

History of the Slave Trade.

A great many valuable essays have recently appeared in the leading foreign reviews. The Edinburgh number for April contains an article founded on a work published by Mr. Boudinell, under the particular auspices of Lord Aberdeen, the British Secretary of State for foreign affairs. From it we derive the following information.

The African slave trade owes its origin to the Portuguese. In 1482 an expedition was fitted out by Prince Henry, third son of John the 1st, of Portugal, and placed under the command of Gonçales Baldeas, and this officer brought home ten negro slaves, the first ever seen in western Europe.

Two years afterwards, an association was formed for the purpose of obtaining slaves, and these were sold not only in Portugal, but other countries. After the discovery of the West Indies, the trade increased rapidly. In 1507, fifteen years after the discovery of Hayti, the natives were victims of the most horrible outrages, and it is said that even the good Las Casas, in order to save the remnants of the wretched Caribs, who resisted the attempts to enslave them, as well as they were able, proposed that the African race should be substituted as the objects of this inhuman traffic.

In 1517, Charles V. issued a patent authorizing it, but subsequently, in 1542, under the influence of conscience, revoked the authority granted to the traders, and emancipated the slaves made under the grant. His successor did not "tread in his footsteps," but allowed the trade to be continued. The English did not at this time compete in the business with the Spaniards or Portuguese, who seem to have ruled the American and African seas. One exception is recorded, that of Sir John Hawkins, who, in 1592, captured three hundred slaves on the Coast of Guinea, and sold them in Hayti to the Spaniards. As the English marine rose in strength and increased in numbers, its adventurous captains found their profit in making incursions into South America and sacking the Spanish towns. In 1480, Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have been offended at the conduct of Sir John Hawkins, chartered an Anglo-African Commercial Company, and in 1630 another under the auspices of Charles I., went into the traffic upon a large scale with a regular system. As the English began to settle their American Colonies, slaves were carried there in great numbers.

In 1713, by the famous arrangement called the Assiento Contract, the carrying trade to South America was placed in the hands of an English Mercantile Association, and from this time the sale of slaves became an important item in English commerce. Previous to the American Revolution, there were 34,000 slaves in the Anglo-American Colonies and the whole annual importation under the British flag amounted to 60,000 souls. Among the earliest opponents to the traffic was Richard Baxter, a man whose memory and works are highly valued by many religious communities of the present day. Public opinion began to mature on the subject throughout the eighteenth century, and many eminent writers took ground against the continuance of the trade. It seems however that the feeling of the conscientious had not been fully enlisted against it, and John Newton who afterwards became so conspicuous for his piety, did not hesitate even while a professional Christian, to make several Guinea voyages, without having his serenity of mind in the least impaired by his undertaking.

In 1782 the principle of slavery received its death blow in England by the decision of Lord Mansfield in the case of the negro Somerset, one which shines forth among the decisions of the King's Bench as familiar to lawyers, and is on the lips of the benevolent throughout the world. The Press took up the principle then established, and the Poets in the fervor of their enthusiasm, declared

"Slaves cannot breathe in England."

The first time the question was agitated in Parliament it was by the celebrated Mr. Hartley, member for Hull, in 1776. Although he failed in carrying his resolutions against the slave trade, the subject was thenceforward constantly agitated. In 1787 a private committee was formed for procuring its abolition, and Wilberforce and Clarkson were two of its most active and conspicuous members. Burke, Fox, Pitt and Grenville yielded to the force of their arguments and influence, a large number of Peers went with them, and the Clergy and Universities added their powerful support.

On the 11th of July, 1788, a bill was passed regulating the trade so long as it existed, and limiting the number of "negroes in cargo" in proportion to the tonnage of the vessel. In 1791, Mr. Wilberforce's bill to prevent the importation of slaves into the West Indies, after a long effort on his part to carry it, was thrown out. For sixteen years the struggle continued. During this period Denmark and the United States prohibited the traffic. The former country passed the necessary laws in 1792, and Congress did so in 1794.

It was during the administration of Mr. Fox that the abolition of the slave trade was finally determined upon. Two bills were passed in 1806, restraining and checking the practice and soon after his death, his latest wishes were carried out by the passage of a bill introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Grenville. This gave it its death blow.

Napoleon on his return from Elba abolished the French slave trade, and in 1817 Louis XVIII confirmed the decree. Holland forbade it in 1814. No European or American power now lawfully carries on the business.

There is still some trading in human flesh, with certain Spanish and Portuguese possessions. Put the constant cruising of the United States and British armed vessels on the coast of Africa, will probably effect its entire suppression.—N. Y. True Sun.

Shocking Murder and Suicide.

One of the most appalling and melancholy tragedies that has ever fallen under our notice, occurred on Saturday morning, at a quarter before four o'clock, at the boarding house of Mr. E. A. Emml, No. 94 Dock street, a few doors south of Walnut. It appears that a few weeks ago a creole lady named Victoire Lesueur arrived in this city, and took lodgings at the house in question, and shortly afterwards her husband, Jules Lesueur, arrived in this city also, and having ascertained the whereabouts of his wife, soon engaged boarding at the same place. It appears however that he and his wife were not friendly disposed towards each other, and therefore, lived unhappy. He endeavored to persuade her to receive him once more as her husband, and he would be kind, but it was all in vain, she discarded him, and the morning of the 27th of May he wrote a letter to her, declaring that he could not live separated from her, and that if she would not consent to re-unite with him, he would kill her, and then kill himself, in order that they might be buried in the same grave, and more speedily united in the world to come. This letter, however, had but little effect upon her, and she continued to treat him with the same apparent indifference until the consumption of the horrid threat. On the 30th of May he wrote a letter to the agent of Mrs. L., in which he used many sarcastic phrases toward him, respecting the unfortunate woman. On Saturday morning, at a quarter before 4 o'clock, he approached the bed where she lay, and awoke her, and wished her to kiss him, she turned her head away, and he then laid himself down on the bedside, and drew a pistol and shot her. The ball entered the left side and taking a circuitous passage, lodged on the right side of the spine. He immediately drew forth another weapon, and pointing it at his heart pulled the fatal trigger and in a few minutes he was no more. The coroner was sent for, and having held an inquest, the deceased was buried the same day. Doctors W. Moore and Gibbons were sent for to attend the woman, and having examined the wound, they found it mortal. They did every thing that humanity and skill could devise, to ease the patient and soothe her last moments, and a few minutes before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening death put a period to her sufferings. She viewed the approach of death with calmness; feeling conscious that she deserved a better treatment and a better fate than that which she had received from the hands of her cruel husband. In her dying moments she related her troubles to a friend at her bedside, to whom we feel indebted for a knowledge of them. She said that her maiden name was Victoire Picou, and that several years ago she married Mr. Lesueur at New Orleans.—Shortly after the marriage ceremony was performed she learned, to her discomfiture and surprise, that her husband had a wife and one child residing in France. This fact dates her first trouble—she then learned that he to whom she had given her heart and her fortune, was a villain—and a villain of the deepest dye, as his subsequent treatment toward her proved him to be. He squandered her money time after time—professed love with his lips, while a lurking devil was ranking in his bosom. She, however, with the true affection of a wife, submitted to the ill treatment, and bore up under the adversities with a fortitude becoming a christian, until at last an epoch arrived which plunged her into the deepest despair. On a certain night she clothed him from head to foot from her own purse, for the purpose of meeting with a party of friends as she supposed from what he had told her, and when the appointed time arrived, the husband was not to be found—the thought flashed across her mind that some ill had befallen him, and she remained in this state of mind for some time, when she learned that her husband on the evening alluded to, had married another woman. Her feelings of course can be better imagined than described. She now learned that her money had been given to the support of this woman, and at once she employed an agent to adjust her papers concerning what property she had left, and this having been attended to, she left New Orleans for the purpose of becoming an inmate of a convent, about a week's journey from the city—but subsequently altered her mind through the solicitations of her friends, and travelled towards this city, and arrived here some few weeks ago. Her husband being apprised of the fact of her departure, and being united to rather a poor woman, left New Orleans, and ascertaining that instead of his second wife going to the convent, continued her journey to Philadelphia; he followed her and took lodgings at the same house where she boarded. The result of this last fact is already known. The lady was a fine looking woman, and was in the forty-second year of her age; he was a good looking man and was aged forty years. In her dying moments she requested her friend to have her buried in a separate grave from her husband, which request was faithfully attended to. The remains of Mrs. L. were interred in the Catholic burying ground, known as the Bishop's Ground, yesterday afternoon, and those of her husband in another ground in the immediate neighborhood. The Coroner held an inquest over her body, and after a full and deliberate investigation, the jury rendered the following verdict: "That Victoire Lesueur came to her death by a ball shot from a pistol in the hands of her husband, Jules Lesueur, at a quarter to 4 o'clock, A. M. on June the 1st." Thus ends this mournful tragedy.—Phil. Sun.



Saturday, June 8, 1844.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES K. POLK, OF TENNESSEE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEO. M. DALLAS, OF PENNSYLVANIA. FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY A. MUELLENBERG. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, JOSHUA HARTSHORNE.

ELECTORS. For President and Vice President of the U. States WILSON MCANDLESS, Senatorial. ASA DIMOCK, REPRESENTATIVE.

- 1. GEO. F. LEHMAN, 13. GEORGE SCRNABLE, 2. CHRISTIAN KREISS, 14. NATH'L. B. ELDEB, 3. WILLIAM H. SMITH, 15. M. N. IRVING, 4. JOHN HILL, (Phila.) 16. JAMES WOODBURN, 5. SAMUEL E. LEECH, 17. HUGH MONTGOMERY, 6. SAMUEL CAMP, 18. ISAAC ANKNEY, 7. JESSE SHARPE, 19. JOHN MATTHEWS, 8. N. W. SAMPLE, 20. WM. PATTERSON, 9. WM. HEIDENREICH, 21. ANDREW BERKE, 10. CONRAD SHIMER, 22. JOHN M'GILL, 11. STEPHEN BALDY, 23. CHRISTIAN MYERS, 12. JONAH BREWSTER, 24. ROBERT ORR.

Meeting of the Democratic Club.

A meeting of the Democratic Club of this place, will be held at the Court House, this evening, (Saturday), at the ringing of the bell. By order of the President.

A press of matter has crowded out a number of articles, this week.

On our third page will be found a short Biography of JAMES K. POLK, our candidate for the Presidency. His character is pure and spotless, and necessarily commands the respect of all. The Hon. GEO. M. DALLAS, our candidate for Vice President, is so well known in this State, that comments would be useless.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Northumberland, at the House of Jas. Hilbourn, by the "Northumberland Jefferson Democratic and Tariff Club, on Saturday evening last. A large number of the democratic citizens of this place were in attendance, accompanied by the Sunbury Band. The meeting was addressed by Alexander Jordan and A. C. Fisher, Esqrs., and our humble self. The speech of Mr. Jordan was received with much applause, and listened to with great attention. Mr. Fisher, who last spoke, acquitted himself with much credit. His speech was well received by the audience. If this meeting is any evidence of the zeal and enthusiasm of the democracy of Northumberland and Point, we may expect a very favorable account of their doings at the ballot boxes in October next. The proceedings of the meeting will be found in another column.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—We refer our readers to the prospectus of this new work, published weekly by Mr. Littell & Co., at Boston, at 124 cts. a number, each number containing 64 pages. The first number contains an excellent article from the London Quarterly Review, on Prescott's History of the Conquest of Mexico, besides other choice selections from British Periodical Literature. We cannot too highly commend this work, which should find a place in every family.

GREAT LOSS.—Our Whig friends have sustained a severe loss, and besides great disappointment, by the doings of the late Baltimore Convention. They earnestly hoped for the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and in full confidence that he must be the man, they had already prepared about forty tons of public documents in opposition to him. We sincerely sympathize with them under their afflictions.

The Book with the "yaller kiver" won't answer since the nomination of Jas. K. Polk. The songs were all based upon the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and went rhyme with Polk no how they can fix it. A new edition will have to be printed and the songs all learned over again.

HENRY A. MUELLENBERG.—Thus far our political opponents have not been able to adduce one single fact or circumstance discreditable to the character or standing of our candidate for Governor. We have within the last few months conversed with a number of his immediate neighbors and acquaintances, most of them political opponents, who have known him for years, and without a single exception they have uniformly borne testimony to his high character and estimable qualities as a man. These facts speak volumes in praise of Mr. Muhlenberg. The editor of the U. S. Gazette, it is true, has found fault with him. He charges him with having written several letters from Germany, upon "unfortunate subjects," and thinks his style is not as classical and chaste as it might be. Now, as the editor of the Gazette could only judge of the style through the medium of a translation, we should hardly think him competent to decide. Besides, we think an objection of this character comes with a very bad grace from one of the supporters of Joseph Markel, a man notoriously illiterate. When our opponents are driven to such shifts as these, it too plainly shows the difficulties of their case.

THE SUNBURY GAZETTE AND ITS COURSE.

"Consistency! thou art a jewel."—Shakespeare.

Our neighbor of the Gazette, it seems, is not yet satisfied. We have no desire to prolong a controversy, especially with a co-laborer in the cause of democracy, nor are we pertinacious in having the last word. But, as the Gazette commences, and persists in its attack, it should not complain, if in defending ourselves we should "carry the war into Africa." Believing that every freeman has the right, and ought to exercise the privilege of expressing his opinions in a proper and respectful manner, we have always done so, without attempting to censure or impugn the motives of those who might honestly differ with us in opinion. What the views of the Gazette are in relation to the tariff, is even yet paradoxical. The last Gazette says: "We were and are yet, in favor of a revenue tariff, because, should there be no importation, the necessary revenue must be made up by taxation, &c." In the same article they go on to say, "Our neighbor of the American is in favor of a protective tariff—why, is best known to himself." We will inform the Gazette, why. Because we are in favor of encouraging our own laborers, mechanics and manufacturers against foreign pauper labor. By this it would appear that the Gazette is only in favor of a revenue tariff, without regard to the principle of protection. But further on the Gazette says, "The democratic party is favorable to a tariff which will afford sufficient protection." True as preaching. And this is just the kind of a tariff we have always been contending for, but which the Gazette is even now opposed to, if there is any meaning in the following words in their last article: "The present tariff is a revenue tariff, as it does not, at present, produce more nor less money than is required for revenue. It is such a one as we were contending for." But, suppose at some future time the present tariff should produce more money than is sufficient for revenue. What then? A reduction of the tariff, of course, as the Gazette is only in favor of "a revenue tariff which will produce no more nor less money than is required for revenue," meaning, we presume, a tariff that will produce no more revenue than is required for the wants of the Government.

Put enough of these incongruities. The Gazette has recently denied that it ever favored Free Trade, the 20 per cent, horizontal tariff, or that it was opposed to the present tariff. How truly, it will be for our readers to judge, after reading the few following "beautiful extracts" from the Gazette, out of a large number we have still on hand. We may truly exclaim, "Out of their own mouths let them be condemned."

"Look upon THIS Picture, and then upon THIS." From the Sunbury Gazette, June 1, 1844.

"Talk of encouraging American labor with a protective tariff! the only encouragement, the only one of a Tariff, which protection it wants, is, that it affords ample revenue for the Government. Give it full scope and FREE TRADE and it will WOULD BE A RESTRAINT TO IT, if we refuse to trade with others, they will refuse to trade with us, and we cease to manufacture for foreign nations."

From the Sunbury Gazette, July 15, 1843. "The present Tariff does not answer the purpose intended, and even does more nor less money than is required for revenue. It is now a JUDICIOUS one. It meets the approbation of a majority of the North. IT IS SUCH A ONE AS WE WERE CONTENDING FOR."

From the Sunbury Gazette, Feb 25, 1843. "The new Tariff law operates as we anticipated. Instead of affording an increased revenue, as its FRIENDS foolishly expected, it is depriving us of that which we had."

From the Sunbury Gazette, July 23, 1842. "Gen. Jackson did at one time write in opposition to a high tariff, and that was when he put his name to the compromise act, which opposes a higher tariff than is merely sufficient to defray the expenses of government, economically administered."

The above extracts from editorial articles in the Gazette. In addition we find the following extracts, copied into the Gazette, and of course adopted as their own: "This is the legitimate fruit of the TARIFF SYSTEM. It does not yet starve the Working-men of America; it only robs them of a considerable portion of their earnings."

May 13, 1843. "FREE TRADE TRIUMPHANT.—The New York Sun says that the annual election for officers of the Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday, resulted in a signal triumph for Free Trade principles."

We might make further extracts, but think the above are amply sufficient to sustain our charges of inconsistency on the part of the Gazette, and again repeat, that persons so vulnerable themselves, ought to be extremely careful in making charges against others.

The Shamokin Anthracite Furnace is now in successful operation. Every thing seems to work well. Last week, the first week of its operation, upwards of forty tons of good metal was produced, most of which is now on the way to market. This metal, it must be recollected, is made of the ore in the coal region.

Survey of the Shamokin, Mahony and Schuylkill Rail Road.

Our readers, no doubt, will be highly gratified to learn that the result of the survey of the Rail Road from Shamokin, to connect with the Philadelphia Rail Road, will prove favorable to the construction of a road without planes. Our latest intelligence is, that the Engineers have ascertained, by actual survey, that they can pass through the Broad Mountain by about 3600 feet of tunnel, from the head of the West West Branch, of Schuylkill, to the head of deep creek. The proposed tunnel is about 725 feet higher than the Rail Road at Mt. Carbon, or, about 165 feet lower than the Broad Mountain summit level of the Danville & Pottsville R. Road. From the proposed tunnel, along the North descent of the Broad Mountain, a line was run descending 47 1/2 feet per mile, which grade line crosses the Centre Turnpike near Peter Seitzinger's, and the Little Mahony creek (15 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ water) about a half mile east of the turnpike where the line doubles and recrosses the turnpike, in the ravine a little south of Larrish's tavern, which ravine it is intended to descend with the grade line, and cross the Big Mahony about 1/4 of a mile above the confluence of the two branches. The whole elevation of the tunnel, above the point where the Big Mahony Creek is crossed, is about 450 feet, or probably less, with sufficient room to increase the length of the road so as to reduce the grade to 45 feet per mile. From Big Mahony Creek they purpose to ascend at a grade of about 75 feet per mile, through Big Run Gap, to the Locust Gap summit, an elevation of perhaps 370 feet, and from Locust Gap, descend to Shamokin, at about 70 feet grade per mile—an elevation of about 500 feet. From the proposed tunnel through the Broad Mountain the descent will be at about 75 feet per mile to the Philadelphia Reading and Pottsville Rail Road, or to a connection with some one of the roads of the Schuylkill Region that connect with the Pottsville Reading and Philadelphia Rail Road. The Mine Hill Rail Road Company have, we are informed, objected to the connection with their road, or running parallel within one mile. This objection, however, will not amount to much. They feel very certain of finding a route through that will not greatly exceed in length the Danville and Pottsville Rail Road, and at grades that can be readily traversed by locomotive steam engines. The length of the road will depend upon the height of summits to be overcome. These summits are to be overcome by gentle grades. The tunnel through the Broad Mountain will be the means of reducing the elevation of that summit 165 feet, and will decrease the length of the road nearly 5 1/2 miles, by ascending the North side of Broad Mountain with a 47 feet grade per mile, and descending the South side at 75 feet per mile. Another favorable feature of this route, one that must not be lost sight of, is, that it crosses the Shamokin Creek after that stream leaves the Mahony low region, and consequently, at a level sufficiently low to run the branch Rail Roads into that coal region at water level, and thereby render every natural facility available in mining coal from that region. The corps engaged in the survey expect to get through to Shamokin in about a week or two. We will apprise our readers of the result as they progress. The survey is being made by Kimber Cleaver, Esq., of Shamokin.

COMING OVER.—The Spirit of the Times says that Judge Todd, Geo. Sharswood, Esq. and other Whigs in Philadelphia, have come out in favor of the Democratic ticket.

Congress has fixed the day of adjournment on the 17th inst.

Large Democratic Meeting at Northumberland.

Agreeable to adjournment, the "Jefferson Democratic and Tariff Club of Northumberland" met at the house of James Hilbourn, on Saturday evening, June 1st, 1844. The President and Vice Presidents having taken the chair, after which the Club was called to order and the minutes of last stated meeting were read.

Alexander Jordan, H. B. Masser and A. C. Fisher, Esqrs. addressed the Club in an able and eloquent manner; each of the Speakers were frequently cheered while addressing the Club. 3 cheers were given at the close of each speaker. The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by the Executive Committee, and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The approaching National contest for President is one of more than ordinary interest to the American people—one in which there is perhaps greater principles involved than ever before divided the two great political parties of our country—experience having long since taught us that a strict observance of the doctrines and principles promulgated by the illustrious Jefferson is actually essential to the welfare of our glorious Republic, and that the slightest deviation from those principles invariably produce disgust among the people, and sooner or later lead to anarchy and the inevitable downfall of our cherished Republic. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Democracy of Old Northumberland will adhere to the ancient republican standard, and will support men only when they carry out democratic measures; that in the approaching campaign they present an unbroken front, laying aside all petty causes of dissension, all personal prejudices and minor differences of opinion, and unfurling our banner to the breeze: "For principles and not for men."

Resolved, That we are opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, because it is unnecessary and dangerous; an engine of endless fraud in the hands of designing politicians, and destructive to the rights and interests of free people. For example, U. S. Bank.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the integrity, ability, statesmanship, patriotism and sound Republican principles of Col. JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, the Democrat

candidate for President, the warm and unwavering friend of the Hero of New Orleans, and his principal supporter in the House of Representatives, in the war waged against the patriotic Jackson, by that corrupt institution, the U. S. Bank and its hirelings.

Resolved, That in the Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, Pennsylvania's talented and distinguished son, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, we recognise a pure Democrat, sound Republican, enlightened statesman, and in every respect worthy of the honor conferred upon him by the Democratic National Convention.

Resolved, That in HENRY A. MUELLENBERG, the favorite son of Old Berks, we recognise the able, courteous and enlightened statesman, the firm undiluting and well tried democrat, the faithful guardian of the people's liberties, the individual best calculated to carry out the principles and measures which we deem essential to the public welfare and the best interest of the people of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we will give our individual support to Col. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, for President and Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, of Penn., for Vice President, of the United States, Henry A. Muhlenberg for Governor, and Joshua Hartshorn for Canal Commissioner, against the combined allies of British Whig Toryism, and black cockade federalism, enlisted under the coon banner.

Resolved, That we hail with heart-felt satisfaction the course of many of our principal statesmen, in relation to the annexation of Texas to the United States, among the foremost of which we recognise the Old Hero, the successful defender of Beauty and Booty at New Orleans. May he live to see that the golden moment to obtain Texas has not been lost, and that his hopes that there were patriots enough in the Senate to ratify the treaty be fully realized.

A vote of thanks and 6 cheers were then given to our Sunbury friends and the Band of that place, who were present, and entertained the meeting with appropriate music.

On motion, it was Resolved, That our next meeting be held at the public house of Jonathan Pursel, in Point township, (about 5 miles above Northumberland,) on Friday the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in all the Democratic papers of the county.

After which the Club and citizens met in front of the House, and gave 6 cheers for the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, and accompanied the citizens and band, from Sunbury, to the river, when they adjourned.

(Signed by the Officers.)

The Nomination of Mr. Dallas—How it was announced.

The news of the nomination of Geo. M. Dallas was conveyed to that gentleman in a singular manner, and merits a notice. It was arranged to be announced to him by the Eastern delegation on their way home from the Convention. Accompanied by Senator Walker, of Mississippi, a personal friend of Mr. Dallas, the delegates, 60 in number, arrived in this city on Friday morning about 5 1/2 o'clock. Of course almost everybody was yet asleep. The party soon reached Mr. D's house in Walnut, below Tenth street, and Mr. Walker, ascending the steps, rang the bell. After a pause, Mrs. D put her head out of the window, and seeing Mr. Walker, conjectured that some misfortune had happened to her daughter, resident in Washington. Mr. Walker's remark, "I wish to see Mr. Dallas immediately," confirmed her suspicions, and she hastily awakened her husband, communicating the sad news.

He ran down stairs half dressed and barefooted—opened the door—when to his utter amazement, in walked sixty or more gentlemen, two by two, with the tread of soldiers, passing him by and entering his front parlor as though to make him a captive. Not having the slightest conception of their object, he stood thunder-struck at the scene. Mr. Walker led him into the back parlor. "My dear Walker," said he, in amazement, "what is the matter?" Wait one moment, if you please, Dallas—wait one moment, if you please." The folding doors were then thrown open, and the whole delegation stepping forward, gave three deafening cheers for "POLK and DALLAS." Mr. D stood paralyzed. Mr. Walker enjoyed his discomfiture. Gov. Fairfield, of Maine, then stepped forward, and in the name of the delegation, solved the mystery in the following brief speech:—

Mr. Dallas, I have the honor to inform you that the National Convention of Democrats assembled at Baltimore, having entire confidence in the purity of your private character, and the distinguished services you have rendered to the Democratic party, have unanimously conferred upon you the nomination of Vice President of the United States. Unolicited on your part and unexpected as it no doubt is, we are authorized to announce to you that the people of the United States in Democratic Convention assembled, have thus selected one whom the Democracy of the Keystone State have ever cherished as a faithful and tried son. The name of Dallas is the only pledge which the Democracy of the Union need require for the uprightness of your course, the purity of your principles and your faithful adherence to the cause of Democracy.

Mr. Dallas having by this time collected himself, made a very short speech. He said— "I feel honored on behalf of the Keystone State in this nomination. It is the party ask it, I must yield all private and personal consideration to their wishes—especially as it was unolicited and unsought.

Mr. Walker and several of the delegates then spoke, after which they gave 26 cheers for Polk, Dallas, Muhlenberg and Texas. Cheer after cheer were then given for the nomination, which effectually wakened not only the family, but all the neighborhood, the street being by that time alive with a crowd of anxious inquirers. The facts were soon known, and when the delegation departed, three cheers from the crowd greeted them as they went.—Spirit of the Times.