

# The North Carolina Whig.

A. C. WILLIAMSON, (EDITOR.)

"Be true to God, to my Country, and to your Duty."

T. J. HOLTUN, (PUBLISHER.)

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## Political.

### Whig State Convention.

**Raleigh, April 26, 1852.**  
In pursuance of previous appointment, the Delegates from the different Counties of the State, who had been selected by the Whig meetings, assembled in the Hall of the House of Commons, at 12 o'clock, M.  
The Delegates were called to order by Gen. J. H. Houghton, Esq., of Chatham, upon whose motion.  
Gen. John Winslow, of Cumberland, was invited to preside as temporary Chairman.  
Upon taking the chair, Gen. Winslow addressed the Convention very briefly, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.  
On motion of Mr. Miller, of Wake, R. W. Lassiter, of Granville, was appointed Secretary.  
On motion of Mr. Houghton, the chair was empowered to appoint a committee of five, to select and report permanent officers for this Convention. The following were the committee, namely: Gen. Jas. Owen, of New Hanover; Henry K. Nash, of Orange; E. C. Yellowley, of Pitt; Dr. Montgomery, of Montgomery; and N. L. Williams, of Yadkin.  
The Convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock, afternoon.

**THREE O'CLOCK, AFTERNOON.**  
When the Convention reassembled, the chair announced that the first business in order would be the report of the Committee of Five; whereupon, Henry K. Nash, Esq., on behalf of the Committee, reported the following list of permanent officers:  
President—Fenner B. Satterthwaite, of Cabarrus.  
Vice Presidents—Gen. N. T. Green, of Warren; Samuel Calvert, of Northampton; Dr. J. G. Ramsey, of Rowan; and Isaac Holt, of Alamance.  
Secretaries—Ch. C. Raboteau, and Seaton Giles, of Wake.  
The President was conducted to the chair by Dr. Hill, of Brunswick, and M. Q. Waddell, Esq., of Chatham; and returned his acknowledgments for the honor, in the following address:

**ADDRESS.**  
GENTLEMEN:—For this unexpected manifestation of your respect and cordiality, I beg that you will accept my sincere acknowledgments. I assure you, that I feel highly honored in being called to preside over the deliberations of this Convention. And if I could for one moment suppose, that it required much learning or experience in parliamentary usage to discharge the duties of the Chair, I should most respectfully decline the honor.

But when I see that I have been called to this station, by a body of North Carolina gentlemen, who have met here, for the purpose of interchanging opinions with each other, and adopting such measures, as will be best calculated to unite and harmonize our several constituencies, upon questions of National and State policy, and of selecting from among the statesmen of North Carolina, some one of exalted worth and acknowledged patriotism to bear the Whig Standard in the approaching gubernatorial contest, I cannot doubt that your duties will be pleasant and agreeable, and mine light and easy. I therefore accept the honorable station, and assure you, that I shall most cheerfully co-operate with you, in your endeavors to harmonize all conflicting interests and opinions, and to discharge our duties in such a manner, as to secure the approbation of our common constituents. But to do this, gentlemen, we must each one of us be prepared to yield up our own individual opinions and preferences, for it cannot be expected that so large a body of gentlemen, coming together from the various parts of the State, will all entertain the same opinions and preferences upon questions that will claim your consideration. It is proper, therefore, for each one of us to meet the other, in a spirit of compromise and concession. Our meeting will then be pleasant, our labours productive of something acceptable to our constituents. But more than that we shall soon realize the proud satisfaction of seeing our beloved North Carolina redeemed, her resources developed, and our people made prosperous and happy.

I again, gentlemen, return my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, and I assure you that I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Chair in an acceptable manner.  
The Vice Presidents and Secretaries also took the places assigned them.  
The roll of counties was then called over, and the following Delegates were reported to be in attendance from the Counties named:

- DELEGATES.**  
Alamance—Geo. Hurdle, Jonathan Newlin, Wm. M. Johnston, Isaac Holt.  
Anson—James M. Waddell.  
Beaufort—Thomas Toton, Wm. B. Tripp, Fred'k Grist.  
Berkeley—J. J. Freeman, James Bond.  
Bladen—J. G. McDougald.  
Brunswick—Fred'k J. Hill.  
Cabarrus—E. B. Burns.  
Caswell—T. A. Donoho, M. McGhee, R. A. McAdin.

Chatham—J. H. Houghton, William Albright, Isaac Clegg, M. Q. Waddell, Robert Fawcett, Albert Torrence.  
Cleveland—Henry W. Miller.  
Craven—V. A. Allen, B. F. Biddle.  
Cumberland—John Winslow, Jas. Banks, E. J. Hale, Peter M. Hale.  
Edgecombe—K. H. Lewis, John D. Hyman.  
Franklin—Alexander McKnight, Isaac H. Davis, P. C. Person, A. M. Noble, J. H. Yarborough, William B. Foster.  
Granville—L. A. Blankenship, D. A. Paschall, William Cradup, Willie Perry, Joseph J. Davis, James T. Moore, James T. Little, John W. R. Lassiter, Allen Bridges, Wm. A. Rogers.  
Green—B. F. Williams.  
Guilford—Arch'd Watson, C. H. Wiley, Halifax—William Brinkley.  
Hyde—Richard I. Wynne.  
Iredell—James H. Foote.  
Johnston—L. H. Sanders, S. P. Horton, R. S. McCullers, Wm. T. Robertson, W. R. Moore, C. B. Sanders, J. W. Evans, W. H. McCullers.  
Lenoir—Wm. Dunn, John Tull, Walter Dunn, Jr.  
Montgomery—Jeremiah Lother, Ed. C. Chambers, N. Knight, J. H. Montgomery, W. G. Simmons.  
Moore—C. Chalmers, M. Street, T. W. Ritter, N. McCrummen.  
New Hanover—James Owen, Thomas Loring, Am. A. Brown, Talcott H. Barr, Jr., Wm. H. Lippitt.  
Northampton—Samuel Calvert.  
Orange—Abner Parker, H. K. Nash, D. C. Parish, Richard Yarburgh, W. A. Thompson, Thomas Webb, Dennis Hearty, Robert T. Webb, Josiah Turner, John Burroughs.  
Pasquotank—Seaton Giles.  
Person—J. C. Bompas, A. Barnett, B. Moore.  
Pitt—E. B. Satterthwaite, Stephen F. Johnson, Peyton A. Arkinson, Moses Moyer, J. W. Moyer, E. C. Yellowley.  
Randolph—Alfred Brower, John Spinks.  
Rowan—James G. Ramsey, N. J. Fleming.  
Robeson—Thomas J. Morrisey, Robert E. Troy.  
Sampson—Chas. A. Harrison.  
Wake—G. W. Haywood, C. L. Hinton, J. W. Harris, H. W. Miller, Stephen Stephenson, John Ligon, Seaton Giles, Allen Adams, John Primrose, Ch. C. Raboteau, R. W. Haywood, Peleg Rogers, John McCullers, T. J. Leroy, Nedham Price, A. T. Man, J. B. G. Routhan, W. D. Jones, W. D. Jones, W. F. Callow, Isaac Proctor, W. H. Harrison, R. B. Haywood, C. B. Root, G. L. Gould.  
Warren—N. T. Green, R. W. Hyman, W. S. Ransom, E. T. Rice, H. G. Goodlin.  
Wayne—David Jones, John Hooks.  
Yadkin—N. L. Williams.  
Dr. Hill offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

**RESOLUTIONS:**  
1. Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, for his able, firm and patriotic manner, in which he has administered the Government, deserves the confidence of the whole country; and we do not hesitate to declare that he is the first choice of the Whigs of North Carolina for the office of President of the United States.  
2. Resolved, That William A. Graham, by his ability, integrity, and patriotic devotion to the country, has earned himself the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, and believing him faithful and capable, we earnestly recommend him to the Whigs of the State for the office of Vice President.  
3. Resolved, That, in submitting our choice for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, we will nevertheless cordially support the nominees of the Whig National Convention, if they are unequivocally in favor of sustaining the Compromise measures, which we insist should be adhered to, and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects they embrace. And we declare it to be the policy of this Convention, that no candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency can obtain the vote of the Whig Party of North Carolina, unless he is, beyond doubt, in favor of maintaining the entire series of Compromise measures.  
4. Resolved, That we are opposed to the doctrine of Intervention; and we declare that it is the duty of the General Government, to adhere strictly to the foreign policy of Massachusetts.  
5. Resolved, That we disapprove the legislation of Congress by which the late Act—the compromise of all States—are so often appropriated for the sole and exclusive benefit of the new States; and we insist, and shall continue to insist, that in the disposition of said Lands for purposes of Education and Internal Improvement, the State of North Carolina should receive her equal and just share of the same.  
6. Resolved, That we cherish a cordial and unmovable attachment to the Constitution and Union of the States, and it is our determination to resist every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, and to enforce the sacred laws of the Union.  
7. Resolved, That we are in favor of submitting it to the people, to say, whether such a Convention should be called or not, for the purpose of making amendments to our Constitution.  
8. Resolved, That four Delegates be appointed by this Convention to the Whig National Convention, to represent the State at large, and we recommend to the Delegates respectively, that they appoint one Delegate each to said Convention.  
9. Resolved, That we recommend to the Whigs of each county of the State, to hold meetings, and appoint Delegates to the Electoral Districts at an early day, so that they may assemble as early as said Districts are laid off by the Legislature; and we further recommend that the Whigs in each county appoint committees of vigilance and a temporary elector in canvas his country.  
10. Resolved, That the Executive committee of nine, whose duty it shall be to act for the Whig party in the approaching campaign.

**SPEECHES IN CONVENTION.**  
Dr. Hill, of Brunswick, spoke in support of the resolutions, and passed an eloquent eulogium upon President Fillmore. No man had ever been placed in a more trying position. Selected from a Northern State—distrusted in part, by the South, and having arrayed against him the force of Southern prejudice,—wantonlly assailed by the Abolitionists, he was placed in a position which would have tried any man, yet amid all the trials by which he was beset, he had pursued such an honest and independent course, as fully entitles him to the name of model President. To the South, he is particularly dear; and as a citizen of the Old North State, I am proud to speak of him; and no true patriot, no man—be he Whig or Democrat, having in his breast an honest heart, can speak of him other than as the purest Chief Magistrate of the whole country. The speaker then alluded to the bitterness with which he is assailed in the North, and read an extract from an Abolition print, sending his character and Administration. These assaults he eloquently and indignantly repelled, and spoke of the convulsions which agitated the country during the pendency of the compromise measures, and the noble stand taken by him regardless of sectional prejudices. To that stand, he said, the country is mainly indebted for the peaceful termination of one of the most fearful storms which has ever threatened it, and that, too, without the loss of sectional honor or the shedding of one drop of blood. Of Millard Fillmore it was unnecessary to say anything more; his name and worth are engraven upon the heart of every American citizen.  
While Fillmore and Graham were his choice he would heartily support the nominees of the National Convention, provided he was unequivocally in favor of sustaining the Compromise. He had sufficient confidence in that body, to believe they would select no man as candidates who were not sound upon the questions affecting the interests of the country. He had no faith in mere written pledges. How was it in the campaign of 1848, when Gen. Cass gave publication to his two-sided letters, which received from his friends, in different sections, so many constructions, that even the Democrats had now no more faith in him than in that arch-dogger, Martin Van Buren.  
Upon the doctrine of intervention, he adhered to the policy of Washington; and while he was as strong a Republican as any man, and as desirous for the spread of Republican freedom throughout the world, yet he did not honestly believe the citizens of many European countries were fitted, socially and intellectually, for such a system of government

as ours. France may be taken as an example; where with the overthrow of a monarchy, a Republic was formed, and ere the formal change was scarcely recognized, the people submitted to a system more tyrannical than that, under the usurper Napoleon.  
In conclusion, he said we had a platform presented by the resolutions, upon which all can stand, and standard-bearer who could rally our united support, and with our duty accomplished, we would certainly perch upon our banner [Applause].  
Mr. Miller, of Wake, brought to his feet, by loud calls, all parts of the House, responded in one of his best efforts. He had no disposition to occupy the time of the Convention with an remarks, yet, when called to the performance of his duty by his Whig friends, he had no wish to shrink from it. In the remarks he was about to submit, he had no other design than to contribute to the unanimity and harmony which governed the Convention. Oratorical opponents, previous to the assembling of the Convention, had predicted that could not meet, without sounding by divisions of sentiment, the death-knell of the Whig party in the State. How have these predictions been disappointed?—How have these distractions, growing out of sectional differences, now we have determined to agree, and with that determination we will conquer. [Applause].  
Alluding to Mr. Fillmore, and the noble stand which he had taken upon the Compromise question, Mr. Miller said he had canvassed this District a Presidential elector, in 1848, with an able and zealous opponent, and that, throughout the District and State, Millard Fillmore had been denounced as an Abolitionist, and unworthy the support of Southern men. He did he prove himself? During the agitation of those important measures, where did he stand? Did he take his stand with Abolitionists and Free-traders? No, he was found unsinistering the Constitution, employing his personal and official influence for the preservation of the Union. His Administration had seen the bow of promise, spanning the arch of our political heavens. Under all the circumstances which had attended it—the succession of important events which have marked it from its advent to the present time—the calm dignity and unshaken honor with which Mr. Fillmore has performed his Executive duties, compel every one to admit the elements of the statesman so happily blended in him—all the stern virtues of the patriot so admirably united, that  
"Nature might stand up,  
And say—all this world,—this is a man!"

If the choice of this body should not be the choice of the National Convention, we will yield our preferences, and give a cordial support to the nominees, if they are sound upon the Compromise. But we own it to ourselves, that no man can prove superior to the Whigs, that no man can prove that these measures as a final settlement of the vexed question of slavery. Upon the question of Intervention, Mr. M. stood upon the platform of Washington, and condemned any departure from his wise and true honored policy.  
With the nomination of John Kerr, he was highly gratified. He knew him well—knew his fervid eloquence, and declared him a man possessed of a clear head and sound heart, and that heart in the right place. He had highly advertised to the unanimity with which his nomination had been made, and affirmed that all that was required to secure his election, UNITY OF ACTION. We are united here—let us be united when we go home. Let us enter the contest with the right spirit—fight shoulder to shoulder, and victory, complete and glorious, will crown our efforts.  
In conclusion, Mr. M. paid a feeling tribute to the veteran patriot and statesman "Harry of the West." He related an incident which occurred in the Harrisburg Convention, in 1850. In the Convention were many ardent friends of Mr. Clay who warmly urged his nomination; but when Gen. Harrison was declared the choice of the Convention, like good and true Whigs, their personal preferences were yielded to principle, and one by one they gave their hearty adhesion to the nomination. Among the staunchest adherents of the statesman of Kentucky, was the eloquent old Peter Livingston, of N. Y., who was called on for a speech; and who, in giving up his cherished hopes of the nomination of his idol, thus eloquently alluded to his undying fame, and his firm hold upon the affections of his countrymen: "Kentucky, (said he) may soon claim his ashes, but thank God, the whole world may claim his fame!" In the struggle that memorable Campaign, Henry Clay gallantly battled for the success of Harrison and Tyler; and when that Providential event transpired, which wrung the tribute of a sigh from the nation's heart, and John Tyler proved traitor to his friends, he was heard, again rallying the Whigs for the contest, and again was his matchless eloquence employed for their success. WHERE IS HE NOW? Alas! prostrated by disease—stricken, perhaps, by the hand of death; yet, thank God, though the grave may soon hold his ashes, every American heart will enshrine his memory—the whole world will claim his undying fame! In the language of that immortal patriot he would conjure his Whig friends present to "Awake, arouse, shake off the dew-drops that glitter on your garments, and once more march to battle and to victory!" [Immense applause and deep feeling throughout.]

Mr. Nash, of Orange, was next called up and responded happily, as he always does. He was totally unprepared for making a speech, but, like his friend, Mr. Miller, was never disposed to shrink from a call made upon him by fellow Whigs. He was highly gratified at the harmonious action of the Convention. It had been predicted by the Democrats that the Convention could not harmonize upon the different questions presented for its action. In that they had been woefully disappointed. What is there in the platform presented by the resolutions with reference to National concerns, upon which all Whigs—all statesmen, and particularly all those of the South, cannot stand? We have presented Millard Fillmore as our first choice for the Presidency. He has been a President no of a section, but of the whole country. At a time when this glorious Union, whose foundation was laid broad and

deep by, and every stone of which was cemented by the best blood of our forefathers, was in imminent danger, he has stood its firm and fast friend. Has there been a man, North or South, who has evinced greater devotion to that Union, or who has proved himself sounder upon the Compromise question? Never have difficulties so great started a President in the face, as those which he has had to encounter. Yet, in the trying crisis, he has performed his duty with an eye, single to the glory of his country; and, contrasted with the dodging of "Old Fogies" or "Young America," stands out in bold relief for honesty and independence.  
As to our second choice, William A. Graham, he has always been true; and if elected Vice President, will still be true.—Should, unfortunately, the fatality which has dogged the heels of Whig Presidents, still attend them, there is no man I would sooner trust with the reins of Government. [Applause.] No second edition of Tyler treachery would be inflicted upon us.  
He again expressed his gratification at the unanimity which governed the Convention, and that Loco Foco predictions had been falsified. The Convention question has been happily adjusted—our friends of both the East and West will be satisfied; and if we enter into the contest with the same spirit which is manifested here, our former proud position will be regained. North Carolina is a Whig State, and with the free-brands which were thrown into our ranks removed, we shall, if we do our duty when we go home, as well as we have done here, resume our rank as the Banner Whig State of the Union. [Applause].

Mr. Banks, of Cumberland, next responded to a call made by the Convention. A humble individual, he felt great embarrassment in submitting any remarks, after the able addresses which had been heard from the gentlemen who had preceded him; and that embarrassment was increased, when he was reminded, by glancing around him, that, in the language of a countryman of his, "A child's among ye tinker's notes,  
An' faith he'll mend em."  
Yet, whatever diffidence he might experience, there was such a feeling of gratification influencing him, in witnessing the harmony characterizing the Convention,—the enthusiasm which actuates its members, that he could not refrain the expression of his humble pride in being a witness of, and participating in its action. And who can avoid being influenced by the circumstances which surround us?—In the proud Capital of our State, fanned by the balmy breezes of Southern Spring, enjoying the pleasure of intercourse with our Whig friends of the State, and having harmoniously settled every question presented for its deliberation,—what Whig could help giving utterance to his feelings? He alluded to the rapturous applause which greeted the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, and declared that few, hardly Henry Clay himself, had ever uttered a stronger hold upon the affections of the people of North Carolina. Of Wm. A. GRAHAM, he said, his name had been identified with the interests of the State for twenty years, and was familiar to every school-boy. In the gubernatorial canvass, in which he had been successful, so great was his personal popularity, that in Cumberland county, the strong-hold of Democracy, a majority had been cast in his favor. These facts are something to be heralded to Whigs of the Union, in determining their choice for the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Of JOHN KERR, he was proud, as the standard-bearer in the coming contest, and would vigorously fight under his banner. And, although older and abler Whigs were ready to sound the blast for the onset, he would be found as ardent a worker in the ranks as the most active. With the spirit which actuates us here, we need not fear the result of that contest.—Victory, complete and glorious, will attend us. [Much applause].

Mr. Banks, then said, that in a Convention of this kind, his thoughts naturally reverted to his first love; and he was anxious that, in the fullness of our rejoicings here, we might not forget that our beloved Clay was prostrate upon a bed of sickness—fast hastening to the gloom of the grave. He thought it might be some gratification for him to receive some token of remembrance from this Convention. He wished a voice to reach him from the sunny South—reminding him of the balmy breezes and generous hospitalities he met with on his visit to the "Old North State," as some solace to his heart in his confinement and bodily prostration. [Applause and deep feeling].  
[Mr. Banks then introduced the resolution, which will be found in another part of the proceedings of the Convention.]

Mr. Troy of Montgomery, being called up, said that he not only approved of what had been done, but of all that had been said in the Convention; and that he therefore, would adopt the eloquent addresses of all the gentlemen, as his speech on the occasion. [Applause].  
Col. McDougald, of Bladen, in responding to the call made by him, said, this day was a proud one for him, and every good Whig of the State; he felt a pride, not only in the harmony of our action, in the pure integrity and commanding talents of our nominee, but in the noble stand which had been taken by the Convention upon the National and State questions. He heartily concurred in the resolutions, and all that had been said in their support; nor was he going to be content with concurrence, alone. He would return to his home, and devote his energies to secure the election of John Kerr, and the redemption of his State from Loco Foco misrule. He would, also, labor zealously for the nominees of the Whig National Convention; and if Fillmore and Graham were the candidates, he was willing to pledge Bladen county for them by a majority of 631 (Bladen is a well known Democratic County.) Of President Fillmore he spoke with warmth; and said, when he thought of Wm. A. Graham—of what he had done for the Whig party of the State, the dignity he has thrown around all the offices he has held, and of his public and private worth, he could not but feel proud of him as a man and statesman. [Applause]. He also paid a glowing tribute to the nominee for Governor, and predicted for him in the August election, a brilliant triumph over

his opponent; which was received with hearty applause.  
Mr. Wynne, of Hyde, after repeated calls made upon him, commenced by remarking that it was well enough to pronounce eulogiums upon our nominee, and the heads of our National Administration, yet we must not forget, in mere eulogies, that our duty is one of ACTION. We must not forget that Democrats are Democrats—their mode of warfare, or the energy with which they enter into the fight. We must not forget that to secure a triumph, they leave no stone unturned; that with them there is no swerving from the line of duty by their leaders. It will not do for us to be content with saying, we are coming up to beat Gov. Reid so and so,—it cannot be done but by a perfect organization, and the utmost harmony in our ranks. It is not worth while to boast of a power we have not got. Let us acknowledge that the contest is a severe one, and face our opponents like MEN. We all know that in the memorable canvass of 1840, we rolled up a majority of 10,000 for our candidates. Where is it now? Gradually he has been reduced, until at the last election we had a majority of 2700 against us. He then alluded to the causes,—the question of extended suffrage to the people, upon which our opponents had played demagogue, and charged upon us as a party, hostility to the rights and privileges of the masses. But now the wind had been taken from their sails, one false weapon of assault had been removed, and our prospects brightened of regaining our political position. Still, we have no pigmies to contend with; the war is with giants, and we must use giant's weapons, and put forth our whole strength in the battle. His motto should be, WORK, WORK! and with the devotion of his energies to the cause, and that of all true Whigs, he hoped for a successful triumph in the coming campaign. [Applause].

Of Millard Fillmore, he said, it was unnecessary for him to say anything. You, Mr. President, know what I think of him; and it is unnecessary to add to the eulogies he has received at the hands of the Convention. Of William A. Graham I would say, if I do not admire him, I adore to MAX; and I, as for him, of a little sooner so. In conclusion, he would say, that if there was one sincere desire of his heart, it was, that the old banner of the Whig party may float in triumph in the "Old North State!"  
Gen. Winslow, of Cumberland, then took the floor in response to repeated calls, and humorously alluded to his temporary appointment as Chairman: "I am not going to stand it, sir; after being selected to preside at the organization of your Convention, and then to be thrust down here to TALK to you, while my short lived honors are bestowed upon another! I am like the boy who lost his old spelling book; his father purchased a new one, and he was so proud of it, that he hid it away in a corner, and he hid it so well, that he could not find the place. (Laughter.) But being born a Whig, and raised a Whig,—or, as the folks say, "born in Knox and foisted up in"—I suppose I must manage to FIND my place, and respond to the call made upon me by my friends." [Applause].  
He then spoke of the unanimity which had characterized the action of the Convention. That action had been merely, as a Convention of Whigs, standing shoulder to shoulder; but as a band of BROTHERS, standing HEART TO HEART, and going hand in hand, to work for the accomplishment of a great object. No discussions had entered into its deliberations—not a single free brand was allowed to ignite the flame of discord so confidently predicted by our opponents—but a dissenting voice was heard in the selection of our nominee, or upon the endorsement of the platform presented to the people. But he asked, that might be allowed to save his ammunition for home consumption. THERE the work should be done, and THERE he was willing to do it. [Applause.] With the names of Fillmore and Graham upon our national standard, and that of John Kerr upon the Whig banner of the State, we can revive the old fashioned enthusiasm among the people, and secure an old fashioned majority for our candidates in the State, &c. [Applause].  
Mr. Raboteau moved the adoption of the Resolutions; and they were passed by acclamation.

Mr. Waddell, of Chatham, proposed the names of six gentlemen to be appointed as delegates for the State at large to National Convention; but after some conversation.  
Mr. Giles moved that the Convention proceed to elect by ballot four delegates to the National Convention; which was carried.  
On counting the ballots the following gentlemen received the highest number of votes and were elected:  
DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.  
Henry W. Miller, of Wake?  
Fred'k J. Hill, of Brunswick;  
Hon. Aug. H. Shepherd, of Stokes;  
Henry K. Nash, of Orange.  
Mr. Banks, after a few remarks highly eulogistic of the great Whig Statesman and leader, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:  
Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to express to the patriotic Statesman, Henry Clay, our deep sympathy for him in his protracted sickness and enfeebled health; and the ardent aspiration of our hearts for the speedy restoration of those powers so long and so ably exerted for the honor, prosperity and perpetuity of our glorious Union.  
The Chair then announced the following gentlemen as composing the committee appointed under the resolution above to correspond with Mr. Kerr, and inform him of his nomination.—John H. Houghton, F. J. Hill, E. C. Yellowley, H. W. Miller, E. J. Hale, James Owen, Nat. R. Green, R. W. Lassiter, J. G. Ramsey.  
The Chair announced the following gentlemen (three to be a quorum) as composing THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
Andrew Joyner, of Halifax;  
David A. Barnes, of Northampton;  
Robert B. Gilliam, of Granville;  
Edward J. Hale, of Fayetteville;  
Daniel S. Hill, of Franklin;  
Henry K. Nash, of Orange;  
Jonas W. Evans, of Johnston;  
John H. Houghton, of Chatham;  
Henry W. Miller, of Wake.

Mr. Roulac offered the following resolution; upon which he put the question; and it was unanimously adopted:  
Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention, do, and are hereby tendered to the President, for the able and impartial manner in which he has performed the duties of the chair.  
Mr. Banks offered the following; which was unanimously adopted:  
Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.  
Mr. Nash moved that this Convention adjourn sine die.  
The President then returned thanks for the complimentary resolution of the Convention, in a neat and appropriate speech, and declared the Whig State Convention adjourned without day.

**F. B. SATTERTHWAITE,**  
President.  
N. T. GREEN, A.  
SAM. CALVERT, A.  
J. G. RAMSEY, A.  
ISAAC HOLT, A.  
CH. C. RABOTEAU, A.  
SEATON GILES, A. Secretaries.  
**INQUISITIVENESS.**  
Inquisitiveness has been well described as "an itch for prying into other people's affairs, to the neglect of our own; an ignorant hankering after all such knowledge as is not worth knowing; and curiosity to learn things that are not at all curious." People of that stamp would rather be "put to the question" than to ask questions. Silence is torture to them. A genuine quondam prefers even false news to no news; he prides himself upon having the first information of things that never happened. Nankies are supposed to have attained the greatest art in prying inquisitiveness, but there is a story related of a Londoner in his travels in the provinces, who rather eclipsed the cunning Yankee pedlar.  
In traveling past, says the narrator, he was obliged to stop at a village to replace a shoe which his horse had lost; when the "Paul Pry" of the place hustled up to the carriage window, and while waiting for the ceremony of an introduction, said:  
"Good morning, sir. Horse cast a shoe, I see. I suppose, sir, you are going to—"  
Here he paused, expecting the name of the place to be supplied; but the gentleman answered:  
"You are quite right; I generally go there at this season."  
"Ay—ahem! do you? And no doubt you are now come from—"  
"Right again, sir; I live there."  
"Oh, ay, I see you do. But I see it is a London shay. Is there anything stirring in London?"  
"Oh, yes, plenty of other chaises and carriages of all sorts."  
"But what's the news?"  
"They say their prayers every Sunday."  
"That's what I mean. I want to know whether there is any thing new and fresh?"  
"Yes; bread and herrings."  
"Ah, you are a queer fellow. Pray, master, may I ask your name?"  
"Fools and clowns," said the gentleman, "call me 'Mister'; but I am, in reality, one of the clouds of Aristophanes; and my real name is BIRLEKIRKIAN KIXAN. Drive on, please!"  
Now, this is what we call a "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties" of the most obstinate kind.

**CRUMBS FOR OLD BACHELERS.**  
THE BACHELOR'S DEFENSE.—Bachelors are styled by married men who have put their feet into it, as only "half-perfected beings," "cheerless vagabonds," "but half a pair of shavers," and many other expressive terms are given them, while, on the other hand, they extol their own state as one of such perfect bliss that a change from earth to heaven would be somewhat of a doubtful good. If they are so happy, why in time don't they enjoy their happiness, and hold their tongues about it? What do half of the men that get married for? Simply that they may have somebody to darn their stockings, sew buttons on their shirts, and trot the babies; that they may have somebody, as a married man once said, to "pull off their boots when they are a little hairy." These fellows are always talking of the loneliness of bachelors. Loneliness, indeed! Who is settled to death by the ladies with merrily laughing daughters invited to tea and evening parties, and told to "drop in just when it is convenient"—the bachelor. Who lives in clover all his days, and when he dies has flowers strewn on his grave by all the girls who couldn't entrap him—the bachelor. Who strews flowers on the married man's grave?—his widow—not a bit of it; she pulls down the tombstone that a six week's grief has set up in her heart, and goes and gets married again, she does. Who goes to bed early because time hangs heavy on his hands?—the married man. Who gets a scolding for pecking out the softest side of the bed, and for waking up the baby when he turns out in the morning?—the married man. Who has wood to split, house-hunting and marking to do, the young ones to wash, and a very smart girl to look after?—the married man. Who is taken for hearing his wife—the married man. Finally, who has got the Scripture on his side—the bachelor. St. Paul says, and St. Paul knew what he was talking about—"He that marries, does well; but he that does not marry, does better."

In a town in Connecticut, a lawyer was brought before a justice for being drunk in the street—the fine being one dollar for each offence. The fine he paid, and was arraigned again the next day? No you don't, Judge, said he, "I know the law—one dollar for each offence, and this is the same old drunk!"  
"You have stolen my soul, divine one!" exclaimed Mr. Slickly to his admirer, "Pardieu!" responded the lady, "I am not in the habit of picking up little things!"  
"I should think these combats wheels would be fatigued, after turning all day," observed John.  
"Well, yes," replied Tommy, "taking support at them, 'they appear to be tired!"

Mr. Waddell, of Chatham, proposed the names of six gentlemen to be appointed as delegates for the State at large to National Convention; but after some conversation.  
Mr. Giles moved that the Convention proceed to elect by ballot four delegates to the National Convention; which was carried.  
On counting the ballots the following gentlemen received the highest number of votes and were elected:  
DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.  
Henry W. Miller, of Wake?  
Fred'k J. Hill, of Brunswick;  
Hon. Aug. H. Shepherd, of Stokes;  
Henry K. Nash, of Orange.  
Mr. Banks, after a few remarks highly eulogistic of the great Whig Statesman and leader, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:  
Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to express to the patriotic Statesman, Henry Clay, our deep sympathy for him in his protracted sickness and enfeebled health; and the ardent aspiration of our hearts for the speedy restoration of those powers so long and so ably exerted for the honor, prosperity and perpetuity of our glorious Union.  
The Chair then announced the following gentlemen as composing the committee appointed under the resolution above to correspond with Mr. Kerr, and inform him of his nomination.—John H. Houghton, F. J. Hill, E. C. Yellowley, H. W. Miller, E. J. Hale, James Owen, Nat. R. Green, R. W. Lassiter, J. G. Ramsey.  
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David A. Barnes, of Northampton;  
Robert B. Gilliam, of Granville;  
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