was looked upon as a savior, and they offered him this large sum as an inducement to take the office. Do you not suppose he was stung with resentment after he had done all for his country—after he had perilled his life in every field, and conquered an empire for her advantage and glory, at finding himself dismissed from office. At that critical period a tempter advanced and said, "Take up the command of the army of Mexico, and the Presidency of Mexico for five years." What was that but the diadem of Mexico and the office of Emperor, if he had chosen to be such?

If he had taken it, suppose we had sent an army to chastise the Mexicans when they were commanded by Winfield Scott; don't you think we should have come back with a considerable number of black eyes and bloody noses? (Laughter.) Now look at this picture, and what do you find to surpass it? He rejected all these offers, and said, "I am an American soldier and my blood has been freely shed for America, and shall be shed for no other country on earth. (Applause.) I will die for the Americans but for no other people God ever made. [Enthusiastic applause.] The Presidency of Mexico, the Empire offered me by Mexico, cannot seduce me from that love of my own native land with which, thank God, I was born, and which I have retained from my earliest infancy to this day." [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, I have thought there is nothing in the history of the past to equal the ingratitude with which this gallant old soldier was treated, unless you refer to Jus- [illegible] To be sure, he did escape without his eyes being put out, but he is a poor man, and if he had chosen to take the Presidency of Mexico he might have been one of the millionaires of the time; and indeed, it would be difficult to estimate what he might have acquired. I point to these facts to shew the patriotism and purity of the man's character. Again I ask, what can you find to surpass it? You have been admirers of Jackson, Harrison and Taylor; and God knows I shall continue to be, while there is life in my body, an admirer of the character of Zachary Taylor. But I cannot be made insensible to the merits of Winfield Scott. All who's opinion is worth a straw consider that a better man never lived, and that he is the great General of the age.

When he came back from Mexico he was sick almost to death in the public service. The whole power of the Government was against him who had done so much. He landed at New York quietly, and when I saw him for the first time after he had returned from Mexico, he was pale and exceedingly feeble. That gigantic form, six feet six inches in his stockings, looked as if preparing for the grave; but thank God, he is now as hearty, hale, and able and willing to do service and battle for his country as he was at Chippewa or Niagara. [Applause.]

My fellow citizens, Jackson fought two battles, if I recollect his history, and they made him President for eight years. Harrison fought one at the Thames and one at Tippecanoe. Taylor fought ten, Washington eight—I speak of pitched battle—and Scott, if I count right, ten. Of these I have named, none but himself received a wound in battle. I heard Taylor say his clothes were shot to pieces at Buena Vista, and he came out ragged—hat, pantaloons and jacket were all cut up—but still the old horse's body was whole. Jackson did not receive a scratch, nor have I read that his clothes were touched. But Scott has been wounded, and shot down in battle. Scott, at the battle of Lundy's Lane, was shot through the body, and nearly all the blood that was in him was poured upon the ground. He had been previously wounded, and two horses shot under him, and he was left among the dead at the conclusion of the action. If it will not tire you, I will relate an anecdote of what occurred in my room at Washington, between an old soldier, and a gallant one, who had fought under Scott, and Scott himself. Col. Cilley was in my room on a visit. He had received a shot in that section which had shattered his thigh to pieces, and he will always bear the marks to his grave. While he was talking with me General Scott did me the honor to call and see me. I introduced him to his old fellow soldier, whom he had not seen for more than thirty years. After a warm greeting between them, Cilley inquired of Scott how the action of Niagara, or Lundy's Lane, was brought about, and for what reason the battle was fought, or the wounds he had received, as he immediately turned the subject to something else, and showed that the topic was unpleasant. But when appealed to by a brother soldier who fought and bled with him, he did go into a minute history of all the reasons that brought about the battle. It appeared Lieutenant General Drummond had come down with 4000 of the best veterans from the Peninsular war. Scott had pursued the Marquis all day, and chased him over the Chippewa. Next day Reily came over and attacked him, and the action lasted until night, when Reily was totally defeated and driven over the river. Brown told him afterwards that there was a large force in Lundy's Lane, and he found Reily there. Scott advanced, and saw a large body of men drawn up, but there were not so many as he at first imagined. The troops Reily had fought with at Chippewa, joined by a number of Canadian militia, formed the army before him. He had heard nothing of the troops advanced by Drummond, and directed his brigade to be drawn up—as he said—as he had whipped Reily before, to whip him again. As the battle raged, he said he saw large masses of men throughout the woods, artillery, infantry and cavalry, until at length he discovered he was attacked by a great additional force of real British regulars. Immediately he sent for Ripley's brigade to join him. It arrived at night. The veteran went on to say, that during that night he had witnessed more hard fighting than he had ever seen before in his life. Men fought with bayonets point to point after they had fired away all the cartridges in their boxes. There was a cry of more cartridges, and during that cry a soldier immediately before him was struck; and as he fell he exclaimed—"Cartridges in my box," and Scott said he went up to him, and he was dead. Shortly after that he received the dreadful wound I have attempted to describe, and was dragged behind a tree, and when he recovered himself the British had retreated from the ground.

Now I have given you as imperfect [illegible] of the military character and traits of this distinguished warrior. I know that other gentlemen are to follow me, and I have already consumed more of your time than I [illegible] to my lot; but before I conclude, let me briefly recapitulate the grounds on which I am about to ask you to ratify the nomination made at Baltimore. You have a great soldier who has suffered for his country, who has achieved more victories for her, and done her more service than any man, except George Washington, that she has ever produced—a soldier that never could be conquered in his country's cause, and one who has always adhered to Washington's maxim, that the military should be kept strictly subordinate to the civil power.—You have a humane, generous, benevolent soldier; you have a civilian, a distinguished, learned, and able civilian; a scholar and a gentleman. You have a man who, although a Protestant Episcopalian, has never suffered religious bigotry to enter his heart.—While in Mexico, on all occasions, he indicated the great truth established by our own Constitution and Bill of Rights, that all men have a right to worship God according to their own consciences, and therefore he maintained the Catholics in Mexico in the enjoyment of their religious rights—(applause.) You have no fanatic or party bigot to vote for, but a great, good, gallant and glorious leader, and a man alike able to manage the civil affairs of his country, and to head an army into the field of battle.

Will you vote for such a man as that? (Voices, yes, yes.) I say nothing of the letter he has written describing the bravery of the Irish who have fought under him, but I refer you to this incident. After the battle of Queenstown Heights, where Scott first distinguished himself, when he had been overwhelmed with British regulars, and taken prisoner, while on his way to Quebec, while the soldiers who were taken prisoners with him, and while he was lying sick in a hammock [illegible] him. Immediately suspecting something was wrong he rushed on deck, and found that all his men were called together over, and making each man tell his name, the object being to obtain from the sound of the voice, and from the brogue of those who answered, who were Irishmen and who were not, in order that the former might be executed as traitors to their country, which it had been determined to do. He found thirty-one prisoners already set apart. Scott called to all his soldiers present, "not a man of you dare open your mouth until I command you." The soldiers refused to answer, and the British officers in the most indignant terms threatened him without any effect. No soldier would say a word, and you could no longer tell an Irishman from a native. [*Great enthusiasm.*] Scott declared that for every Irishman whose life was taken, he would take the life of an Englishman when he returned to his own country. He went to Quebec, and was immediately exchanged. Subsequently he proceeded to Washington, and drew the Act of Congress with his own hand, which authorised him to retaliate upon the English. He immediately wrote a deliberate order, stating that if a hair from the head of one of those Irishmen was hurt, he would take the lives of just so many Englishmen whom he had made prisoners at Chippewa.

My fellow citizens, there is a patriot—there is a true hero—there is a man whom all men, whether Whigs or Democrats, agree is the great soldier of America on the present day, and decidedly the most successful our country has ever produced—*ab urbe condita*—and a man who has shed more of his own blood than any other. Some say he is proud. Thank God he is proud, and too proud to do a mean and dirty act. But he is generous, he is benevolent, he is merciful, he is, in the language of another,

> "In battle, the lion;
> But the battle once ended,
> In mercy, the lamb."

Let the English whom he conquered in two great battles answer whether he is not a merciful and generous conqueror. No man's name stands higher in England than that of Gen. Winfield Scott, although he has so many times humbled their pride.—Ask the Mexican, now, his opinion of Winfield Scott, and he will tell you he considers him the most merciful, kind, and generous conqueror this age has produced. Is not this a character worthy of honor? I love him more for his mercy to the vanquished, than for all the other glories of his military life. [Applause.]

There is no ferocity in Winfield Scott, no violent self-will, refusing to listen to the advice of his friends. There is no electing by the eternal, I will do this, and take the responsibility. We have had enough of that, and never want any more. (Applause.) Then, as to his pride, let us look a little to the character of it, which some people call vanity. He has been threatened, "If you don't write a letter to the public of the United States putting yourself on the Southern platform, you shall not be nominated for President.

Well, what did all the little Presidential candidates do? They all wrote letters.—They wrote letters, and they were in favor of the Compromise measures, and they would veto any thing at all that should repeal or alter them. It is discovered, lately, that the Fugitive Slave Law is defective, so far as the south is concerned. The cost of the Sims case was $13,000 before a person was attempted; and before the order was given, the claimant has to pay the costs. That is a pretty sharp pole for a negro. I have no [illegible] Now, these gentlemen said they would veto any act to repeal or alter this law. You see they have fired before they got near enough. They undertook to go too far. How did Scott behave? He said—"I will not degrade myself by writing an electioneering letter to gain even the support of human nobility, the Presidency of the United States. (Applause.) My countrymen can take me as they see me. I have served them forty years. If they distrust me after all I have done and suffered, let them nominate some other man." My fellow citizens, how marked is the contrast between his conduct on that and that of others. That is the vanity some people talk about, that is the pride for which some people condemn him. Did any man who ever knew Winfield Scott, be he high or low, ever witness the slightest particle of pride when he was called upon to take a poor man by the hand? Never. He knows no difference. He is the last man who would venture to recognise a distinction between classes of men in this country. He is a poor man himself. Now, my fellow citizens, without attempting to do justice to the candidate whom the chief recital of facts refers to, I am about to put the question: Will you ratify the nomination? And all those who are in favor of ratifying the nomination of Winfield Scott will stand up and give nine cheers.

Nine loud hurras rent the welkin, and the Honorable gentleman was followed by Senator Wales, from the State of Delaware.

Bishop Gadsden, of the Episcopal Church in South Carolina, died at Charleston a few days ago.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1852.

☞ WILLIAM THOMPSON Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

☞ E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW-JERSEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN KERR,

OF CASWELL COUNTY.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS N. ALEXANDER, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. C. DAVIDSON, Esq., as an independent Republican candidate to represent Mecklenburg and the Union part of Mecklenburg, in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

An Offer.

The "North Carolina Whig" will be furnished to subscribers until the result of the August election is known at Fifty Cents, and until the result of the Presidential election is known for One Dollar.

☞ All communications and advertisements must be handed in by Tuesday morning, in order to be promptly attended to.

"Pomi."

The article having this signature, we are sorry to say, is too late for this issue. It shall certainly appear in our next.

Providence Male Academy.

We are requested to state that a public examination of the students of this Institution, will take place on the 12th and 13th instant. There will also be an Exhibition at the same place on the 20th. Mr. Kuykendall, the highly accomplished instructor, has been teaching for five sessions, and will commence his sixth on the first of August next.

"Some Straggler."

If the gentleman who wrote under the above signature in last week's Democrat, in answer to an editorial of ours last week, will publish his real name, we will answer him in our next; provided we consider him worthy of such an honor; and provided further that, by that time, we shall be able to decipher the *pearls* in his article.

New Democratic Paper.

The Western Democrat, published in this place by R. P. Waring, Esq. came forth on Saturday of last week, rejoicing in the lines of youth and beauty. Its dress and appearance are not surpassed by any paper in the State, and we bespeak for it a liberal patronage from its party, because it bids fair to do efficient service in the cause of democracy.

Disaffection.

The Card going the rounds of the Democratic papers, signed by Stephens, Toombs, and Johnson, of Georgia, White and Abercrombie of Alabama, Faulkner, of Virginia, and Brooks of Mississippi, is the lamest and most impotent excuse for their disaffection that could have been concocted by a weak and disordered imagination. These men object to Gen. Scott as a candidate for the Presidency, because, as they say, "he obstinately refused, up to the time of his nomination, to give any *public* opinion in favor of that series of measures of the last Congress known as the Compromise." This is a virtual admission that our public morals have arrived at that degree of putrefaction, that the Presidency of the United States is to be hawked about at public auction, and knocked down to the highest bidder. Now we maintain that no man can be safely trusted with the reigns of Government, unless he can furnish to the country, as evidence of his loyalty to her great interests, "the known incidents of a long public life." Has not General Scott furnished these to as large an amount as any other man within the scope of our widely extended country? What more has Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore produced as evidence of their devotion to the constitutional rights of the country? It is true that their acts, in the Cabinet, and in the councils of the nation, have become matters of public record, yet not more so than those of Gen. Scott, in the Camp, and in the Field of battle. It is true, too, that their public acts are more identified with the passage of the Compromise, than those of General Scott, because it was their fortune to be placed in positions from whence their opinions were obliged to be told to the country. But still there are "incidents, in the life of General Scott, though not so public as theirs" which ought to be satisfactory to all candid men of his fidelity to the Compromise. It is well known in all circles in the City of Washington, the theatre of those great measures, that General Scott labored earnestly faithfully to effect their passage. It is also well known that General Scott wrote a letter to Mr. Clay, complimenting him for his labor of love in bringing forward and advocating the passage of those great measures, which gave peace and harmony to a divided and distracted land. No, General Scott occupies the high and proud position of having received the nomination without making a single bid for it. As he says himself he wrote not "a word to procure this distinction." Indeed it has not been the practice heretofore of the favorites of the Whig party to make bids for this high office. Neither Mr. Clay, nor General Harrison, nor General Z. Taylor ever were guilty great an indiscretion; and those of the Democratic party who have bid most, have been the worst defeated.

But those gentlemen say, "nor has he since his nomination, made any declaration of his *approval* of those measures as a final adjustment of the issues in *controversy*." — [illegible] resolutions of the Convention that nominated him are as clear and as explicit upon this question as need be! Now, the country will remember that he did not receive the unanimous nomination of the convention until after he had been telegraphed and his answer received accepting the nomination, and the platform containing a resolution in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law. Here was an opportunity opened for the Southern delegation to have bolted, but they were satisfied with General Scott's answer and aided in giving him a unanimous nomination, and we think it a breach of faith in these gentlemen and all others, who went into the convention voluntarily, or suffered themselves to be represented there, to fly the track at this late day. But, to return to the subject, those gentlemen say that "the only pledge and guaranty he offers for his "adherence to the principles of the resolutions" are; "incidents of a long public life." Not so gentlemen. There are other "pledges and guaranties" in General Scott's letter which you suffered yourselves to over-look. He says if he is elected he will "be rigorous in regard to qualifications for office, retaining and appointing no one either *deficient* in *capacity* or *integrity*, or in *devotion to liberty*, to the *Constitution* and the *Union*." He says further:

"Convinced that *harmony* or *good will* between the *different quarters* of our broad country is *essential* to the present and future *interests* of the *Republic*, and with a *devotion* to those *interests* that can know *no South* and *no North*, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, *or resistance* to the law or the *Union*, on any pretext, *to any part of the land*; and I should carry into the civil administration the one principle of military conduct—obedience to the legislative and judicial departments of Government, each in its Constitutional sphere, saving only in respect to the Legislature the possible resort to the veto power always to be most cautiously exercised, and under the strictest restraints and necessities.

Finally, for my *strict adherence* to the *principles of the Whig party*, as *expressed in the resolutions of the Convention*, and herein suggested, with a *sincere* and *earnest purpose* to advance the greatness and *happiness* of the *Republic*, and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world, avoiding every act and thought that might involve our country in an unjust or unnecessary war, or impair the faith of treaties, and *discountenance* all *political agitation injurious to the interests of society*, and *dangerous to the Union*. I can offer no other pledge or guarantee than the known incidents of a long public life, now undergoing the severest examination."

If these "pledges and guaranties" will not satisfy you gentlemen, of General Scott's soundness on the Compromise, you would not be convinced though one should arise from the dead.

Again, they say, "in the Convention that nominated him (Scott) he permitted himself to be used by the *Free Soilers* in that body to defeat Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, because of their firm adherence to the policy that sustained them." It would be a sufficient answer to this part of the case to say that Mr. Fillmore's and Mr. Webster's friends in the Convention contributed largely to the nomination of General Scott. But we say further that it is now settled by public opinion that a man having the strength that General Scott had in that Convention has no right to withhold his name and his services from his countrymen without an over-ruling and all-powerful excuse; and, a man must be gifted, indeed, with more than mortal forbearance, who could, out of a spirit of courtesy, surrender such claims to the Presidency as General Scott had in that Convention.

Lastly, these gentlemen say "we consider General Scott, as the *favorite* candidate of the Free Soil Wing of the Whig party." If so, so was Mr. Clay, and so was General Harrison, and so was Zachary Taylor.—Either of these gentlemen could always carry the States of New York and Ohio, the hottest beds of Abolitionism in the country against any body else, and General Taylor carried them by larger majorities than any other man ever did. If the Compromise had been the great absorbing question before the Convention, and its friends had distrusted Gen. Scott's soundness upon it, why did not Mr. Fillmore's and Mr. Webster's friends unite and elect one or the other of them? If the Compromise was the great *sine qua non*, it would seem that some of the friends of both these gentlemen considered General Scott as the second soundest man on the subject, otherwise they would not have voted for him as their second choice. Nay, gentlemen, you suffered your rampant passions to carry you so far beyond the bounds of prudence before the nomination, that you find it difficult to get back, and retain your wonted influential positions on the political arena. And this remark includes Messrs. Gentry and Williams of Tennessee.

Literary.

We have recived from the publishers, Robert E. Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, the first number, of the "National Portrait Gallery" of distinguished Americans, with Biographical Sketches; containing upwards of one hundred and twenty engraved portraits of the most eminent persons who have occupied a place in the history of the United States. The present number contains three elegant engravings: two of General Washington, and one of Mrs. Martha Washington.

This is a most praiseworthy undertaking of the publishers, and deserves a liberal patronage at the hands of the American people. To have upwards of a hundred and twenty portraits of our most distinguished men, ought of itself to guaranty the success of the work.

The work will be completed in 40 No's, to be issued weekly after the first of August, at ten dollars for the whole, or twenty five cents a number. Each No. with three Portraits.

Agents wanted to obtain subscribers.

Acknowledgements.

We have received the two first numbers of the Signal, a most capital Scott and Graham campaign paper, published weekly in Washington City by George S. Gideon.

Terms, until after the Presidential election in November. Single copy 50 cents; five copies, $2 00; fourteen copies $5 00; thirty copies $10 00; fifty copies $1 00; all in advance. Letters post paid.

Also the Campaign Times, published in New York by Raymond Jones & Co., and devoted to the election of Scott & Graham, price, single copy, until the close of the campaign, 50 cents; 5 copies $2 00; 10 copies $3 50, 20 copies $6 00, 50 copies $12 50, in advance, letters post paid.

We return our thanks to A. White, Esq., for a copy of the Journal of the State Convention of South Carolina; together with the Resolutions and Ordinance.

Hotel in Columbia.

We invite the attention of the travelling community to the advertisement of Messrs. Mahin & Hardy of the Congaree House, in Columbia, S. C., which appears in another part of this paper.

Congressional Favors.

We are indebted to the Hon. Ed. Stanly, Hon. J. P. Caldwell, and the Hon. James L. Orr, for Congressional favors, in the way of speeches on the Presidency.

OFFICIAL PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative Republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and look, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American People, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. That the Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively, and to the People.

2. That States Governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its Constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping entirely free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own, to at all upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of Government by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That when the people make and control the Government they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would obtain their self-respect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign Powers.

5. That the Government should be conducted on principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from friendly specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

6. That the Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and it is expedient that Congress should exercise its power to remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States—such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. That the Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and of individual welfare.

8. That the series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or adjustment, the act known as the fugitive slave law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace; and, so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them and insist upon their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion of the Law on the one hand and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all future agitation of the questions thus settled as dangerous to our peace, and we will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

[Resolutions of the Whig National Convention.]

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

The subjoined Letters have just been made public through the New York Epress. They present Mr Fillmore's own explanation of his position and wishes in connexion with the late nominating convention at Baltimore, and disclose his whole course and the motive which influenced him, in regard to becoming a candidate, from the time he succeeded to the office of President by the death of General Taylor. We confess that we have perused these letters of Mr. Fillmore with increased respect for the rectitude of mind, the singleness, honesty, usefulness, and exclusive regard for duty and principle which seem to have directed his actions in all his public trusts; and such, we are confident, will be the effect of the perusal of the letters on every unprejudiced mind:—*Nat. Int.*

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1852.

HON. GEORGE R. BABCOCK, *Delegate to the National Whig Convention from the Buffalo District, N. Y.*

MY DEAR SIR: To you, as a personal and political friend, representing my old Congressional district, which has never deserted or betrayed me, I desire now to make a last request; and that is, that you present to the presiding officer of the Convention for nominating candidates for President and Vice President, whenever you may deem it proper, the enclosed letter withdrawing my name from the consideration of that Convention.

In determining what is a proper time to comply with this request, you will consider only the cause in which we are engaged, and the reasonable claim which my friends may have to the use of my name for its advancement. While I am willing to submit to any sacrifices for them or for the cause, I wish it distinctly understood that I ask nothing for myself; and you will therefore decide this question wholly regardless of any real or supposed wish of mine.

That my friends, to whose solicitations I have yielded in this matter, may not be prejudiced by my withdrawal, I have not thought it proper to disclose this intended act to any person but myself, lest it might be said that, in so doing, I had not acted in good faith to those who have thought my name essential to the Whig cause. You will therefore perceive that the responsibility is with you, and with you alone, to keep the whole a profound secret until the proper time shall arrive to present my letter to the Convention; and of this, with full confidence in your prudence and wisdom, I constitute you the sole judge.

On the one hand, you will be careful to guard against any premature act or disclosure which might embarrass my friends and give them just cause of complaint; while, on the other, you will not suffer my name to be dragged into a contest for a nomination which I have never sought, do not now seek, and would not take if tendered, but in discharge of an implied obligation which every man assumes upon uniting with a political party, which is to yield to the will of a majority of those with whom he acts.

I have the honor to be your friend and obedient servant,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, June, 10, 1852.

To the President of the National Whig Convention:

SIR: This communication will be presented to you, and through you to the delegated wisdom of the Whig party over which you preside, by the Hon. George R. Babcock, who represents in your body the Congressional district in which I reside.

I trust that I shall be pardoned by the Convention for adverting briefly to the course which I have pursued and the causes which have induced it, as a means of explaining why I have selected this time and mode of making this announcement.

All must recollect that when I was so suddenly and unexpectedly called to the exalted station which I now occupy, by the death of my lamented and illustrious predecessor, there was a crisis in our public affairs full of difficulty and danger. The country was agitated by political and sectional passions and dissentions, growing out of the slavery and Territorial questions then pending, and for which Congress had as yet been unable to agree upon any measure of compromise and adjustment.

The Union itself was threatened with dissolution, and patriots and statesman looked with apprehension to the future. In that feeling I participated most profoundly.—The difficulties and dangers which surrounded us were calmly but anxiously surveyed. I was oppressed by a sense of the great responsibilities that rested upon me, and sincerely distrusted my ability to sustain them in a manner satisfactory and useful to the country. But I was bound to make the attempt, and, to do it with any hope of success, I felt it necessary to discard every personal consideration, and devote myself to the difficult task before me with entire singleness of heart.

To prepare and strengthen myself for this task, I endeavored to lay aside as far as practicable every merely selfish consideration to banish from my mind every local or sectional prejudice, and to remember only that I was an American citizen, and the magistrate of the American Republic, bound to regard every portion and section of it with equal justice and impartiality.—That I might do this the more effectually, I resolved within myself not to seek a re-election.

Thus prepared, I entered upon the discharge of my official duties with a determination to do every thing in my power to aid in the settlement of those dangerous controversies. Fortunately for our favored country, a majority in both Houses of Congress, rising above mere party and personal considerations, nobly and patriotically devoted themselves to the great work of pacification.

The constitutional advisers whom I had called to aid, and to whose fidelity, talents and patriotism the country is chiefly indebted for any benefit it may have received from my Administration, with an unanimity and zeal worthy of every commendation, cordially gave their countenance and influence to the legislative department in perfecting and adopting those healing measures of compromise, to which, upon their passage, I felt bound by every consideration of public duty, to give my official approval.—These laws being enacted, my constitutional duty was equally plain to "*take care that they were faithfully executed.*" But this I found the most painful of all my official duties. Nevertheless, I resolved to perform it, regardless of all consequences to myself; and, in doing so, I determined to know no North and no South, and no friends but those who sustained the constitution and laws, and no enemies but those who opposed them.

The gratifying result of this policy is before you and the country. The angry strife which for a time threatened to array State against State, and brother against brother, and deluge our happy land with fraternal blood, and desolate it with fire and sword, has fortunately passed away. The surging billows of sectional agitation are calmed, and the public mind is fast settling down into its accustomed channels, and will soon renew its wonted devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

Availing myself of this happy change, I had determined, when the present Congress met, to announce to the public, in my annual message, my previous resolution not to suffer my name to come before the National Convention for a nomination. I accordingly prepared a paragraph to that effect, but was finally persuaded to strike it out, lest it might have an unfavorable influence upon the then pending election in Virginia.

After that had passed, I concluded to withdraw my name by a published address to the people, and prepared one accordingly; but this coming to the knowledge of some of my friends, they represented to me that my withdrawal at that time would not only endanger the perpetuity of those measures which I deemed so essential to the peace and welfare of the country, but would sacrifice many friends who had stood by my Administration in the dark and perilous crisis through which it had so recently passed. The first was an appeal to my patriotism, the second to my gratitude. I could resist neither, and therefore yielded to their request, and consented that my name should remain where it was, until time should show which I presumed it would, that its further use could neither benefit them nor the cause which we all had so much at heart. It was, however, distinctly understood that I could not consent to use any efforts to procure a nomination; but, if one were freely and voluntarily tendered, I should not at liberty decline it.

The embarrassing question now presents itself, who is to determine when the use of my name can no longer benefit my friends or the common cause?

To assume to decide this myself, in advance of the Convention, without consultation with those who have so generously sustained me, might be deemed by them unkind. To consult them is utterly impracticable, and to suffer my name to go into a canvass for the nomination is contrary to my original intention, and utterly repugnant to my feelings. I have, therefore, without consultation with any one, felt justified in assuming the responsibility of authorising and requesting Mr. Babcock, either before or after any vote may be taken in the Convention, and whenever he shall be satisfied that I have discharged my duty to my friends and the country, to present this letter, and withdraw my name from the Convention.

I trust that my friends will appreciate the necessity which compels me to act without consulting them. I would cheerfully make any personal sacrifice for their sake or for the good of my country, but I have nothing to ask for myself. I yielded a sincere reluctance to their entreaties to suffer my name to remain before the public as a possible candidate. I knew that it placed me in a false position. I foresaw that it would subject me to the base imputation of seeking a nomination, and of using the patronage of the Government to obtain it, and then to the mortifying taunts from the same malignant source of having been defeated. But, conscious of my own integrity, I cheerfully consented to encounter this, rather than that my friends should think that I was indifferent, either to them or the cause; and I am most happy to avail myself of this occasion to return my sincere thanks, and to express the grateful emotions of my heart, to those friends of the country who have so generously and nobly stood by the Constitution and the Union during the perilous scenes through which we have just passed. My sincere prayer is, that their country may cherish and reward them according to their merits.

I hope and trust my withdrawal may enable the Convention to unite harmoniously upon some more deserving candidate, who if elected, may be more successful in winning and retaining the confidence of the party to which he is attached than I believe I have been. Divided as we were, upon my election to the Presidency, on questions of great importance, it was impossible for me to propose a course which would satisfy all. I have not attempted it. I have sought more anxiously to do what was right in the sight of God, and what would please; and I shall feel no disappointment at finding that my country has, in the estimation of a majority of the Convention, rendered me an unsuccessful candidate. But it should at all times be a subject of felicitation to any man that he has been enabled to serve his country by withholding himself. This is a consequence which neither he nor his friends have any cause to regret; and I hope mine will view it in the same light.

For myself, permit me to add, I have no further aspirations. I feel that I have enjoyed much more of public honor than I deserved, and I shall soon retire from the most exalted station with infinitely more satisfaction than I entered upon it, and with a heart grateful for the confidence which my countrymen have reposed in me—grateful for the indulgence with which they have received my humble efforts to serve them, and anxious only that they may be better served by my successor, and that our glorious Union and free institutions may be perpetual.

I have the honor to be, sir, your friend and citizen and obedient servant.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The following Card, explanatory of Mr. Babcock's course in witholding the President's letter from the Convention, which occasions the publication of the letters, is addressed to the editors of the Express:

With a desire to correct some misrepresentations that have been made of the action of the President before the National Whig Convention, recently convened in Baltimore, I desire you to publish the letters enclosed. They were placed in my hands on the 14th inst. and have remained in my possession, without being seen by any person, until this time. Previous to the sitting of the Convention, the President frequently and in earnest manner expressed to me a desire that his name might be withdrawn from the position in which it had been placed by his numerous and influential friends.

Upon the adoption of the platform of Whig principles, and particularly after the first ballot, I felt my position in the Convention, as the depositary of a delicate and perplexing power so important, to be delicate and perplexing in the highest degree. In deference to the President's wishes I declined