they have nourished; together they must falter and fall. To restrict, therefore, the territorial extension of the South, and by circumscribing its industry render it unprofitable, is to restrict and paralize the prosperity of the North in all its departments. Together these institutions have marched harmoniously to that eminence and success which have won the prosperity of both at home, and extorted the admiration of the world abroad. If either should fall by the hand of the other the crime would not only be fratricide—it would be suicide;—and over the mouldering ruins of both would deserve to be written the epitaph: Here were a people who disputed about the capacity of the African for liberty and civilization, and did not themselves possess the capacity to preserve their own.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

Seven days Later from Europe!

France and Rome—The Hungarian Contest—Advance on Rome—French, Neapolitan and Spanish Armies—Hungary and Austria—The French Elections—France against Russia and Austria—Cotton Depressed—Condition of Breadstuffs, &c.

The Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, 5th inst. The Europa brought no specie, and 59 passengers. She will be due at Boston early on Thursday morning.

The steamer Cambria reached Liverpool on the 21st ultimo.

The London money market continues easy, though Consuls have declined a shade since the sailing of the Niagara. They are now quoted at 91 a 91½.

The returns of the Bank of England exhibit a decrease of bullion.

American stocks are brisk, though United States 6's are not quoted. Pennsylvania 5's range from 79 to 81. New York 5's 96.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 26.—In the cotton market for two days after the sailing of the Niagara, there was a good demand for trade and export. For American descriptions, full prices have been paid since the receipt of the Cambria's advices. The stock, however, has accumulated considerably, and as the market is now almost glutted with fresh imports, which are freely offered, prices, if anything are slightly depressed.

The week's transactions ending yesterday, were 40,320 bales, of which speculators took 4,470 bales, and exporters 5,060 bales. The imports of the week were very large, being not less than 125,729 bales, of which 113,563 were American. The stock of cotton at present in Liverpool is estimated at 715,710 bales, of which 531,930 are American.

Breadstuffs both here and in London, have, upon the whole, been quiet and steady during the past week. The demand for Indian corn has improved, and a further advance has taken place; the range of price being from 33s. for white up to 36s. for yellow; the latter now being generally held at 6d per quarter higher.—The demand for flour is moderate, but steady, at 23s. 6d. for Western Canal, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Fine Ohio has been sold at 25s. per bbl. The selling price for American white is 7s. 2d for white, and 6s. a 6s. a 4d. for red.

The weather has been very fine and all that agriculturists could desire. The young crops of wheat and corn are of a most promising character.

PROVISIONS.—The market for lard has been steady. The sales amount to 150 tons, at prices a shade higher than previous quotations.—Bacon has experienced very dragging sales, and may be quoted at 1s. 6d. per cwt. lower than previous rates. The operations being very trifling at the reduction and the stock in importers' hands accumulating.

Hams are in rather better demand, the present low rates increasing the demand from other quarters. Considerable arrivals of shoulders have caused the price to give way—quotations 26 to 30s. per cwt. At this reduction, a very limited business has taken place.

GENERAL NEWS.

ITALY.—On the 15th of May, the French having attempted an entrance into the city of Rome over the Melvian bridge, it was blown up. The French forces were stationed on the banks of the Tiber, between Palo and Rome. At the last advices their vanguard was four miles from the city, and that of the Neapolitan forces twelve miles. There was also a small body of Spaniards at Finmicino.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia has issued a manifesto to his subjects, condemning the late revolts, saying that they were gotten up by the enemies of Germany. He says he will shortly submit a constitution to his people, which has been sanctioned by other Governments, and which shall have unity for its basis, and thereby guarantee to Germany liberty and free representation.

The siege of Berlin was prosecuted with increased vigor, caused by the discovery of a conspiracy for a desperate, and, as was believed, dangerous outbreak.

It is further reported that negotiations for another Normal constitution were almost terminated. It is said that its provisions in the main resemble those of the Frankfort constitution, but that the King of Prussia will only assume the title of Protector instead of Emperor, and that Austria will form no part of the Empire, though connected with it by a close defensive alliance.

The commercial news is not of a very cheering character, but the political intelligence is of more than ordinary interest.

There has been no further discussion of Canadian affairs in the British Parliament, and it is doubtful if any will take place. There does not appear to be any reason to doubt that the English Government will fully sustain every act of Lord Elgin's administration.

Another pistol has been fired at Queen Victoria, without, however, any injurious consequences. The criminal is a stupid Irishman, who, as the pistol contained only powder, seems to have had no other object in view than to gain notoriety.

The political affairs on the Continent exhibit no improvement. Indeed the danger of a general European war appears to be more imminent now than at any previous time during the past year.

FRANCE.—The recent elections have resulted favorably to the Socialists and Red Republicans to a far greater extent than was anticipated. They will number in the Assembly about 240 strong against twice that number, which though composed of parties and sections of parties entertaining very opposite opinions, are nevertheless considered the friends of order. On the announcement of this intelligence, the French funds fell thirteen per cent. At the latest dates, however, they had slightly recovered, and on the 24th the five per cents were quoted at 81f. 50c., and three per cents at 52f.

In the French Assembly, the affairs of Rome and Hungary being under consideration, a debate arose which is described as being the most exciting and violent ever witnessed. Propositions of an immediate declaration of war against Russia and Austria, were urged by several speakers, which, however, were subsequently modified by the adoption of a resolution proposed by General Caviagnac, recommending to the Government to adopt energetic measures for the protection of the internal and external interests of the Republic. This resolution, though violently opposed by the Ministry, was carried by a majority of 436 to 181.

Nothing has been arranged in regard to a change of Ministry, but it was supposed that immediately after the new Assembly met, Marshal Bugeaud would be called upon to form a new cabinet.

DENMARK.—The war between the Danes and Prussians continues without any decisive result, or prospect of an early adjustment.

GERMANY.—In Germany insurrections and commotions exist everywhere.

HUNGARY.—The indomitable Hungarians in their unequal contest with Austria and Russia, exhibit no faltering, and are preparing for a desperate struggle.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia has formally recognised the French Republic, and simultaneously issued a manifesto announcing his determination to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel. In this manifesto he speaks of the mission of his God-preserved nation, and in the name of the Almighty, leader of Armies and Lord of Victories, commands his armies to move forward for the extinction of rebellion, and the destruction of murderous and evil-intentioned men.

INDIA.—The war of the Punjaub is entirely over, and the last phantom of Siekh sovereignty, has signed away his title, by which act this vast region of country, some 1000 miles in extent, has become part and parcel of the British empire.

IRELAND.—This unhappy country remains in the same state of destitution and misery as noted in the last accounts.

LATER—DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY THE HUNGARIANS!

36,000 Russian Prisoners Taken!

A letter to the house of Rothschild, dated Frankfort, May 17th, states that an action had been fought between the Hungarian and Russian Armies, in which the Russians had suffered a total defeat, and the remnant of the Russian Army had been forced to retire upon Cracow. It was the intention of the Hungarian General to follow up his success, and thus arouse to his aid the whole of Poland!

An official proclamation from General Kossuth, the Hungarian Chief, says that the battle between the Hungarian and Russian forces took place in the defile of Rothenthrum, and thirty-six thousand Russians had surrendered to the Hungarians.

The Austrians were actively engaged fortifying Larmee.

The very latest intelligence from Liverpool represents the Cotton market as unchanged.

AUTOGRAPH OF WASHINGTON.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

Among the attractive objects in the show-window of our neighbor Wiswell is to be seen, neatly framed, the following autograph letter of Washington:

"CAMBRIDGE, 2d March, '76.

"To Major General WARD, Roxbury:

"SIR: After weighing all circumstances of tide, &c., and considering the hazard of having the posts on Dorchester Neck taken by the enemy, and the evil consequences that, would result from it, the gentlemen here are of opinion that we should go on there Monday night. I give you this early notice of it that you may delay no time in preparing for it, as every thing here will be in readiness to co-operate.

"In haste. Your most ob't servant,
G. WASHINGTON."

"Saturday evening.

[Across the back of this letter was written, apparently after it was sealed, "Remember the barrels."]

There are several things in this letter worthy of notice. Gen. Ward, to whom it was addressed, was the first Commander-in-chief of the American army in 1775 and had been superseded by Washington but a few months previous to the date of the letter. Instead of using the authoritative style of most military commanders, Washington, with great delicacy to Ward, modestly says, "the gentlemen here are of opinion that we should go on there Monday night." More than two thousand men with three hundred teams did "go on" and take possession of the hill that night, and worked with such assiduity and silence—although the ground was frozen eighteen inches deep—that by morning a strong fortification was erected, commanding the town of Boston, as well as the ships of war in the harbor, as effectually as a fort on Mount Adams would command Cincinnati. As it was expected the British would attempt to dislodge the Americans, as at Bunker Hill, extensive preparations were made to defend it; and a bloody battle being anticipated, Dr. Thacher says, in his contemporaneous journal, "the surgeons and mates are ordered to prepare lint and bandages to the amount of two thousand for fractured limbs and gunshot wounds." Three or four days of stormy weather, however, frustrated an immediate assault, and in the mean time the fortifications had become so formidable that Gen. Howe agreed to evacuate the town, and to leave every thing in good order, on condition that Washington would not molest his shipping on their passage from the horbor.

The expression on the back of Washington's letter refers to the fact that the Americans, fearing an attack before they were suitably prepared with cannon, were ordered to fill a large number of barrels with gravel, which were to be rolled down the steep declivity to break the ranks of the assailants.

For this short letter, "penned in haste, on Saturday evening," invested as it is with such stiring and immortal associations, the owner has been offered two hundred and fifty dollars. While Congress had under discussion, a few years since the subject of purchasing Washington's Letters and Writings, Mr. Sparks, the accomplished Historian, stated to a committee that the autograph Letters and Writings of Washington would be considered worth, in Europe, from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, even in commercial point of view, with such avidity are they sought for by collectors; and like the Sibylline leaves, their value increase as time and accident lessen their number.

PROGRESS OF THE SMALL POX.

Much as we may feel averse to making this subject a *staple* editorial, it is nevertheless our duty to keep the public advised of the progress of the disease with as much accuracy as our means of information will allow.

The disease, in town and country; is still confined in the same families noticed in our last, with one exception: A negro boy employed about the Poorhouse, three miles east of town, has a mild attack. We understand that he is kept in an out house, entirely out of the range of communication with the main establishment.

There have been no new cases in the country on the north, and there are but two patients now dangerously afflicted. In the country south, twelve of the negroes on the place of Dr. Albert McAdoo, dec'd, are suffering with the disease, but all doing well—some of the smaller ones not being confined to their bed at all.

In town, the death of Mrs. Hannah Underwood has deeply distressed a large and affectionate circle of relatives and friends. The small pox attacked her immediately after having given birth to a child, and terminated fatally on Wednesday morning last. Her infant fell a prey to the same disease the succeeding day. The other cases at Mr. Underwood's are of a mild type. At Mr. C. N. McAdoo's the entire family are at length well enough to attend to their domestic affairs; but it is not yet safe for them to come out and mix with the other inhabitants of town.

A medical neighbor informs us that there have been, so far, thirty-two cases in all, as nearly as he can ascertain, from the very mildest case of varioloid to the most malignant form of confluent small pox. Out of the thirty-two there have been four deaths, including the infant mentioned above. Vaccination, where it had taken proper and timely effect upon the system has in perhaps nearly every case been the means not only of saving the patient not only from death, but from any great severity of the disease.

We shall be rejoiced when the time arrives that the disappearance of the scourge from our community can be announced. The business of our town continues at a sad stand-still in all departments; and the effect is reciprocal upon the county to a considerable extent.

We learn that a case was observed on last evening, (we write on Friday,) of a negro girl in another family in town, of a character so doubtful that she was promptly removed from the family. It is said, to-day, that the eruption has made its appearance upon her; but some circumstances lead to the hope that it may yet turn out not to be small pox.

By the way, the principal apprehension of the spread of the disease, in town and county is on account of the negroes, whom the strictest vigilance can hardly restrain from communication with each other.—*Greens. Patriot,*

ALARMING ACCOUNTS FROM TEXAS.

The Steamship Globe, from Brazos Santiago, arrived at Galveston on the 21st. She brings the sad intelligence that an express had arrived at Brownsville, stating that Palo Alto had been attacked by a formidable band of Camanche Indians, who had indulged in acts of the most startling barbarity. The stage from Point Isabel had been intercepted and the proprietors and passengers all made prisoners.—A train of transportation wagons, laden with valuable merchandize, had also been captured. Unfortunately there was no force to oppose the daring marauders, there being no mounted men at Fort Brown. The loss of property is immense. One gentleman has lost 90 horses.—The men have been killed, and the women and children carried into captivity.

Gen. Allealos, military commander at Matamoros, was called upon by the civil authorities at Brownsville for the assistance of his mounted Dragoons. His answer was that he was ready to furnish all the force at his disposal if authorized by the commandant of the Texan Department to cross the frontier. The latter refused. In a few hours a large body of Mexican cavalry appeared on the opposite bank of the river, awaiting permission to cross:

The whole American population in the valley of the Rio Grande are in a state of extreme agitation.

Accounts from San Fernando, in Western Texas, bring the information that Major Berry and his party have been cut to pieces by the Indians. They were attacked 150 miles beyond the hacienda of San Juan de Jenda, and all murdered but one prisoner.

The ravages of the Cholera at San Antonio are most awful. The whole number of deaths is not short of 500. The disease had broken out in the camp of the 3d Infantry, and in the Quartermaster's encampment on the Salada, where many were dying.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Mississippi, which met on the 17th ult., elected the Rev. Wm. M. Green, Prof. in our University, to the office of Bishop.

DECEASE OF COL. CHARLES FISHER.

We are sorry to learn the death of Col. Charles Fisher, of North Carolina, and well known to the citizens of Mississippi, as one of the lawyers engaged by the Chickasaws to defend their claims against the United States government. Col. Fisher had been temporarily staying in Jackson for some time past on account of prostrated health, and received every attention from his friend, Mr. H. J. Shackleford, of the Eagle Hotel. Anxious to return home, from which he had been absent two or three months, he commenced his journey as early as his strength would permit. He reached Hillsborough, in Scott county, where he soon relapsed into his former weakness, and rapidly declined until the evening of the 7th inst., when he breathed his last.

Col. Fisher, was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, and at the period of his death was 59 years of age. He has held many important stations in his native State, and was probably one of the ablest members of the democratic party. At an early period of life he was elected to the Legislature, and served in that body for a number of years. Distinguished himself for large and liberal views of public policy and dignified deportment, he was several times chosen Speaker of the House. He was also elected to Congress from his district. He was often solicited to be a candidate for Governor, but declined the honor. He has also been ballotted for U. S. Senator, and especially at its last session, against the whig nominations. In the days of nullification he took a prominent part in favor of the measures of South Carolina, and ran for the Legislature upon the issue. He was elected by a large majority. There was no office, with one exception, for which he was ever a candidate that he failed to obtain. He was beaten for Congress by Col. Barringer, by only 27 majority, having reduced it to this small number from the original whig majority of 280

It was an unfortunate connection when he undertook the cause of the Chickasaws in Mississippi. He was no doubt a heavy loser in the end, and there is as little doubt that his affairs preyed upon his health and brought him prematurely to his grave. He has left a family of one son and two daughters. We deeply sympathise with them and his many friends in our own State and North Carolina, in the loss which they have sustained. His great personal worth as a public and private citizen, will make his decease a source of melancholy regret to all who knew him—*Jackson Mississippian.*

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

To the People of the United States.

Believing, from the interest so far evinced by the People of the United States in the erection of the great National Monument in this city to the memory of the illustrious Father of his Country, that no occasion could be more appropriate for a further manifestation of that interest than the approaching Birthday of our National Independence, the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society has instructed me to request that wherever that day is celebrated collections may be taken up in aid of the great and patriotic object, which all who revere the character and cherish the memory of Washington must earnestly desire to see accomplished. It has been justly observed that "if men of standing and eminence throughout every community in our extended country were to use their influence to turn the stream of expenditure, on the ensuing Fourth of July, towards the fund for this Monument, it would be a beautiful and appropriate commemoration, worthy of the People and of the Man to whom the Nation is so much indebted for the results of that eventful day.—Would not each and every one be willing to devote the extra expenditure usually incurred on this anniversary to so holy a purpose?" It is believed that they would and they are earnestly invited to do so.—The public Press, it is hoped, will aid the cause, and every where recommend this plan; and the Wives and Daughters of America are requested to lend their influence to the noble undertaking. Let the announcement of such a purpose be given some days previous to the Fourth of July, and committees appointed to receive and transmit to the General Agent of the Society the collections which may then be made.

For the information of the Public it may be proper to state that, since the last Fourth of July, when the corner-stone of the Monument was laid, the work has been steadily advancing, and has now reached an elevation of about twenty-six feet above the surface, with a foundation of solid masonry 81 feet square at the bottom and 58 feet 10 inches square at the top, upon which the obelisk, cased with beautiful white marble and elevated five hundred feet, is to be erected. The walls of gneiss and marble are fifteen feet in thickness, leaving a cavity of twenty-five feet square, in which the stair case of iron ascending to the summit, will be placed; and the whole structure, when finished, will be, it is believed, the greatest work of the age, reflecting imperishable honor on the patriotism and gratitude of the American People, by whose contributions alone it is expected to be completed.

GEO. WATTERSON,
Sec'y W. N. M. So.

☞ The Public Journals throughout the country friendly to the object are requested to copy the above.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1849.

☞ We are authorised and requested to announce **Joseph P. Caldwell,** Esq., of Iredell County, as a Candidate to represent the second District in the next Congress of the United States.

The Charleston Courier of last month published an interesting statement of the extent of business done by the Graniteville Factory, of S. Carolina. We were induced by reading that notice to enquire of Mr. Cairnes, the Agent of the Rowan Factory, the extent of the operations here, and by the kindness of that gentleman, we are enabled to give the following:

Wove in the last week in May on 70 Looms by 24 girls, 16,051 yards of 4-4 sheetings. No. 14 and 15 yarn, the cloth weighing 3 yards to the pound.

In the last 5 months have shipped to New York and Philadelphia 313 bales of Goods containing 249,000 yards of 4 4 sheetings and 6,400 pounds of batts, besides supplying the home demand for cloths, yarns and batts.

There is an improved Spinning frame in this Factory, made by the Matteawan Company of New York, that spins nine skeins per spindle per day, a speed but rarely attained.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

In another column of this paper, will be found an appeal to the generosity of the American People, by the Washington Monument Society, for funds to complete the "Great National Monument" in Washington city "to the memory of the illustrious Father of his Country." The recommendation therein made, we heartily approve, and suggest that something be done to advance the "noble undertaking" here on the 4th day of July next.—Let it not be said, that this generation, while enjoying the civil and religious liberties which he fought for and secured for it, is too penurious, or too careless as to the completion of the monument, by withholding the aid asked for by the Board of Managers.

DEATH OF MAJ. GEN. GAINES.

This veteran officer of the Army died at New Orleans, on the 6th instant of Cholera, whilst in command of the Western Division of the United States Army. He was according to grade, the second officer in rank in the Army. Gen. Gaines entered the service in January 1799, and greatly distinguished himself in the defence which he made at Fort Erie against a night attack of the British under General Drummond in 1813. Drummond lost in this affair 962, while the American loss was only 84.

New Orleans.—The Crevasse in the River, at last advices, was as bad as ever, and all hope had been given up, of its being stopped. The inhabitants were leaving as fast as possible, expecting the worst of consequences from the filth which will be left in the city when the water subsides. The value of property has been very sensibly affected, and should it continue much longer, must decrease much more.

HENRY K. NASH has been nominated by a Whig Convention, held in Orange county, as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Venable. Judging from the manner in which the editor of the *Standard*, announces the fact, he must be somewhat alarmed for the success of Mr. V. Mr. Nash is an able and popular speaker, and with any thing like a proper effort on the part of the Whigs he must be elected.

HENRY W. MILLER, we learn, has declined the appointment of District Attorney, of the United States, for North Carolina, lately tendered to him by the Administration.

☞ The Bank of the State has declared a semi-annual dividend of four and a quarter per cent. upon its capital stock.

☞ William S. Ashe, of New Hanover, has been nominated by the Democrats in District Convention, as their candidate in place of Gen. Jas. J. McKay, who declines a re-election.

☞ The two sections of the Democratic party of Vermont held Conventions simultaneously on the same day, and determined to support the same candidates for State Officers. Where now are our *Northern Democratic Allies!* In the ranks of the Abolitionists, as usual. What will our Southern Democrats say to this?—They ought by all means to disavow all fellowship with them if they wish to be honest in their professions.

☞ John Cowan, has been appointed by the President, Surveyor of Wilmington, North Carolina, *vice* Joseph S. Murphy, removed.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

We have the gratification of announcing to the public the assembling, in this Town, on this day, one of the most interesting, imposing and important Conventions, that, perhaps ever assembled in the State of North Carolina. Delegates were arriving from a distance, as early as Tuesday; and they continued to arrive up to the hour appointed for the meeting of Convention, which was 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th inst. At that hour, the numerous delegates from the various sections of country interested in this great enterprise, convened in the Lutheran Church,

When on motion of Hon. D. F. Caldwell, the meeting was temporarily organized by calling John D. Hawkins, of Franklin, to the Chair. And on motion of H. C. Jones, J. Clarke, and J. J. Bruner, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Governor Morehead,

Resolved, That Hammond Whitney, Esq., and Dr E C Roberson, delegates from Norfolk, Va, be invited to participate in the deliberations and action of the Convention.

Then, on motion of H. C. Jones, Esq., the following persons were appointed a Committee to report officers for this Convention, to wit: John B. Lord, Rufus Barringer, C. L. Hinton, James W. Osborne, John W. Ellis.

During the absence of the Committee, the delegates from the various counties were reported to the Secretaries, and listed, as follows:

Craven—Edward R. Stanly, Calvin B. Dible, John N. Washington.

Johnston—John McLeod.

Wake—William Boylan, Charles L. Hinton, George W. Mordecai.

Wayne—James Griswold.

Iredell—R. J. McDowell, P. B. Chambers, David Ramsay, J. Dusenbury.

Chatham—Doct. McClanahan, Albert Torrence.

Alamance—David L Ray, Samuel Holt.

Orange—D L Swain, Ex-Gov., W A Graham Ex-Gov., John N Kirkland.

Montgemery—Samuel H Christian, Dr. J M Worth.

New Hanover—Alexander McRae, F J Hill, Eli W Hall, J C Worth.

Wilkes—L B Carmichael, C A Parker, R F Hackett, J B Gordon.

Guilford—John M Morehead, R Mendenhall, S G Coffin, Jesse Shelly, N Mendenhall, James Sloan, D F Caldwell, Samuel Dillon, J. W. Fields, Lindon Swain, Edward W. Ogburn, J Shelton, William Gott, R W Horton, Abel Gardner, John A Gilmer.

Randolph—J M A Drake, M W Leach, R H Russ, Jonathan Worth, Alexander S Horney, Thomas Rice, John M Brandon.

Cabarrus—K P Harris, Wm C Means, R Barringer, L S Bingham, Victor Barringer, E R Gibson, Caleb Phifer, John M Long, Jacob Winecoff, J B Coleman, George S Houston, E R Harris, Jacob Stirewalt, W S Harris, Daniel Coleman, W F Taylor, Martin Bost, C N White, M M Orr, Henry Blackwelder, George Barnhardt.

Davidson—Thales McDonald, C L Payne, J L Clemmons, H Adams, H R Dusenberry, W R Holt, John W Thomas, Charles Mock, P K Rounsaville, R A King, Wilson McRary, M Pinkston, J M Leach, V Hoover, H March, Addison March, Spruce McRary, W S Ellis, George M Smith, A Wiseman, J Sowers, V Sowers, John Hedrick, C F Lowe, Franklin Smith, A Hedrick, Grandison Roberts, B L Beall, Jesse Rankin.

Mecklenburg—J W Osborne, A W Steele, S W Davis.

Davie—Sohn A Lillington, Lemuel Bingham, Rowland Crump, John Foard, B Bailey, W B March, Hubbard Foard, J C Foard, Jos. Hall, A Hall, T M Young, Stephen Douthet.

Franklin—John D Hawkins, Calvin H Wiley.

Caldwell—A C Williamson, W B Lenoir, R B Bogle.

Alexander—A M Bogle.

Rowan—C S Brown, D R Bradshaw, J P Wiseman, W Bean, J F Foard, J P Burke, J J Summerell, Dr. Whitehead, P Owens, M L Brown, John Barger, R Locke, J H Parker, W Walton, W P Graham, J T Burruss, D A Davis, H C Jones, Jacob Correll, Sol. Hall, H L Robards, John Vogler, John C Miller, D D Austin, M S McKensie, A M Henderson, Dr Sam Kerr, J C McConnaughey, J G Cairnes, N F Hall, J B Todd, John McColloh, Wm Burke, J G Fleming, A Baker, O G Foard, J G Ramsay, S D Rankin, Wm Locke, Jesse Wiseman, T L Cowan, R E Love, N Boyden, Alex Long, Richard Harris, Wm Heathman, Stephen Frontis, J B McNeely, Sam'l Lockey, S Rothrock, T A Krider, T E Brown, J D Brown, J S Myers, A J Fleming, F N Lockey, F M Henderson, J H Coffman, J W Ellis, J B Lord, S S Trott, Wm H Smith, C A Beard, B F Fraley, A H Caldwell, J K Graham, A T Powe, A Henderson, John I Shaver, Joel H Jenkins, William Cranford, J L Read, Sam'l Reeves, Samuel Barr, Solomon Peeler, J S Johnston, M C Pendleton, W R Wilson, D F Caldwell, C L Torrence, James Roseman, J L Rendleman, J Clarke, J J Bruner.

Norfolk, Va.—Hammond Whitney, E. C. Roberson.

The Committee appointed to report suitable names of persons for the permanent organization of the Convention, now made their report, as follows:

For President,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

Vice Presidents,
Gen. ALEXANDER MCRAE,
W. BOYLAND,
Dr. W. R. HOLT,
Col. DANIEL COLEMAN,
Col. JOHN MCLEOD.
E. C. ROBERSON.

This report was adopted unanimously, and the above named gentlemen conducted to their seats. On assending to the platform, Gov. Morehead addressed the Convention in a most able and patriotic strain—pointing out the vast importance of the subject about to be considered, and of the great results which were depending upon the action of this Convention. He closed amidst the cheers of the audience.