The North Carolina Whig.

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

VOLUME 8. CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 13, 1860. NUMBER 51.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North-Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

Persons when sending in their advertisements must mark the number of insertions desired or they will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

J. G. WILKINSO & CO.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER and PLATED WARE,
AND
FANCY GOODS, &c.
No. 5, Granite Range, opposite the Mansion House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Attention given to Repairing Watches & Jewelry.
June 7, 1859. 1y

T. H. BREM & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
IN
BRITISH FRENCH & AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS, HATS, SHOES,
AND
HARDWARE.
T. H. BREM, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
J. A. SADLER, Jr.,
T. LAFAYETTE ALEXANDER.

MANSION HOTEL,
IN
SALISBURY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his

TABLE,

and every comfort is provided in his

ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied and attended by careful ostlers; and in all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZER.
November 15, 1859. 36tf

"THE UNION,"
ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD,
PHILADELPHIA.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of his former partner, Evan Evans, in the above Hotel, would call the attention of the public to its convenience for those visiting Philadelphia, either on business or pleasure.

Its position being but a few steps from the principal avenues of trade, offers inducements to those doing business; while to those in search of pleasure, the constantly passing and repassing rail way cars and those in close proximity, afford a pleasant ride for the mere nominal sum of half a cent to all points of interest in or about the city.

The Proprietor gives assurance that "The Union" shall be kept with such character as will merit public approbation, and would respectfully solicit North Carolina patronage.

Terms $1.50 per day.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER,
August 16, 1859. 23-1y PROPRIETOR.

Cure for Tetter & Scald Head.

THE subscriber is manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand, Soap for Tetter, Scald Head or Ringworm, and good to wash with for any other skin disease. It will also take stains out of any kind of Clothing. If any person desires to have it to sell again, it can be had at a reduced price. The Soap has been tried by responsible persons and is sold to be a certain cure. The Soap can be had at Dr. E. N. Hutchison & Co.'s Drug Store and from the subscriber.

CHAS. T. EBERHARD.
May 31, 1859. 1tf

J. S. PHILLIPS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING located in Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, which will be made to order at the shortest notice, after the latest fashion.

Shop three doors South of the Mansion House.
September 27, 1859. 39tf

WHEAT WANTED.

THE planting community will take notice that their Wheat Crop will be purchased at the Charlotte Steam Flouring Mill, at market prices. Those having Wheat for sale may find it to their advantage to call at the Mill before closing a sale.

JOHN WILKES & CO.
July 2, 1859. 26tf

Houses and Lots for Sale.

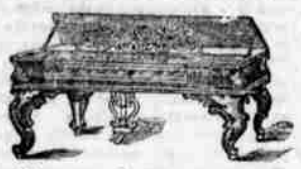
THE Subscriber offers for sale the House and Lot on which he resides, adjoining the Episcopal parsonage. The House is comfortable and there is on the premises a kitchen, dairy, Stable and a Well of excellent water. The situation is a good one for a family.

—ALSO—

Another House and lot fronting opposite the late residence of the Rev. T. M. Farrow and also adjoining the Parsonage.

Possession given the 1st of January next.

R. W. BECKWITH.
November 1, 1859. 34tf



Piano and Music Store.

THE Subscriber keeps continually, on hand Pianos made by Steinway & Co., Nunn's & Clark and other makers, of New York. Which he will sell at the lowest rates for CASH, or good paper. Also, the latest Music on hand, at No. 160 Main street between the Exchange Bank and the American Hotel, Columbia, S. C.

SAMUEL GARDINER.
May 10th 1858. tf

B. L. KERRISON, HERMAN L. LEIDING
KERRISON & LEIDING,
IMPORTERS
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
HAZEL STREET, ONE DOOR FROM KING,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
April 26, 1859. 7-1y

Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THIS COMPANY continues to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

☞ Office at the Drug Store of E. Nye Hutchison & Co.

OFFICERS.
A. C. STEELE, President.
C. OVERMAN, Vice President.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Sec'y & Treas'r.
DIRECTORS.
A. C. STEELE, J. L. BROWN,
M. R. TAYLOR, S. T. WRISTON,
C. OVERMAN, F. SCARR,
WM. JOHNSTON.

JOHN L. BROWN, F. SCARR and S. T. WRISTON, Executive Committee.
April 26, 1859. 7tf

$300,000 No. 1 Fruit Trees
FOR SALE.

WESTBROOKS & HENDENHALL,
Proprietors of the West Green Nurseries and Gardens, near Greensboro, N. C.,

WOULD very respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the Southern States to their very large stock of native and acclimated Fruit Trees, for the Fall and Winter Trade.

This large and handsome assortment has been propagated from thrifty bearing trees, and worked upon the best seedling stocks, which is a sure guarantee of fruitfulness and longevity, a prominent characteristic in estimating which should not be overlooked by persons wishing to plant orchards either for marketing or family use. The stock consists of the following trees:

150,000 Apple trees; 100,000 Peach trees; 10,000 Pear trees; 12,000 Apricots; 10,000 Cherry; 12,000 Plum; 5000 Nectarine; 1000 Almond; 1000 Quince; 4000 Grape Vines.

Besides a very fine assortment of Currants Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, etc., all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash or approved paper.

All packages put up in superior style, and a complete invoice sent to each patron, and so arranged that the invoice will be the register of the ground upon the trees are transplanted, if they are transplanted as each one appears on the list.

Mr. T. J. Holton will act as agent for the furnishing of the people of Mecklenburg and neighboring counties with the above Fruit Trees and will take pleasure in forwarding orders for the same.

Oct. 20 1858. 33tf

Dr. H. M. Pritchard

WYLDING to the solicitations of many friends, respectfully announces his determination to resume the

Practice of Medicine.

He may be consulted at his office.

☞ The poor prescribed for without charge.
August 31, 1858. 23tf

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE VERY PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public. Has with as a Purgative, equal, and more efficacious than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a liver remedy, acting first on the liver to expel its morbid secretion, then on the stomach and bowels to rid them of the same. Thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operation of most cathartics. It strengthens the system in the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the powers of the system, and when it fails, the powers of the system are partially paralyzed, and disease fully developed. The stomach as the healthy action of the liver, when the liver is at fault, and the whole of our organic life Liver—For the diseases of that organ take it its study, in a word, in fact some already deep seated disease of the liver.

Bilious attacks are better prevented, by Liver Invigorator. Headache which racking to self and prevent the food from fully one dose taken before morning.

Night-sweats. Fully one dose taken at gently, and about Cure the night sweats.

Dyspepsia. One dose of two the Sick Headache. One bottle taken for Sickness of the Stomach, and fully one dose immediately on the first after repeated Cholera Morbus, and a convalescent.

Cholera Infantum. Fully one bottle is sufficient to effect a cure. One dose relieves a child suffering from Cholera Infantum.

Chronic Diarrhœa. One dose then repeated flows in the worst form, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield to one dose and a few doses cleanse the system of Worms. Fully one bottle is required to cure any kind of Worms.

Dropsy, by exciting the secretions, expelling this medicine as a cure.

Ague, Chill Fever, bone Type. It operates are willing to testify to its

Fevers. This medicine is varying preventive to Fever and ague and all Fevers of a Bilious character will find in this medicine a wonderful remedy.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony to its favor.

☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the dire disease, dyspepsia, and without doubt more deaths is occasioned by this and kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia up to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

Wholesale Agents:
REEVES & PARK, New York. T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia. M. S. BURR & CO., Boston. H. H. HAY & CO., Portland. JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati. GEO. ROBINS & HAYWARD, Cleveland. REEVES & PARK, Chicago. C. C. WORK & CO., St. Louis. GEORGE D. KEYSER, Pittsburgh. R. S. HAYES, Baltimore. And retailed by all Druggists. Send circulars.

F. SCARR & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Constable Warrants
JUST PRINTED.

Poetry.

"Meet Me There."

The last rays of the setting sun,
Were lingering in the West,
I stood by one whose race was run,
And soon she sank to rest.
But ere the spirit took its flight,
From this dark world of care,
To realms of everlasting light,
She whispered, "meet me there!"

I'd loved her long, and loved her true,
And sad at heart was I,
For all were weeping when they knew
That she, yes, she must die!
All listened for her parting words—
She was so good and fair—
But all the accents that they heard
Were, "meet, oh, meet me there!

She died, as gently as the dew
Falls on the opening flower,
And died as she had lived, as true
As ever graced earth's bower;
I wiped the death damp off her brow,
And parted back her hair,
And when I kissed her cold, cold cheek,
She murmured "meet me there!"

We laid her in the silent grave,
And sadly left her there,
To sleep the long, long sleep of death,
Although so good and fair;
And still I travel on and seek
A place where free from care,
I'll meet my lost one yet again—
I'll meet, yes, meet her there!

Miscellaneous.

How Godfrey Horton chose his Wife.

BY MARY E. CLARKE.

"Godfrey, old boy," said Henry Clayton, as he tilted back his chair, and put his feet upon the mantelpiece, "when is the wedding to be?"

"Whose wedding?"

"Miss Laura Somers, or Jenny, which is it?"

"I do not know, I am sure."

"Now don't be mysterious, Godfrey; you know you are a most constant visitor, and all 'our set' are talking about the match. Don't pretend you have not selected one of the sisters'

"How do you know either of them will have me?"

"Don't be absurd, old boy. You, young, handsome, talented, and with a large fortune, need not be over bashful. Come, be frank, which is the favorite sister?"

"Well, frankly then, Henry, I cannot tell you. I have visited the family for several months, as you know, but I cannot decide. Laura is certainly the handsomest, with her flashing black eyes and queenly manner; but Jenny seems, although the youngest, to be the most womanly and useful of the two. Yet, I cannot be sure of that. My entrance is the signal for cordial welcome and smiles, and, let me call at what hour I will, they are always well dressed, and apparently disengaged. To be sure I always, in the morning, have to wait some time before Laura is visible."

"Pop in unexpectedly and notice the internal economy."

"How can I? A card at the door will put any lady on her guard, or even the notice of a gentleman visitor."

"Go there in disguise. As a washerwoman, for instance."

"Good! I will!"

"Go there as a washerwoman!" cried Clayton.

"Not exactly, but I will obtain admittance to a morning's privacy."

"Well, let me know the result."

Laura and Jenny Somers were the only children of a widower; who, although in moderate circumstances, moved in very fashionable society. At the period of my short sketch, he was about to supply the lamented Mrs. Somers' place, after nearly ten years' mourning, and, although a kind, indulgent parent, had no objection to his daughters' marriage, and, indeed, had told them so. Laura, whose high spirit resented the probable supremacy of a stepmother, had already selected Godfrey Horton as her future husband; and Fanny, who was younger and gentler in spirit, tried to conquer a carefully concealed preference for the same purpose. All his attentions were ascribed, by her, to a brotherly regard, though every act of kindness or courtesy touched her very heart.

It was the morning after a large ball, and the sisters were in the breakfast room together. Laura, her glossy black hair pushed negligently off her face, with the rough tumbled braids of last evening's elaborate coiffure gathered loosely into a comb; wearing a soiled wrapper, torn stockings, and presenting rather an alarming contrast to the brilliant ball-room belle, was lounging on a sofa. Jenny, in a neat morning dress, with a large gingham apron, little white collar, and hair smoothly brushed into a neat knot was washing the breakfast dishes.

"There is an old man at the door with some artificial flowers," said the servant, opening the dining-room door, "will you see him?"

"No," said Jenny.

"Yes," cried Laura, "send him up."

The servant departed to obey the last order.

In a few moments the old man came in. He was poorly clad, with a coarse blue cloak, which was much too large for him. His hair was white, and he wore a beard and moustache of the same snowy hue. Making a low bow, he placed the large basket he carried on a table, and opened it.

"I have a bunch of blue flowers here," he said, taking them from the basket, "that will just suit your golden hair, Miss," and he held them before Jenny.

"It was my sister who wished to look at your flowers," said Fanny, quietly.

"Yes, bring them here," was Laura's imperious command.

The old man's eye followed Jenny, as she washed, wiped, and put away the dishes, swept the room, and dusted it, and then sat down beside Laura, who was still looking over the basket.

"See, Jenny, this scarlet bunch. Will it not be lovely with a few dark leaves to wear with my new silk?"

"But," whispered Jenny, "you can't afford it just now."

"Yes, I can. Father gave me some money yesterday."

"To pay the last dry goods bill."

"Well, I can have that carried to my private account."

"Oh! Laura, I hate to hear you talk of that private account. It seems so much like cheating father."

"Nonsense! It will stand till I am married, and then I can easily save it out of my house-keeping money."

"I should not wish to marry in debt," said Jenny.

The old pedlar looked earnestly at the sisters.

"You had better take this blue bunch, Miss," he said to Jenny. "If it ain't convenient to pay for it now, I will call again."

"No, I shall not take them."

"They are very becoming, Miss. Look in this glass."

They were becoming, mixing with the glossy golden hair, and setting off Jenny's dazzling complexion.

"I wish my hair was light," said Laura. "I should like to wear blue. Godfrey Horton said, last night, that forget me-nots were his favorite flowers."

Jenny colored, and, placing the bunch again in the basket, said,

"Come, Laura, decide. You are keeping one waiting whose time probably, is valuable." then, passing a chair, she added, "Be seated, sir, you look tired."

"I am tired, indeed," was the reply.

"I will take the scarlet bunch, and these red camelias, and this white cluster," said Laura.

"But, sister, you cannot afford it."

"Yes, I can. Godfrey Horton is rich."

The old man bit his lip.

"Think," said Jenny, in a low tone, "if you love him, how much it will grieve him if he should discover this deceit."

"Nonsense! Well, I'll tell you how to remedy it. Lend me some money out of the housekeeping funds"

"So," thought the old man, "she is housekeeper. Miss Laura always gave me to understand that was her post."

"Laura! Steal from my father!"

"Then don't preach."

"Miss Jenny," said a servant, entering at that moment, "the dinner has come."

Jenny left the room, and Laura still turned over the gay flowers, while the old man pointed out their various beauties, his eye, in the meantime, running over the disordered hair, shabbby dress, and lazy position, whilst he mentally contrasted them with Jenny's neat attire.

"Not decided yet?" said Jenny, returning after a short absence.

"No. Come here."

"I can't! Father has sent home a calf's head, and I am afraid to trust it entirely to Margaret. I must superintend the dinner, make a pudding, and the parlors must be dusted, and there is my white muslin to be finished."

"Before I would be the drudge you are!" cried Laura.

"Drudge! nonsense! I have plenty of time left for enjoyment, and father cannot have a comfortable house, if some one does not superintend these things. When I marry you may do it," and she laughed merrily.

"As if I should not marry first," said Laura. "There, I have chosen all I want."

"Shall I call again for the change?" said the pedlar. "I shall be happy to put the Misses Somers on my list of customers."

"Yes, call again."

So the pedlar took up his basket, walked home, threw aside his wig, beard, and disguise, and wrote an offer of his hand and heart to Miss Virginia Somers, which was accepted.

Laura Somers has two subjects of profound speculation: One is, "Why did Godfrey Horton propose to Jenny instead of me?" The other, "I wonder why that old man never called to be paid for those exquisite flowers?"

FEMALE MAIL ROBBERS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—A St. Johns, N. F., correspondent furnishes the Boston *Traveller* with the particulars of a remarkable and systematic mail robbery which has just been brought to light in that city. It appears that money letters had often disappeared of late, among other a letter mailed by an editor from St Johns to Conception Bay. The editor finding that the post office authorities would not properly investigate the matter, appealed to the Governor, who immediately ordered an enquiry, which has resulted in some extraordinary developments. It seems that Mr. and Mrs. Shea, (wife and daughter of the chief clerk in the post office—the postmaster general being absent in England—the chief clerk had charge of the office,) and two servant girls who lived with them, made a practice of opening the letters whenever they wanted money, and appropriating the contents. If they found bills of exchange or foreign notes they destroyed them. In one case, a widow woman named Woods met with a serious loss. Some of her friends in England sent her a £30 Bank of England note. Mrs. Shea not being able to pass it, burnt it. Numerous other cases have come to light. The discovery created great excitement, the parties implicated being related to some of the high government officials.—The four females are imprisoned in the penitentiary awaiting their trial.

'What is the meaning of a back biter asked a person, at a sunday school examination. This was a puzzle. It went down the class until it came to a simple grebin, who said, 'Perhaps it be a flea!'

The question, "Why printers did not succeed as well as brewers?' was answered 'Because printers work for the head, and brewers for the stomach; and where twenty men have stomachs, but one has brains.'

The Constitutional Union Party.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the People of the United States:

The political aspect of the country fills the public mind with painful apprehension. The people are everywhere disturbed with the fear of some disastrous crisis. Many are alarmed for the safety of the Union.—All are conscious that the sentiment of fraternity which once linked the States together, even more firmly than the compact of the Constitution itself, has been rudely shaken, and that discord has crept into the relationship of communities which should have found, both in the interests of the present and in the memories of the past, the strongest motives for mutual regard and confidence.

What has produced these general and unhappy convictions?

It has been too apparent to escape the most causual observation that, for some years past, there has been manifested a design, in the movement of influential political leaders, to force the country into an organization of parties founded on the question of slavery.

The first introduction of this subject into party politics engendered a controversy which has constantly increased in extent and bitterness, mingling with, or usurping the place of all other political questions, and giving to those party politics a greater and more dangerous vehemence. Considerations of the public welfare seem to be cast aside, to make room for wider and more unrestrained contention on this single and engrossing theme.

The two great parties in the country (the Democratic and Republican) have been the chief actors in this fatal contest, if not its authors. Whether they have always exerted themselves to allay the excitement to which it gave rise, or on the contrary, have both of them occasionally employed it for the promotion of party purposes, it is not for us to determine. It is sufficient to note that the mind of the people has been industriously exercised by this contest to the service of sectional agitation, and that in its progress the teachings of the fathers of the Republic, the lights of history, the landmarks of constitutional power have been denounced, our old and revered traditions of policy spurned, and the welfare of the present and the hopes of the future been brought into jeopardy in the alternations of passionate challenge and defiance between the angry disputants.

It is not our purpose to arraign or to denounce either of these parties for their past errors or transgressions, but we regard it as an indisputable fact that by their conflicts they have been mainly instrumental in producing the present lamentable state of public affairs. It would be easy to establish this position by a reference to events in the recent history of the country, with which the public is but too familiar; but we purposely abstain from all comments upon them, as inconsistent with the limits of this address, and as tending to revive controversies which it is its object to allay. We will simply state, that the one, by its frequent and unnecessary intrusion of the slavery question into party politics, has exasperated sectional feeling at the North and increased the growing spirit of disunion at the South, while the other has been prompt to avail itself of these opportunities for anti slavery agitation.

After having so long agitated the country by their reciprocal assaults, these parties are now preparing for a sectional struggle far exceeding in violence any that has yet occurred, the results of which may be disastrous to the country.

As an indication of the character of this struggle, of its objects and possible consequences, we need only point to the significant fact, that a convention has been called by one of these parties to select a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union from which, by the necessary logic of construction, fifteen States of that Union are excluded.

Solemnly impressed with these facts, a number of gentlemen from different parts of the country, among whom were members of the present Congress, and of Congresses of former date, recently assembled in Washington to deliberate on means for averting dangers to which they may lead.

It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that immediate steps should be taken to organize a "Constitutional Union party," pledged to support "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws."

This organization was accordingly commenced by the appointment of a "Central Executive Committee" charged with the general direction of the party and with the preparation of an address to the people of the United States.

We need not assure you, fellow citizens, that we approach this task with diffidence and anxiety. We are aware of the difficulty which attends the endeavor, at any time, to persuade men to abandon political associations to which they are allied, either by interest or preference, and we know how much that difficulty is increased when party attachment is heightened by the ardor of expected success or inflamed by the zeal of opposition. But there are, nevertheless, junctures when honest hearted citizens will be prepared, at any sacrifice of prejudice or opinion, to perform this duty to their country.

It is the policy of the dominant parties to underrate the real strength of those whom disapprobation, indifference, or disgust force into the position of neutrals in political warfare. The ordinary tactics of parties teach them to discourage those whom they cannot enlist. But the fact is demonstrable that the numbers who occupy this position at all times, and more especially at the present time, constitute a most influential portion of the whole people. If the investigation could be made, there is reason to believe it would result in disclosing the fact that, as parties are now constituted, little less than a million of voters will be driven out of the sphere of active participation in the coming election. The old Whig strength of the country will be found to furnish no small contribution to this mass.

Even those of that association who have been induced to take sides in recent elections with one or the other of the opponent divisions, acknowledge but scant fealty to their new leaders; and the greater number of them will, it is believed, be prompt to join their old comrades in rallying to a conservative field to fight a new battle for the cause of the Constitution and the restoration of lost harmony. Large numbers of the old Democratic party, who withdrew from the line of march when they discovered it leading towards internal strife, and the assault of the traditional policy by which that party achieved its former triumphs, would, we have no doubt, supply a powerful reinforcement to the friends of the Union.

In the American party, to which the breaking up of old organizations gave birth, and which has been active in the endeavor to establish an intermediate power between the contending forces that have engrossed the field, will be found a very large element of conservative strength to increase the volume of the proposed organization.

If we add to all these that mass of quiet, unobtrusive citizens, who have always shunned the turmoil of political life, content to leave the destiny of the country in the hands of those who, in the ordinary condition of the national progress, were most ambitious to assume its direction, and who have reposed such faith in the patriotism of their fellow men as to feel no concern in the question of the supremacy of party, but whom the extraordinary incentives of a crisis like the present must awaken to the resolve of an effort to protect the threatened safety of the confederacy, we have elements sufficient, by their combination, to form a great party, to which additional strength will be imparted by the exalted patriotism of its principles and objects. Moreover, it is only just to the two contending parties to say, that we do not despair of finding in the ranks of each, numerous individuals who, tired of intestine strife, alarmed at the threatening aspect of affairs, will unite with the only party which holds out to the country a prospect of repose.

Can it be possible that, with so glorious a cause before us, an appeal to the patriotism of the land founded on such inducements as the present exigency supplies, can fall upon unheeding ears, or fail to rouse the national heart to the great emprise of this commanding duty? Now, when every honest and thoughtful citizen within the broad confines of this Union, every true son of the Republic at home and every brother of our lineage abroad, is filled with dismay at the sudden rupture of the national concord, can it be that the power which is able to pour oil upon the troubled waters, and bring gladness back to every good man's fireside, will withhold its hand from the labor? That this generation of American citizens, awakened by the clamor that threatens the integrity of our Union, and conscious of its faculty to command the ending of mad debate, and to re-establish the foundations of a healthful, just and benignant administration of the duties and benefits of the Constitution, will play the sluggard in this momentous hour, and incur the everlasting shame of passively looking on upon the demolition of this fabric of confederated States? that this generation will prove itself so false to all generations to come as to permit, when it has the power to forbid, the destruction of this glorious heritage of so many millions of freemen, with such immortal memories clustering around the path of their history, with such grand hopes hovering over the career before them, the central point of so many blessings, the subject of so many prayers of the enlightened humanity of the whole world?

Let all men reflect upon the incredible folly of our quarrel.

The country is wrought into a tempest of excitement. Two great political armies are contending for mastery. Both are infuriated with a rage that threatens fearful extremes. The great mass of law abiding citizens are looking on with amazement, and an ominous apprehension of mischief.—And yet there is no danger impending over the Republic which human passions have not created, and which human wisdom may not prevent.

We have pointed out the chief source of the present agitation, and think we have sufficiently shown that neither of the two parties, who are now seeking to obtain the control of the Government can be safely entrusted with the management of public affairs. The only way to rescue the country from their hands is to organize a party whose cardinal principles shall be:—To remove the subject of slavery from the arena of party politics, and leave it to the independent control of the States in which it exists, and to the unbiased action of the judiciary:

To remove all obstacles from the due and faithful execution of the provisions for the rendition of fugitive slaves:

To cultivate and expand the resources of the country by such protection to every useful pursuit and interest as is compatible with the general welfare and equitable to all:

To maintain peace, as far as possible and honorable relations to all nations:

To guard and enforce the supremacy of the laws by an impartial and strict administration:

To respect the rights and reverence the Union of the States as the vital source of present peace and prosperity and the surest guarantee of future power and happiness.

To teach reconciliation, fraternity and forbearance, as the great national charities by which the Union is ever to be preserved, as a fountain of perennial blessings of the people.

Let these principles be taken to the hearts of those who pledge themselves to the support of the party, and let them actuate their private life as well as their public duty.

To promote this movement, measures should be adopted with as little delay as possible, such as will afford an opportunity to the party to exert a controlling influence on the approaching election, and to select candidates upon whom its vote may be effectively concentrated.

To this end, we propose that a Convention be immediately held in each State, which shall assume the duty of embodying the whole conservative strength of each in such form as shall make it most effective:

That each of these Conventions shall make a nomination of two candidates for the Presidency, (omitting to nominate a Vice President,) to be selected from those most eminent and approved in public esteem, one of which candidates at least shall be a citizen of some other State than that in which he is nominated.

That these two candidates from each State shall be submitted to the consideration of a General Convention, to be assembled at Baltimore, at a time that shall be designated by the National Executive Committee, which General Convention shall be empowered to select from the whole number of the nominations transmitted to it, a candidate for President and Vice President, as the candidates of the Constitutional Union party:

That this General Convention shall consist of a representation from each State, composed of the same number of members as its representation in the two houses of Congress:

That the representation of each State be chosen either by the State convention itself, or in such other manner as said Convention, in view of the exigencies of the time for the proceeding, may appoint.

A Convention constituted in accordance with this plan, we think, would be satisfactory to all parts of the country, and altogether competent to the duty of a discreet and judicious selection of candidates. The people also have ample reason in their historical experience of the insufficiency of Conventions, to feel no little distrust of these bodies, might prefer some other mode of nomination, if a better could be adopted. But in the present emergency, when delay would render any attempt to make a nomination for the coming election useless, we are persuaded they will acquiesce in the plan proposed, as the best the time will allow.

Such a convention will avoid some of the objections to which the ordinary and accustomed composition of Conventions is exposed. It will be confined to the single duty of selecting two candidates from a number of eminent citizens presented by the several States as worthy of the first office in the Government; and it will most probably, find in the concurring opinion of several state Conventions in favor of one or more individuals, a useful guide to the most acceptable nomination. And as it will be restricted in its choice to the names presented, it will anticipate serious objections from the public mind by nominating candidates unknown to, or unexpected by the country.

Whether any more principles than those we have enumerated, shall be enunciated, it will be for the Convention to determine. "Platforms" have been so frequently employed as the shallow disguise of party designs that they have come to be viewed with distrust by the people. We know of no higher and nobler aim than the restoration of peace and harmony to a divided and distracted country, and no platform more acceptable to every true patriot than the "Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws."

Fellow citizens, the rank that has been allotted them is prescribed. We have pointed out a path by which, in our opinion, the country may be rescued from its perilous position. It is for you to determine whether you will pursue that path, or continue in one which, however the approaching struggle may terminate, may lead to victory but not to peace, to a brief cessation of strife but not to a restoration of harmony.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1860.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Ky., Chairman.
WILLIAM C. RIVES, Va.
WASHINGTON HUNT, N. Y.
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. C.
HENRY M. FLAGLER, Pa.
JOHN P. KENNEDY, Md.
HENRY K. CRANSTON, R. I.
ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, Va.
JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Ct.
JOHN WHITE, Ky.
J. MORRISON HARRIS, Ma.
LEWIS SANDIDGE, Tenn.
CHARLES M. CONRAD, La.
MARSHALL P. WILDER, Mass.
JOHN A. BINGHAM, O.
JOSEPH N. SCOVILLE, Conn.
JOHN A. GILMER, N. C.
C. C. CATHCART, Pa.
R. W. THOMPSON, Ind.
N. B. SHELLEY, Ala.
GEO. BRIGGS, N. Y.
W. G. BROWNLOW, Tenn.
WM. L. ECKLE, Iowa.
JOHN WILSON, Ill.
JERE. CLEMENS, Tenn.
E. J. WHITTLOCK, N. Y.,
Committee.

FRANK IS GRANGER,
Chairman Nat. Whig Executive Com.
JAMES BIDDLE,
Chair'n Nat. American Executive Com.

☞ Some years ago the British Government offered a reward of £20,000 to the discoverer of the Northwest Passage. The prize has been already awarded by Government to Sir R. McClure. This officer sailed from Behring's Straits, and reached the furthest point eastward, attained by any vessel. From this point he abandoned his ship, after being two years shut up in the ice, and still proceeding eastward, joined the expedition from Baffin's Bay, thereby completing the voyage and journey across the North American continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The friends of Sir John Franklin, however, claim that the credit is due him, and that his widow is in consequence entitled to the money.

A REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER GONE.—Mrs. Mahaney, whose husband was in the Revolutionary war, died at her residence in this city yesterday afternoon. She had a pension from the Government which she had been drawing for half a century. She was over one hundred years of age and was sufficiently active to do her own work, until a few weeks before her death. She has two children living her, who are themselves over three score and ten.—*Norfolk Argus.*