EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations, in part for the support of Government for the years eighteen hundred and thirty eight and eighteen hundred and thirty nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury:

For pay and mileage of members of Congress and Delegates, three hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and forty four dollars;

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, forty three thousand four hundred dollars;

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, thirty five thousand dollars;

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars;

The said two sums last mentioned to be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, severally, and to no other purpose.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, December 22d, 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 2]

AN ACT to provide for carrying into effect the convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas for making the boundary between them.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner and surveyor to be appointed, on the part of the United States, according to the first article of the convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas for making the boundary between them, concluded April twenty five, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, be severally appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, together with a clerk to the said commissioner, to be appointed in the same manner, and that for the purpose of carrying into effect the said first article of said convention there be appropriated, the following sums:

For the salary of the commissioner, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For the salary of the surveyor, two thousand dollars;

For the salary of the clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; Provided, That the salaries of the said officers shall not commence until they shall be ordered into service.

For other expenses of the survey of boundary required by said convention, including the purchase of instruments, wages to persons employed, and other contingencies, ten thousand dollars.

APPROVED, January 11th, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 3]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to require the judge of the district of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson, in said State," approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That to the counties specified in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment, the counties of Madison, Henderson and Weakly, are hereby added to compose the district of West Tennessee, and the residue of the counties of the said State of Tennessee, formerly composing the district of West Tennessee, shall compose one district, to be called the Middle District of Tennessee.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the court to be held at Jackson, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and power of a district court, shall, within the limits of its district, have jurisdiction of all causes, except appeals and writs of error, which now are, or hereafter may by law be, made cognizable in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said court shall be held annually on the first Monday in April, at the town of Jackson, in the county of Madison, in said State, and all writs and other process may be returnable to such court on the first Monday in April, and also at rules on the first Monday in October, in the same manner as to the regular sessions of said court; and the said writs and other process may also bear test on the first Monday in October, as though a session of the court was held on that day at Jackson, and writs and other process issued previously to the first Monday in April next, may bear test as on the first Monday in October last.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the marshal appointed by virtue of the act to which this is an amendment, shall execute throughout his district all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States, and shall have the same power, perform the same duties, and be under the same liabilities within his district as is conferred by law upon the other marshals of the United States within their respective districts: Provided, That the marshal of the Middle District, formerly termed the district of West Tennessee, shall have power and authority to collect the executions issued or to be issued upon judgments and decrees heretofore rendered in the circuit court of the United States, at Nashville, and to serve and execute all process necessary to enforce such judgments, orders, or decrees, as if this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, had not passed; and all writs of scire facias and other process upon the said judgments and decrees, or upon suits now pending in said circuit court, at Nashville, shall also be issued from said circuit court and returned to the same, to be proceeded in as would have been done before the passage of said act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an additional term of the circuit court for the Middle District held at Nashville, in each year, on the first Monday of March, which shall be held by the district judge of the United States for the State of Tennessee, and should any question of law be raised in any cause, the said district judge may at his discretion adjourn the cause to the succeeding term of the circuit court.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the rules of the circuit courts of the United States in West Tennessee, heretofore adopted, shall be in full force and effect in the court established by this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, until the same are altered by law or by the judges of said court.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all suits hereafter to be brought in either of the courts of the United States in the State of Tennessee, not of a local nature, shall be brought in the court of the district where the defendant resides or may be found at the time of the service of the writ; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either, and send a duplicate writ against the defendant, directed to the marshal of the other district, on which the plaintiff or his attorney shall endorse, that the writ thus sent is a copy of the writ sued out of the circuit or district court of the proper districts; and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office from which they issued, shall constitute one suit, and be proceeded in accordingly; and executions may issue thereof, to the marshals of either district where the defendant or defendants may reside, or their or either of their property may be situated.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be held at Knoxville, on the third Monday of April next, a special term of the circuit court of the United States for the District of East Tennessee, by the district judge of said district, at which term shall be heard and tried all issues and matters cognizable at regular term of said court.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judges or some one of them, of the circuit courts of the United States, shall have power to direct said courts to be adjourned over, to some future day, designated in a written order to the clerk of either general disease, to the place where said court is usually holden, and the adjournment over, by the clerk, in the absence of the judges, shall have the same force and effect as if the judges had been present.

APPROVED, January 18th, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 4]

AN ACT further to regulate the transportation of the mail upon railroads.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General shall not, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the second section of the "Act to establish certain post routes and to discontinue others," approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, allow more than three hundred dollars per mile per annum to any railroad company in the United States for the conveyance of one or more daily mails upon their roads: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as in any way to remove or impair the limitations upon the power of the Postmaster General, imposed by that section.

APPROVED, January 25th, 1839.

POETRY.

From the Cincinatti Gazette.

THE FARMER'S SONG

FIRST VOICE.

Who enjoys the prospect fair,
Ere the sun hath sipped the dews,—
Who inhales the balmy air,
Stealing fragrance from the rose?

SECOND VOICE.

Not they of the city such pleasure can find
As he, the blythe farmer, while tilling his land;
Their walls bound their landscape, their smoke taints the air,
And beauty and health are both languishing there.

FIRST VOICE.

What can join the matin song,
Of the warbling feathered throng,—
Or the lark's aspiring lay,
To the "sweet return of day?"

SECOND VOICE.

It is not the sluggard so snug in his bed;
While all rings with music and joy o'er his head
Nor those who in revel spend all of the night,
And waste in their slumbers the morning's best light.

FIRST VOICE.

Who can choose the cool retreats;
In the forests silent shade,
And on Nature's mossy seats
Noontide's noise and heat evade?

SECOND VOICE.

It is not the slaves who are toiling for wealth—
Who sacrifice comfort, religion, and health—
Who place in their silver and gold all their trust,
And happiness seek in their glittering dust.

FIRST VOICE.

Who, when evening spreads her veil,
Can with joyful haste repair
To the grove where Philomel
With her music fills the air?

SECOND VOICE.

It is not the top, nor the city's gay belle,
The soul thrilling pleasures of love that can feel;
The true hearted swain, with his maiden so fair,
Alone can enjoy the sweet paradise there.

BOTH VOICES.

Come then to the farmer's home,
See what beauties round him bloom;—
Birds, and fruits and flowers rare,
Faithful hearts and smiling FAIR!

ANECDOTE.—A sailor having purchased some medicine of a celebrated doctor, demanded the price.—"Why," says the doctor, "I cannot think of charging you less than seven and sixpence."—"Well, I'll tell you what," replied the sailor, "take off the odd, and I'll pay you the even." "Well," returned the doctor "we won't quarrel about trifles." The sailor laid down sixpence and walked off, when the doctor reminded him of his mistake. "No mistake at all, sir, six is even and seven is odd all the world over; so I wish you a good day." "Get you gone," said the doctor, "I've made fourpence out of you yet."

Drunkology—The New Orleans Sun says a machine has been invented down east which enables a man to tell when he is getting too drunk to walk. It is called a *fuddlecommeter*, and gives the timely warning by hitting a fellow suddenly under the lug, the minute he has got enough.

THE COAL LANDS IN ALLEGANY.—The Swartwout property.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writing from Washington under date of Feb. 3, says—"The English agent who was sent over by English capitalists to examine, and report upon the prospects of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the value of the Allegany Coal region, which is penetrated at Cumberland, by the canal, has completed his examination, aided by some of the agents of the Canal Company, and is prepared, as I understand, to make a most favorable report. He speaks enthusiastically of the value of the Cumberland Coal Seams, and says that British capitalists will, without doubt, advance any money that the company may want for the completion of the canal. Mr. Swartwout's coal land near Cumberland, which is under government attachment, must soon be of some value according to this."

A DISGRACEFUL FACT.—A man by the name of Sidney Whitmore, whose head is whitened with the frost of sixty winters, has been confined in the county jail at Haverhill, N. H., the past eight years, for the humble crime of being unable to pay his debts; and during a great portion of the time has been kept for the prison charges only. The Boston Times asks, are there not bolts red with no common wrath to blast his bloody prosecutors? It is a digrace to every person of the town, that they have not before united with a strong arm, and set the oppressed man free.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.—By the Pauline, which sailed from St Pierre, in the island of Martinique, on the 11th ult. and arrived at New Orleans on the 3d inst. information is brought giving the particulars of a terrible earthquake which visited that island on the 11th ult. and spread havoc and ruin over the whole French colony. The vessel having left the day after the disaster, the whole extent of the damage had not been ascertained.—The devastation, however, was immense. Accounts were coming in, describing the destruction of buildings, the laying waste of plantations, and the swallowing up and burial of many families. Of the town Port Royal appears to have been the greatest sufferer. Number of buildings were demolished and multitudes of lives lost. The last shock of the earthquake left scarce a building standing, and the whole city may be said to be overwhelmed. Four hundred persons, it is supposed, were buried under the ruins.—Of these, three hundred had been withdrawn from the wreck and rubbish, and excavation were going on to extend relief to others, in the same situation. In the town of St. Pierre the shock was not so severe as at Port Royal The commotion lasted about five minutes.—Several houses were thrown down, and many shaken into a shattered and tottering condition. The number of lives lost was very small compared the destruction at other points. The Governor of Martinique had issued his proclamation, calling upon the citizens to succor each other in their frightful disaster, and promising the sympathy and assistance of the French government. The call had been answered with alacrity, and many of the citizens had joined the garrison and marines in digging up the ruins, opening the streets, propping up buildings, and repairing the desolations which the calamity had made. For further and complete accounts, we must await the next arrival, as the Pauline left too soon to ascertain all the dreadful particulars.

Lord Norbury, celebrated upon the Irish bench, has been murdered, having been shot, whilst walking in his pleasure grounds.

GOLD, WOMAN, AND MAN.—Gold is proved by fire—woman by gold—and man by woman. Fire purifies gold—gold corrupts woman—and woman corrupts man.

OUR PROTEST.

We give notice that on tomorrow or some subsequent day, some time before the next Presidential election, that we shall enter our PROTEST against the whigs eating one another, like swine in a hard winter. They are our bread and meat, and their existence is of just as much value to our trade, as hysterical old ladies are to the medical profession.—Ohio Statesman.

CLERKS AND REGISTERS.—In the House, on Friday last, Mr. Hope, of Harford county, asked leave to introduce a bill, to authorize the election of County Clerks and Registers of Wills, immediately by the people. A correspondent of the Baltimore Republican states that Mr. Hope, wishing to save time, requested that the vote on the leave be considered a test question. It was carried by a decided vote, and much to the dissatisfaction of the Whigs.

From the Boston Quarterly Review.

POLITICAL PARTIES—THEIR PROSPECTS—THE LESSON TAUGHT US BY THE RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTIONS.

In all countries where there is life, where thought is active, and has scope to manifest itself in some degree, the community is divided into two parties more or less equal in numbers and strength. One party may be termed the stationary party, the party whose object is to retain things as they are, or to recal the order that is passing away, the other party may be termed the movement party, the party whose leading object is always to develope and improve the existing order, or to introduce a new, and, as it hopes a better order. The members of the first named party are usually that portion of the community whom the existing order, whatever it may be, most favors, or who hope the most from things as they are; and consequently of those who have, or fancy they have, the most to lose by a change; the members of the last named party are in general, those on whom the burden of the existing order chiefly falls; who suffer the evils of things as they are, and of course, of those who have the most room to know that a change will better their condition.

They whom the existing order of things most favors are in most countries the few—they whom it favors the least are the many. The interest, then, sought to be promoted by the stationary party, is necessarily the interest of the few in contradistinction to that of the many. Its object is always to secure or increase the special advantages of the few over the many. It is therefore always the party of privilege—the aristocratic party. The movement party is the opposite of the stationary party. Its object is to diminish the privileges enjoyed by the few, and to introduce as great a degree of equality as is practicable among all the members of the community. It is therefore the party of equality, and consequently, the Democratic party. The war which is ever carried on between these two parties, whatever the name it may bear, or the forms it may assume, is always, at bottom, a war of equality against privilege.

These two parties may be found in every country in Christendom and in every country in Christendom does the war of equality against privilege rage with more or less fierceness, and with prospects of an issue more or less favorable to the movement of the Democratic party. Here, as well as in other Christian countries, does this fearful war rage;—and perhaps never with more fierceness than at the present moment. But equality is stronger here than elsewhere; it has gained here more than any where else—has achieved more brilliant and decisive victories, and conquered a larger extent of territory. It, therefore, comes to the battle with high hopes, and with great confidence in its own strength, and the terror its name inspires. Nevertheless it can count on no easy victory. Privilege exists here—has existed from the origin of the government—and will exist much longer. Its forces are numerous, well disciplined, well furnished, and liberally paid, and they promise to do effectual service in its cause.

These two parties have always existed here, and they showed themselves very distinctly in the convention which framed the Federal Constitution. The party of privilege, the aristocratic party, feeling themselves in the position to wield the power of the Government, and of course to wield it in their own favor, asked for a strong Government—one capable of holding the people in awe, in check, in submission. The party of equality, the Democratic party, on the other hand, distrustful of Governments, in consequence of having suffered from their abuses, demanded a weak Government and a strong people; so that the few by seizing its reins, should not be able to make the Government trample on the rights and the interests of the many. The party of equality triumphed, so far as the organization to be given to the Federal Government was concerned.

This triumph threatened to be fatal to the party of the few. Equality was proclaimed, and the death warrant of privilege was signed. The partisans of privilege took the alarm, and resolved, come what might, to save its life and prolong its reign. But how was this to be done? Not openly, avowedly, directly—but covertly, indirectly, while professing and appearing unto the party of the many to be laboring for the good of the whole people.—They must, while seeming to yield to the popular voice, gain possession of the Government, and place themselves in a position to control its measures.

This, after all, was not so difficult as it seemed. Governments cannot operate without funds; consequently, they who can control its funds, or the sources whence it obtains them, can control its action. By connecting the fiscal concerns of Government intimately with the business operations of the country, they who have the control of these operations necessarily control the Government.

Consequently, the first effort of the aristocratic party, after their defeat in the convention, was to bring about this connexion. This they did, first, by funding the national debt, and making thereby a portion of the capitalists the creditors of the Government, and secondly, by chartering a National Bank, and making it the depository of the Government funds, which were to be used as the basis of loans to business men. The party of privilege became, as a matter of course, the purchasers of Government stock, and the owners of the Bank, sustained by Government funds, the creditors of the whole trading community, and through the trading community, of nearly the whole population; and therefore, able to exercise over both Government and people the all but absolute control which the creditor exercises over the debtor. With this control the Aristocratic party cared little for the Democratic forms of Government the people, in their simplicity, had adopted; nay, they became partial to those forms, for under them they could carry their measures into effect without suspicion, and make it believed that they were approved and carried into effect by the people themselves.

This was the system devised and adopted to defeat the people, and prolong the reign of privilege. We say not that it was wholly framed beforehand, 'with malice prepense,' nor that all who supported it foresaw all its bearings. It was doubtless adopted in most cases instinctively, because the interests of those by whom it was adopted led to it; and because some whom a portion of the people respected supported it. Be this as it may, such was the system, briefly given, adopted by Hamilton, who thought altogether more of guarding Governments against the turbulence of the mob, than the people against the tyranny of Governments. Such was the system sustained by the old Federal party, and such too, is the system, unless we are grossly deceived, sustained by its veritable successor, the modern whig party. Hence the importance of the currency quest on; hence the bearings of the Independent Treasury bill.—The whig party at least, their leaders, wish to retain the Government in the hands of the party of privilege; and they are all well aware that they can do this only by a National Bank, which shall centralize the money power, and give it unity of aim and effort. The Democratic party, the real Democratic party we mean, whatever its name—wish for an Independent Treasury, because it is the only Treasury known to the Constitution, and because they would emancipate the Government from the fatal thrall of the creditor influence, and enable it to feel and obey the impulse of the popular will.

Here is the great question which now divides the country: Independent Treasury, and a Government free to follow the Democratic will, or a National Bank and a Government and people under the dominion of the party of privilege. The question is one of magnitude, of immense bearings, altogether more so than that which induced our fathers to take up arms against the mother country. There is a deeper principle involved in the question now at issue, than in that of the duty of 'three pence a pound on tea,' which our fathers refused to pay. If we had failed in our effort to resist foreign taxation, we should have been externally enslaved; but if we fail in our effort to resist the rechartering of a National Bank, and to secure the Independent Treasury, we become enslaved both externally and internally. The recharter of a National Bank is a regular installation of the money power, as the hereditary sovereign of this country, who cannot henceforth be dethroned without one of these social convulsions, of which we have had an example in the French Revolution.

Well, what is the prospect? What will be the issue of this fearful and protracted war of equality against privilege? Which party will win the day? As yet neither party has won. The battles thus far fought have been very nearly drawn battles, and both parties have felt it necessary to retire and recruit their forces. What will be the issue we know not; though we have no fears but the right in the long run will triumph. The difficulty of foreseeing the immediate result arises from the great confusion of parties. On the side of privilege are whole battalions who belong to the army of equality; while more than one division of the army of equality is led on by a chief, whose only appropriate place is in the ranks of the party of privilege. This confusion is disastrous. Were the opposing parties fairly drawn out, were there no Democrats fighting for privilege, and no aristocrats pretending to fight for equality, the contest would not be doubtful. If all true Whigs, according to the present meaning of the term, were on one side, and all true Democrats on the other—were the line which separates the two parties by which the country is now divided, drawn accurately between the partisans of privilege and the friends of equality, there would be no engagement; the Independent Treasury would be at once established, and the project of a National Bank abandoned in despair. For there can be no question that the great mass of the people of this country are thoroughly Democratic, and they have the moral power to make every needed sacrifice for the triumph of Democracy. No measure, clearly seen to be anti Democratic, can stand the least possible chance of succeding. No party, not believed to be Democratic, can rise even to respectable minority.

Of this our late elections have afforded us ample proof. We do not in this respect refer to the successes of the Democratic party, so called; for in fact neither party has gained much to boast of, though the Democratic party has gained somewhat since 1837; but we refer to the claims which both parties set up. The Whig party, which, whether right or wrong, we have been in the habit of regarding as the legitimate heir of the old Federal party, modified merely to meet the new questions which have come up, has not been willing to rest its claims on the fact of its being the continuation of that party, but it has called itself democratic, and challenged success on the ground of being more democratic than the Democratic party itself. Why has it done this, if not from the conviction that Democracy is the dominant faith of the country, and that all open and avowed opposition must be unavailing? In doing this, has it not said that its success must be proportionate to the belief it can produce that it is the real Democratic party? that to conquer it must steal the Democratic thunder and swear that it is Whig property? If so, it is well; it is a proof that the American people are sound to the core, and that nothing is necessary to carry any measure but to make it be seen to be a Democratic measure.

The course pursued by the Democratic party, so called for the last year, has also testified clearly to the same point. We could say something against the party which has called itself Democratic, were we so disposed; especially in the state of New York, where it has been twice so severely rebuked. The failures of that party have been entirely owing to itself. A party really Democratic is in harmony with the dominant sentiment of the American people, and must be invincible—But the party which has borne the name has not always been true to the principle. Confident in its numbers, its organization, and the prestige of its name, it has too little care to be really and truly Democratic in its principles. It had too little respect, at least, the men who for a long time gave its tone, had too little respect for the equality recognised by our institutions, and which the people were craving to see realized. In this fact must we look for the causes of the reverses which it has experienced. No party ever fails or looses ground unless by its own fault; and there is no greater folly not to say injustice, than for one party to attribute its all success to the intrigues of another. Let a party be true to the dominant idea of its country, and its success is as certain as the Revolutions of the earth. When it deserts that idea, when it loses sight of principle which makes the life of its country, and depends on something else for success, it fails, and deservedly fails. We are free to confess that the party, calling itself democratic, had to some extent at least, lost sight of the democratic principle; it had imbibed some of the doctrines, and adopted the practices of the party privilege. And severely, and justly too, has it been rebuked. But—and this is the point—it bids fair to profit by its rebukes, and henceforth to be in fact, as well as in name, the democratic party.

The failure of the Administration party, not its successes, are to us the encouraging facts we witness. We say not this because we would see that party driven from power, nor because we have any apprehensions that it will be; but because we believe that party has not long gone by, since it was more than the reputation of a member of that party was worth, to be bold and uncompromising in the advocacy of true democratic principles. We have not forgotten the manner in which it received, some years ago, the very proposition for an Independent Treasury which it now puts forth; nor have we forgotten the manner a certain proclamation, which, for its strong centralizing doctrines, surpassed even what the boldest of the federal leaders would have dared to put forth under similar circumstances, nor the demoralizing doctrine unblushingly avowed on the floor of the United States Senate, that 'to the victor belongs the spoils,' nor the reception which was given the really democratic doctrines proposed by the working men—doctrines which are now, in substance, the creed of the party. We have not forgotten these things, but we do not bring them against the party as it now is, we refer to them merely for the purpose of showing that the failures the party has experienced were not uncaused nor unmerited. The party needed to be made aware that it would be permitted to possess power only on the condition of its being thoroughly democratic. Its failures were a needed discipline; its reverses, as in the case of individuals, were necessary to purify its heart, and by purifying, to fortify, to throw it back on its first principles, and to compel it, as it hoped for success, to place itself in harmony with the great democratic idea which constitutes the life of the country. And it has fallen back on first principles, it has revived the old party lines, and brought on virtually the same controversy as that of '98. It has done this, and already we see the good effects of it, already do we see its strength increase, and its prospects of success brighten, and if it will but remain true to the creed it now avows, it must soon have the great body of the confederacy with it.

The true—we say not the nominal—democratic party, always relies with a firm faith on principle. It is conscious of its own restitude, that its cause is the cause of truth and justice, and it knows the people are with it, that the prayers of all good men, the world over, are for it, and that Heaven with all its omnipotence, stands pledged to give it success. In prosperity it is not elated, in adversity it does not despond, but ever keeps on the even tenor of its way with a serene brow and a tranquil pulse. It confides too firmly in the power of truth and justice to every resort to artifice for its success. Calmly, but distinctly, it proclaims its great doctrines, which are always the intuitions of the universal reason, and doubts not that in due time those doctrines will embody themselves in institutions, and thus diffuse their fragance over the whole earth.

In perfect harmony with this true democratic party, we think we see the democratic party, so called, now coming, and therefore do we hope. If it puts forth the doctrines, it now does, and adheres to them in its practice, as we have reason to believe it will, it must secure the co-operation of every man who has democratic sympathies and hopes. As it presents itself to us to day, it is the true movement party of the country, forming the advanced guard of the grand army of progress now displaying its plumes throughout the civilized world, and promising not to lay down its arms till man every where is free, and the true kingdom of God, is established on the earth. It is the party of liberty, of humanity, and as such, must commend itself to every friend of his race. If it fulfil its present promises, it will realize a truly democratic society, enlist religion, art, science, literature and philosophy, on its side, and prove to the world that man can be really great and good only where the people are sovereign.

The result of late elections and the present aspect of parties, teach us forcibly the necessity of adhering to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our institutions. Our present embarrassments, so far as concerns Federal politics, arise from the fact that the Republican party which came into power with Mr. Jefferson, soon lost sight of the principles of the Federal Constitution, and gradually came to adopt the principles avowed by the party over which it had triumphed. At the close of the war, all the tendencies of the Republican party were to the centralizing doctrines of the Federal party. The amalgamation of the two parties, which followed soon after, was brought about, not by the fact that Federalists became Republicans, but by the fact that Republicans became Federalists Here is the source of our difficulties—difficulties which can be surmounted only by going back to the principles of '98, and, in Federal politics, planting ourselves firmly on the doctrine of State Rights. We must revive true Federalism, and recall the Federal Government to the few specific objects for which the states in their sovereign capacity instituted it. Let this be done by the Democratic party, and every old Jeffersonian Republican, every young man who comprehends the theory of the Federal Government, must and will rally to its support. If it does not do this, it will fall, and justly.

In the States themselves, the party must become really and truly Democratic. It must go for the whole people, against all monopolies against all exclusive previleges, against all aristocratic measures, and in favour of mild and equal laws, in favor of equal rights, in favor of education, literature, art and philosophy. It must plant itself on the primitive fact, that all men are born essentially equal, and that there is something divine in every man. It must be ever on the side of freedom, sympathize with the oppressed, with all who are struggling for their rights. It must be high toned and moral confiding in the people, and still more in the immortal vigor of truth and justice.

Then its triumph, though it may not be to-day, nor to-morrow, is certain, and its triumph will be a blessing to the country—to the world.

But, in order to succeed, the Democratic party must bear in mind that its hopes of success should rest on the fact, that it rallies around a principle which is planted deep in human heart and in the triumph of which entire humanity is interested. The masses are mo-