From the Bangor Democrat.

THE NATURE AND TENDENCIES OF DEMOCRACY.

One strong objection urged by the federal "Whigs" against Democracy, which they call "Locofocoism," is on account of the peculiar character of its professors and the natural tendency and baleful influences of their principles. It is alleged that the Democracy, or "Locofocos," with our courteous and polished political antipodes terms of synonymous meaning are the "lower classes," "the rabble," "the mob," the "fag-ends," and "butends," of society, "agrarians," "infidels," etc., etc., and that it is their disposition and the nature and tendency of their principles to level all superiority, whether of talents, education, position in society, or wealth, down to their own inferiority and miserable state. It is averred that the disposition is the natural product of the cherished principles, that they are as intimately connected as cause and effect—interwoven, concomitant, co-existent, harmonious and inseparable—the sap and trunk of the tree—the plant and the flower.

By the "levelling" tendencies of "Locofoism," we understand our opponents to mean the *equalizing principles and tendencies of Democracy*, which constitute one of its brightest features and greatest recommendations.—*Political Equality* is the corner stone of Democracy, upon which rests the most glorious superstructure that human wisdom ever devised. Take away this principle, and you destroy the spirit, the genius, and the life of Democracy; without it there might be external forms and visible body, but there would be no animating life, no soul.

Our free institutions are based on the equal natural rights of man and equality of political condition. At the birth of the nation, this great principle was asserted as self evident truth. Its promulgation in the Declaration of Independence was the first fruits of "Locofocoism," the product of the germes planted at Jameston and Plymouth by the Pioneers and Pilgrims, and cherished by their sufferings and nourished with their blood.—Opposition to this great fundamental truth on the one hand, and belief in it on the other, occasioned the Revolution, and that memorable event established it forever.

Yet this principle, and the rights its acknowledgment confers on man, and the privileges flowing from a government based upon it, are pronounced by modern Whigs, imbued with the spirit which animated the old monarchists and enemies of man, incompatible with freedom and republican liberty and derogatory and corrupting to enlightened and refined society. Sticklers for this principle are at this day denounced as fanatics and the "fag ends" of society, who would overturn the established order of things, divide property and throw society into chaos. This is the [illegible] stamp upon those that resist their encroachments and efforts to establish arbitrary, unnatural and unconstitutional distinctions, and compel the mass to administer to the pleasures, wealth, and lusts of the favored few.

Democrats are *levellers*, are hostile to the business interests of the country, and would uproot the foundation of society, because they claim all their rights in a constitutional and lawful manner. Democrats do deny the truth of the doctrine and gainsay resist the assumption, that the road to place, honor, distinction and wealth is open only to blood-ennobled families and privileged classes. We recognise no nobility but the nobility of nature and of mind, no superiority of rank by inheritance, no right to exercise privileges, no distinctions but those that are self acquired, or voluntarily bestowed by the people.

We oppose unequal and partial legislation, inequality in the protection of business interests, pre-emptions, sinecures, and monopolies. And does this render us amenable to the charge of wishing to divide property and equalize wealth, and to bow the heads of the gifted and wealthy to the level of the ignorant, the poor, the ragged and the vicious?—How preposterous.

Entire social and moral equality (we use the term in contradistinction to political equality) is as impossible as the assimilation of vice and virtue, and equality of wealth is no more to be expected than equality of talents, and acquisitions, or a uniformity of physiognomy. Talents, education, and virtue, are susceptible of continual improvement and endless progression, and the most visionary and utopian do not expect all will keep pace and advance with the front and precision of a military phalanx on the road of improvement, no one outstripping his fellow. We expect no miracle to accomplish such impossibilities.

The nature and tendencies of democracy are to improve the science of the government, to ameliorate the condition of the human race, to give man the largest liberty, to improve and elevate, to raise him upward and push him onward to work out his high destiny. Where enlarged liberty and political equality are enjoyed, where all partake of the same blessings and enjoy the same rights, and where the way to distinction, to wealth, to improvement and to happiness may be trod by all, man feels the dignity of his nature, a laudable pride and ambition are excited, his energies and better nature are awakened and stimulated, and his course is onward and upward, like the flight of the eagle.

Servitude and dependence, severe toil and heavy burdens, oppression and tyranny, are degrading to the bodies and debasing to the minds of men. All subsist upon the fruits of productive industry, but if by bad government and unequal laws the mass are compelled to wear out lives of servitude and drudgery, gaining only a scanty pittance for themselves while the great balance of their production goes to sustain the favored few in magnificent splendor and luxurious idleness, of necessity the education and moral improvement of the mass must be entirely neglected or extremely limited, and retrogression go on until they are reduced to the lowest condition of the human state. The true nature and legitimate tendencies of Federalism are thus characterized.

The monopolies created by unequal legislation, and the interests wrongfully protected by the same pernicious legislation, are antagonist to the rights of the mass and diametrically opposed to the genius of impartial, universally protecting, improving and elevating democracy. Every privilege and benefit thus conferred is an encroachment on the rights of the great body, and every dollar thus realized is a corresponding burden imposed on productive industry. Is it singular then that the democracy are opposed to banks and other monopolies which extort from them, directly or indirectly, all that the Legislative favorites realize, and to laws for the protection of particular interests?

How much is feared from "loco foco innovators" and "loco foco experiments." Without innovations and experiments there would be no progress, no improvements, no discoveries—mankind would stand still. The tendencies of democracy, like those of christianity, are to improvement. The principles are immutable, the truths everlasting, but their full developement and perfect application must be the work of time perhaps of the "eternity of years," but may not, new principles and new truths be discovered? In the arts and sciences new discoveries and new improvements are constantly taking place, and why not in the science of human government? The political and moral condition of a nation depends upon the perfection or imperfection of its government, and if perfection is already realized we may with propriety fold up our hands. If there are no new truths to be discovered, no further progress to be made, no errors to be corrected and no abuses to be reformed, then we may with propriety set our faces against all innovations, experiments and charges.

Who are the greatest levellers? The federal whigs, who would brutalize the bodies and debase the minds of men by imposing heavy burdens, crushing them to the earth with servitude, in dragging them down and keeping them down by oppression and tyranny, by creating unnatural distinctions, curtailing liberty and by excessive taxation—or the [illegible] the dews of heaven, alike upon all, put no part of community in subjection to another, equalize privileges and burdens, and educate, improve and elevate the whole? If we correctly apprehend the subject, the tendency of Democracy is to "level" the mass *upward*, while Federalism would "level" all but a privileged few, *downward*. Democracy is for the greatest good of the many, while Federalism everlooks in promoting the welfare of the few.

Let it never be forgotten that every election favors one of these antagonist principles while a blow is inflicted upon the other. The two parties select their candidates with immediate or remote reference to them. The people holding to equal rights and enlarged liberty on one hand, and the aristocracy wielding the money power on the other, come in collision. It is a contest for principle involving momentous consequences—no less than the support of the principles of the Declaration or opposition to them. Let all duly consider the immense responsibility that rests upon them, when they cast their votes for men who are to represent their principles.

From the Balt. Republican of the 2d inst.

THE ISSUE.

A curious spectacle is at this moment presented to the eyes of the American people.—No less curious than the spectacle of thousands of *freemen*, or men who *ought* to be free, allowing themselves to be controlled in their political action by a band of soulless monopolies and their wire-workers. The day has been when no one who could lay claim to a birthright in America was able to restrain his indignation at the bare thought that any class of his fellow men dared claim the hereditary right to control or influence his conduct; that any set of men were "booted and spurred, by the grace of God," to ride him to perdition; but "a change has come over the the spirit of our dream," and men are now found willing to submit to a degradation, the brightest taints of which are as plague spots compared to the deepest depths of the vassalage which was once held in such utter abhorrence. We mean, of course—for we *can* mean nothing else—the abject servility which a very considerable portion of our fellow citizens manifest towards those sovereign "lords and masters" who have rolled themselves up in a *legalized* permission to prey upon the mass of mankind, and who have entrenched themselves amidst bales of *pictured rags*, issuing their behests to their followers with as much certainty of being obeyed as were the orders of the Dey of Algiers when his pleasure was made known to the crouching slaves whose lives depended upon his nod. Can such things be, and not excite our special wonder? And who that has observed the "signs of the times," is prepared to say that such a spectacle is not now daily exhibited before his eyes? How else is the fact to be accounted for that a *confederation* of moneyed institutions—the *noblest* of whose aims it is (to call it by its softest name) to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer"—can rally around their standard, in every issue, hundreds and thousands of the citizens of a country which boasts itself the freest land on earth? In the struggle which is now waging between these toll-gathering concerns and the Democracy of the country, an issue is made up between a greediness of gain on the one hand, and a defence of principle and the preservation of the people's liberty on the other. If we might not be suspected of profanity—and surely nothing is farther from our thoughts—we should use, in a somewhat different sense from that in which it was originally applied, the soul-stirring appeal, "Who is on the Lord's side?" Our war cry should be, "To your tents, O Israel!" Let every man show his hand; let him this day decide "whom he will serve,"—the cause of his country, the cause of the people, the cause of human liberty throughout the world, or whether he will bow down his neck to the yoke which a gang of mercenary "money-changers" are preparing, if the work is not already accomplished, to fasten upon him.—For ourselves, we are ready "not only to be delivered up, but to die," in this good cause, sooner than to have our children rise up against us in our old age, and say, "this is Gurth, the born thrall of Cedric the Saxon;" or what is, in our eyes, infinitely worse, "this is a native of the only free country upon earth, and he has made himself the tool of tools—the 'fetcher and carrier' to a selfish, organized, unfeeling, not to say unprincipled, combination of grasping, griping interests, embodied in the persons of a phalanx of bank directors and stockjobbers, the ramifications of whose artful policy have entangled in their toils a host of stipendiaries, who, 'Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart'-like, hold themselves ready to open upon any trail which their masters may find it *politic* to indicate." But we have no fears as to the *finale* of this eventful struggle; for the work now "goes bravely on," and

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,"

never ends until the high and holy principles which gave it birth are firmly established.—In this blessed land no slavish feeling can long prevail; and the day is not distant—nay, it is now at hand—when "all that are of good report," will rise up in the might of a giant just awaking from his sleep, and shake off the shackles which have been fitted and stand forth "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled."

MR. POLK'S SUCCESS.

Really, we believe the "Whigs" are the most infatuated politicians in the world.—Their greatest efforts have invariably led to their confusion. Mr. NAN BUREN, by a "Whig" party vote in the Senate of the United States, was deemed unworthy to be our Minister to England—and they refused to ratify his appointment during the recess, by Gen. JACKSON. He was therefore recalled. Never did the "Whigs" take a more fatal step than this. In their anxiety to prostrate an able opponent, they in fact prostrated themselves. They intended to rebuke Gen. JACKSON, and to give a political burial to Mr. VAN BUREN by that *coup de main*. Well, what was the effect? Mr. VAN BUREN was triumphantly elected Vice President of the United States at the election which took place the following Fall—and thus General JACKSON was sustained. His choice proved to be the only choice of the only sovereign we can ever have in this country, as long as the democratic cause flourishes—THE PEOPLE—Yes—the people, who could and can strike a stronger blow than the "Whig" cabal.—They undid in a moment, and in the face of day, what was no doubt the result of the midnight intrigues and resolves of an anti-republican conspiracy. But the people wished to read the "Whigs" a plainer lesson—and one which could not be mistaken. At the succeeding presidential election, when the "old hero" had retired after having served his country faithfully and with honor—"the people" elected Mr. VAN BUREN to occupy the station which is the highest in their gift—*they made him President.*

But the "Whigs" are doomed men. An "evil eye" directs their movements. They would not open their eyes—for "Democracy" is odious to their sight.

Thus closeth the first book in these our days, concerning "Whig" fatalism! But behold the second!

At the close of the last session of Congress, the Speaker of the House of Representatives—JAMES K. POLK, having discharged his duties most honorably, a member moved that he was entitled to the thanks of that body. This is a custom at the end of every Congressional session—never we believe before opposed! What did the "Whigs"—the Fatalists—do on this occasion? Mr. PRENTISS, of Mississippi, one of the "file leaders" of the party made a furious speech and opposed the motion. WISE, MENIFEE, and other kindred spirits, followed in the same strain, and although they all admitted that Mr. POLK discharged his duty with dignity and impartiality, they refused to give him a vote of thanks, for this reason, and for this alone—Mr. PRENTISS stated that Mr. Polk was about to become a candidate for the office of Governor in Tennessee, and that if they gave him a vote of thanks, it would be sanctioning his pretensions, and be giving him *political capital to trade upon*. Most wise and sapient Mr. PRENTISS!—most just and conclusive were thy reasons!—as Time, the great unraveller, will show. But how could they struggle against Fate!

Well, Mr. POLK got no more thanks from the "Whigs"—they gave him no "political capital." Yet did he "go home" to Tennessee, and with all the concentrated forces of "Whiggery" against him, he was elected Governor of that State—notwithstanding the wise and prudent foresight of Mr. PRENTISS.

Will the "Whigs" profit by this lesson.—No. They are doomed."

Thus endeth the second book of "Whig" Fatalism. But we have more on our shelf to be taken down another day.

[*Savannah Georgian.*

CONSOLATORY TO WHIGS.

The following is a very neat hit at the affected indifference with which the Federalists pretend to regard the prostration of their power:

There is nothing in the general aspect of affairs, in the slightest degree to discourage the Whigs.—*New York Gazette.*

Certainly not. They have not only lost six of their own States, in one short year—New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, Indiana, and Tennessee, which gave 66 votes against Mr. Van Buren, and every account which reaches us, shows us a gain of additional strength for the Constitutional Treasury. And yet this is not in the slightest degree discouraging! Just turn the tables, and suppose we had thus lost six States. Jehu! What a noise there would have been about it! What tremendous re action of public opinion! How strong the condemnation by the people of the "odious Sub-Treasury!" But to the "Whigs" it is nothing. During the flood, it is said, that as the waters rose, a sailor repeatedly importuned Noah to take him in—The waters were up to his chin. He again asked, and was again refused. This was too much for sailor nature to bear. "Go to the ——with your boat. It ain't agoing to be much of a shower after all."—*N. Y. New Era.*

MARYLAND.—From every section of the State we learn with great pleasure that the Democratic Republicans of Maryland are rallying around the patriotic standard of Virginia, "Everything for principles, nothing for men." It was a firm and unwavering adher[illegible] to this fundamental principle of the Republican school of '98, that sustained the good Old Dominion in the late arduous contest against a powerful combination of opposing difficulties. It was this that enabled the veteran patron of Democracy, Thos. Ritchie, the undaunted and talented editor of the Richmond Enquirer, to triumph over a formidable coalition of Neutrals, Conservatives, and Whigs. It is this that has caused the Republican banner of Democracy to wave in triumph in the recent important elections in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Indiana, where the independent yeomanry and mechanics of the country turned out in solid phalanx, and overwhelmed with a Waterloo defeat the enemies of the present enlightened and patriotic Administration.—*Balt. Post.*

CAPTURE OF INDIANS BY THE U. STATES STEAMER POINSETT.

Captain Breshwoood of the brig Tribune, arrived in Hampton Roads, on Saturday last, states that the barges of the Poinsett, captured on the Miami River on the 5th inst. 4 canoes with indians on board, among whom were Tuskenago, a head Chief, and Tiger Tail, another Chief of the Seminole tribe with their familes. Col. Harney took the former on board the steamer Cincinnati, and proceeds to New River for the purpose of despatching him to bring in Sam Jones, who it was conjectured was in that neighborhood, giving him to understand, that on the refusal of Sam Jones to come in, that the prisoners would all be put to death.

The Poinsett left a barge with eighteen men at Key Biscane, and another with a similar compliment of men at Indian Key, for the purpose of scouring the rivers and inlets in the neighborhood of the Keys.

The Norfolk Beacon says, we learn from Capt. Breshwood, that two stoops manned with volunteers sailed from Key West about the 6th instant in quest of the schooner which had left Havanna for Neuvitas, whose crew and passengers had been murdered by the negroes on board. One of the vessels stood into Cape Cables and saw a white flag flying on the block house and some men on the beach, who made signs for them to come on shore, but apprehending they were Indians stood off again.

Capt. B left the U. S. Steamer Poinsett at Key West 18th inst. to sail for Coloosahatchee River next day. Officers and crew all well. Capt. Mayo intended to touch at Cape Sables to ascertain whether the men which were seen on the beach were not a part of Col. Harney's command who fled at the massacre of their companions at Coloosahatchee.

THE NORTHEASTERN BONNDARY.—Sir John Harvey, the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, has written a letter to Governor Fairfield, of Maine, informing him that Colonel Mudge, of the Royal engineers, and W. G. Feathstonhaugh, have been sent from England for the purpose of making a topographical examination of part of the disputed territory, for the use and information of Her Majesty's Government, and expressing a hope that the Executive of Maine would willingly co operate with that of New Brunswick "in doing what may depend upon them respectfully, not only to prevent any interruption being offered to proceedings of a character so entirely amicable and so purely scientific, but also to ensure for it any assistance which may be required by a commission, the result of whose inquiries may have so material an influence in expediting the decision of the pending negociation, and which must therefore be regarded with an equal degree of interest by both nations."

To which Governor Fairfield replied that he would with great pleasure afford the commissioners all reasonable facilities for the prosecution of their design.

The commissioners, who were at Fredericton, began their work on the 20th instant. As their first business, the Scoudic will be examined to its scource, not the first lake, but the "farthest source or spring upon the western branch of the same, which first mingles its waters with those of the said river," as described in the original grant of the country to Sir William Alexander; whence they can run a direct line to the highlands contemplated in the treaty of 1783.—*N. Y. Evening post.*

LATE FROM MEXICO.

By the schooner Cumanche, at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, intelligence to the 4th from the city of Mexico has been received.

Bustamente immediately on his return has by two acts openly condemned the policy of Santa Ana.

The first of these restores to the press all the rights and privileges which it formerly possessed. The second annuls the celebrated contract for a loan concluded by the hero of Tamaulipas, which would have been extremely burdensome to Mexico.

Another decree relieves General Tomas Andrade of the penalties incurred by him in not returning to Mexico within the time fixed by the amnesty of 1835.

The following appointments have been made by the government: Juan de Dios Cardedo, minister of foreign affairs; Luis G. Guevas, minister of the interior; Xavier Echeverria, minister of finance.

The United States schooner Boxer, Com. Nicholson, belonging to the squadron in the Pacific ocean, anchored in the port of Mazatean on the 27th June, [illegible] the western coast of Mexico.

The N. O. Louisianian contains extracts from two correspondents at Vera Cruz, which represent the interior as being still distracted by political commotion.

Santa Ana it seems is working with a view to affect an insurrection in his favor; and the appointment of General Gaona to the command of the Castle of Ulloa, it is said will be resisted by General Corro commander at Vera Cruz Corro is the brother in law of Santa. There is nothing further said about the expedition against Texas.

CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE SCHOONER.

By a passenger in the New Haven boat this morning, we learn that the schooner that has been hovering around the coast for a week past was captured in Gardener's Bay, where she had put in for water, by the U. S. Surveying Brig Washington, Lieut. Gedney.—We did not learn that she made any resistance. The schooner had no person on board that understood navigation and had been drifting about at the mercy of the waves.

A part only of the crew were on board, the remainder having been taken on board the Exp riment, by Capt. Gedney, for the purpose of bringing them to New-York.

It is stated, that of the whites on board only an old man, a planter, the owner of the slaves, was spared, the rest having been murdered by the slaves, instigated by the creoles.

Another report, which strikes us as more probaible, is that the slaves, when the schooner was two days out from Havana whence she sailed, rose upon the master and the other white men on board, amounting it is said to nineteen, and threw them overboard, saving the life of only one man, who acted afterwards as Captain and navigated the vessel. The schooner is said to have several hundred thousand dollars in specie on board, which accounts for the display made by the blacks in hanging strings of coins on their persons.—*N. Y. Express.*

TAKE NOTICE.—The Postmaster General in a letter to the postmaster of Newport, R. I.' says:

"Postmasters may enclose the money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter if written by himself, but if the letter be written by any other person, the postmaster cannot frank it."

By this it will be seen that distant subscribers to newspapers can remit the amount of subscription without expense to either themselves or the publishers.—Sun.

Cunning is nothing else but the fool's substitute for wisdom.

FOR THE AURORA.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor:—As the subject of primary schools under the law of the last session of the legislature is to be acted upon at the next election, it would seem to be a suitable occasion to call upon those who have the immemediate supervision of them, for such information as will enable the people to act with a more thorough understanding of it.

It is generally known that anterior to the law of 1837, the school fund for the education of that portion of our fellow citizens who have not the ability to do it for themselves, and which was received from the treasury of the State, amounted to something like three thousand dollars, and this sum has been frequently not exhausted for this purpose. If this is the case, the four thousand which has been levied under the late law, must be for those, who, having the ability, have not the inclination, to educate their own children.—There can be no one who will deny the importance of education, and a general education, both for individual advancement, and for advancement in our social and political relations. Every Executive of our State, perhaps, since the independence of our nation, has urged its importance, and the only difficulty seems to have been to devise a system adapted to our circumstances, without a heavy and unequal burden upon the tax-paying community. Every tax levied upon the public will necessarily be more or less unequal, and, to this extent, unjust; and I know of no tax which has ever been imposed upon the good people of this county more unequal in its operation, than this school tax. It is clearly and grossly unequal upon persons of the same pecuniary ability; one having children receives a direct equivalent in the education of them, while the other receives nothing. The former, substantially speaking, pays a tax no more than the man who sends his corn to market and receives the market price, while the latter receives nothing for his, or that undefined return which may be looked for (if ever) at some remote day.

My design in making this communication is not to condemn the object of the law, or the motives of its projectors; on the contrary, I believe the object altogether worthy of public consideration, and the motives of its authors altogether praiseworthy. My design is simply to ascertain (when all the information is disclosed which the supervisors may have it in their power to communicate) whether the same benefit cannot be attained, and better attained, with a much less burden upon the county, than that which is authorised by the late law. It is my opinion that it can.—If the three thousand dollars which is received from the State treasury, be insufficient for the education of those who have not the means to do it themselves (free of all charge) let an additional sum be levied sufficient for the purpose, and let all others rely upon their own resources. This modification of the law would produce a greater fund, in my opinion, for the employment of competent teachers, than the naked tax, with the few additions, which the more liberal are disposed to give beyond their portions of it. I take it for granted (without having any certain information) that much the larger portion of those who pay a tax expect to have the education of their children free, while the portion who pay anything in addition is very small. This arrangement, I think, would be satisfactory to the poor, and for which, I may venture to say, they would be entirely grateful. Who, beyond this, having a proper understanding of his social obligations, could require more? I ask, what pretext, or rightful claim (abstractly speaking) has one portion of the community, to have their expenses paid by another portion? There is none; and if it be done, it must have its origin in the humane and liberal policy of our laws. If this policy is carried so far as to embrace all those who really need it for purposes of education, it is carried as far as a proper regard to the interests of all would seem to authorize.—There are no extremes of wealth or poverty among us; and if there be some inequality in the distribution of property, there is, also, a proportional inequality in the expenses of education, and the account is fairly balanced.—As a general law, applicable to this subject, I know of none better suited, under all circumstances, for individuals or communities, than that which we derive from our common lawgiver, and which imposes upon every man the obligation to pay his own expenses by the labor of his own hands and the sweat of his own brow. If there be any law giver among us who can make any improvement in it, let him come forward.

There are other considerations connected with the subject, which I will defer to another occasion. In the mean time the supervisors will doubtless make some report through the public papers. It is presumed, as a preliminary step to the proper discharge of their duties, they have ascertained the number of children in their respective districts who are entitled to the benefit of the school fund; whether there is a general and regular, or a partial and irregular attendance at the schools; whether additional and competent teachers have been employed; and whether, in the spirit of the law, additional houses have been built with a view to the equal convenience of all; or whether there are the same Teachers; the same school houses; the same number of children, (with some additions) as heretofore, and in fine, whether the advantages have been, or are likely to be, commensurate with the increased burden imposed upon the public. It is information, as to the details, the carrying out of this system of education in a county containing an area of eight or nine hundred square miles, cut up with numerous creeks and a thin population, that is needed, and not abstract views upon the importance of general education, which no one denies.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.