

In yesterday's *Globe* we elicited, in various extracts from the mass of *disguise and circumlocution* in which they were enveloped in his *speech and letter*, the insidious libels against the President, now propagated by Mr. Bell against him.—Disrobed of all *ifs* and generalities, the cunningly devised disguises which the gentleman—whose friends would arrogate for him the title of the *Tennessee Brutus*—weaves with characteristic duplicity, his accusations against General Jackson may be summed up thus:

1st. He charges, that from "the natural love of dominion" the President is one of those who are so unfortunate as "to forget the interests of their country, to become its worst foes, and the involuntary instruments of the very worst class of political agitators."

2d. That the President is one of those who have "come to the conclusion, that it is best for the country and the people that they (he and the lowest class of political agitators) should be installed permanently in power—better that the country should be ruled by the absolute sway" of his friends, than fall into the hands of his enemies.

3d. That it is a part of the President's system that "the Constitution itself may be infracted or broken down, in order to save the whole—" *imitating in this respect the mad and reckless passions of military conquerors,*" who would "reduce to a barren wilderness, the rich and smiling inheritance which first tempted their cupidity, rather than give up the pursuit of it."

4th. That by the President's order—

"One meritorious leader after another, who conquered in the provinces, or at the capital, is despatched or exiled, sometimes with all the forms of regular trial; sometimes with summary justice; sometimes they are artfully driven into rebellion or opposition, to give a color of justice to their condemnation—and sometimes strangled while standing at their posts."

5th. That the President, in recognizing the propriety of the nomination of candidates on the part of the People, through a Convention of delegates chosen by themselves, gives "his authority in favor of the proceedings of the Baltimore nomination, a caucus both in its composition and tendencies, far more odious and mischievous than the old caucus system, which it seeks to supplant."

6th. That in this, "he throws the full weight of his influence into the scales on behalf of the spoils party."

7th. That, as the head of "THIS NEW PARTY," he goes to "convert the National Treasury into a grand electioneering capital," and "upwards of FIFTEEN millions of dollars into perpetual lures of corruption."

8th. That the President is "thus distributing, in effect, the public revenue and treasure, for the advancement of his favorite."

9th. That in all this, the President does (Mr. Bell wondering how any son of Tennessee can do it) "take sides with her enemies and the enemies of free principles."

We have thus recapitulated the various points in Mr. Bell's productions, which he intends to reach the President, although he attempts to wrap them up in enigmas, so that they may just touch and poison, without making a visible wound. The aim of this Tennessee traducer is well understood by all the President's enemies, and we think cannot longer be concealed from his friends. When they see the Bank Editor, Walsh, eagerly publishing these insidious philippics of Mr. Biddle's Tennessee Representative, and commending them by editorial notices, and when every leading Bank Press in the Union follows the example, it is impossible that any true friend of the President can continue to countenance the deceiver, who, while he says in his speech, "I am resolved to support General Jackson and his administration, upon the same principles I have heretofore done;" means precisely what Duff Green meant, when he wrote to Mr. Beckee that he was in favor of General "Jackson's re-election, and intended to support him."

It is not necessary to expose the total want of truth in those insinuations of Mr. Bell, wherein he bears his renegade testimony in support of the charge which the opposition turned into a chorus to all their ditties against the President. His military despotism—his absolute sway—his infraction of the Constitution—his misrule and ruin of the country, are now so many gibbeted slanders, to which every patriot points as a contrast, to make more striking the universal prosperity which is every where visible in the country—the success of the administration in giving supremacy to the popular will—the restoration of a Jeffersonian era, in the triumph of Republicanism over the Bank power—over the Federal Aristocracy—over the dark conspiracies hatched to destroy the Union.

There are two allegations, however, brought forward by Mr. Bell in his late letter, through which he endeavors to inculcate the President as having given his sanction to most fatal innovations. He pretends, first, that "a new party" is created by the countenance given by the President to the Baltimore Convention; and next, that this sanction of the President's own principles, makes it "the spoils party."

Now we would ask, if the doctrine which would deny to a large body of the People, recognizing among themselves common principles, the right of maintaining them by concert produced by conventions of their delegates, would not also deny them the privilege of maintaining popular Government itself, through Representative bodies?

The spirit which would extinguish popular power in the government, by defeating

the only mode of giving prevalence to the will of the majority, is precisely the same which is always at work to give all authority to the designing few; to that minority which seeks to monopolize the political power of the Government by dividing the mass of the People—scattering the multitude which should bear sway, in pursuit of personal partialities, at the expense of fundamental principles, while the esprit du corps—the grand concrete of monopoly—united their enemies as one man to establish a government of privileges, in an order above the People. It is alone as an enemy to the Republican party, that Mr. Bell has undertaken to defeat the nomination of the Convention of the Democracy of the Union, and stigmatizes it as a caucus. A caucus, we have always understood was a private meeting of members of Congress, assuming upon themselves to bring out candidates for the People, without consulting the People. This was precisely the case of the little junto of the Representatives from Tennessee, who met in conclave to bring out Judge White as “the People’s candidate.” Their meeting was prematurely hurried, for the purpose of making Judge White a sort of leading card in the hands of the Whigs—the Nationals and Nullifiers—to be played off in Virginia to divide and conquer the Democracy, in its contest for principle with Leigh and his “*order of private gentlemen*,” who seek to make their will, law to the Old Dominion. With what face can Mr. Bell and his caucusites—those who met in secret conclave, and as their own public letter, signed by eight of them, asserts and repeats *ten times*, expressly “**TO BRING OUT JUDGE WHITE FOR THE PRESIDENCY**,”—denounce a public Convention of Delegates, chosen by a great party in the several States, concurring in political opinions, and sent for the express purpose of recommending candidates to all who feel the necessity of union, and were willing to make sacrifices of personal predilections to sustain the principles developed in the course of the present administration.—This, Mr. Bell assumes, is establishing a new party; but the enemies of Republicanism full well comprehend, that it is but confirming the Democracy upon its original fundamental principles. Who is it that exclaim against it? Are they not the Clays, the Websters, the Calhouns, the Bells and the Biddles? The same who set at nought the instructions of their constituents—who support the Bank—and who have made war upon the twice elected Chief Magistrate of the people, at every step of his advance in the maintenance of their rights? Have not the same great division of the people, who brought into power the present administration, already, and almost unanimously, in every State come forward to greet with their approbation, the nomination at Baltimore; and yet the President, who has himself been sustained alone by this great party, is denounced by Mr. Bell, under the pretence that, in favoring it, he favors “*a new party*”!! Mr. Bell, and those who went off with him into the ranks of the enemy under Judge White’s flag of truce, are the true party!! the old party!!! And who are their associates North and South? Not a man in the whole North, who is not a Bank man, looks towards them with sympathy. In the South, their comrades are the most hateful of the President’s enemies. In Virginia, Leigh and his supporters are their only comforters. In North Carolina, Mangum and his aiders and abettors alone take them by the hand. In South Carolina, their only friends are Calhoun and his Nullifiers. In Georgia, the Clayton, Wilde, and Foster Convention have admitted them into fellowship. In Alabama Dixon H. Lewis stands their sponsor—and in Mississippi, it is Poindexter, Black & Co. The great mass of the democracy everywhere, North and South, consider the White Whigs as but another name for the enemies of the old republican party, without a solitary new recruit, except the few personal friends whom Bell and White have been enabled to delude and withdraw from the standard of the democracy, by false hopes or false pretences.

It is, then, the great party in this country which brought General Jackson to the head of the Government and still sustains his measures—the great farming class of every State of the Union—which JOHN BELL, *the office seeker*, and his office seeking friends, denominate the spoils party. And he has the shameless effrontery to insinuate, in a public letter, that this great and independent class are bought up by the President by the money of the National Treasury—and thus induced to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, his favorite. To those who live at Washington, and know that almost every Officer of the Army and Navy; that the great majority of the office-holders in Washington, and throughout the Union, who exhaust the National Treasury, are against Mr. Van Buren; that even in New York, the most important patronage,—dispensing functionaries of the General Government, are not only against Mr. Van Buren, but decidedly for Judge White, his leading, active and prominent friends—it is not necessary to mark Mr. Bell’s assertion as a vile and malicious slander. Every body in this quarter knows, that the patronage has never been directed by General Jackson to the emolument of Mr. Van Buren’s friends, or to make him friends. It is known to Mr. Bell, that even in the important appointments drawn from New York to this city, and which are calculated to give a bearing to the influence of the Administration upon that State, the persons appointed, so far from being the political friends of Mr. Van Buren, were notoriously associated with the party opposed to him in that State. And we declare it as our most solemn conviction, that if the election of Chief Magistrate was left to the

Judicial office holders in the States; or at the Seat of Government, Mr. Van Buren's defeat would be as certain, as his election is sure, depending, as it does, on the suffrages of the People.

But if the appointments to office have militated against Mr. Van Buren, what shall we say to the dis-appointments? We beg Mr. Bell to interrogate his friends who conduct the Banner, and the Republican, Hall, Barrow, and the rest, whether their disappointments have not turned their regards from Federal to State appointments? to ask his cousin Kennedy, whether his failure to obtain the Federal Judgeship in Tennessee, might not have conjured up the *Brutus* in his toast, to strike down the Tennessee dictator? We strongly apprehend that the columns of candidates for State offices under the new Constitution, whose names now grace the pages of the White organs, have been arrayed against national conventions, which they once supported, simply because they were persuaded it was the shortest road to that which they so much denounce.—*patronage—patronage*. Will "the spoils party" of Tennessee divide with the friends of Mr. Van Buren in Tennessee? We shall see.