*From the Boston Atlas:*

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT,
May 25, 1835.

## THE SEA TYRANT.

The four English seamen, Brown Bryant, Owen, and Wilkinson, found guilty, on Friday last, of a revolt, or refusal to do duty, on board the whale barque Franklin, were brought up this morning to receive sentence. On being asked by Judge Story what they had to say for themselves, they all rose successively, and in simple, but emphatic language, described the brutal manner in which they had been treated by the Captain. Two of them delivered themselves in terms at once copious and correct, and their defence seemed to have a considerable effect upon the Court and audience. When they had concluded, Judge Story remarked he had been struck, throughout the case, with the improper and brutal conduct of the Captain; but the prisoners had done wrong in taking the law into their own hands, and the jury had, consequently done right in convicting them. It was important for them and other seamen now to understand that the law had redress for them and would redress them on their arrival in port, until which time they ought in all cases to remain in quiet and proceed with their duty. The learned Judge strongly censured the conduct of the Captain in knocking down Wilkinson at the helm, thus leaving the vessel at the mercy of the waves and endangering the safety of all on board—He repeated that the prisoners had done wrong in acting as they had, but said he would not punish men extravagantly who had been driven to the commission of offences by the bad conduct of their officers. He should sentence them to 7 days imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1 each.

The prisoners appeared grateful for the lenity with which they were treated, but after consulting a little, one of them exclaimed,—'But y'r honor, what are we to do about that dollar; we've got no money?' A subscription was immediately entered into by the gentlemen of the bar, and the amount of the fine raised in a few moments. Judge Story expressed his gratification at what he saw, and suggested to the District Attorney (Mr. Mills) to remit the fine altogether, telling him that this had been in some cases the course of his predecessor. The District Attorney expressed his willingness to follow such an example, particularly in this case, and the fine was remitted.

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We copy from a New Orleans papers of the 16th instant, the following particulars of a distressing casualty which occurred in that city on the preceding night.—

*From the Louisiana Advertiser.*

## AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

It is now our painful duty to report a circumstance, which we could only slightly notice in our number of yesterday, as our impression was nearly worked off at the time of its occurence. On Friday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, that large and extensive building in Canal street, known as the Planter's Hotel, fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, and gave a shock to the surrounding neighbourhood, similar to that experienced from an earthquake;—an awful pause ensued for a few seconds, when the smothered voices of several unfortunate individuals who were deeply burried beneath the ruins, issued from the pile; the alarm bells rang, and hundreds of our efficient firemen rushed upon the spot, and made every exertion which humanity could dictate to rescue the miserable sufferers from the jaws of death. We understand there were from 60 to 70 persons living in the house, some of whom succeeded in effecting their escape, with but little or no injury, but we are sorry to add that several have lost their lives or been miserably mutilated. How truly do the scriptures say 'in the midst of life we are in death!' Many of those poor creatures had been joyous and gay in the morning, and at night they went to bed 'to rise no more!' Many of them, perhaps, had taken 'heed for the morrow,' and have been thus cut off 'in the midst of hope.' God grant we may be all prepared to meet him, should it 'seem good to him' that such a calamity should overtake us! It is his mercy that there have not been many more victims in the list, as the billiard rooms had been remarkable full, and several persons whom we have seen had scarcely quitted them when they heard the crash. As usual, on such awful opportunities, there were some demons in the shape of human beings, who repaired there for the sake of plunder; we are glad to hear, for the honor of our city, that some of them have been taken and imprisoned in the gaol.

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*Peach Trees.*—The people of New Jersey estimate their loss at half a million of dollars, in Peach Trees killed by the severity of the past winter. Fifty thousand trees were lost in Monmouth county.

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The New York Jeffersonian states that the income of Jacob Astor, of that city is one million and fifty thousand dollars every year. He receives every mouth one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars; and every hour upwards of one hundred and seventy dollars, every minute three dollars, and every second about five cents. He lays down to sleep at night. He rises in the morning. His estate has been working for him while he slumbered, and has made for him, ready to be put beside his dish of coffee on the breakfast table every morning, a neat and snug sum, upwards of twelve hundred dollars.—Pretty comfortable that eh! aint it?

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The following selections made from various important papers, in the several States, are worthy of the attention of our readers.

## WEBSTER AND WHITE.

The opinion of the Northern whig press in regard to the Tennessee nomination seems to be uniform and decided.—There will be no abandonment of Whig principles, or the Whig candidate in New England. Neither the Regent nor the Judge will carry away the votes of the Whigs in these States. On this point, our friends throughout the country may rest assured; and they may rest assured also that *here*, as well as in the West, the only way of beating a Tory candidate is by running a Whig. If the struggle is narrowed down to a battle between two Tories, the Tories will be left to fight it out on their own account.—The whigs will not come into the field.

But there is no disposition among our friends to pursue this course. We see in every quarter the strongest indications of a determined adherence to the Whig nomination. The Whig presses of the middle States and the West intimate no intention to support the Whig-Tory and Tory-Whig of Tennessee. They will go for one of their own creed and principles. It is only in the South—and principally among the presses which originally sustained General Jackson, that we find any great partiality for Judge White. We are not yet ready to yield implicit obedience to such political advisers.

The following we have noted among many similar indications of the Whig presses of the interior, to abide by the Whig nomination, and persevere to the last.—*Atlas.*

*From the N. H. Statesman.*

The Whigs will concede any thing but their principles, which are the principles of the Constitution. But why in the present case is concession expected from them alone? The nomination of White springs from a portion of the supporters of the administration—did it never occur to them that concessions on their part might be made with more propriety and with more safety? That they would hazard nothing by extending their support to Clay, Webster, M'Lean or any other whom the whigs might select? Either of these men are infinitely above White in point of talent and general knowledge, or public services. Nothing but another Tennessean could answer their purposes; but, *we* devoutly hope that *such* another Tennessean will never have to bear the burden and the responsibility of our public affairs.

The Whigs of the South would undoubtedly prefer White to Van Buren, & for very obvious reasons, and for the same reasons many northern Whigs would prefer Van Buren of the two.

But, after all, so long as the Whigs have a candidate they will support him. The Tories, whether manufacturers or any thing else, are ready to league with Van Buren President, King or Emperor, if General Jackson but says the word.

*From the Vermont Republican.*

When Gen. Jackson so triumphantly trampled the plighted faith of the nation in the dust, in his conduct respecting the Cherokees—when he declared the Supreme Court to be beneath his Executive prerogative, in his Veto Message, and put forth those startling and unheard of doctrines, which made every patriot tremble for the safety of his country—when he treated the Senate and the constitution with utter contempt and defiance, in appointment of officers whose nominations had been *disagreed* to by the Senate—Judge White was the man who approved his course, and helped to make up the long retinue of his followers and adorers. While he was making "corruption the order of the day" by appointing some forty or fifty members of Congress to important Executive offices, and rendering the Halls of the National Legislature the battle-ground for 'spoils,' Judge White was as silent as the grave, and adhered to his Chief as firmly as ever.

To come forward voluntarily to support such a man, the Whigs cannot and ought not. It would be a virtual surrender of all they have been contending for, since the reign of terror commenced—every essential principle they have ever supported.

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From the Bardstown (Ky.) Herald.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

Whether Mr. Clay, or Mr. Webster, or Mr. Calhoun, or each of them, will, or will not run, we cannot say: But, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster, both, or either, declining, our interest in the ensuing contest, if not entirely lost, will be greatly diminished—so much so that we shall not, probably, take any part nor lot in the matter.

But, why should the Whigs, the true republicans, the stay of the country in war and in peace—why should they stop to discuss the merits of White and Van Buren, whilst Henry Clay and Daniel Webster are still living? Have they, or either of them, forfeited their claims to confidence of their countrymen? If so when?—where? Is White to be preferred to these men because it is supposed he will be successful? We have nothing to do with suppositions. We go for measure—for principle; not men—not victories. To all men in the Union we prefer Henry Clay, because we think he advocates correct principles; because we think his election to the Presidency would be a blessing to the country; and we must add, in candor, because we admire his character as a man.

After Henry Clay, we are for DANIEL WEBSTER. We shall take another opportunity to assign the causes for our secondary preference.

We have no doubt, and never had any, that these sentiments are such as prevail generally among the Whigs of Kentucky. That Mr. Clay should be their first choice is very natural; but if he is not the candidate there can be no reasonable question about the next object of their choice. For the last twelve or fourteen years the general tone of political sentiment and political feeling in Kentucky and in Massachusetts has been harmonious. Their representatives have acted together with mutual respect, confidence and attachment, in defence of Liberty and the Constitution and government of the country. We are quite certain they are not now likely to separate. Massachusetts gave her vote and her influence, with cordiality and zeal, for the promotion of a son of Kentucky to the Presidential chair. She felt that he was an American, a true patriot, a man of first rate talent, and of much political experience; a man fit to be President, and neither mountains, nor rivers, nor local jealousies, nor State lines shut him out of her regard, nor induced her to withhold from him her earnest support. We doubt not the hearty reciprocation of this feeling from Kentucky, and we look with confidence for a demonstration, by her, that she is resolved to hold on and go strongly for principles and the men who maintain principles.

*Atlas.*

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*From the Claremont Eagle.*

It is gravely asserted that the recent Van Buren triumph in Connecticut is proof that the plan is laid for the formation of a Northern Confederacy. This is one of the wildest schemes that the brain of an insane politician ever conjured up. The object is to drive Mr. Webster from the field or deprive him of any support at the South. Talk about drawing a line between the North and the South! And why? To force New England to listen to every whim of the South! While certain politicians are sowing dissentions between different sections of the country, and railing at Mr. Webster, it would be well for them to refresh their memory with some passages of Mr. Webster's reply to Hayne. One would think that these men had done enough already towards degrading this country by bringing the present dynasty into power, without having the impudence to call upon honest citizens for aid a second time. And yet are they doing it—they call upon New England to give up her candidate—and finding that their call meets with no response they say—'you mean to form a northern confederacy!' This is southern generosity forsooth!

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## SECRETARY FORSYTH.

Mr. Secretary Forsyth has left Washington for Georgia, and, as we suspect with no disposition to return to his seat in the cabinet. This gentleman is peculiarly situated with regard to his new associate and must find the connection anything but agreeable. While in the Senate he was leader of the administration party; always ready, skilful, and successful. In the light skirmish of debate he was like an accomplished fencer—uniformly graceful, elegant and easy; but never to be taken off his guard armed at all points—and with a parry for every thrust. Here was the true theatre for display. It was the scene of his triumphs—and its excitement ministered perpetual gratification to his vain, restless, haughty and ambitious spirit. He could maintain his personal dignity and self-respect; select his own associates—and if he chose to call the globe a "dirty sheet," it was an affair between him and Abaëlino and the Government had nothing to do with it.

But Mr. Forsyth in the Cabinet, and Mr. Forsyth in the Senate, occupy very different positions. He enjoys no longer the triumphs of the forum; and wins no more laurels on the field of his old contests. The emulation of rivalship dies—and with it dies the excitement that sustained him in fighting the battles of power against Liberty. The sense of his situation returns upon him. He has time for reflection—calm deliberation—sober retrospect—and anxious anticipation. Having surrendered an office received from the People—for an office bestowed by the Crown—he must turn his eyes to the Crown for favor and support. He must consult the wishes and whims of an imperial master. He must bow his stubborn and haughty will to the still more subborn will of a man "BORN TO COMMAND," & most jealous of birthright. *He is in the power of a Sovereign.* The Glove must be respected as the organ of his absolute will; and Mr. Kendall, as the chosen friend and companion of President Jackson, must be treated with courtesy and deference.

Things are in this position, when a movement occurs which adds new mortification and chagrin to the wounded pride of the Secretary. The appointment of Amos Kendall to the Post office; and a seat in the Cabinet invests him with a dominant influence in the government because it invests him with such an enormous patronage to make friends among the People and because he possesses so much power over the man, who perports to be himself the ENTIRE GOVERNMENT. Mr. Forsyth feels that he is in the way of Mr. Kendall, and that as soon as Mr. Kendall, sees fit to become Secretary of State the incumbent of that office will have to make way for him. He knows that he is acting the part of Lord Duberly—and is only a secretary's "warming pan" all this time. This frets and annoys him. He is not content with being merely the Premier apparent, when there is a real Premier in the Cabinet, who possesses all the power, and holds his political destinies at the tip of a pen.

Mr. Forsyth too must be aware that he can render no aid to Mr. Van Buren in the coming canvass. He has been used and must soon be laid by. He must go the way of the other men of distinguished talents & commanding eloquence—who lent their aid to elevate General Jackson to the Presidency—and have received a fit reward in their own political death warrants. If retribution ever followed wrong in this world it has been most singularly displayed in the fate which has befallen *all* the high-minded & chivalrous, but misguided men who placed a self-willed & imperious despot on a throne from which he has placed his foot upon their necks. Mr. Forsyth's visit to Georgia, we suppose to be merely an honorable exile; which will terminate in the resignation of his Secretaryship.

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## THE MAGIC MIRROR.

SCENE 1. *Forsyth's study. Secretary of State walking the room with an open letter. He soliloquizes.* Ritchie's right. Ritchie's right. It's a disgrace to the country. When Van Buren said of Mr. Kendall a year ago—"D—n the fellow, he is always with the President—breakfasts, dines, sups—does every thing but sleep with him.' I cared not a copper. I was a senator—and he was Amos Kendall. That was all very well! But to be tumbled higgledy piggledy into the same truckle bed, with a man who owes every thing he possesses to the vilest and blackest ingratitude—who was an apostate for hire—the corrupt, the venal, the profligate—fol de rol de dol—but I'm thinking, Mr. Forsyth, you're talking very much like a simpleton, and as for my friend Ritchie, what can he expect of a man who 'called him the greatest scoundrel in America?' If Ritche could forgive that, he can foget Kendall's appointment. On the whole, Mr. Forsyth, it's my private opinion that you had better grin and bear it, and not give way to any "ebullitions" of 'ministerial indiscretions.'

SCENE II. *President's Cabinet. Amos and the Hero in private confab. Amos reads him one of his articles in the Globe.*

*Amos.* You will notice, may it please your Majesty, that I have called you in that article, the 'soldier of the revolution,' the 'Hero of New Orleans,' the 'modern Hercules,' and the 'only statesman' of the nineteenth century worthy of the name.'

*Hero.* I am only afraid, Amos, that my military will be eclipsed by my civil renown.

*Amos.* Don't be alarmed, sire. But we are interrupted.

[Servant enters and announces Mr. Secretary Cass.]

*Hero.* Mr. Secretary be seated, I am happy to see you.

*Cass.* I am always most glad to see you, General; and Mr. Kendall, your servant.

*Amos.* Your most humble servant, sir. [Enter Dickerson and Woodbury, and after the usual salutations they seat themselves about the Cabinet.]

*Hero.* (Aside to Amos.) Where the devil's that fellow who wanted to 'have the skinning of me?' He'd better skin his eye tight, as we say in the west, or he'll have to cut a stick, Amos. And if he does, Amos, my dear fellow, you shall be Secretary of State. And if that factious Senate reject you Amos, I will re-nominate till they confirm.—And if Judge White don't stand up to the rack—but no matter. We'll talk about that old rebel another time.

*Amos.* I think the great general skinner of Georgia will be here betimes. It's hardly the hour.

[Servant announces Mr. Forsyth.]

*Forsyth.* General your servant. Gentlemen, good morning. I'm the last on the ground, I see.

*Hero.* I have been expecting you anxiously, for we have a few matters to arrange of some importance. We'll to them with military promptness. But, Mr. Forsyth, I perceive you are not acquainted with my friend Amos Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Kendall. Amos, hold your head up, and speak to the gentleman. Don't look so sheepish. Did you never see a gentleman before? Give your hand.

*Forsyth.* I have had the *honor* of meeting Mr. Kendall before.

*Hero.* (Aside.) Why, Amos, he takes no sort of notice of you. We'll have a settlement for this. D—n him.

*Amos.* Say nothing. We'll skin him to his heart's content.

*Hero.* Gentlemen, I have thought it advisable to make some changes in my Cabinet. You may think perhaps, that I ought to have consulted *you*, about it gentlemen; but you will remember that I always do as I please. 'My pleasure is the People's Will'—though by way of gammoning—Blair and Amos just reverse it in the Globe, and say that the 'People's Will is my pleasure?' That you know is all stuff; but it does for the 'cottagers'—who are employed at the North on 'FARMS' doing the same kind of work as 'MY NEGROES' are about, and just such as DANIEL WEBSTER used to do when he was a boy. My friend Robespierre at Boston sends me word that Daniel Webster was one of these very cottagers, and used to do negro's work. And now they want to set him on what Benton very properly calls MY THRONE!

*Amos.* Unparalleled impudence sire!

*Levi.* Audacious varlet! The son a cottager aspire to be President of this mighty Union!

*Cass.* Truly ridiculous. Your Majesty alone should appoint your successor!

*Forsyth.* (Aside.) D—n you all—he's better than the best of you—though it be more than my life or living's worth to say so.

*Hero.* But I am getting out of my way. Be it known to you, gentlemen, that it has been my sovereign will and pleasure—or in other words, it is the will and pleasure of the American People—particularly the 'cottagers,' that my friend Barry should walk Spanish—and I have accordingly sent him to Madrid. The unequivocal voice of the whole Globe has pointed to my bosom friend Amos, to succeed him in the Post office, and in the Cabinet. He is to be considered accordingly.

*Cass.* Mr. Kendall, I am proud to welcome so warm a friend of the General's into his Cabinet.

*Levi.* Mr. Kendall, I am glad to see you, because I know that your attachment and devotion to the President are only surpassed—BY MINE!

*Hero.* Just what I told you, Amos.

*Dickerson.* Mr. Kendall, happy to see you.

*Forsyth.* (Musing—Soloquizing.) I'll see him d—d first, before I'll give him my hand—the base ingrate—or a word of welcome. It would stick in my throat and choak me. Barry was careless, and prodigal, and prostituted his peace to power—but at times poor Barry was a fit associate of gentlemen. But as for this reptile—who aspires to be a reptile-killer—

*Hero.* Well, Forsyth, what the devil are you thinking about? Now, gentlemen a word in your ear. You knew my partiality for a Unit Cabinet. If any of you don't like Amos, you'll have to lump it. There's only one way—and that is to be right up a tree. And now I tell ye, a UNIT my Cabinet shall be to the last. You shall all think, act, and move like myself, and that is the only way in which I can make sure of a UNIT exactly to my mind. If you have any scruples or differences with regard to Amos, you must square them up at once. I shall dine with Amos, to morrow. Gentlemen, you're all expected. Don't fail to come, on your peril! And now, gentlemen, you may go! (Exeunt Forsyth with a distant bow to the Hero—Levi, Cass, and Dickerson, as might be expected.)

SCENE III. (Hero and Amos remaining.) *Hero.* We'll soon bring this thing to a close, Amos. You are the greatest man in the country, next to myself, and *I* swear, Amos, they shall respect you. I am almost sorry that I did not tell my people to vote for you for the Presidency, instead of Van Buren. But Amos, Amos, you shall have your turn next, my dear fellow. If there's any life in me, Amos, or any virtue in my bones, you shall be Martin's successor. Good bye, Amos, good bye. You may go now, I'm busy. (Exit Amos, and Hero fills his pipe.)

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*From the National Gazette.*

An example has been set by the Whigs of Boston, which we trust will be followed throughout the country. A meeting was held by them at Faneuil Hall, on Thursday last, to concert measures in reference to the election of Mr. Webster to the Presidency, which is affirmed to have been one of the most crowded and respectable that ever occurred in the city. It was called to order by George Darracott, Esq. whereupon the Hon. J. C. Gray was chosen President, Stephen Fairbanks and Phineas Sprague, Vice Presidents, and Messrs. F. P. Crowninshield, Henry Edwards, William T. Eustis, and Alvan Simonds, Secretaries.

The resolutions, which we copy below, were offered by Charles P. Curtis, Esq and supported by the mover, Robert C. Winthrop, Rufus Choate, and Francis C. Gray, Esquires, in able speeches.—The address of Mr. Choate is described as particularly eloquent and effective. According to the Boston Atlas, it is the most comprehensive and satisfactory examination of the principles on which the next Presidential question must rest that has yet been given to the public. Mr. Gray stated in a brief and clear argument, the many encroachments of the Executive on the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and the necessity of its restriction within the bounds prescribed by the constitution. He spoke of the candidate in nomination, of his many victories—Victories of Peace not War—no less distinguished, nor of less enduring fame, than triumphs purchased with blood.'

The resolutions were carried by acclamation, with repeated and enthusiastic cheerings. We repeat the exhortation of the Atlas: 'let not their length deter any patriotic Whig from giving them an attentive perusal.' Let not indeed any patriotic American of any party, who does not 'thank his God he has a vote—*to sell*,' fail to read and ponder them. His dearest interests are connected with the subject to which they refer, and the time has come when he must decide between what will promote and what may destroy those interests—between substantial freedom for all, or unbridled licentiousness for the profligate few, the worst species of despotism. The enemies of our institutions could wish no more effective handle against popular government than would be furnished by the failure of such a man as Mr Webster to secure the suffrages of his fellow citizens, especially with such an opponent as Mr. Van Buren. The friends of the former will have always at least this consolation, that it will be more honorable to fail with him than to succeed with the other. RESOLUTIONS

Whereas the time has arrived, when it is proper that the sense of the People of the United States should be expressed, on the subject of the election of a President—

1 *Resolved*, That we deem it our duty, and it is our fixed & resolute purpose, to give our support to a candidate for that office, whose principles we approve, in whose character we confide, of whose patriotism we have proof, and on whom we can, in any event, rely, to administer the Constitution in the spirit of those who framed it; and that accordingly we entirely and cordially approve the nomination of DANIEL WEBSTER, made at a meeting of a large majority of the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the 21st of January, and the general ground, on which the said nomination was placed, in their resolutions and address.

2. *Resolved*, That, while the high offices of the government are justly to be viewed as the rewards of distinguished service, they are, in a republican system, to be still more peculiarly considered as RESPONSIBLE TRUSTS, to be administered, with an exclusive view to the welfare of the country; and that we regard the idea that important official stations are the mere 'spoils of victory' as unworthy of freemen, discreditable to the party by which it is avowed, and dangerous to the country.

3. *Resolved*, That, we consider as highly reprehensible the interference of incumbents of office to control the elections, and while we willingly concede to them the rights of individual citizens, we look upon an assemblage in mock convention of large numbers of office holders delegated by bodies of like composition—to make a pretended nomination of candidates previously agreed upon and notoriously pledged to continue the office holders in their places, as a gross abuse of the elective franchise, and an outrage on the People, whose dearest political rights are thus attempted to be bartered away.

4 *Resolved*, That the selection of candidates by the citizens of any part of the United States, on purely sectional grounds, and the rejection of the most eminent qualifications for high office, because they are found in some other part of the country, is inconsistent with the spirit and principles of the Union of these States; and that our fellow citizens of the Southern States, who, out of twelve Presidential terms have ten times elected their own citizens, may reasonably be expected, at the approaching election, to give proof to the country that they do not claim a monopoly of the government.

5. *Resolved*, That we ardently desire the return of constitutional times, that we are weary of the violence, tumult and corruption which prevail in the land, and have been raised to high places, that we are weary of continued appeals, by the highest functionaries to the passions of the people, against the laws and constitution, in which the liberties of the people are enshrined,—that we are weary of seeing the public servants assuming to be masters, substituting their own will instead of the law a rule of action,—and that we tremble for the permanence of our republican institutions, daily wrested from their proper end,—the welfare of the country,—and made the cloak of the worst abuses of the worst governments.

6. *Resolved*, That, in our sober judgment, the state of affairs has become such, that the enormous existing abuses must be remedied or pass into proscription; that it is too late to temporize with the disease of the body politic; that a great and effective reform must be accomplished, or all reform be abandoned as hopeless; that the question is now put to the people, divested of every thing addressed to the imagination; without any thing to enlist the enthusiasm for military achievement, or any pretence well or ill founded of public honors due to heroic services: but simply & plainly, whether they will have a pure wholesome, constitutional government, administered by men selected for their qualifications, supported on principle, and freely chosen by the unbought suffrages of legal voters,—or whether they will give up the polls to violence, the nomination of candidates to intrigue, the administration of the overnment to a self perpetuated corporation of office holders.

7 *Resolved*, Therefore, in this condition of affairs, that it is the duty of every good citizen to take an active part for the rescue of the country; that we will support a man of our principles; that our suffrage shall be given to one who has earned it by public services and private worth, who has penetration to perceive the causes of existing evils, and courage and energy to redress them, and especially to one whose past life and public course contains the evidence that he reverences while he comprehends the constitution, and that his affection as well as his understanding are consecrated to its defence.

8 *Resolved*, That we behold such a candidate in our fellow citizen, DANIEL WEBSTER; and that it appears to this meeting, that consistency of character, devotion to principle; and every other motive which can influence a patriot and a freeman, conspire to make the determined, zealous, and unwavering support of his nomination, a plain and indispensable duty.

9 *Resolved*, That with the warmest attachment to Mr. WEBSTER, as our friend & neighbour and with the fullest trust in his abilities and fidelity, it is still not because he belongs to the city, the State or the general quarter of the country in which we ourselves live, that we unite in his support; that we act on public principle & for the general good, & that if there were a man in the wide range of all the states; more constitutional in his principles more republican in his manners, more disinterested in his political carreer; if there were one in regard to whom general confidence spreads wider or sinks deeper, in short if there were any friend of the constitution and the laws more trustworthy, he would receive from us our hearty support in whatever section or state of the Union he were found.

10 *Resolved*, That we Consider DANIEL WEBSTER as eminently entitled to the character of "a citizen of the United States," distinguished above most other public men of the day, for general, impartial, & comprehensive views of the interests of the whole Union; thoroughly informed about them all and honestly devoted to their advancement; and that his elevation to the highest office in the gift of the people would be felt by every good citizen at home, and, admitted by the world to be not a party triumph—but a tribute justly paid to merit; a trust reposed in hands well qualified for its discharge.

11. *Resolved*, That above all, we regard DANIEL WEBSTER, as entitled to the confidence of the country for his

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