

# PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 25.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES G. READ.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

DAVID V. CULLEY.

The Ohio river presents as yet, a very formidable appearance. Recent movements, however, indicate that it is about to retire to its natal bed again. Though we were completely within its power, no material depredations were committed on our persons or property. It is true, our enclosures were forcibly entered, and our lands taken possession of against our will, but we are likely to recover them again without much difficulty.

On the second page of this sheet we have copied the remarks of our representative, Mr. DUNN, on the proposition to subscribe for stock, on the part of the State, to the contemplated Rail road from this point to Indianapolis.

Judging from the tone of the Press—emblem of public opinion—MARTIN VAN BUREN will be brought forward by the National Convention; and be elected to the Presidency without an effort. Mr. McLEAN, the coalition candidate, will neither touch side, end nor bottom in the race.

Stocks.—Our last Eastern advices report a favorable change in the price of Stocks. It is said the Commercial community have pretty well got through with the temporary embarrassments under which they have labored for a few weeks, owing to the increased exactions of the U. S. Bank, and the pressure growing out of the heavy amounts due on imports.

Manifestation of a spirit worthy all commendation. By the Richmond Palladium, I discover that the Shoemakers of that place have given notice to the public that they will not "cobble" Eastern shoes or boots any longer. To complete the scene, we would be happy to see this principle and feeling pervade the whole State, and enter into the minds of mechanics of other professions; and also to see the farmers sustaining the movement, and resolving that they will not hereafter purchase any article imported into the State, that can be manufactured, of as good quality, and on fair terms, within our own territory. This process would invite proficients, and efficient Mechanics among us—it would amount to an earnest of support, upon which reliance might be placed. We need not essay upon this subject; its effects are apparent.

In another column we have published a letter from Mr. READ accepting the nomination conferred by the Convention. It is now morally certain that James G. Read and David V. Culley are candidates for the offices of Governor and Lt. Governor. To insure success it is necessary that our political friends act harmoniously. A mere majority should not constitute our aim, nor crown our ambition. Of this we entertain no doubts. We owe it to ourselves, to vote our entire strength at the next August election. A fiery contest is approaching; and the result of the forthcoming annual election will, in a great measure, bound the virulence of the next Presidential contest in this State. If we step forward and measure strength with the opposition, the contest will be less violent; they will be convinced of their impotency, and not torture the public mind to so great an extent in a vain effort to obtain the ascendancy. Let us then take time by the forelock, and not divide against ourselves, and thus be annoyed by a bitter and angry contest for two more years. The result of the approaching gubernatorial election will be considered a test of the strength of parties, and we should therefore meet the crisis in such manner as not to deceive ourselves at home, nor our friends abroad. We have the power; let it be manifested. The Press has already divided off—why should the People fail to draw the line?

By some misapprehension, it has gone abroad that Col. JOHNSON was recommended as a candidate for the next presidency, by the late Convention held in this State. This is not the fact. That gentleman, however, has many devoted friends in this State; but the Convention made no selection. Twenty-one delegates were appointed to the proposed National Convention, left free to act in the premises when the proper time shall arrive. We may add that MARTIN VAN BUREN is decidedly the choice of the Democratic party in this State; and should he be the choice of the National Convention, he will unite its whole strength in '76. Col. JOHNSON is looked to as a candidate for the Vice Presidency with much earnestness. A ticket so formed would bear down all opposition in Indiana.

The Public Deposites.—By the protest appended to our editorial last week, it will be observed the Bank directors "gradually changed their by-laws," the effect of which was to take from the board of directors, in which those of the government might have participated, "its most important functions." The object of this procedure must be obvious to every man. Mr. Biddle, and those whom he controlled, had determined to prosecute the nefarious war they had waged upon the government, by means of the funds of the Bank, a portion of which belongs to the government, without rendering an account of the items for which it had been disbursed—but couch the whole under general heads; "stationery, printing," &c. It is true, large sums have been paid for printing! But was it that description of printing necessary for the operations of the Bank? No! This fact has been carefully concealed from the public's scrutinizing eye. The truth is they bought presses and hired Editors and others to defend them in their corrupt career, and charged the amounts so paid, under the heads of "printing," "stationery," &c. This is the reason the Bank party fear investigation. They are putting off the evil day by every possible device—like the guilty culprit, they dread the sentence. The Bank would not invite investigation; she has endeavored to avoid it; but the time is at hand when she must undergo the ordeal; let the work go on. If she shall stand justified, after a full and fair investigation, then will we cheerfully retract our steps, and acknowledge that we have done her wrong. But we regret to say she cannot do it—the investigation will bury her deep in infamy. Of this she is entirely aware.

We had not expected that the Republican & Banner would stoop so low as to echo the notes of the Statesman. But there is no knowing the sympathy existing between these kindred prints. Will the Republican have the candor to inform its readers that the Palladium has thrown the weight of "willful and deliberate falsehood" back upon the Statesman? We shall see.

STATE IMPROVEMENTS.—This is a theme delightful to the patriot; and transports his mind into Elysian fields. It prompts him to retrospect the past, and distend his ambition to the future. It is therefore important that he keep wide open a prospective eye, that proud ambition shall not bolt over reasonable bounds, and plunge the State into that awful abyss from whence there is no escape—the whirlpool of debt. Let us march along on our natural resources, with a prudent step—let economy hold our tiller, and perseverance man our vessel, and we may steer clear of the fatal rock on which others have stranded—and soon find our way up the ladder of fame. Indiana possesses advantages equal to any of the Western States; she is susceptible of improvement to any desired extent. Her enterprise, however, should be measured by the length of her purse. When she was added to the proud galaxy, she was distant, in a commercial transaction, from New-Orleans about six months, and from New-York three or four. She was almost a wilderness, inhabited principally by the aborigines, and ferocious beasts of prey. Now, by the march of improvement, she has been brought within 15 to 20 days of New-Orleans, and the same distance of New-York. Her wilderness has been partially subdued, and nearly all the savage race have fled before the march of civilization beyond her borders. The work of improvement is going on; the day rapidly approximating when her Northern and Southern borders will be folded, as it were, one over the other; she may lap corner upon corner—intermediate distance will be removed. Then, the now almost interminable wilds of our State will present one uninterrupted scene of busy commotion. The fertile lands, now vacant and wild, presenting but a sylvan shade on our northern and western frontiers, will be subjected to the use of man. On them villages and cities will spontaneously rise; edifices of learning, and temples dedicated to the living God will be erected, and point to the heavens their towering spires—neat and tasty domicils will note the countless residences of our independent husbandmen—flush garrets; waving grain fields and lowing herds; and fleecy flocks, and roosting grunts, will bear testimony of their industry; their ease, and their prosperity. These, with numerous other testimonials of wealth and greatness are in perspective; and if we are prudent, vigilant and wise, that day will soon overtake us. Yet a counter course will reduce us to the alternative of swallowing the felicitous cup of our anticipations, in the dregs of bitterness.

If vaulting ambition shall have no bounds, we cannot expect to prosper—our resources will be enervated, and swallowed up, and the State precipitately clogged with debt; and oppressive taxes will follow in their train—and thus will a damper be cast upon that beautiful system which can alone aggrandize our State; elevate her in character, and contribute to her treasure.

At this day she is too young to engage in the construction of Rail roads and Canals, to any great extent. She not only lacks the means; but the use for them. It cannot be expected that a season shall convert forests into grain fields; and wolves and bears into cattle and horses; and mice into swine. Good turnpike roads are called in requisition; with such the people at present would be well provided for. With one accord, we venture to assert, the farming class will say; suspend your heavy improvements, and first give us good roads. Do not encumber us with taxes while we are improving our farms; wait a few years and we will then be prepared to buoy up under a reasonable system of internal improvement. Cast an inquiring eye upon the actual condition of such States as have outdone their resources—fathom the cause of the oppression of which the inhabitants complain. You will find that exorbitant taxes are imposed upon them, to discharge the interest on the principal of money borrowed and disbursed, that may be said to be useless. While such works may be considered monuments of their enterprise; they are no less so of rashness and folly. But what has been the consequence? Many good substantial farmers have pulled up stakes and left, while others are desirous to follow the example. Let us avert this calamity, and invite emigration.

An economical farmer will first erect a good barn; next a commodious dwelling. The former is essential, the latter comfortable. Good turnpike roads are essential; Rail roads and Canals would be comfortable. Our resources will warrant the one, when they will not the other. Let the State then stand aloof for a season; and not prematurely forge her own manacles, and thus enfeeble her resources in such manner as to stagnate the pool. Keep a sure and perpetual stepping, and soon will the lofty summit of our hopes be reached, and the measure of our ambition filled to overflowing.

We are not living for ourselves—posterity claims much at our hands; let us liquidate the demands in good trust. Suppose our ancestors had only lived for themselves! What would have been our situation now! That of colonial vassalage—chained to the footstool of monarchy; having no ambition above respiration. But we should press forward in a proper spirit, with an eye to the future; and transmit to after generations the broken bands of bondage and the spirit that burst them. Nor should we incur heavy liabilities and leave the burden on the shoulders of those who are to succeed us on this promising arena, to weigh them down to the earth—but rather pave the way for their happiness, and prosperity, and glory; both individually and collectively. In this way may we immortalize the age in which we live: But in no other. Our prophetic forecast is equal to the task—let it be performed.

In order to attain the end we would arrive at, the prudent course appears to us to be; first, to consummate such works as are now in progress, in a durable manner; and secondly, to apply our surplus to the construction of good Roads in the various sections of the State, and thus render all its parts accessible by those in spendable channels of communication—always taking care that the funds shall be well husbanded; and in no instance incur heavy public liabilities without a probable prospect of speedy liquidation. This will encourage the agricultural portion of our community, on whom we must lean for all our strength, and incite that class to energy; and increase a desire to obtain a frehold.

When the whole State shall become populated, and reduced to a state of cultivation; then may we engage, in good earnest and with a fair prospect of success, in the works of Rail roads and Canals—their utility will be felt; their construction demanded, and their stock profitable. To avoid debt, and apply our increasing means to the best possible advantage for the interest of all concerned, should constitute the grand desideratum of us all. We are one people, and have a common interest in the growing State of Indiana to foster and protect.

We are entirely aware of the ground on which we stand, and that the current of popular opinion flows through many channels against the position we have assumed. We know that a theory may be laid down on paper that would "blow us sky high;" but let it be reduced to practice, and we have no fears for our premises. It may be said, that by prosecuting extensive improvements, we invite emigration and consequently improve our State, and augment our political power and importance. But how is it? Emigrants will be slow to encounter our wilderness under a full conviction that the State is overwhelmed with debt. They know full well how the means must be raised to discharge it, with the interest accruing. They would feel that their honest industry would be made subservient to the purpose, and that they must ultimately pay their proportion of it. Suppose the

amount to be \$50 for each; and this would not be a heavy State debt, compared with some? Is it not reasonable to presume that men would hesitate before they could obtain their own consent to incur a responsibility, the annual interest on which is \$3, for the mere privilege of settling in the State? Are these inducements inviting to emigrants? The answer is at hand. Fine spun theory is well calculated to "lead captivity captive;" and such theory as is irreducible to practice is generally the most fascinating—the public mind is most easily seduced by it.

The immediate effects of an extensive system of internal improvements would be vivifying, and cheer the individual who looks not beyond to-day. It is admitted that it would distribute among all classes a redundancy of money—it would be plenty for a season. Look then on tomorrow. The same amount, augmented by the interest, must be collected from the same community to pay it. Is it not self-evident, then, the ultimate effect would be doubly appalling? Scarcity would succeed redundancy, and render the change oppressive almost beyond endurance. Then, must we halt in our career—year after year will pass heavily by, and half-finished works will lay upon our hands in a state of perpetual dilapidation. These are the consequences we apprehend from a premature movement in the great and glorious work of internal improvement in our State. The system we fear will be nursed to death in its infancy.

B-A-N-G!—The Editor of the Statesman has fired on Mr. CULLEY; and

"Never was an explosion louder,  
Since Frier Bacon found out powder!"

This random shot of the Statesman reminds us of an old anecdote we once read: A Physician was asked how he managed a case with which he was unacquainted! The reply was: he fired into the tree, and if any thing fell; well—if not, he loaded and fired again. So we think the Statesman will have to load and fire again.

Beware! says the Statesman. Beware! say we. Beware! of the deceptive statements of that mendacious print. It hesitates not to publish any thing its Editor can conceive without regard to truth or justice. It has no character, and but a trifling patronage to lose, and consequently there is nothing at stake. In the last number of that paper Mr. Culley is charged, in unqualified terms, with opposing a measure in the Senate, favorable to the cause of Education. The fact is, a Bill was before the Senate, having for its object the establishment of a "Board of Education for the encouragement of common schools." Mr. Culley voted against it. But does this prove that he is opposed to a system of Education—by no means. We find his vote recorded on the same day, in favor of a Bill providing further means for the support of common schools. Suppose we would charitably conclude; and charity is the first mantle we should cast; that there were some objectionable features in the Bill that caused Mr. Culley and others to vote against it, in the hope of having more favorable to the object—which by the way is true. The Editor of the Statesman had not seen the bill in question, and consequently was ill prepared to condemn the vote upon it.

Common sense will teach any man, that if Mr. C. was opposed to the cause of Education, he would oppose the means of its diffusion. Not so, however; the glorious cause has not a firmer advocate in the Senate, or the State. He supported a bill providing other and further means for the support of common schools. Why not have told the whole story!—why should the Editor keep back a part! It would not answer his foul ends—it would not abate his licentious thirst. That's all.

"Sour Grapes!"—The Statesman says no press in this district, save the Palladium, would have accepted the appointment to publish the U. S. Laws. We say no press would have refused it. There appears to be a slight difference of opinion between us.

We do the Statesman a little injustice last week, in stating that it was due on Friday. This mistake originated in an oversight. We were unapprised of any change of the day of its publication. It is customary for an Editor, when he changes his publication day, or reduces the size of his sheet, to note the facts, and assign his reasons. The Editor of the Statesman has done both, and not a word on the subject has been said, Editorially. This circumstance led us into the error.

We entered on the Editorial duties of this paper with clean hands; we now wash them in the Statesman, preparatory to resigning our post next week. We hope the Editor may find leisure to "nurse his wrath and keep it warm!"

From the Rising Sun.

Because the Statesman had the misfortune to suffer under a hemiplegy for a few weeks, by which it lost the use of one of its sides, the Palladium, knowing the danger attending that ailment concluded it was gone, and sung its funeral elegy

"In notes so plaintive and so sweet,  
It seem'd as earth and heaven met;"

and proceeded to inter its unfortunate neighbor with all the solemnity and pomp of a musical frog-pond. But the afflicted has been restored to the enjoyment of life and the free use of all its members again; and we should not wonder, judging from threats, if the reproduced "limb" should sting "the foot that kicked it."

Our friend at the "Sun" need not be apprehensive on our account; the "sting" of the Statesman, like his own, is too obtuse to perforate even the blacking on the boot of the Palladium; and hence the "foot" is in no danger.

From the Editor, at Indianapolis, Jan. 21.

DEAR SIR—The bill to establish a State Bank and branches, passed the House of Representatives on Saturday last, by a vote of 24 to 46. Yesterday and to-day, it was under consideration in the Senate, and after undergoing some amendments, they were ordered to be engrossed, and with the bill read a 3d time to-morrow by a vote of 9 to 20. The changes made by the Senate to the bill are generally unimportant, and will, without much opposition, it is believed, be concurred in by the House. The subject will be disposed of to-morrow; and then comes on the elections for president and 4 directors, on the part of the State. Messrs. Sering and Merrill are candidates for president, and 10 or 12 persons from different parts of the State, are named for directors. The bill to authorize a loan of \$800,000, to aid in the construction of the Wabash canal, was under consideration in the Senate to-day. A motion was made to strike out 800 and insert 400, but no question having been taken upon it when the Senate adjourned, it is not known what may be the result of the vote on the motion. A bill, however, authorizing a loan of some extent, to aid in prosecuting this work, will, no doubt, pass at this session.

The attention of the House has been occupied for some time, in considering a bill to distribute the 3 per cent. fund. It proposes to borrow \$250,000 for 25 years, and pledges the receipts from the 3 per cent. fund in payment. As it now stands \$3,333 are apportioned to each county, to be loaned by the commissioners, and the interest applied to im-

provements, but what shape it may assume before it passes the House, (if at all,) is difficult to imagine.

A bill to introduce the *ad valorem* system of taxation is before the House, and it is thought, by many, that it will pass that body. It goes on broad principles, comprehending every thing in the shape of property.

A resolution passed the Senate to-day to adjourn on Saturday the 1st of February. The House has not concurred, and it is believed they will be disposed to fix upon Monday the 3d of February. The adjournment will doubtless take place about that time.

From the Indiana Democrat.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Dec. 20, 1833.  
Gentlemen—I acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 9th inst. informing me of my nomination by the Democratic Convention of Indiana, as a candidate for the office of Governor at the ensuing election. Fully persuaded that this manifestation of respect may be viewed as proceeding from the kind feelings and partiality of the members of the Convention, I do not feel myself at liberty to disregard the call thus made upon me by my fellow citizens.

Were I to consult my own personal feelings and individual interest, I should decline the honor my friends propose to confer on me, but concurring as I do, in the principles avowed by the Convention; believing the maintenance of those principles to be essential to the happiness and prosperity of the country; convinced that the people, to whom I am indebted for my present standing in society, have claims upon me paramount to every private consideration, I feel constrained to accept the nomination.

For the congratulations you have been so kind as to extend to me, individually, accept assurances of the unfeigned regard of

Your obt. serv't.  
J. G. READ.  
Messrs. M. Willett, T. C. Howard, J. Johnson, J. McCormack, and P. C. Downing.

In the House of Representatives, on the [13th inst.] Mr. Steele, from the committee on roads, reported a bill in relation to the Michigan road, dividing the same into two divisions; one from Indianapolis northward; the other from the same place southward; and providing that there be a Commissioner for each division. The two Houses adjourned on Monday entered into the election of a Canal Commissioner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of John Scott. J. B. Johnson, on the 4th ballot, received 55 votes, and was declared duly elected.

On the 21st, in the Senate Mr. Hendricks from the committee on roads, reported a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the Michigan road from the Ohio river to the Lake—making but one road district. Mr. Dumont also reported a bill to provide for the instruction of young men, with a view to prepare them for teachers of common schools; both of which passed to a second reading.—Indiana Democrat.

A Timely Sentiment.—Mr. McDuffie has concluded his speech for the Bank, after having wasted the whole vocabulary of abusive epithets, applied to the democracy of the country and their venerable President. It is a little singular, that when dealing in hard names, the orator invariably aimed them at the administration, but when he essayed to establish any sound political point, he hit off the Bank, his employer, most admirably. For instance, after an interminable harangue, continued for days, he established the very point for which the people have been so long, and now are contending.

"THE MAN WHO CONTROLS A BANK, CONTROLS ALL WHO ARE INDEBTED TO THAT BANK; AND THUS, BY SANCTIONING THE METEORIC UNION OF MONEY WITH POWER, YOU DELIVER UP YOUR COUNTRY INTO CHAINS, WHICH NOTHING BUT A DIVINE INTERPOSITION CAN EVER BREAK OR DISSOLVE."

Now we know that Mr. Biddle controls the Bank—and of course controls all who are indebted to the Bank. The debtors are

The National Intelligencer,  
The Philadelphia Inquirer,  
The New York Courier,  
The United States Telegraph,  
The National Gazette.

Besides some fifty or one hundred other presses whose accounts have not been developed. These are the leading papers of the federal Bank party. But it is not equally true that the Bank controls its own attorneys! They are indebted to it for the large salaries upon which they are yearly fattening. And who are they?

The Hon. Henry Clay, Senator from Kentucky, and the Bank candidate for the Presidency.

The Hon. John Sergeant, supposed author of the Bank Report, and late its candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The Hon. Horace Binney, Representative in Congress from Philadelphia, the Bank's peculiar district.

The Hon. George M'Duffie, Representative in Congress from the nullifying State, the Bank's peculiar ally.

Add to these the Hon. Mr. Clayton, from Georgia, who has changed his opinion of the Bank, upon the ground of "facilities," and perhaps twenty others of the golden brotherhood in Congress.

With these facts staring you in the face, do you wonder, reader, that the President is abused. That the terms "usurper"—"tyrant"—"traitor"—"despot"—are applied to him? Why, as the National Intelligencer very sensibly observes, these gentlemen are merely "defending themselves from a blow aimed at their vitals!" The Intelligencer was right—why must they, to save the country, quarrel with their bread and butter! But most of all we approve of Mr. M'Duffie's sentiment—let it be written in the mind of every republican—and let Biddle tremble!

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Trenton Emporium.

To Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.—All Agricultural societies in the United States who will furnish the Editor of the "Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturist," free of expense, with the minutes of their principal proceedings, and state of the society, shall receive therefor, a copy of this work.  
Ed. O. F. & W. H.  
Batavia, Ohio, Jan. 1834.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—On the 9th inst. by Rev. Daniel Plummer, Mr. GEORGE W. CABLE to Miss REBECCA, daughter of Amos Boardman, Esq. of Ripley county.

—On the 21st inst. in Brookville township, F. C. by Rev. Lewis Dewees, Mr. JONATHAN EADS, to Miss MARIA HILER.

[COMMUNICATED.]  
Sweet is the love that meets return,  
When in soft flames souls equal burn.

At North Bend, Ohio, on the 16th inst. by John S. Harrison, Esq. Mr. BAILEY S. HARBELL to Miss AMOAL WOOD—all of Hamilton county, Ohio.

## SELECT ITEMS.

The Philadelphia Times, of the 4th inst. contains the following paragraph. It is a good hit at the supporters of the United States Bank and Nullification.

"Some worthy gentlemen are strongly opposed to old party distinction, but are always friendly to new ones. It is therefore proposed, that a new party be organized, to be called the 'pecuniary pressure' party; and that it include, among other members, all those who are in the practice of looking one way and rowing the other!"—Baltimore Rep.

A Singular Remark.—Mr. Clay, in his speech upon the deposit question, speaks of the difficulty of understanding what the views of the President are in relation to the protection of American Manufactures. Can any one tell what Mr. Clay's views now are, or what they have ever been upon that subject, or any part of his American System? They were once understood to be ultra; but they were never properly defined. What they now are no mortal can conjecture.—Baltimore Rep.

Why does not the United States Bank demand an investigation by Congress, throw open its doors, and lay every thing before the world. Such is the course of innocence. Memorials and manifestoes are nothing. The mere negative of an accused is nothing. Laborious defences are nothing. They must overturn asserted facts by facts.—Pennsylvania.

Up Again.—The stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, rose yesterday 12 per cent. There was a general advance in other stocks. We understand there is now on the way from New Orleans, a million of dollars in specie. The money market is essentially relieved, and we hope will remain so. As a fact somewhat in the other direction, we mention that good bills on England have been sold at 14 per cent. premium, or \$4 50 the pound sterling.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Exports and Imports.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, states that the value of the exports for the year ending on the 30th of September last, is estimated at \$90,663,403, of which \$70,642,030 were of domestic, and \$20,021,373 of foreign articles, showing an increase in the exports of domestic produce of \$7,504,500 over the exports of the same character for the year ending 30th September, 1832; and a diminution in foreign articles of \$4,915,100. The value of imports for the year ending on the 30th of September last, is estimated at \$109,000,000, being greater by the sum of \$8,000,000 than the imports for the year ending 30th September, 1832. Of the imports for the year ending 30th September last, it is estimated that \$34,000,000 were in articles free from duty.

A Strange Circumstance.—A canal was in contemplation near Kingston, Upper Canada, and the cost was estimated at \$12,000. The whole route of the canal was sufficiently opened in one day during the late storm, by the operations of nature, free of expense, and much wider and deeper than was contemplated.—Republican & Banner.

Ohio State Convention.—The State Convention convened at Columbus on the 8th inst. and, notwithstanding the extreme badness of the roads, about two hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance from every part of the State, making one amongst the largest political meetings ever held in Ohio. Gov. ROBERT LUCAS, was nominated for re-election; and 21 delegates appointed to a National Convention, to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa. in the spring of 1835. We have understood that a perfect unanimity of feeling pervaded the whole Convention; and a resolution, instructing the delegates to a National Convention, to support the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN, for President of the United States, passed unanimously and by acclamation!—Ohio Sun.

Georgia.—A Democratic Union Convention of the State of Georgia has recommended the sending of delegates to a National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Col. Wm. Cummins, of Augusta, who fought the noted duel with Mr. McDuffie, was nominated as a candidate for Governor. He is an able and highly popular man, belonging to the old Troup party. For members of Congress, Messrs. Jas. M. Wayne, Wm. Shiley, Alfred Buthbert, G. W. Owens, Jas. C. Terrell, Charles E. Haynes, John Coffee, Geo. W. B. Towns, and John W. A. Sanford were nominated.—Philadelphia Times.

From Portugal.—The brig Pocket, Captain Gage has arrived at New York, from Oporto, which place he left on the 19th of November—but brings no important intelligence respecting the operations of the belligerent brothers. The war continued to linger, but with evident feebleness on both sides. The Miguelites had made an attack upon Oporto, and although successful at the onset, were driven back but with no great loss. Captain G. states that the Miguelites were encamped about one league from Oporto, and consisted of about 1500 strong. There were from four to five thousand soldiers in Oporto including volunteers—but although Don Pedro has men enough to garrison the places in his possession, they were too few to justify offensive operations, or to scour the country of his enemies.

Talents.—The editor of the National Gazette, claims for his "constitutional party," all the talents in the country. It is worthy of remark that he classes Messrs. Calhoun, McDuffie, &c. among the members of his "constitutional party." If this "constitutional party," possesses, as he alleges, all the talents of the country, and none of its opponents are above mediocrity, it shows, seeing how poorly they maintain their ground, that their cause is exceedingly bad.—Baltimore Rep.

Toasts.—We select the annexed toasts, drank at the Celebration of the glorious eighth of January, at the Metropolis of Ohio.

By George Walter.—Martin Van Buren, the People's man, and the favorite son of New York—Rejected by the Senate and confirmed by the People, and may he be our next President.

By Gen. John Patterson.—Roger B. Taney—A rare combination of wisdom, moderation and firmness.

By Wm. Lusk.—Wm. J. Duane forgot his father's instructions and went to his mother for a little more titty.

By James Allen.—THE LITTLE DUTCHMAN—As formidable to the enemies of democracy, as his ancestor, Van Tromp, was to the enemies of Holland.

By a Guest.—The Bank of the United States—the mother of all political corruption, who has a profligate daughter in almost every State—thanks to Andrew Jackson, her days are numbered.

By J. W. Crawford.—John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun—Political Anti-masonry—National Republicanism—Nullification—may they all have a speedy political death, a deep grave, and no resurrection.

By Jas. Cochran.—John McLean, a thin veil between John C. Calhoun and the people. Nullification cannot be concealed by such shadows.

By Col. Barker.—John McLean; whose morning sun illumined with cheering rays, whose evening transit, shows a doubtful bliss.