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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. A WEEKLY PAPER, FOR THE COUNTRY. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. AT THE LOW PRICE OF TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

THE TRIBUNE.

Review.

Kendall's Santa Fe Expedition.

This long-expected work, whose progress through the press has been attended with a very gratifying degree of curiosity, which we are very sure will be satisfied at the same time that it is increased, by the book itself, was published yesterday morning. We do not know when or where we have met with a more interesting book of travels, or one that combines in a greater degree all the agreeable characteristics which recommend works of this class to permanent popularity. Were it only for the piquant and racy style of the mere personal narrative, this book would be certain to become a favorite with the public; and perhaps to the great majority of readers its chief attraction will be the unfeigned richness, the mingled humor and grief, which this portion of it every where exhibits. The author, amidst all the scenes through which he passed—on the wide, unknown prairies, in the midst of savage enemies, with death before him, in the depths of suffocating dungeons, and amongst the leprosy inmates of a Mexican Hospital—never loses his courage or his keen relish for whatever is amusing and humorous. Through all the vicissitudes of his strange experience his heart is light and his temper cheerful. This is a kind of superiority more rare than that which is often much better rained; and we at once contract a feeling of respect and esteem for our author which never leaves us, and which imparts to all he does or says—to every circumstance by which he is surrounded—an interest seldom felt except for those in whom we have a deep and personal concern. This is eminently the quality of the Author as well as of his Book. No man ever was in the company of George Wilkins Kendall half an hour without involuntarily entertaining for him a sentiment of respect and friendship; and no one has ever known him long without feeling that sentiment expand as the intimacy ripened. But to the more thorough class of readers the book we are noticing possesses invaluable attractions. Written in that frank, manly and independent style so peculiarly characteristic of its author, it embodies matters of information regarding the geography and the physical history of the Republic of the Lone Star, the character and habits of its population, and its probable destiny in the future, which render it one of the most valuable accessions to our Literature that has for a long time been made. There are parts of the book that no American can read without a feeling of shame,—those where the tardiness with which the American protection is extended to American citizens abroad is contrasted with the prompt and decisive manner in which a British subject is rescued by his nation from insult and injury; and we trust that the statements and reflections in this portion of the work will produce their proper effect in the quarter whence reform in this particular is to be looked for. In regard to the objects of the Santa Fe Expedition, we learn now for the first time, from Mr. Kendall's book, that the real purpose of President Lamar was, under cover of diverting the Santa Fe trade, by a nearer route, from the great Missouri trail, to bring "so much of the Province of New Mexico as lies upon the Eastern or Texan side of the Rio Grande" under the protection of the Texan Government. Of this design, however, Mr. Kendall was ignorant until he was on the march to Santa Fé. His objects were merely the legitimate ones of sport, travel and adventure; and he states that his intentions were, on joining the Expedition, "to leave it be-fore it should reach Santa Fé, so as in no way to commit myself; and then to make the entire tour of Mexico—visiting the cities of Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, and others on the route to the Capital. These intentions (continues Mr. K.) I made known to all friends in any way compromise myself as an American citizen, or forfeit my right to protection, by the route I proposed pursuing. By a law of Mexico—a law of which I must confess myself at the time ignorant—a foreigner is prohibited from entering that country through the territory of Texas; but the only punishment for the offence which would have been very willingly submitted to by me at any moment while I was in that country. Having made every other preparation for my tour through Texas and Mexico, I went, on the morning of the 15th of May, 1841, in company with James H. Brewer, Esq., to the office of the then Mexican vice-consul at New-Orleans, and obtained from him a passport, which gave me permission to visit any part of the Republic of Mexico. Thus fortified, and with intentions through which I was to pass, on the 17th of May I sailed from my native land, in the steam-ship New York, Captain Wright, for Galveston. On bidding adieu to my friends, I anticipated an exciting and interesting tour of some four months' duration, and expected to meet with the usual dangers and participate in the usual sports to be met with on the borders and prairies—nothing more. We have made this extract for the purpose of doing a simple act of justice to Mr. Kendall, whose prudence, if not whose motives, have been assailed with sneers and reproaches by those who have done nothing of the Expedition or of its objects or history, but who, from an unworthy instinct, were better to censure than applaud their fellow-men—especially in cases where their superiors have been made the victims of misfortune or oppression. We deem it right that the public mind should be set right as fast as possible in all such cases; and in the present instance it is especially desirable that the base and barbarous conduct of the Mexican Government, together with the criminal pusillanimity of our own, towards American citizens held without cause or offence in chains and incarcerated in loathsome dungeons surrounded with iron fetters in pairs and gangs and sent to sweep the streets of miserable and semi-savage Mexican villages, or thrust into death-endangering Hospitals among the victims of foul and infectious diseases—should be broadly seen and deeply abhorred. Much suggestions itself in a narrative of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition, comprising a tour through Texas, &c., the Capture of a Right-Handed Man at Frontera to the City of Mexico; with illustrations and a Map. By GEORGE WILKINS KENDALL. Two volumes. Harper & Brothers, 82 Cliff-street.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE. OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET. FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR. WHOLE NO. 906.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. VOL. III. NO. 285. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1844.

connection with this humiliating subject which to-day we have no leisure for pursuing.

We had hoped to have enriched our notice of Mr. Kendall's Narrative with a choice extract or two, which would give our readers some idea of the quality of the work and sharpen the appetite for the remainder; but we find the first almost impossible, and the last quite unnecessary. We shall therefore content ourselves for the present with the following passage, taken at random, which depicts the intense sufferings of the Expedition, on a certain occasion, for want of food, and describes graphically, and from the author's own experience, the sensations of 'Starving to Death.'

"Here a scene of feasting ensued which beggars description. We had been thirteen days upon the road, with really no provisions enough for three, and now that there was an abundance our starving men at once abandoned themselves to eating—perhaps I should rather call it gormandizing or stuffing. No less than twenty large fat sheep had been purchased and dressed, and every ramrod, as well as every stick that could be found, was soon greedily devoured. We had no salt, and our hearts were many a time made sick by overeating; but we did not attempt to restrain the appetites of half-starved men, except by main force, and to the very extreme of folly. Had the food been any thing but mutton, and had we not procured an ample supply of salt from the Mexicans to season it, our men might have died of the surfeit.

"I have never yet seen a treatise or dissertation upon starving to death—I can speak feelingly of nearly every stage except the last. For the first two days through which a strong and healthy man is doomed to exist upon nothing but his sufferings, perhaps, more acute than in the remaining stages—he feels an inordinate, unpassable craving at the stomach, night and day. The mind runs upon bread, and other substantial; but still, in a great measure, the body retains its strength. On the third and fourth days, but especially on the fourth, this incessant craving gives place to a sinking and weakness of the stomach, accompanied by nausea. The unfortunate sufferer still desires food, but with less strength he loses that eager craving which is felt in the earlier stages. Should he chance to obtain a morsel or two of food, as was occasionally the case with us, he swallows it with a wolfish avidity; but five minutes afterward his sufferings are more intense than ever. He feels as if he had swallowed a living lobster, which is clawing and feeding upon the very foundation of his existence. On the fifth day his cheeks suddenly appear hollow and sunken, his body attenuated, his hair and eyes fall out, and his eyes grow glassy, emaciated. The different parts of the system now war with each other. The stomach calls upon the legs to go with it in quest of food; the legs, from very weakness, refuse. The sixth day brings with it increased suffering, although the pangs of hunger are lost in an overpowering languor and sickness. The head becomes giddy—the ghosts of well-remembered dinners pass in hazy procession through the mind. The seventh day brings increased lassitude and further prostration of strength. The arms hang listlessly, the legs drag heavily. The desire for food is still left, to a degree, but it must be brought, not sought.—The miserable remnant of life which still hangs to the sufferer is a burden almost too grievous to be borne; yet his inherent love of existence induces a desire still to preserve it, if it can be saved without a tax upon bodily exertion. The mind wanders. At one moment he thinks his weary limbs cannot sustain him a mile—the next, he is ordered to walk with his leg strength, and if there be a certainty of relief before him, dashes bravely and strongly onward, wondering whence proceeds this new and sudden impulse.

"Further than this my experience runneth not. The reader may think I have drawn a fancy sketch—that I have colored the picture too highly; now, while I sincerely trust no man ever was in a situation to test its truth from actual experience, I would in all sober seriousness say to him, that many of the sensations I have just described I have myself experienced, and so did the ninety-and-eight persons who were with me from the time when we first entered the grand prairie until we reached the flock of sheep, to which more pleasing subject I will now return.

**MOB IN ST. LOUIS.**—A mob raged in St. Louis on Sunday last in the vicinity of the medical department of the St. Louis University. It appears that a small vault, used by the medical school, and containing the remains of several human beings, was found uncovered, presenting a most revolting sight. The railing around it had been broken down, and a portion of one of the bodies dragged out and thrown upon an open lot adjoining. This, early on Sunday, drew an excited crowd. The vault was covered by the police and opened again by the mob. Between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. the building was attacked with stones. One person was arrested while the crowd attempted in vain to rescue. Five more were then arrested and sent to the calaboose. Three military companies were ordered out, which greatly excited the mob. Speeches were made by Mr. McCown, Judge Mullanphy, the Mayor, and Mr. Kayser. On a proposition of the latter gentleman, a committee of 12 were appointed to guard the building, and the mass adjourned to the court-house, and the Mayor withdrew the military and released those under arrest. The building was eventually given up to a part of the mob, who demolished the skylights, windows, and whatever else could be destroyed. After the meeting in the court-house, however, most of the multitude retired. The affair was to undergo an investigation on Monday. [Louisville Jour., March 1.]

A disease is prevailing to considerable extent in Frankfort, Ky. much resembling the small-pox—although several physicians there have published a card in which they state their belief that it is not that disease. The following proceedings in the Legislature, now in session there, have reference to this subject: After some constitutional objections from some members, and a suggestion from Mr. Speed, that the members should protect themselves by putting a little tar on their noses—the resolution was adopted on 23d inst. 27.

Jacob Drummond, Esq., has been nominated by the Whigs of Bangor, Me., for Mayor—election 11th inst.

The New-Jersey Assembly has passed a resolution to adjourn on the 14th inst.

POSTMASTER REMOVED.—We are informed that Abraham L. Van Boskerk, the Postmaster at Calhoun, has been removed. His successor is John Mulford. Mr. V. B. has held this office for about twenty-five years, and to the satisfaction of every body. [Jersey City Adv.]

As Dr. R. G. Gary was returning to the city of Hudson from a professional visit on Sunday last, his sulky was overturned, bruising him very severely but breaking no bones.

The negro Bill, convicted at New-Orleans of a rape on a white girl, was executed at Carrollton on the 26th ult.

The boot and shoe store of Messrs. Slocum & Earle, in Providence, R. I. caught fire on Tuesday morning last, and was damaged to the amount of \$1000. Insured.

Gov. Bouck has resided CORNELL, who was under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, in Chautauque county.

SPEECH OF WM. H. SEWARD.

At the Mass Meeting of the Whigs of Cayuga and Cortland Counties, Feb. 22, 1844.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Every man's memory is a depository into which no other man can look; a depository of pleasures and pains, joys and sorrows, precious to the owner, because they are all his own. These rise unbidden whenever the mind is excited, and with them come up from the heart fears, hopes and affections, as peculiar as the character and fortunes of the individual to whom they belong. After an interval of almost seven years, I am again in a general gathering of my old political and personal friends. A thousand well remembered voices call me to resume long suspended duties; a thousand faces beam upon me with all that ancient kindness which always cheered me, when, if unsustained, I should have fallen by the way, and the memory of which, in all my wanderings, never failed to bring me home at last. Thanks to you, Whigs of Cayuga! success and triumph crown your labors for our country's welfare; peace and happiness, reverence and honor, attend you in your families and homes—such homes as none but enlightened American freemen ever had, but such, if Whig principles continue to flourish, as shall be enjoyed throughout our whole country and the world.

Our Whig family has had an accession during my absence. I meet here, for the first time, the Whigs of Cortland! Their homes are among the green hills and valleys whose streams irrigate and fertilize our own low level plains. In the darkest hours of our political fortunes, they were faithful—faithful when fidelity cost sacrifices. Though temporarily overcome by the discontents which strength always brings, they will be victorious again. Welcome, then, to the Whigs of Cortland! Long may the Whigs of Cortland and Cayuga remain united, and their voice be heard and respected in the public councils.

A return to the field of popular political labor is not altogether without embarrassments. Warren Hastings rose from a Clerk's desk in a counting-room, to be Governor General of British India. The native tribes combined against him; his own government not only withheld supplies, but increased their exactions; and sedition in his councils enfeebled his Administration and strengthened the public enemy. But he triumphed, though sometimes employing means which virtue and humanity could not approve.—He extended the British Empire further toward the rising sun than even British Ambition had dreamed. He established a lasting peace, and introduced the arts in British India, and returned to England covered with the praises of his countrymen, and revered and beloved even by the British Commons, and not until after a seven years' trial, acquitted. And this happened, because the Merchant's Clerk, who had wielded more than Oriental power, could not learn the politics of his native land. I have wielded no such power—had no such struggles—attained no such honors. I have had your principles for my chart, and I trust have lost none of the sympathies of citizenship. To those sympathies, and to the feelings of gratitude which now constitute the chief pleasure of life, I trust for my guidance in the performance of such duties, now and henceforth, as you shall command.

The two great political parties occupy equal vantage ground. Neither has announced its Leader, and yet the Leader of each is known, and awaits only the ceremony of announcement to enter the field. It is as certain as any human event, that MARY W. BARRETT and HENRY CLAY will be the candidates for the Presidency. But how different in spirit and in action are the two popular masses who are soon to engage in the conflict, on the result of which are suspended the best hopes for the welfare of the country and the prosperity of its institutions! Our adversaries are distracted and dismayed. They move not at all, or move irregularly and discordantly. The Whigs come up this day to their Council Chambers in every Election District throughout the Union, as one man, with one heart and one purpose; dividing their increasing hosts into associations, societies, clubs; into battalions and regiments, and re-combining in processions, with enthusiasm that breaks forth in eloquence, in martial airs, and in patriotic songs; an enthusiasm which none but triumphing parties can feel, and which, when left, is a sure sign of Triumph.

Why this difference? Each party has referred the designation of its Representative to a General Council; and in each case the selection is only the anticipated decision of that Council. Our adversaries have been circumvented by their agents. They have constituted a Convention without the principle of equal representation; a Convention which collects only the voices of leaders, and excludes the suffrages of Minorities, which must be reconciled to secure their suffrages and which suffrages are indispensable. Thus the caucus system, always powerful and irresistible when it derives its impulse from the mind of a mass, has been perverted to control the common mind, and is therefore powerless. The Whigs on the other hand, have opened their Convention to minorities as well as to majorities; and have invited representatives of every interest and of every principle throughout the land. Discussion has been free and amicable, because every member of the party knew that the decision would be fairly made; and thus in the result the party are unanimous. Throughout the length and breadth of the Union, not a Delegate has been chosen who will not give his voice to HENRY CLAY, nor is there a Whig, North or South, or East or West, who will not by his vote affirm, with heart and soul, this unanimous choice.

Nor is the condition of the parties affected less by the character of their leaders. The people four years ago, elected the one from his career of public service at the stage which none but Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson were allowed to pass. It was a career signalized by no act which left an impression on the spirit of the age or on the institutions, or on the hearts of his countrymen or on the affections of any portion of his countrymen. He is a statesman overpaid, yet he comes complaining that he has not been adequately rewarded.

Of the whole life of Martin Van Buren it can only be remembered, that as Governor of this State he patronized a Banking scheme which signally failed, when tried, and as President of the United States, a financial system so fearful and odious that it was denied a trial. He was the first, and will probably be the last elected President who attained that high eminence without having rendered eminent public service, and who was destitute of a Statesman's self-sought.

On the other side is a career in which all contented retirement, after a career in which almost every stage has been distinguished by acts most every stage has been distinguished by acts identified with the defence or with the advancement of his country. His wisdom sustained and animated his countrymen in War, and his moderation and equanimity were employed to secure the blessings of an Honorable and lasting Peace. His influence in the public councils mainly restored the American Currency when it had been unwisely abandoned; and every mechanic, artisan, farmer, and laborer throughout the land holds or might hold him with reverence, as the restorer of the prosperity of his Country. Always bold and persevering in urging the right policy his judgement approved, he has more than once had the greater virtue to yield cheer-

ful and useful objects, when opposition became factious and resisted beneficial measures by laying disloyal hands on the ark of the Union. His sympathies are not bounded by his country, but are as comprehensive as the family of Nations; and he is venerated hardly less in the rising Republics of South America, than in his own grateful land. He has suffered popular injustice deep and long, because he had the fortitude to resist popular delusion, and relying on his own conscience awaited the returning justice of his countrymen. And that justice has returned at last. It is felt in different degrees, but it pervades the American people. It disarms his adversaries, while it excites his friends and advocates to enthusiasm.

Who now accuses Henry Clay of duplicity or of unchastened ambition? Who talks now of Triumvirates combining to overthrow the liberty of these States? Who dares to utter now the charge which even the Hero of New-Orleans did not scruple to sanction, that Henry Clay in 1824 made a corrupt political agreement with John Quincy Adams? The year 1843 witnessed the glorious vindication of the Sage and Philanthropist of Quincy. The year 1844 will be memorable by the vindication of the Statesman of Ashland. Calumny has learned prudence, and is silent. Do our adversaries wonder at their languor, or at our zeal? Here is the cause. Do they desire to foresee the result? Why, this is a Republic. Elections are determined by ballots.—I wish I could truly say by the votes of the whole people—and though ballots are deposited with the hand, the heart unerringly selects the ballot to be deposited. The fame of their chief is waning; that of ours is culminating. Gratitude, popular gratitude elected Washington, the first Whig President, popular gratitude will elect Henry Clay the next Whig President.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have spoken long enough; permit me now to give place to some more accustomed orator. [Cries of go on! go on! go on!] Thus far I have spoken of men. But the principles of our cause are more important. Men change and die—Principles are unchangeable and eternal. I wish you could have been gratified with a discussion of those principles by your correspondents whose patriotic letters have been read. By FRANCIS GRANGER, to whom I delight to render here among you, my tribute of profound respect, and to acknowledge him a sound, unwavering and generous Statesman, the measure of whose reward I hope is not yet filled; or by MARK H. SIBLEY, whose eloquence here as well as in the public councils, is known to me, not by my own hearing, but by the enthusiasm which he kindled in my own behalf among my friends and by the discomfiture of unsparring assailants, when other advocates quailed before them, and I had not a right to speak in my own defence. Shall he not always be welcome here in Cayuga, and by you, men of Cortland! Yes; and so shall that indomitable and devoted Conservative WHIG WILLIAM K. STRONG, who is most zealous always in the midst of discouragements; and so also shall our friend WILLIAM H. ADAMS, of whom it is difficult to determine which is most to be admired, his philosophical mind or his persuasive speech. But since these worthy friends have failed us, and since you command me, I will speak briefly of the principles involved in the present contest.

The inhabitants of the banks of the Nile have a tradition that the greatest of the Egyptian Pyramids was built by the Antediluvians, and yet that great Obelisk as the only work of that mighty race, that has withstood the floods that changed and deformed the face of nature. Something like this is the reverence I feel towards the Whig party. It was erected not this year, nor a few years ago. Its foundations were laid, and its superstructure reared by the mighty men of ages now remote, by the Hampdens, the Sidneys, the Vanes, and the Miltons,—by the Presbyterians, the Puritans, the Republicans, the Whigs of England—those who first secured the responsibility of Kings by bringing the Tyrant Charles to the block; and the inviolability of Parliaments, by erecting even in England, Scotland and Ireland, a COMMONWEALTH. Then and there arose the Whig party; that party, which now under whatever name, in every civilized country, advocates the cause of constitutional representative Government with watchful jealousy of Executive power. Of that race who feared only God and loved Liberty, were the founders of Virginia and New-England, and the Catholic founders of Maryland, and the peaceful settlers of Pennsylvania were worthy of them. Here they established governments of which Europe was not worthy, and to perpetuate them they founded institutions for the worship of God and for the Education of Children.

Thus early was promulgated the pure Whig creed: Equal popular representative government, jealousy of Executive power, the worship of God and the Education of Children. When the prosperity of these Colonies excited the cupidity of the Parent State, and the King and Parliament invaded the rights of the American people, there were two parties as there always have been since, and always will be hereafter. One of them adhered to the Colonies through perils of confiscation and death—the other clung to the throne of England. The one was Whig, and the other was—I will not call a name that the error of Ultra Loyalty then rendered odious, and thenceforth forever infamous. (Great applause.) I desire to be understood. I by no means impute to our opponents that they have succeeded to the Loyalists of the Revolution. I aver solemnly my belief, that as a general truth, all men of all parties are alike honest and patriotic citizens, and seek their country's good alone. Political life would have been unprofitable indeed, if it had not taught me the great error of always expecting candor in their judgments on myself.

But I maintain that let other parties profess what they may, and assume to themselves what name they may, and while the principles of all parties assimilate often, and their policy still more frequently, yet the Whig party always is found and known by these marks: Jealousy of Executive power and strict adherence to a system of firm and equal representative legislation. The Veto, the strongest bulwark of Executive power, has always had an admiring party, but it was not the Whig party. The Veto has been upheld by the Royal party in England as steadily as by our own opponents here, and has been defended with the same arguments. It has been practically abolished there by the Whig party, and will ultimately be restrained or abolished by the Whig party here. Legislative Records have been expunged to allay executive anger, and there was a party to justify the sacrifice.—But it was never the Whig party.

Judges have been censured, and their judgments virtually obliterated as an offering to Executive ambition; but never by Whigs. Equality of Representation is destroyed when many representatives are unnecessarily elected by a plurality of suffrages, instead of delegates being elected in single districts of equal population.—This fundamental principle has been abrogated by Congress, and there is a party that approves the deed, but it is not the Whig party. Legislators have usurped the power of choosing the Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, and a party among us has canonized the usurpers; but it was not the Whig party. There have been limitations of popular suffrage,

and exclusion of Classes from the Ballot Boxes, and there has been a party always to defend the exclusion; but it was not the Whig party. By these marks we know the Whig party of 1688, of 1776, of 1824, and of 1840. There it stands, distinct and peculiar, in its primitive strength and purity, and uncompromising maintenance of the natural and equal rights of man.

Had the Whigs of 1688, lived in our day, and in our country, they would not have sustained the votes of Andrew Jackson and of John Tyler.—Had the Whigs of 1840 lived in 1776 they would have resisted the Stamp Act—and in 1688, they would have been Regicides. There stand the Whig party—always abhorring tyranny, and despising adulation, they defy Executive power, and they break in pieces all institutions designed to defeat the will of the people—as well the caucus system established to defeat the will of the people, as the veto used to bring that will into subjection.

In this country the Whigs are always identified not only by these principles, but also by their policy, which changes not. The first Congress of the United States was a Whig Congress. It established a national currency and a national Tariff; and devoted the national domain to fortify the credit of the Nation and of the States.—The first Congress promulgated no such theories as that government had nothing to do with the currency, or that the People expected too much from their Rulers. Those who signed the Declaration of Independence would have been shocked by the irreverence which transferred the name of that sacred instrument to the title page of a Sub-Treasury statute.

Nor were the Whigs of 1787 less wise in their generation than the Statesmen of this day in regard to Free Trade. They knew that it was a theory to be inculcated among men for their ultimate and universal adoption. That Free Trade, like the millennium, was to be preached for and prayed for, that it might be established throughout the whole world. But they knew that until the rich and powerful States of Europe would relinquish their restrictions on our infant trade, it would be folly and madness for this new commonwealth to leave the industry and labor of its citizens unprotected. The American System has been ascribed to Henry Clay. Nevertheless, great as his merits in advocating it are, the system dates from the days of Washington and comes down to us with the sanction of his immortal name.

The Whigs of 1787, reinvigorated and restored the credit of the states and of the nation, by devoting the revenues of the Public Domain to the extinguishment of the Public Debt, and thus they ultimately secured the great achievement of the age, the payment of the principal as well as interest of a National Debt incurred in the establishment of National Independence, an achievement which boasting England never conceived of, and never has attempted to emulate.—Had either of the two recent Whig laws for distributing the revenues of the Public Domain among the states been allowed effect, there would not now be an insolvent State, and the American People would have avoided the only reproach that has justly fallen upon their name.

Adhere to the Federal Union, and assiduously strengthen it by all the means in your power, by opening roads and improving rivers which shall facilitate intercourse between the citizens of the several states, and incite them to cultivate relations of mutual interest and affections, was the parting injunction of the Father of his Country. True to that injunction the Whigs of 1840—and 1844—will to resume the Public Works which their adversaries have abandoned, and to aid and restore the feeble states, who for want of their just shares of the revenues of the National Domain, have failed in indiscreet but not unworthy enterprises.

Then, as heretofore, Public Works will be completed which will be not only channels of trade but means of revenue and bonds of indissoluble union.

Which then is the Whig party? which the Republican? which the true Democratic party—the party of Liberty, of Equality, of Humanity? the party of Hope, of Progress, and of Civilization? Let the history of the past—let the developments of the future, determine. The Whig party has committed errors. Human nature cannot err. Individuals often err, and masses still more frequently. But the errors of the Whig party are always on the side of law, of order and of popular liberty. Let us take care to correct all our errors, and let us take care that no errors of conduct, no partial or temporary interests, no prejudices unworthy of Freemen, or of Men, retard the progress of this great party of our hopes and our affections. Let it continue to occupy all its broad foundations—to offer security, protection, improvement and elevation to all conditions of men, as all conditions of men alike enjoy the impartial favor of God, and are entitled to impartial representation in government. So shall our now assured triumph in 1844, prove the harbinger of the future and enduring ascendancy of Whig principles, and of the Whig cause throughout the country, and throughout the world.

**AMERICAN MUSEUM AND PERPETUAL FAIR.** EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK! SINGERS, FRANKS & CO. The Magician and Equilibrist, is recommended for one week longer. The original KENTUCKY MINSTRELS, the best band of Entertaining Melodians in America, are engaged, and give their Grand Concert at each performance. Also, MR. WHITLOCK, the renowned Banjo Player and Negro Melodist.

MR. B. WILLIAMS, the delineator of Irish Character, Singer of Comic Irish Songs, and favorite Humourous Dancer. MR. HOWARD, the Violinist. MR. J. SHERMAN, the popular Ballad Singer. MR. T. H. BURTON, the Gipsy Songster. MR. TOM THERMUM, in wax, faithfully represented, together with the celebrated POLLS BODINE and DANIEL LAMBER.

THE GIPSY FAMILY, six in number, recently from Germany, and faithful representatives of the ancient people of that name, will be seen every evening. THE GIPSY QUEEN, the Future Teller, may be consulted privately at all hours of the day, and occasionally performs every evening at 2 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 12 cents. 3 o'clock, 5 o'clock, 7 o'clock, for private consultations with the Gipsy Queen.

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**Spring Course of Lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, No. 67 Broadway, New York.** The Spring Course of Lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons will be commenced on Tuesday, 12th of March, 1844, and continued until the first of June. Three Lectures will be delivered every Wednesday and Saturday.

The course will consist of the following Lectures on: Diseases of the Skin, by H. D. Baker, M. D. Late Physician to the New-York Dispensary. Pathology, Diagnosis of the Chest, by A. Clark, M. D. Professor of Anatomy, and Lecturer on the Diseases of the Lungs, by Chandler R. Gilman, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Eye, by George W. Peck, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Ear, by William C. Roberts, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Nose, by James Quackenbush, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Throat, by William C. Roberts, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Larynx, by George W. Peck, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Trachea, by George W. Peck, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Esophagus, by George W. Peck, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Stomach, by George W. Peck, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Liver, by George W. Peck, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Gall-bladder, by George W. Peck, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Pancreas, by George W. Peck, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Spleen, by George W. Peck, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Intestines, by George W. Peck, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Rectum, by George W. Peck, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Urinary Organs, by George W. Peck, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Testes, by George W. Peck, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy, Phys. and Surg. Lectures on the Diseases of the Prostate, by George W. 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