My dear sir: I have long desired to write to you, my hearty
and heartfelt affection of the insults, injuries, and dangers which have afflicted the Union. You have been a decided opponent of the Oregon question, and therefore, with few exceptions, have been a consistent friend to the Union, a consistent friend to the Union, and have often spoken words of comfort to some of our time's friends, to the paths of destruction and safety.

But, my dear sir, you have yet the heaviest task to perform. The fate and fall of our party are greatly depending on your daily labors, feeling seen in the ascending act, in the campaign of 1844, and in the destruction and safety of our party. Some leaders, our prominent leaders are backsliding. They are tainting the fruits of our victory with the thorny weeds of 

We are in danger of retribution to the position at which the Mayville party settled the amount much of retribution. The very name of Old Hickory carries as much as ever. We can see a field in "Young Hickory" to have a new name.

I will not detain, but I frankly confess that I have doubts and fears. When I look at the league of sectional interests, ruling the actions of our contending parties, sees a league, and living them by the prospect of sectional advantage, or of the path of constitutional rule, into the scheme of ultra-Federalism. When I see the ultra states right. Chief, ruling his great genius in effort to maintain in effect that the Constitution has been remodeled by steam, and that the Whig group, with its current like current, has been converted by the first into an "Irishman's Sea". When I see the same Chief, unerringly, with the partial distribution of public lands, for the promotion of partial schemes of internal improvement, now, that these direct appropriations from the Federal Treasuries for the same purposes, are clearly constitutional and proper, whereas the value of the public lands can thereby be enhanced. When I see a broad section of our glorious Union, from the Lakes of the North-West to the Gulf of the South, bound into agreements in such enterprises, and in undivided wealth and sectional interests at the expense of the Constitution, I wonder in contemplation of the prospect before us.

I do not suppose in me to urge you, to appeal directly to the President; to make these schemes at the first hope.
In a Democratic age? I do not say with it a abject party which seeks to secure the favor of its friends, and at heart abhors and gratefully thanks the great books of his constituents, and bring back hundreds, who are now threatened by selfish interests, to the true Democratic faith, and to establish a rallying point for the Democracy and a battle-stone by which to test political aspirants—above all, to save the Constitution from violation and save the States and the people from the corrupt and tumultuous powers of a disgrace, making sectional governments, administering for the benefit of favored sections, and foregathered at points, and depriving, for its effect, either the expediency of those sections or clones, and upon it unbridled power over the lives strings of the people.

Whence does Federal ambition or ambition lack a base?—speak or plausible pretext for any usurpation? I am aware that the Federal Government, in its unrestricted to the territories and new States holding public lands, has again and again made great for various purposes. Can such just powers repeal the Federal Constitution? Can I grant to Indiana, for instance, make it Constitutional to make a Railroad for Michigan and another for Missouri, another for Ohio, another for Florida, and yet another, and another until Federalism shall have been kept to save from Democracy to commence its waging and corrupting schemes and ambitions? When Presidents begin to work that may not into the arms of every male hearted Democrat to the "Down with all such Presidents!" and down! down! with every project and scheme not clearly authorized by the Constitution as it is written?"

In the nomination and in the campaign which resulted in the election of Mr. Polk, I wrote, though in low health, an active, and I may safely say, regardless of any infatuation of vanity, not an indifferent part. In a private conference of our delegation in the Nashville Convention, I made the first speech and I believe the only speech, in favor of drafting Calhoun and taking the Polks, to the first ballot, after the name was announced by the New Hampshire delegation. Such was the earnestness of my advice, being indicated when the fact that the Virginian played without spot or blemish, and was magnanimous and gallantly hunted by the Granite State, in the nomination
June 12. Polk. So earnestly did I appeal to my brother delegates, to bear in mind the fact, that we have chosen them with some care, a desire of getting a nominee, who has been a man in all things — such as Polk, who was not only thoroughly with us upon the Texas question, but upon the Banks, the tariff, the路线 in formost and distribution questions — in short, a man whose views are harmonious with our Democratic faith. Such was the effect of my appeal. They made an off-hand and justly acknowledged manner, that several prominent delegates came to me (the Committee Room, for one, giving me a warm arm chair, grip with left hands) and pledged themselves, that if upon casting their first vote they should appear any chance to get Mr. Polk nominated, they would all vote for him in his support.

Pardon this digression. My object is not to prejudice — but to show you, that in going for Mr. Polk, we are considering how we were hearing the nomination of one, who wrote his name to the California Petitions and Report of '98 — '99, and who of course and uninfluentially resist every encroachment upon the Constitution, especially with encroachments as he had said, against in the days of Adams, to Czar — and of course, Mr. Clay's internal improvement act, distribution system, no matter in what shape, or how skillfully presented — no matter in whom or how unprofitably cast up. With all my fear, I still ardently hope, that the President will give the enemy cause again to cry out that "the power of internal improvement lies crushed beneath the veto", and that he will offer his loyal friends who are true to the Constitution, the high gratification of hearing that the Congressmen "Young Fathers" was not a mere catch-word of the Congress of '43, as an opponent changed.

What a change the past year from the seat of war, has wrought in our gentle feelings! The first item of danger was ameliorated, and then discontent and complaining, and in the meantime we have written home, and been excusing our own foolishness. See the fruits," said Mr. of Penn Amity, "But since the news of the sound of the drums, of the signal made, of the demand for Mexican agitation with it, all call again in the achievements, and so in the hope, that Gent. Taylor and his brave comrades, will enact
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Washington City
1816