Webster closed the discussion with a solemn "PROTEST."—
"This record the constitution solemnly declares shall be kept,
but the resolution before the Senate declares this record shall be
expunged. A record which is expunged is not a record which is
kept, any more than a record which is destroyed can be a record
which is preserved!"

Calhoun, rated the most accomplished sophist ever in any
Anglo-Saxon legislative body, revolted at the "contemptible
sophistry" of the expungers. Clay, the great adjuster of differ-
ences, could see no possible compromise with the deep damages
of this Macbethian crime. Webster, the profound expounder
of the Constitution, based his whole case on a shallow, technical
definition of one word—"Kept." Verily politics cause great
men to strain at gnats as well as swallow camels.

The expunging resolutions passed 24 to 19, and the clerk
solemnly wrote on the Senate Journal of March 28, 1834—
"Expunged by order of the Senate."

A few weeks later on the east front of the Capitol Jackson
saw Van Buren, his Minister whom the Senate had rejected,
sworn in as President, by Taney, his Secretary of the Treasury,
who had been rejected by the same Senate, who was now Chief
Justice of the United States.

There was no consolation for Jackson's enemies in the Con-
gressional elections of 1833, and soon the President was author-
ized to sell the stock in the bank held by the government. Upon
the expiration of its national charter the bank secured one from
the State of Pennsylvania, but a few years later failed disa-
strously, plundered by its own officers, mismanaged, ruined by
jobbery and favoritism, its entire capital stock dissipated:
tons of its records were sold to junkmen as waste paper, and
New York supplanted Philadelphia as the financial capital of
the United States.

CHAPTER XII

JACKSON THE PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRAT
1828-1837

Jackson's Statecraft—A Student of Government—Jackson's Criticism—The
Kitchen Cabinet—Democratic Rude Lices—Break with Calhoun—
Cabinet Dissolution—First Democratic National Convention—The
Two-thirds Rule—The 1832 Campaign—The Anti-Masons—Congress—
Six Presidencies in the Making—Jackson and the Great Trium-
phantism.

Jackson's lack of scholarship has been exaggerated. He had
no early schooling, but when he became a lawyer and judge he
studied law, when he became a soldier he studied military
science and when he was raised to high civil office he studied
police science. His statecraft shows study as well as bold
and original thinking.

There is strongly persuasive evidence that Jackson was a "Ben-
jaminite," a student of Jeremy Bentham, the most advanced
juridical philosopher of the age, who was anathema to the old-
school politician and statesman, but a prophet to the Pro-
gressive of his time. No extrinsic evidence of his is known
to exist, but the intrinsic evidence is convincing. The "single
executive" as opposed to the distribution of executive responsi-
bility among a cabinet or council, was an innovation advocated
by Bentham and fixed into the United States government
by Jackson. Bentham's discussion of banks seems to have in-
fluenced Jackson.

Jackson named his estate "The Hermitage," a most incongru-
ous name for the home of a man who was everything a hermit
would not be, and for a place filled with nephews and nieces,
the scene of the wild pranks of the half-civilized adopted Indian
boy, and an open house for friends and pilgrims from every part
of the Union. But if the name was chosen because Bentham's
English home was called "The Hermitage," Jackson's choice of a
name was fit and appropriate, and explainable.

If he was not in fact a student of Bentham, Jackson's ideas
coincided with Bentham's in many respects, which is equal evi-
The story of the Democratic Party

The Democratic Party was founded in the United States in 1828. It was founded in opposition to the Democratic-Republican Party, which had dominated American politics since the end of the Revolutionary War. The Democratic-Republican Party was led by Thomas Jefferson, and its members were known as Jeffersonians.

The Democratic Party was founded by a group of Whigs who broke away from the Democratic-Republican Party. They were led by Andrew Jackson, who had been elected President of the United States in 1828.

The Democratic Party was initially a loose association of office holders and politicians who supported Jackson. It was not organized into a political party in the modern sense until the 1830s, when it began to take shape under the leadership of Martin Van Buren.

The Democratic Party was known for its commitment to the principles of democracy, and its members were often referred to as "Jacksonians." They were also known for their support of the common man and their opposition to the wealthy aristocracy.

In the 1840s, the Democratic Party split into two factions: the "Jacksonian Democrats," who were led by Van Buren, and the "Whigs," who were led by Henry Clay and John Tyler.

The Whigs were a more conservative party, and they opposed the expansion of the United States into new territories in the West. The Democratic Party, on the other hand, was more supportive of expansion.

The Democratic Party remained the dominant political party in the United States until the Civil War, when it was split by the issue of slavery. The party was then split into two factions: the "Radical Republicans," who supported the abolition of slavery, and the "Copperheads," who opposed the war.

After the Civil War, the Democratic Party was reorganized and became the dominant political party in the South. It remained the dominant political party in the South until the 1930s, when it was replaced by the Democratic Party of the Northern states.

Today, the Democratic Party remains the dominant political party in the United States, and it is the party of the President of the United States.
of the future distribution was decreed more important. In the
moment of an armorer from South Carolina then, the
Fiscus of the Financier. Annual, 1940, and his 1914, we
secured with the aid of army and capitol the
cooperation. The 24th Congress of the 19th Century.
Within the record of the 9th Century.

The 1924 Congress of the 19th Century. To the
inhabitant of the 9th Century.

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JACKSON THE PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRAT

THE STORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY
The story of the Democratic Party.
The Story of the Democratic Party

The Democratic Party was founded in 1828 by a group of anti-Federalists who were upset with the direction the country was taking under the leadership of President Andrew Jackson. They believed in a more decentralized government with a greater role for the states, and they wanted to limit the power of the federal government.

In the early years, the Democratic Party was known for its support of Jackson's policies, including the Bank War and the Indian removal. It was also known for its opposition to the War of 1812 and its support for nullification and states' rights.

As the country grew and industrialized, the Democratic Party became more focused on economic issues, such as the protection of agriculture and the regulation of industry. It also became more progressive on social issues, such as education and women's rights.

The Democratic Party has had a long and tumultuous history, with many different factions and leaders. It has been home to some of the most influential figures in American politics, including Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Jackson, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Today, the Democratic Party is one of the two major political parties in the United States, along with the Republican Party. It is known for its support of civil rights, social welfare programs, and environmental issues.
of the change in the political landscape of the time.

In the late 1870s, there was a significant shift in the political climate, driven by the need for reform and progress. A new generation of politicians emerged, who were determined to address the issues of corruption and poverty that were plaguing the country. They formed a new political party, the Democratic Party, which sought to represent the interests of the working class and the rural population.

The Democratic Party was founded in 1876, and it quickly gained momentum. Its platform emphasized the importance of economic justice, education, and social welfare. The party also stood for the expansion of civil rights, including the right to vote for African Americans.

The Democratic Party's rise to power was not without its challenges, however. The party faced strong opposition from the Republican Party, which had been in power since the Civil War. The Republicans, led by President Rutherford B. Hayes, were determined to maintain their grip on power.

The Democratic Party's success in the 1876 election was due in part to the efforts of its leaders, who worked tirelessly to build a strong base of support. They focused on issues that were important to the working class, such as education, health care, and affordable housing.

The Democratic Party's victory in the 1876 election was a turning point in American politics. It marked the beginning of a new era of progress and reform, and it set the stage for the work that still needs to be done today.

In conclusion, the rise of the Democratic Party in the late 1870s was a significant event in American history. It represented a shift in political power, and it demonstrated the importance of addressing the needs of the working class. As we look to the future, it is clear that the Democratic Party continues to play a vital role in shaping the direction of our nation.