Decrease of the Precious Metals.

it is well known that pure metal cannot be obtained, except from the purest ores, without the use of quicksilver; consequently, the quan-Y ty of the precious metals is dependent upon the supply of quicksilver, and the price at which it is held. The only mines of quicksilver in the world that are worked to any extent, are those in Spain and Germany. Those in Spain have been, till within the last eight years, worked by the Governmen', and the price of quicksilver was kept at about forty dollars per quintal. Since then, they have been in the possession of Mr. Rothschild, and the price of the quicksilver has been raised to one hundred and twenty dollars per quintal, which is treble its former price. The proprietor of the mines in Germany, probably through the influence of Mr Rothschild, simultaneously raised the price of the article there.

The effect of these measures has, it is estimated, reduced the supply of the precious metals in Europe during the last eight years, no less than twenty millions sterling. It is stated in the Banker's Circular that the yearly produce of silver alone from the mines in America, formerly Spanish, while quicksilver was supplied at a cheap rate by the Spanish Government, was sixty-three millions of hard dollars, But at present, thousands of tons of silver dug out of the mines of Mexico are thrown aside, because they contain too little silver to admit of profit when working them with quicksilver at its present high price. At its former price, every pound of this ore would have been worked to bring forth the silver contained in it. The exports of quicksilver from Liverpool to with the people of Pennsylvania. His open, frank Mexico, Peru, &c. were as follows:

Years, 1837, 1838, 1839, to the level of the former years; and if the whose views are inimical to the true interests of to the commercial world .-- At the present and Headly of the Senate, and Messrs Elwell, Lowtit by working the mines, of £80,000 per an- tatives. num .- 'N. Y. Jour, of Com. Internal Improvements.

Mr. Wright, Chairman of the Committee of Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement reported a bill yesterday, to continue the improvements of this Commonwealth &c. The bill

50,000

200,000

200,000

25,000

75,000

15,000

\$ 790,000

makes the following appropriations: Repairs, \$ 200,000 Repairs, French Creek Feeder, Shenango and Coneaut line, Tioga and Tunkahannock line, New Work on finished lines, Damages,

Reservoirs at Allegheny Portage Franklin line,

The bill also provides, in case of freshet or casuality, that the Governor is authorized to borrow for one year, at 6 per cent, the sum certified by two engineers, on the credit of the Commonwealth, not to exceed \$615,000, reimbursable after July, 1860 .- If loans cannot be cellent publication, well adapted for the use of chil- the passengers of the Caledonia, so long looked effected, the Governor to issue certificates of dren. The last number contains much interesting for. Papers to February 18th are received, loan, not less than \$100 payable in ten years with six per cent, interest to such persons as the state may be indebted to, for work done on the lines, for which these appropriations are made, but not to exceed the sum of \$615,000 freystone.

STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE -The Westchester (New York) paper gives a curious account of the separation of man and wife. Mr. Charles F. Miller, eight years since, married a nicocof Mr. Wells, and the uncle about two years ago, presented her with his note of hand for \$20,-000, mivable three years after date. About four they received no value for them. The legi-laweeks since the uncle died, when some one cir-ture, we perceive, has the matter now in hands, and culated a report that the note was forged. The author of the slander was demanded, but no clue could be obtained. His wife was not permitted by her friend to return to him, and he was under the necessity of sueing out a writ will determine in a few days. of habeas corpus, when the judge decided she was free to go with him.

He then took her up gently in his arms in the Court House, carried her cut and put her in the wagon; her triends interfered, and he knocked one of them down. Finally they got her away from him. A public meeting was held at Sing Sing, and resolutions passed in tayour of the character and conduct of Miller. Since then. Millor has been arrested on the charge white Plague.-He rofuses to let his friends dence that its merits are properly appreciated. bail him out, and says that his wife shaft release. him; although he attaches no blame to ber, says he was ever a most skind dansband.

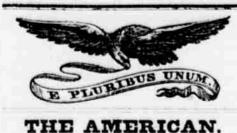
The Daughter of Col. Burr.

death of his only-daughter, the wife of the former Governor of South Carolina. Sice left Charleston in a brig for this scity, as was said, with a large amount of money and plate; but the brig never reached the post, nor was over heard of after. Years passed away, when a sailor in Maine, on his death-bed, confessed to have been one of the craw of the brig, and that the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a cindar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 2d inst., the following paragraph concerning the same mat-

friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeacha- since, was a ber ised for sale at suction on Tues- which contains a description of the Grand Ball at ble -- informs as that an old sailor recently died | day last,

at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a | Cultivation of Flowers and Ornamental Trees. | above I send you a copy of my invitation to the number of piracies in which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the bed and murdered. The work of death commeuced, and all were killed, Mrs. Alston being the last victim was made to walk the plank Her image, he said, was always before him, and he could not die without confessing the horrid deed. The closing scene of his life was horrible in the extreme-he raved with madness, exclaiming 'There !- there she is now !-I see her standing before !--away--away!"

'Many witnesses were present who can bear testimony to the confession, and we think there no longer exist any doubt on a subject which was long veiled in mystery.'-[N. Y.



Saturday, March 19, 1842.

ar We jublish in this week's paper the proceedings of the great Johnson meeting, recently held at Harrisburg. Col. Johnson stands deserved y high and generous nature, has acquired for him a strong 1840. hold on the affections of the people. Although Bottles, 14,800 14,573 10,811 11,062 there are many who would like to see a citizen of If the supply of the two latter years were their own state elevated to the Presidency, yet the pointment of Mr. Maxwell of Lycoming, says: increased thirty per cent. it would be brought people will never yield their support to any one price were reduced to the old rate of forty dol- the commonwealth. The meeting was at ly and lars per quintal, it would be of vast importance eloquently addressed, by Messrs, Gabbons, Plumer price. Rothschild is said to make a clear pro-ry, Barrett and Brawley of the House of Represen-

The Canal.

We have been informed by Mr. Leisening. the Super-ntendant of the Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, who is now vigorously engaged in repairing the damages occasioned by the late freshet, that the progress on the work has been such, that the water will this day be let into the canal, between Northumberland and Duncan's

The American Medical Library and Intelligencer, by Pobley Dunglison, M. D., has been received. This work sustains a high credit among the Medical faculty. In looking over the present number, we find much interesting matter, and so for as we are capable of judging, useful and important information to the practitioner and student. The publication of the work has been transferred to Messes, Haswell & Johnson of Philadelphia, and will hereafter be is used with regularity and despatch.

or's Eveny Voern's Gazerre sublished every and useful matter.

crive Tide Water notes in payment of tolls on the canal. All that ever gave currency to these bills. was the fact that they were receivable for tolls, and under this impression hundreds of persons have been induced to take them. The attempt now made to repudiate them, is in a tenfold greater degree more villainous than the repudiation of the Missis ippi bonds, for the repudiators of that state made some show of defence, on the ground that we trust will compel them to pay some little regard to their obligations.

The Gov, signed the resumption till on Saturday last. When the Banks will resume, they

(17) The legislature has parsed a law, by which all members of Fire Companies are to be exempt from military duty.

The Milton Ledger is now published by herea ter the Ledger shall be conducted in a te-

conducted tittle paper, is about to be enlarged. It of ascaulting has write, and lodged in the jail at deserve success, and this, we presume, is an evi-

Some critizens of Virginia have petitioned Congress to rensure or reprimaril Mr. Wise, Mr. and she, we learn, is devotedly fond of him, and Marshall at d Mr. Adams for their conduct in wasting the time of the House in the'r squabbles. Resolutions were presented from the Tennessee

Every one who knows aught of the history -legi-lature in favor of admitting Texas into the Uof Angon Burr, must recollect the insisterious nion. Mr. Adams will report on the resolutions. A petition was presented from Virginia for a ta-

> Thesers, Remess& Whittaker have succeededin-runting out, or refining from with anthracite esi, at the Phennxville-Iron Works.

The Moorg in 10 or 50 dead or dving Bank charten were repeated during the last session. () In New Jursey, unprisonment for debt has

been dischaint, by a vote of \$0 to \$. (7) The bloody fight between the Mexicans and

Yexhabs furns out to de a beax.

The H chered remains of the Pennsylvania "A gentleman from Texas-an old and value Hait, harnt by a mob in Philadelphia a few years

quehanna in which flowers and plants are so gene- perceive from the description in the paper. crew of the vessel which sailed from Charles- rafly coltivated as in this place. There is scarcely ton, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three a dwelling, however humble, but what has its flowdays out, a consultation was held, and it was or pots neatly arranged at the windows. To us, determined that the passengers should be role these thrifty green plants, blooming in mid winter, the gentlemen were going into the supper room, confined to the fair sex, without whom we may truly say, the fair s' spot in crestion would be as a desert. "Flowers," as some writer beautifully ex- merican, offered him his hand, and said, "Sir I ask pre-ses it, "are the alphabet of angels, where with your pardon, I find I have been mistaken, I thought Our object, however, in making these remarks, is to return the cards, and take a glass of wine together call the attention of our readers to the i.aportance in friendship." So ended this little fraces, but it is some ornamental shade trees were plinted around can. the court house, the public school-hou es and churches, they wou'd not only receive the thanks of the community, but that of posterity, for their well timed liberality. The sugar and the silver leafed maple, and a variety of other ornam neal trees could be procured from the nurseries in the neighbo hood of Philadelphia at a small expense. Let our commi-sioners, school directors and others, t.ke those matters into consideration.

> The Canal Commissioners, it is known, deemed it advisable to reduce the number of Supervisors. Among those left out was Henry Reader. An effort has been made to have another person appointed in his place. We agree with the Lycoming Gazette, that if the former number of officers are to be restored, Henry Reader should be reinstated, as no fault whatever was found with Mr Reader. The Lycoming Gazette, in some rema ks in relation to some dissatisfaction expressed by the ap-

> "Previous to the election of Governor Porter, North'd co, supplied the supervisor from Northumberland to Loyalsock for nine successive years. The line is forty miles in length, twenty-two in Northumberland and eighteen in Lyoming county. At this time, Northumberland county has one superv sor, whose jurisdiction extends through parts of four counties, and has in addition one collector and one weighmaster, Lycoming has two supervisors and one collect--making an equal number in the two counties. Fair play is a jewel. Mr. Maxwell has given universal satisfaction, and we know that so far as the public is concerned, a change is not desired. The course pursued by the canal Commissioners in reducing the number of supervisors on the West Branch Division, meets the entire approbation of the people.'

> T' Mr. Clay, a few days since, in a very solema manner, declared that he had not, as had been reparted, charged his friend, Mr. Buchanan, with being 55 years of ag , but that he was upwards of 36 Mr. Buchapan sa'd that he was happy that his friend had made the explanation, as he should most certainly have call d him out. As to the 36, he owned "the soft impeachment."

a 7 \$8 000 in specie was f and and r the wood pile of a close fisted resident of Arch street, Philad., who died a few days since.

Twenty-Six Bays Later from Europe.

The Steamer Clyde arrived in New York early REVUEN OF THE CALIBORIA TO LIVERPOOL -

The Steamer Caledonia, which I ft Liverpool Feb of The Tide Water Canal Company, we are 4th for Halifax and Boston, was disabled in a treinformed, have passed a resolution refusing to re- mendous gale on the 10th about 1300 miles from Laverpool, in consequence of which she found it necessary to put back. She first touched at Cork and thence proceeded to Liverpool, where she ar-

> Extract from the letter of a passenger on board the Caledonia steam r, dated off Cork, 15th Febru-

"For the first three days after we sailed, we got on admirably with a fair wind, but on the morning of the 7th, the wind chopped round, and commenced blowing very hard. On the 8th, the storm increased from the westward, with a heavy head sea. It continued throughout the 9th. On the 10th, the sea was tremendons, and carried away our fore starboard bulwarks and ice house; filled the fore-cabin with water; completely washed out the passengers, whose berths were in that part of the vessel, and thoroughly saturated all the bedding, and sprung the rudder. Part of the after larboard bulwarks and the iron-rail on the taffrail, were twisted off, the wheel house damaged, and the paddle box partly stove in.

"The gale continued unabated during the John Porter, E.q. The new editor promises that 11th. We laid to steer by the sails whilst endeavoring to secure the rudder (the main piece of which was completely twisted in the case, by lashing chains round, passing iron bolts The Reading Gozette, a talented and well through it, and fixing chains over the stern. At 6 P. M. (11th) being then in latitude 49 20, longitude 29 W., the captain and officers found it would not be safe to proceed on the voyage, as they were all of opinion the rudder would not hold together for two hours more against such a heavy sea. The captain therefore put head about, for the purpose of running into this place for repairs. Licut. Parsons, R. N., also coincided with the Captain and officers.

The papers give an account, among other things, 'af the royal christening of the Queen's new baby, the infant prince, who is called Alfred Edward, after his father and grandfather, the Duke of Kent,

All the savereigns now in circulation are to be called in, for the purpose of having them coined over, as many of their base been altered by "plugging" and other devices. Lord Morpeth lost his election for Parliament, in the city of Dublin,

The following letter from a correspondent at Paris, to the editor of the United States Gazette. serves to show the state of feeling between the French and the English. The French, it will be eeen, are decidedly in favor of the Americans, upon the subject of the right of search :

"Panis, January 15th, 1842, "Joseph R. Chandler: -Sir: By the packet I send you the Journal des Debates of yesterday. the Palais of the Tuilleries on the 12th inst., and extensive and more considerable.'

We doubt whether there is a town on the Sus- same. It was a very splendid affair as you will

"To show you in some measure the hatred the French have for the English, I will relate an incident that took place at the ball that evening. As always ind cate cheer(bloess, contentment and neat- there was a great crowd and rush for the door, at ness within. The collivation of flowers is a cer- which time a French gentleman pushed up against tain evidence of a n fined teste, and for this reason an American, when some words passed between we find this branch of business almost exclusively them, and the French gentlemen handed the American his card, and vice versa. Shortly afterwards the French gentlemon came up to the Athey read on hills and dales mysterious truths," you were an Englishman, if you please we will of setting out fruit and ornamental trees. If those hard to tell what would have been the consequence who have the authority would see that some hand- if it had been an Englishman instead of an Ameri-

"The French dislike the English so much, that they frequently take slight opportunity to insult them. I have often found it to my interest to let the French know that I am an American. I there should be a war between England and America, I do not think it would be six months before the French would j in, for I do not think Louis Phil ippe, with all his desire of peace, could keep the French people quiet in such an event. Nearly plain. Make it free on our side and restrictive every French paper is out in favor of America in respect to the right of search, and condemn their commerce to pay a ruinous tribute' to the comown government for agreeing to it. I would not merce and industry of England. To call such be surprised, if France would withdraw from that agreement, if they can with credit and hopesty. "Your Friend, &c."

Free Trade.

If the political systems of the various nations of the earth were about to be formed snew, we might listen with patience, and examine with attention the fine spun theories of the advocates of free trade. But when the policy of the countries with whom we carry on commerce has been settled for years, and we have learned wisdom from their example, as well as our own dear bought experience, it is worse than folly to oppose theories, however beautiful in the abstract, to facts-stubborn fac s. His ory is said to be philosophy teaching by example, and whoever attempts to inculcate a different phile sorby in the nineteenth century, mistakes the character stics of the age. Let us have f.cts-facts instead of argument. It is an insult to the common sense of the American people, to talk about free trade with France, while she levies a duty on one million of dollars worth of our tobacco, greater than we collect upon twenty m llions of dollars of her wines and silks,-With England, while she prohibits the importation of our grain and breadstuffs, and yet annually floods us with the products of her own man ufactures, and in return drains us of millions of specie. Russia tried the system of free trade, and le ro the result of the experiment in the following

"FURTHER NOTES UPON TARIFF AND FREE TRADE. - A Government, whether represented by one man or the million,' can learn wisdom but from two sources-its own experience and the experience of other nations. The former is ed." an expensive and dilatory mode of instruction. and that Government is best, in this respect a least, which can reap a harvest of knowledge from the bitter fruits of experience ripened by others. Read the following :

'Russia was prosperous in 1815, '17, '18, and '19; but, fascinated with the theories of Adam Smith and J. B Say, she adopted a new tariff in 1818 on the plan of letting trade regulate itself. In this Tariff, she abrogated her prohibitions and lowered her duties. The country was immediately deluged with foreign goods, and, in due course, drained of its specie, as we have been in past years, to pay for the surplus of those imports, which far exceeded her exports. The most disastrous consequences took place. Circulation was stopped. Distress and wretchedness overspread the land. The manufactures first fell victims to this mistaken policy. Agriculture next felt the shock, and finally, bankruptcy swept away a large proportion of those commercial houses whose cupidity had paved the way for the misery of the country.

Here is experience-here are known and undeniable effects, resulting from equally well attested causes; and how was the evil corrected! By a return to a Protective Tariff. The following extract is from the Emperor of Russia's Circular, written by Count Nesselrode, in 1827, on the subject of the new Tariff:

'To produce happy effects, the principles of commercial freedom must be generally adopted The State which adopts, while others reject them, must condemn its own industry and

"'From a circulation extempt from restraint, and the facility afforded by reciprocal exchanges, almost all Governments at first resolved to seek the means of repairing the evil which England had been doomed to suffer; but experience and more correct calculations, because they were made from certain data, and upon results already known of the peace that had just taken place, forced them to adhere to the prohibitory system.

*England preserved hers. Austria remained faithful to the rule she laid down to guard herself against the rivalship of foreign industry. France, with the same views, adopted the most rigorous measures of precantiou, and Prussia published a new Tariffin October last, which proves that she found it impossible not to follow the example of the rest of Europe."

'In proportion as the prohibitory system is extended and rendered perfect in other countries, that State which pursues the contrary system makes from day to day sacrafices more

It is with the most lively feelings of regret, | resolutions were unanimously adopted, in a spirit we acknowledge that it is our own proper experience which enables us to trace this picture. The evils which it details have been realized in Russia and Poland, since the conclusion of the act of 1818. Agriculture without a market-industry without protection, languish and decline. Specie is exported, and the most soid commercial houses are shaken. The public prosperity would soon feel the wound inflicted on private fortunes, if new regulations did not promptly change the actual state of affairs.'

Events have proved that our Agriculture and er Commerce, as well as our Manufactures,

Here is experience for our guide against the theories of our free trade philosophers.

Let it be borne in mind, however, that we do not quarrel with the doctrines of free trade when rightly applied and understood. The very term 'trade' implies dealings between two parties, and to make it a free trade, there must be no restriction on either side. Trade is an exchange of commodities-money represents the value and settles the difference. Let the exchange of commodities between us and England be free on both sides, and no one will comon theirs, and it 'condemns our industry and a situation of things by the name of free trade is as absored as to say that a boxing-match between two persons, one of whom has his hands tied behind him, is a fair fight, because, forsooth, one is free to knock the other down as often as he pleases.

We talk of a return to specie payments in this country as if it were only necessary for our Legislature to vote that it shall be done, Could a correct return be made of the coin now in the country compared to the amount in 1837, the impossibility of the thing would be apparent. The truth is, our specie has left he country, for the very plain reason that we mport under the free trade system, in the ace of an impossibility to export under the ery same system any thing but specie in ettlement of a large balance. If England tacle of a rich and productive State in the Union bankrupt and dishonored. If Congress would make a tariff to-morrow sufficient to set in motion the manufacturing industry of New England, the price and demand of the productions of the agriculturisis would be doubled in one year. If, on the other hand, this branch of national industry shall be neglected, the following consequences may be safely predicted: 'Agriculture without a market-industry languishing and declining-the country drained of specie-and commerce paralyzed and destroy-

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING. Johnson and Democracy.

In pursuance of public notice given, an immense meeting of the Democracy of Pennsylvania as embled at the Court House at Harrisburg, on Saturday evening, the 5th of March inst., for the purpose of interchanging sentiments, and expressing their opinions and judgment in reference to selecting a candidate for the next Presidency, when the meeting was called to order, and on motion of J. G.

The Hon. JOHN C. BUCHER, of Dauphin county, was unanimously chosen President of the meeting. And

Hon, John S. Gibons, of Lehigh. " John C. Plumer, of Westmoreland, Daniel Snyder, of Columbia. Andrew Cortright, Esq., of Luzerne, John Kelker, Esq., of Dauphio. David Beeler, Esq., of Allegheny. Owen M'Cabe, Esq., of Dauphin. Gen. Samuel A. Smith, of Bucks. Col. John Tway, of Dauphin, Col. D. M. Bull, of Bradford,

Were unanimously chosen Vice Presidents of the meeting. On motion.

H. A. Beebe, Esq., of Bradford. Lewis B. Dunham, Esq., of Jefferson. John H. Steck, of Dauphin. John Alexander, of do., Were appointed Secretaries,

The meeting being thus organized, Hon, John C. Bucher, President, arose, and in a very modest and partinent address, returned his thanks to the commerce to pay a ruinous tribute to those of vast assemblage for the honor conferred upon him in selecting him to preside over their deliberations, on a question affecting so vitally the interests and character of Pennsylvania, and of the whole Union. Having stated the object of the meeting, he resurred his scat amidst the cheers of the assembled Democ-

> On motion of Wm. Elwell, Esq., of Bradford county, it was resolved unanimously that a committee of nine be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said com-

Wm, Elwell, Esq., of Bradford. Perrin Ross, Esq., of Luzeine. Samuel Hill, Esq., of Westmoreland. Col. John Tway, of Dauphin. C. H. Silkman, Esq., of Luzerne, J. G. Schott, Esq., of Dauphin. Charles Pray, Esq., of do. Wm. B. Johnston, Esq., of do.

After having retired a short time, the committee eturned, and by their chairman, Win. Elwell, Esq., made the following report, which was read in a for- gallant regiment, and periled his own life protectcible manner, eliciting from the meeting frequent | ing the mother and her children against the horrors

and manner slike creditable to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and the Hero of the Thames.

Whereas. The duty of electing the chief executive magistrate of this Union, is one of selemn and imposing responsibility, a duty which comes home to, and concerns every citizen, however humble, to begin a full, free, dispassionate and calm interchange of sentiment, with one another in reference to a selection of the individual to fill the high and imposing state of President of the United States. It is never too early for the people of a free government to talk with each other, and deliberate upon a question which vitally concerns themselves are not only paralyzed, but brought to the brink It would indeed be a reflection upon the intelligence and integrity of the people to suggest that it is premature for them to talk and act in a great question which is ultimately to give character to our free institutions abroad, and effect for good or for evil, every individual over this wide spread Union. Without further comment, then we come to the main question, with a boldness, a frankness, and an honesty of purpose, which has ever characterized the people of Pennsylvania on great emergencies, involving their character as Americans, their peace and prosperity at home, no less than their honor and integrity abroad,

Therefore, Resolved, That we have, with all due deliberation, come to the conclusion, that it is our duty, not only as Pennsylvanians, but fas Americans, (for it is emphatically a National question) to disclose to the world our preference for the individual who is to be selected to fill the first office in the gift of a free people. Nor will we shrink from the solemn and imposing obligations of making known to ly and fairly the convictions which have led us to this preference. As Pennsylvnians, we feel an intuitive pride in declaring what the citizens of this republic will readily yield, viz: that our noble old Commonwealth, in point of plysical, moral and intellectual resources, is second to none in this vast confederacy of States. Her position is such as justly entitles her to the proud appellation of "Keystone State;" nor has she failed with her treasure and her blood to aid in maintaining the integrity, the independence and sovereignty of the people of this Union. And if the selection of a President of the U-

nited States was to be made in consideration of services rendered to the nation, by s parate States, then would Pennsylvania stand out in bold relief, would receive fleur, pork, lead, and the various and demand that be accorded to her, which would productions of the West in payment for the be so pre-eminently just, viz:-to place one of her manufactures, that are poured in here, we sons in the Presidential chair; but the genius and should never have beheld the humiliating spec- theory of our Government are placed on higer and more devoted grounds. We are not only citizens of Pennsylvania, but our chief glory consists in our being able to say to the rest of the world, that we arealso citizens of the United States. It is in a national capacity that we act in selecting from ameng ourselves an individual to be President of our glorious and happy Union. Indeed it would be treason to the Union to indulge in considrations purely local on a question involving the liberties, the lives, and the fo tunes of every individual, whether high or low, rich or poor, of this government. The father of his country in his farewell address, which is still sounding in our ears, has warned us against interposing sectional objections founded on geographical distinctions, and which demagogues may sometimes use for the special object of bringing forward a candidate of their own. With those who make their President with their votes, the selection not a question of location. We repeat, it laoks to higher objects and more important purposes, viz ; -- adequate reward to exalted worth for services rendered the people of the whole Union. He who has conferred upon the American republic the most illustrious and enduring service, in peace and war, he it is whom the people will delight to honor. The question with the voters, then, in selecting their President, is not what state does he live in, but who is the man that has rendered them in all the varied relations in life, the most substantial service ! Let the records of the nation-let the patriot's memory -let the monuments erected in the hearts of a grateful republic-let the moral sense of the country-let the history of his whole life-let all these things which make the impression upon the public mind, lead the Democracy of this nation in the selection of their candidate for the next President. Let us be directed by these infallible guides, and victory will again follow our exertions, the splendor of which achievement will be a theme for the admirers of free government to dwell upon everywhere. A victory which for moral sublimity and its consequence upon our political being is too great, too vast in its destiny on man now and hereafter, not to fill the minds of every patriot with the most anxious solicitude. We say without the fear of contradiction, that such a nomination would be equivalent to an election. This the federal party well know and understand.

Be it then Resolved. That we present the name of Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, to the people of the United States as their candidate for the Presidency in 1844; and we cordially respond to the nomination of this illustrious man by gallant old Kentucky, made on the glorious eighth of January last.

Resolved, That the services rendered the American people by this great apostle of liberty are tangible so as to be felt. Yes; so luminous as to be seen and acknowledged by the most humble citizen in every election district throughout this expanded confederacy. Always a democrat and friend of popular government-RICHARD M. JOHNSON has been constantly on the side of the oppressed against the oppressor. In the last bloody onset with the mother country for independence, Cot, JOHNSON hastened to the field of strife, of blood and of death, to protect our national honors, our friends and our homes. In that eventful war he led his countrymen by his skill and courage to victory and to glory, the most signal and important. After having given his voice for war, he left his sent in Congress and repaired to the frontier with his bursts of applause, as the reader progressed. The of the tomahawk and scalping knife, and taught