercury. Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions.

We publish the debate in the Senate on this most interesting and important topic. Connected as the doctrine of the British Government is, with other moves and designs of the same power tending to encircle and cover us on every side with the brooding anarchy of her abolition frenzy, we can not too soon wake to its earnest consideration, or too sternly denounce and resist its unwarrantable assumption. Great Britain is believed to be secretly negotiating with Mexico for the possession of California; with Spain for the Island of Cuba—she has openly proposed to establish a free black state on the east coast of Mexico; she has refused to acknowledge the independence of Texas; she has thrust her abolition interference upon our courts in the trial of the piratical crew of the Amistad; she has formed a league with our domestic enemies and invited them to a great consultation in her capital to devise measures for distracting our Union and rendering our lives and property insecure. To crown this formidable system of hostile measures and indications, this nation has advanced and stubbornly adhered to a doctrine in broad and monstrous contradiction of the laws of nations, that when any of our slave property by any inevitable misfortune shall be driven within reach of any one of the strongholds of robbery with which she is striving to hem us in, it shall be lawful plunder, against the confiscation of which, solemn treaties of peace shall plead in vain.

If Great Britain should carry out all these designs; should complete the establishment of this chain of hostile posts and adhere to her assumed right of confiscating all the slave property which the accidents of our stormy and dangerous coast might throw within their power, is it not manifest that our coasting trade would be ruinously injured? Besides, what becomes of our national independence—what position of base and dastardly subservience shall we appear to the world, if we permit a foreign power literally to infest our coast, watching like some insatiate monster of the sea to feast upon our misfortunes and rejoicing in the storm and the wreck that gives victims to its all destroying appetite? Was it not time to bring this subject before the people of the United States in the most imposing form? We can scarcely divine the motives of any man, especially any Southern man, in resisting or slighting its consideration.—To Mr. Clay much may be forgiven, for the ardent opposition of feeling in which he stands to the mover of the Resolutions. But as there was no trace of party spirit, either in the Resolutions or in the broad and resistless course of reasoning by which our Senator sustained them, it is matter of deep regret that he should have sought by a slighting word to weaken their force or throw doubt upon their necessity. He might have remembered that the confiscation of the slaves by the British authorities, had from the first excited the deepest indignation in South Carolina, and that the refusal of Great Britain to make compensation for the reasons given, has been regarded here as a palpable invasion of our national independence, and if submitted to, a precedent of most dangerous consequence. The move of Mr. Calhoun was imperatively demanded of him by the public feeling of his State, and among Mr. Clay's warmest friends here we have met none who did not rejoice that he had made it. On questions of domestic politics the Senators are opponents—we complain not that the opinions of the one should encounter the opposing arm of the other—but on a question of foreign aggression, of national independence, of the right of Britain to carry across the ocean and insult our own shores with the robber practices of her Cornish vagabonds—surely it was not worthy of Mr. Clay on such an occasion to indulge in the remembrance of party feeling. But he at least did not shun the responsibility of a vote and gave his voice for the truth of the principles embodied in the resolutions. It only surprises us, that acknowledging their truth, he failed to see what seems to us irresistibly to follow, the importance of a solemn and public avowal. If those principles be true, then have we suffered a national outrage, and for which long and urgent negotiation has failed to extort either acknowledgment or indemnity. On the contrary the principle is thrust upon us by the wrong doer with calm effrontery as a weapon to be used against us on all future opportunities, and the occasions for its use are to be multiplied by extending in every possible way the neighboring possessions of the hostile government.

Where in the meantime was our other Senator? On the same day with the passage of

Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions, we observe in the Senate Proceedings that "Mr. Preston submitted additional documents in relation to the petition of Hill and Stalker." Did the monstrous exertion of bringing in these "additional documents" so exhaust the strength of the Senator that he had no voice left to vote on a question involving the honor, rights and safety of the South? Or has he too, some petty grievance to offset against these mighty considerations? Or did he forget the particular day which had been especially set apart to determine whether the laws of property in thirteen States were of importance enough to claim the protection of the Federal Government against foreign aggression? If he had been sick and necessitated to be carried to the Senate Chamber in his bed, he ought, for the honor and safety of the State which has trusted him even to the half of her crown of sovereignty, to have recorded his vote on the Resolutions.

One other point we notice here as a matter of history. Every Northern Harrison Senator, with the exception of Mr. Dixon, of Rhode Island, was absent at the vote on these Resolutions. We draw from this the important conclusion that the principles embodied in them were acknowledged by every member of the Senate, while for some unexplained reason the Northern wing of the Harrison party did not dare to record their votes in their favor. A Whig Senator from Michigan (we believe,) Mr. Potter, had the courage to outstay his clan, and moved to lay the Resolutions on the table—on which the mover voted solitary in the affirmative, and then he too bolted after the rest. On the other side, eleven of the fourteen Administration Senators from the North, voted for the Resolutions. Mr. Wall of N. J., Mr. Ruggles of Me., and Mr. Smith of Connecticut, do not appear in the vote. The last named Senator, however, has been long and seriously sick, which we presume accounts for his absence; as we know that on the subject of Abolition, he went with the foremost in our favor.

From the Richmond Enquirer. The Oswego Correspondence and Harrison Privy Council.

The Lynchburg Virginian treats the Oswego Correspondence as a hoax and a forgery. "Particulars," says he, "in our next." It is somewhat problematical whether its readers will hear of more particulars. The Philadelphia Gazette denies, there is "such a self-constituted body of three," and says, if there be such a committee, "they are an aggregation of impudent and impolitic asses."—What will John C. Wright & Co. say to this complaint?

And in what predicament does the Whig nominee now avowedly stand? How will he stand, if he should be elected President? "He will, then, too, be put under another commission, whether of IDIOTCY, LUNACY, or of 'DURANCE VILE.'" We leave from the past and the present to infer for yourselves. In this state of surveillance, he is to pay no regard except by permission, to enquiries from the people or to their wishes, however strongly expressed, nor, indeed, his own inclinations or opinions, but, in every respect, is to remain the poor automaton of the keepers who shall have made him. And who, we should like to understand, are these keepers to be? This is, indeed, fellow-citizens, an important enquiry. Can there be any proof more overwhelming than that developed in these unheard-of transactions; any concession more unequivocal or humiliating of utter unfitness of this man for a station which calls for the clearest interest, the purest and best tried Republicanism? But here we have proposed for that station, a man, of whom it is affirmed by his friends and guardians, that he shall not, or will not, answer a plain common enquiry. Or can that be a greater extreme of arrogance, a pretension more at war with the very elements of Representative Democracy, than the exemption from enquiry here claimed, or than any qualification of the right of enquiry as to any one who seeks the confidence and support of the People? But you, fellow-citizens, we are well assured, will not tolerate for one instant such folly or such arrogance."

Since writing the above, we have received the following handbill from the Office of the Oswego Palladium, of the 16th inst. It removes every possible doubt of the authenticity of the Oswego Correspondence. It does more—it dissipates all the calumny which has been propagated by the Madisonian and other congenial prints, about the respectability of Gen. H.'s Correspondents. It was asserted, that M. Hotchkiss was nothing but the keeper of a Nine Pin Alley, and with much other such humbuggery. Now, see the facts—The very effort which has been made to discredit the whole Correspondence, first as a forgery and then as emanating from the lowest source shows us how anxious the Whigs are to break the force of a Correspondence, which places the Hero of Tippecanoe in a point of view, so little creditable to the Candidate of a great party—so little auspicious to the good and glory of the country, should he be elected President of the United States.

(From the Oswego Palladium, of April 16.) THE HARRISON CORRESPONDENCE.

The extraordinary letter of Gen. Harrison's keepers, which we published in our paper of the 15th of March last, excited the pity, we may say the contempt of honorable men of all parties. It was generally known in our village at the time it was sent, that a letter had been addressed to Gen. Harrison by the Union Association, asking his opinions upon certain matters—it having been read in the office of a magistrate to several gentlemen of both political parties before it was put into the

post office. The answer of the committee has also been shown to gentlemen here of both political parties, and in this place its authenticity has not been questioned. We notice, however, that in some places, for effect, a partial denial has been made. In addition, therefore, to our own assurances of its genuineness, we publish the following affidavits and certificates, which put the matter beyond cavil.

State of New York, }
Oswego county, } ss.

John W. Turner, of Oswego, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the 1st day of February last, letter signed by Miles Hotchkiss, on behalf of the Union Association of Oswego, and bearing date January 31, 1840, a copy of which was published in the Oswego Palladium of March 13, 1840, which letter contained certain inquiries in relation to the political opinions of Gen. Harrison, was superscribed by this deponent as follows: "Gen. William H. Harrison, North Bend, Ohio," and was sent by this deponent to the post office in this village on the said first day of February last; and on or about the 13th day of March last, he saw a letter purporting to be a reply to the letter above named, which was post marked at Cincinnati, Ohio, and signed by David Gwynne, J. C. Wright, and O. M. Spencer, and attested by H. E. Spencer, Cor. Sec'y; a copy of which letter was also published in the Oswego Palladium of March 13th, 1840.

And this deponent further says, that before the letter first above named was sent to the Post Office, he read the same aloud in the office of J. C. Huginin, Esq., Justice of the peace in this village, in the presence of several gentlemen of both political parties, and that the fact of said letter having been sent to Gen. Harrison was a matter of public notoriety in this village.

J. W. TURNER.
Subscribed and sworn April 16th, 1840, before me.
D. HERRICK, J. P.

State of New York, }
Oswego county, } ss.

Miles Hotchkiss, of Oswego, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 13th day of March last he took from the post office in the village of Oswego, a letter directed to him, and signed by David Gwynne, J. C. Wright and O. M. Spencer, and attested by H. E. Spencer, Cor. Sec., bearing date February 29, 1840, and post marked "Cincinnati, (O.) March 3," that a correct copy thereof was published in the Oswego Palladium of March 13, 1840, and that he has no doubt of the genuineness of the said letter. And this deponent further says, that he is the Corresponding Secretary of the Union Association of Oswego; and that the letter to which the letter above named purports to be a reply, was written agreeably to an order of the said association.

MILES HOTCHKISS.
Subscribed and sworn April 16, 1840, before me.

D. HERRICK, J. P.

I hereby certify that I am the Postmaster in the village of Oswego, in the State of New York, and that I recollect of delivering a letter to Mr. Miles Hotchkiss, which was post-marked at Cincinnati, Ohio; that this letter came to the post office in this place by mail, and but a few days previous to the publication of the correspondence alluded to in the above affidavits; that I have since seen a letter, which, from some peculiarities in the superscription, I believe to be the one delivered by me to Mr. Hotchkiss as above stated, and that a correct copy thereof was published in the Oswego Palladium of the 15th of March last.

And I further certify that some weeks previous to the reception of the letter above named, a letter was placed in the post office in this village, directed to "Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, North Bend, Ohio," and that this letter was duly forwarded, as directed, in the regular course of the mail.

JOHN H. LORD.

I have been shown an original letter in manuscript dated February 29, 1840, post-marked Cincinnati, Ohio, March 3, and purporting to be signed by H. E. Spencer corresponding Secretary, and David Gwynne, J. C. Wright, and O. M. Spencer committee, and addressed to Miles Hotchkiss, Esq., of Oswego, N. York, a copy of which was published in the Oswego Palladium of March 13. The body of the letter is in the hand writing of H. E. Spencer, the Secretary, and the names of the committee in three different hands. During the session of 1826 '27, and 1828-9, the Hon. John C. Wright was a member of Congress from the State of Ohio, and I represented a district in the State of New York. In that situation I had full opportunity to become acquainted with his hand writing, and I am fully confident the signature to the above described letter, is his and genuine.

JOHN G. STOWER.
Oswego, April 16, 1840.

The certificate below signed by several of our most respectable citizens, among whom are two gentlemen who have represented this district in Congress—Mr. Hart and Mr. Hawley, who have been members of the Assembly of this State—Mr. Prall, the President of our village, &c. will show the public that the Whigs have slandered Mr. Hotchkiss, and the other members of the Association most outrageously.

We the undersigned, inhabitants of the village of Oswego, certify that we have been

acquainted with Miles Hotchkiss and J. W. Turner of this village, for several years past, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are men of respectability and integrity, in whose statements implicit reliance may be placed.

JOEL TURRILL,
J. N. BONESTEEL,
L. BABCOCK,
A. P. GRANT,
ORRIS HART,
SAMUEL HAWLEY,
A. A. PRALL.
Oswego, April 16, 1840.

From the Globe.
Hon. J. C. Clark a pledged Abolitionist.

A paper published in the district represented by the Hon. J. C. CLARK, brings us the following document, which it is stated was "secretly written, and secretly circulated," to secure the votes of the Abolitionists prior to the last Congressional election in New York, viz:

"To the Electors of Chenango County. "It is not unknown to me, that a portion of you, respectable both in numbers and in character, are in favor of the adoption of certain legislative enactments, in regard to slavery. Your opinions on this subject, I doubt not, are honestly entertained, and are entitled to respect. You have a right to know the opinions of those who are candidates for office.

"The people of the North are instinctively opposed to slavery in all its forms. They learn from their infancy, from our declaration of Independence, that all men are "born free and equal." No one participates more largely or warmly in that sentiment than myself. If elected to Congress, I will, under the Constitution, and the obligations of my constitutional oath, vote to apply such corrective as that instrument sanctions. In the honest exercise of an unbiased judgment and sound discretion, I shall be prepared to act in obedience to the principles above avowed.

The right of petition is dear, and secured to the American people. Its rejection by the British crown was one cause of serious complaint by our Revolutionary fathers. I will never consent to its denial or abridgment; but sustain it in its fullest latitude, without reference to condition or color.

"The exclusive right given by the Constitution to Congress, to legislate for the District of Columbia, authorizes, that body to abolish slavery in that District! The period when that power will be exercised, I trust is not remote; and when that period arrives, should I hold a seat in Congress, the appeals of the free, the humane and the oppressed, shall not be made in vain.

"I have deemed it proper thus briefly and frankly to give you my opinions. The particular measures which may be presented to the consideration of Congress in regard to this subject, it is unnecessary to anticipate. Whatever they may be, they will receive my most serious deliberation. The confidence you may repose in me, which may prompt you to give me your support, will assure me that you are willing to trust the manner under the foregoing avowals to my sense of duty, acting under the sacred charter of our liberties.

Your obedient,

J. C. CLARK."

Bainbridge, Nov. 3d, 1838.
J. C. CLARK is the most active and unscrupulous enemy of the Administration in Congress, and is one of the secret "Executive Committee" of the Federal Whig members.

And, who, people of the South, are Mr. CLARK's associates on this President-making committee?
RICE GARLAND of Louisiana;
JOHN BELL of Tennessee;
J. M. BOTTS of Virginia;

These men are acting in cordial harmony with the pledged Abolitionist J. C. CLARK, in a desperate attempt to elevate to the Presidency a man who will not say that he is not an Abolitionist! They are acting in concert with a man who stands pledged to vote for the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and anticipates the event with exultation!!

Who can doubt that the election of HARRISON will be immediately followed by an attempt to redeem these pledges given to the Abolitionists? Who can doubt that General HARRISON is understood by CLARK to agree with him upon this subject? And will not the Southern people hold GARLAND, BELL, BOTTS, and their associates, to a severe account, for becoming the allies, associates, and co-workers with such men in their unhalloed designs?

"British Whigs,"—Perfect Congeniality. We hear a great many complaints from certain old Federalists because we call them "British Whigs." They say the name is very unpopular! We are aware of this; but it is not on this account that we use the term. Names should always designate the principles and feelings of a party; and for this we think proper to call the opposition to the Democracy by the name quoted above. The whole history of the strong government party in this country from and before the adoption of the Constitution justifies us in terming them British Whigs, and they themselves ought not to complain of a name so perfectly applicable. They were originally opposed to creating this a Republican Government, and urged instead, one modelled on British principles. They opposed the elevation of the great apostle of American democracy, Thomas Jefferson, to the Presidency.—They opposed the election of James Madison. They opposed the just war with Great Britain, in defence of our national rights. They opposed Andrew Jackson. They opposed his wise measures designed to put down a Bank, noto-