

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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"THE LONE STAR OF THE SOUTH."

Far southward o'er the Sabine's stream, A young Republic lifts her head; Who single star doth proudly gleam...

The fierce Comanche seeks his home, Beyond the Rio Bravo's wave; Where in the battle's smoke and glare, His father's sunken grave...

To its green breast the nations cling, And raise the wall of infant life; As rolled the north on Europe's shore, And war's wild bugle wakens strife...

BIOGRAPHY OF HON. JAMES KNOX POLK.

JAMES K. POLK, who is the oldest of ten children, was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, on the second of November, 1795, and consequently in the 49th year of his age.

His ancestors, whose original name was Pollock, had, by obvious transmission, assumed the present form, emigrated more than a century ago, from Ireland, a country from which most of our distinguished men are proud to derive their origin.

Mr. Polk's career at the University was distinguished. At each semi-annual examination he bore away the honor, and finally graduated in 1818 with the highest distinction of his class.

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ability in debate and talent for business, and his high reputation. The early personal acquaintance of General Jackson, who was a political friend of General Jackson, was a political friend of General Jackson.

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not sweep with the same desolating force over the scattered dwellings of the country. In September, 1833, the President, indignantly at the open defiance of law by the Bank of the United States, and the unblinking corruption which it practiced, determined upon the bold and salutary measure of the removal of the deposits, which was effected in the following month.

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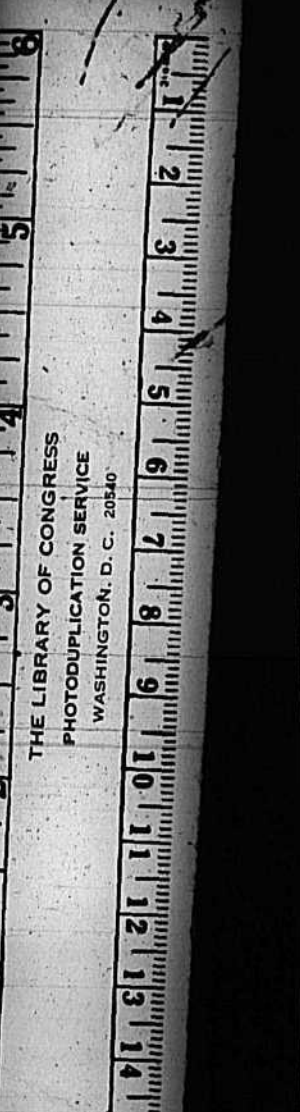
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THE LIGHT ON THE SHORE.

Our life is a bubble,
And time is the Ocean;
Each wave is a trouble,
And Love the communion.

Miscellaneous.

THE STRANGER AND THE MAIDEN.

BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HERTZ.

'Twas a festival eve, the lamps sent
Their trembling rays reflected by shining crystal
And wreathed silver, on myriad forms of beauty
And grace. The music sent forth mirth, gladden-

and relieving the pangs of woe. She hung over
the death bed of the penitent and breathed words
of hope in the dull ear of despair. Men looked upon
her as she passed along in her youthful beauty, as

At length she was no longer seen by those who
watched for her daily attendance. Her place
was vacant in the temple of God. The music of
her voice was no more heard in prayer and praise.

'Why can she be,' whispered a young girl to
her partner, drawing close to his side?
He answered not so intently was he gazing
on the figure, which now stood in the centre of
the hall, looking calmly and immovably on those

WEALTH NOT HAPPINESS.—Go into the country;
behold the farmer at his plough, every thing is snug
and comfortable around him. He has not wealth,
and is consequently free from its perplexities; it is

HONESTY AND JUSTICE.—He only is worthy of
esteem that knows what is just and honest, and
dares do it—that is master of his own passions,
and seems to be a slave to another's.

EARLY RISING.—The editor of the Portland
Express, in discoursing upon early rising, speaks
thus:—Up with you! don't sleep away this beautiful
morning.

DISCRETION.—There are many more shining
qualities of the mind of man, but there is none so
useful as discretion; it is, indeed, which gives
a value to all the rest, which sets them to work
in their proper times and places, and turns them
to the advantage of the person who is possessed
of them.

INTEREST.—It is a singular circumstance that
only the few who are interested in the welfare of
the community, and who are not themselves
interested in the welfare of the community,
are the ones who are interested in the welfare
of the community.

Agricultural.



THE SONG OF THE HAYMAKERS.

The noontide is hot and our foreheads are brown,
Our palms are all shining and hard;
Right close is our work with the wain and the fork,
And hot is our daily reward;

THE CORN WORM.—Caution to Farmers.—There
is at this time a worm attacking the corn plant
that bids fair to do great injury to future crops.

PEACH TREES.—Peach stones should be buried
in the fall, in dry ground; cover them slightly; freezing
is no injury. In the spring dig them up, crack
them, but leave the pits within the shells, as this
is most according to nature, and so plant them.

SALT FOR GRUB WORMS.—A correspondent of
the New Hampshire Farmer says that after finding
a grub worm was eating of the corn and cabbage
bags at a sad rate, he applied ashes, then
scotch, and then Scotch snuff to the hill, hoping
to destroy or drive away the worm, but it was all
to no purpose.

IMPORTANT GALVANIC EXPERIMENT.—At a meeting
of the Farmer's Club in New York, Mr. Ross
presented a potato seven inches in circumference,
and others no larger than peas, all planted in the
same soil, and watered with the same water.

SHEEP.—We have some twenty million sheep
in the United States, which elaborate for their owners
not far from fifty millions of pounds of wool per
annum, or about two and a half pounds on an
average, per head.

Mr. Samuel Lawrence of Lowell, a gentleman
of great experience in the manufacture of woollen
goods, thinks the Cotswold sheep one of the best
varieties to keep for growing long wool.

PREVENTION OF THE FLY IN TURNIPS.—The fly
in turnips may be prevented by dividing the seed,
intended for one day's sowing into two equal parts,
and putting one part to steep in a vessel containing
soft pond, or ditch water, the night previous
to its being used.

To PRESERVE TOMATOES.—Dip the ripe tomatoes
in scalding water, peel them, and divide them
into two, or (if very thick) into three slices, lay
them on plates, and put them into the oven after
the bread is drawn in 48 hours they will be perfectly
dried.

CURE FOR DIARRHÆA.—As there are numbers
suffering at this time in our city from the effects
of this serious disorder, we publish for their especial
benefit the following simple remedy, vouchsafed
for by the New York Aurora.

AN EFFECTUAL METHOD OF DESTROYING BED-BUGS,
to put into the joints and holes of bedsteads,
linseed oil and white lead mixed to the consistency
of cream.

Political.

ROUSE, YE FREEMEN OF THE LAND!

For Polk and Dallas rouse ye,
In all your former glories,
And chase the rebels from the land,
The coast and Federal Forts.

DEMOCRACY'S STAR.

Come swell Freedom's anthem, the swift ball is rolling,
From its onward course, now the Whigs all give
way.

FIFTY REASONS

Why the Democratic party should
succeed in the ensuing Presidential
election.

1. It was that party that opposed successfully
the election of President and Senate for life, in
the convention that formed the constitution of the
United States, and secured salutary limitations to
delegated power in the amendments to that instrument.

2. It was that party, with Jefferson and Madison
at its head, that resisted, though vainly,
the incorporation of the Bank of the United States,
as an institution unknown to the constitution, and
dangerous to the liberties of the citizen.

3. It was that party that, in 1798, following
the lead of Virginia and Kentucky, resisted the
odious alien, sedition, and stamp acts, and moved
the revolution which scourged their authors from
power in 1800.

4. It was that party that rallied around and
elected the illustrious Jefferson to the chair of
state, and sustained him in guiding the Govern-
ment amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled
world.

ted States; repealed the odious bankrupt law;
prevented the grand larceny of the public domain;
and achieved a material retrenchment of the public
expenditures.

15. It is this same party which has, since the
explosion of the credit bubble in 1837, warred
against irredeemable paper money, opposed pro-
fligate expenditures in the several States of the
Confederation, and restored the currency to a better
condition than has ever before been realized.

16. It is this party which, in most, if not all,
the States where the people have entrusted it with
power, applied the knife of retrenchment to official
salaries and fees, provided for the payment of the
State debts, and saved the country from the disgrace
of repudiation.

17. That has reduced the ordinary expenditures
to the amount of many millions annually.

18. That has repudiated that monstrous federal
bribery, the distribution of the proceeds of the public
lands.

19. That has also repudiated the infamous
"mandamus act," by which federalism sought to
deprive four sovereign States of the right of representation
in the House of Representatives.

20. That has cut down the pay and emoluments
of the standing army.

21. The democratic party now, as ever since
the revolution of 1800, contends for a strict construction
of the constitution of the United States, and opposes
the incorporation of a bank by Congress to furnish
a uniform currency, as contended for by federalism,
as no such currency could be safely furnished by such
an institution without a capital of \$200,000,000.

22. That such an institution would control the
government of the people, poison representation,
subsidize statesmen, corrupt the press, and finally
blot out every vestige of American liberty.

23. The democratic party is opposed to a national
debt, as the strong fortress from which associated
wealth assails the liberty of the citizen, and oftentimes
creates State necessities to control the free action
of representative bodies.

24. That party opposes the distribution of the
proceeds of the public lands, as a measure calculated,
if not designed, gradually to undermine the independence
of the sovereign States, and reduce them to the
condition of spiritless beggars at the door of Federal power.

25. That party still adheres to the Independent
Treasury as a measure necessary to maintain the
independence of the people's Government; to guard
the public treasury, by heavy penalties and strong
enactments, from the rapacity of the defaulter and
speculator, and to prevent the funds of the Govern-
ment being used by pet banks and speculators to
promote their own selfish interests.

26. Because it is the obvious tendency of all
measures of modern as of ancient federalism, to
consolidate all powers in the federal head, and demolish
all limitations to the power of Congress.

27. Because, true to its instincts, federalism
clamors for a National Bank; for a splendid system
of internal improvement, that shall pension dependants
and reward followers; and for a prohibitive tariff;
that shall destroy commerce and depress agriculture.

28. Because that party, as represented in Congress,
refuses to supply revenue to pay off the public
debt, by a reasonable modification of the tariff
law of 1842.

29. Because it votes for every expenditure, and
the highest amount, for every object, whether national
or local, public or private, meritorious or otherwise.

30. Because, during the year it held power in
both branches of Congress, it swelled the expenditures
to over five millions of dollars higher than the
last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration.

31. Because, in the same period, it augmented
the public debt from about five millions to over
twenty-six millions of dollars.

32. Because, honestly devoted to free institutions,
and to the interests and welfare of the great
masses, even his errors cannot be permanent or
dangerous to posterity.

33. Because, as a party, its friends of affairs,
whether in or out of power, it never has sympathy
with oppression, and is always jealous of monarchical
systems and aristocratic tendencies.

34. Because, faithful to its notions of justice and
equality, it never despairs, but rises with fresh resolution
from every defeat, and ever perseveres in its
benefactions to the human race.

35. These are a few of the reasons, obvious and in-
contestable, that should induce the American people
to adhere to their tried and unchanging friends.
Others crowd upon us of equal truth and force,
but the limits of this paper compel us to a
conclusion.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AND WHIG
MEASURES CONTRASTED.

Every Democrat should be ready at all times
to give a reason for the faith that is in him. It
is not enough always to be right, but it is necessary
sometimes to be able to tell the why and the because.
Let us then, in a quiet and familiar way, advert to
some of the prominent topics, upon which the two
parties differ; and we wish to be understood now,
as speaking of the great mass or majority of each
party, and the men of moderate opinions. Ultra
Whigs are rank federalists, while Ultra Democrats
are the reverse, going for "the largest liberty"

and sometimes far above the practical wisdom of the
times. There is a sufficient striking difference between
the masses of moderate men of both parties.
Even these are wide, almost as the poles, asunder.

The first question upon which we differ is that
of a National Bank. Mr. Clay and the Whigs
generally are, for establishing a great Central
Bank, in connection with the General Govern-
ment. The Whigs kept this out of sight, as much
as possible, during the last presidential campaign,
in which they used every available means to blind
the people to their real objects; and as soon as they
were in power they passed a bill to charter such
an institution, and nothing saved us from it but
the firmness of Mr. Tyler, who could not have
signed the bill, without acting contrary to all his
formerly expressed opinions. Mr. Clay, during
his recent Southern tour, upon several occasions,
took ground in favor of a National Bank, and said
that we must have one, because they have them
in England and France, forgetting that the same
argument would apply to the establishment of a
monarchy, an aristocracy, a church, or any of
those things, which some Whigs seem so much
to fancy.

Now, Democrats oppose the establishment of a
National Bank, because it is unconstitutional, un-
necessary and dangerous to the liberties of a re-
public. The framers of the Constitution, voted
specifically against inserting any clause which would
authorize a Bank. The advocates of a
Bank as Mr. Clay said, in his famous speech in
1811, have gone from one section of the Constitu-
tion to another, to find the power to charter one,
and failed in all. The last place was necessarily,
that was what the Whigs were anxious to sign
the first bill, at the urgent solicitation of General
Hamilton, when the Indians were on our borders
and there appeared no other way to raise money
and supplies to resist them, and when he had
already written his veto on the bill. By a strange
coincidence, James Madison was induced to sign
the bill for the second charter, under similar cir-
cumstances from similar considerations. These
great men yielded to what they believed an ab-
solute necessity, in giving their assent to a measure
of more than doubtful constitutionality. Now,
there is no such plea in support of a bill in power.
Our exchanges have regulated themselves better
than any Bank could regulate them, and there is
no argument of necessity or even expediency in
favor of what Daniel Webster in his speech at
Andover, so justly termed "an absolute idea."

The danger and anti-Republican tendency of
a Bank have been apparent. To make one
is to create a great central, active, pervading,
grasping money power, not controlled by the
people, not under the direction of Congress, but able
to bribe, corrupt and govern all. The loans and
subsidies of the late Bank to members of Con-
gress, Editors and public men, are notorious and
were truly alarming. After a desperate struggle,
in which that monster of corruption came near
sapping the very foundations of our Government,
the sense and virtue of the people triumphed; and
it is to be hoped, now that the question has come up
again, that it will again be settled, effectually and
forever.

Another measure of the Whigs, not insinuated
sneakingly, but brought forward audaciously, is
the Distribution of the Public Lands among the
States. The Constitution has made the public
domain the property of the people, constituting the
General Government, and the proceeds of their
sale have been applied to the payment of the ex-
penses of our wars, and the national debt incurred
by them, and to defray the expenses of the
General Government. In this way, they have
lightened the burthens of taxation, and their bene-
fits have been equally and justly distributed over
the whole country to which they belong. Demo-
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