OLD LINE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Whig Convention met in the Hall of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday last.

The vast hall of the Institute presented a very brilliant appearence. The galleries were crowded long before the assembling of the Convention, by ladies and those gentlemen accompanying them, and as the delegates appeared upon the platform their fine personal appearance and the evidences of talent and respectability displayed by them were subjects of general remark. Indeed, it seems to be universally conceded that even in this city of conventions no preceding assemblage of a similar kind has ever been composed of a body of delegates so thoroughly select, or so worthy of representing the noble old Whig party.

Previous to the organization of the Convention, the recognition of old friends, and the inspiriting nature of the objects of the assemblage, caused a premonitory bustle and animation which demonstrated the intense interest evolved by this important convocation of patriotic men of a recently great and powerful party, intent upon resuscitating its energies, and putting forth one giant effort to rescue our country from fratricidal strife and the ultra fanaticism of the North and South.

The following States were represented by delegates:—Missouri, Tennessee, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, North Carolina, Virginia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Georgia, Delaware, Louisiana, New Jersey, Florida, Mississippi, Kentucky, New York, Arkansas, Alabama, Minnesota, and the District of Columbia.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At 12 o'clock the vast hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. On motion of Wm. Schley, Esq., of Baltimore, Ex-Governor Washington Hunt, of New York, was called to the chair, as temporary President, preliminary to a permanent organization. He ascended the platform amid prolonged applause. As soon as order had been somewhat restored, Gov. Hunt delivered an eloquent and animated address.

The space allotted to the delegates from Virginia not being sufficient, it was proposed, in a jocular manner, that the Maryland delegates abdicate their seats in favor of the Virginians.—This was cheerfully acquiesced in. Mr. Young of the Committee of Reception, stated that accommodation for three hundred had been furnished, and that he was told that the accommodations were more than sufficient, and empty benches looked so bad. But there are no empty benches here. (Vociferous applause.)

Three cheers were then given for the State of Maryland.

North Carolina, through Gov. Morehead, claimed more accommodations, which was accorded, and three cheers given for the "Old North State."

The chair then stated that it had been suggested that a gentleman present had a copy of Washington's Farewell Address, and it appeared to him that reading it would be a most appropriate inauguration of the Convention. This resolution was received with tremendous applause.

Hiram Ketchum, Esq., of New York, then read the most interesting portions of the Farewell Address of Washington.

It was then moved that a committee of one from each State be selected by the delegation from such State and reported to the chair, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

On motion of John S. Pendleton, Esq., of Virginia, Henry W. Thomas, State Senator from Fairfax district, Virginia, was appointed temporary Secretary.

The names of the following gentlemen were then handed in and read, and composed the organizing committee:

Pennsylvania, David Paul Brown; N. York, Francis Granger; Massachusetts, J. G. Green; New Jersey, Charles G. McChesney; Virginia, James C. Bruce; Ohio, Wm. G. Strang; Kentucky, John S. McFarland; Tennessee, Edward Cooper; Indiana, James E. Blythe; Illinois, D. A. Brown; Arkansas, J. M. Graham; Delaware, John Jones; Georgia, G. W. Jones; North Carolina, John H. Bryan.

The committee on organization appeared, and the convention was called to order to receive their report.

David Paul Brown, Esq., their chairman, then presented their report, which he said was unanimous, nominating the following officers:

President, Hon. Edward J. Bates, of Missouri.

Vice Presidents—Pennsylvania, Col. Joseph Ritter; Massachusetts, Hon. L. V. Bell; Louisiana, Jas. W. Thomson; Connecticut, C. V. Kneeland; New York, J. A. Hamill; New Jersey, Hon. C. C. Stratton; Maryland, G. S. Charles; Virginia, W. Robertson; North Carolina, W. A. Graham; Alabama, E. A. Holt; Mississippi, C. A. Fort; Louisiana, Dr. G. W. Campbell; Ohio, Allen Trimble; Kentucky, H. T. Duncan; Indiana, Jno. Shankling; Tennessee, W. Coleman; Illinois, J. H. Matheny; Missouri, Gov. W. C. Lane; Florida, John Finney; Arkansas, J. A. Holbrook; Georgia, G. T. Dortic.

Secretaries—Ohio, Z. Anderson; Connecticut, J. M. Townsend; New Jersey, H. I. Jones; New York; Tennessee, B. H. Kennedy; Missouri, J. H. Charles; New York, C. Huntingdon.

These nominations were unanimously adopted, with enthusiastic applause at the announcement of each name. On motion Messrs. Hasbrouck, of New York, Champman, of Maryland, and Pendleton, of Virginia, were appointed a committee to conduct the President to the chair.—He ascended the platform amid loud cheers and clapping of hands.

REMARKS OF MR. BATES.

Hon. Edward Bates, on taking the chair, remarked that this was a great day, and he hoped it might not be belittled by his presence as the presiding officer of the Convention. It had been said that this was the anniversary of the delivery of Washington's Farewell Address; and he confidently believed it was the day of the regeneration, and reinvigoration and rejuvenation of the glorious old Whig party. We had been called old line Whigs, and he was not exactly sure whether that was or was not a correct designation; for his own part, he would not call himself a line, but a dot, a full point, a period—(laughter)—whenever the proposition was made to him to abandon the opinions of the fathers of the republic, and adopt the new-fangled inventions of the present day.

This was not an ancient nation, but it was a vast nation; and a worthy colleague of his who now occupied a seat upon the platform had just arrived here from the far West, after a journey of nine and forty hours. This was a great and prosperous nation, and yet there have been men in the country who have talked about the severed, lacerated and bleeding fragments of this confederacy!

The Whig party now occupied that singular position of a man who has lived to read his own obituary, and to experience the truth of the old maxim, which declares that nothing should be said of the dead, but what is good. It was now their duty to re-organize and re-animate and re-inspirit themselves, for the glorious contest that lay before them; but let not him that buckleth on his armour boast himself as he that putteth it off, after he has won the victory.

This assemblage was an evidence that the Whig party was beginning to arouse itself. That was the case with regard to the section from which he came. For the last thirty-five years they had been contending against overpowering numbers, until their political adversaries had got to be so strong and triumphant, that, coming to fear the Whigs, they warred upon each other, and then the Whigs obtained a temporary victory by the unwise conduct of their adversaries,—In the meantime the bonds of parties had become weakened, and instead of legislation for the common good schemes of personal aggrandizement absorbed the attention of politicians.

The elements of power and wealth had been brought into requisition, and the condition of the political world had become corrupt. Under these circumstances, what was the office of the Whig party? That party was the body guard of the Constitution. (Cheers.) Whether it was weak or strong, whether in victory or defeat, its honor and glory has been untarnished, and its illustrious leaders have descended to the tomb, with names that shall animate us in all coming contests, and shall be held in grateful remembrance by posterity.

But whether in the majority or minority, the Whig party had done good service to the country; they had lifted up a warning voice against the innovations of the present day, and had asked those who had been entrusted with government to consider the origin of their power and the necessary results of their measures. It was the case with all parties, that when they were weak and needed protection they looked at the principles upon which the fabric of our government had been erected; but when they grew great and prosperous they were apt to forget those fundamental maxims and tread in new and untried paths.

Mr. B. then proceeded to allude to the bugbears which had been conjured up, and the fatal consequences which had been predicted as the natural and legitimate result of the success of a particular party in the coming campaign. It had been confidently asserted in some parts of the United States that the Union was in danger.—That was the old cry, that the integrity of the Union was put in jeopardy by party strife; but he believed it not. His father fought at Yorktown, and there were no doubt many present whose ancestors took part in the glorious struggle of the Revolution, and shouldered their muskets in the days that tried men's souls; and he had no doubt the sons would prove themselves worthy of their sires. (Great applause.) He did not and could not believe in these forebodings.

This Government would not be worthy of our veneration and affection if it could not resist these disturbing influences. What would be the permanency of a government which could not resist the occasional ebullition of party passion? Weak indeed would it be; but such was not the nature of our Government. He believed in the eternity of the glorious principles of the Whig party. (Cheers.) He was confident that this Government was this day the strongest Government upon the face of the globe—stronger far than any despotism in Europe. He alluded to the case of France, which from a Democratic Government had turned into despotism, and had elected an Emperor. Such was the danger of an unrestrained Democracy; it had no element of permanency in it. But the glorious foundation of Whig principles is proud in the fact, that every man can read his rights and duties written in a book. That was the great principle that our fathers fought to secure and establish—not for what the fluctuating and temporary passions of men may desire, which will to-morrow tear down what they have to-day built up. Such was not the government that our fathers gave their blood to establish.

This assembly had not met to discuss the principles of the Whig party. Everybody knew what those were. He believed those present were honest and true, or they would not be here, for the Whig party had undergone a filtrating process. (Laughter.) They were weak, and from necessity had been brought back to first principles, and to obey the injunctions of Washington. Their edifice had not been destroyed, but the scaffolding had only been torn away; the materials still remain, and the foundation was still firm and unshaken; and he had confident hopes that they would build up a more stately palace than ever before, and one which should be a more comfortable abode than our fathers had.

But he had not come here to battle, but to work. (Several voices exclaimed, "Go on!")—He had come a thousand miles to attend this meeting, and, if necessary, he would have gone three thousand more. (Cheers.) He had come here to work. He could not expect that this convention could nominate a candidate of its own who would be elected. That would be a hopeless task. They had not come here for office or for honors; but their object was to select, for the good of all, some one of the three candidates who were now before the people.

And in the first place it could not be expected that they should fall into the ranks of the "rampant Democracy." They could hardly be expected to countermarch and unsay all that they had heretofore said, and unite with those adversaries against whom they had contended all their lives. For one, he was not willing to do that. (Applause.) A man who was at heart thoroughly convinced of the truth of his principles, must stand by them and leave the result to Providence.

But one thing they could do, and that was to re-organize the scattered remnants of the glorious old Whig party; and if those who had left her would return like the prodigal, they would be received with open arms.

Mr. Bates closed his remarks with some felicitous allusions to the Democratic platform, and the artifices of its constructors, and took his seat, expressing the hope that the labors of the Convention would be such as to give satisfaction to the Whigs of the Union, and to accomplish the purpose for which they had assembled.

His speech, of which we have given but a synopsis, was received with the greatest enthusiasm and applause.

On motion of David Paul Brown, Esq., the temporary Secretary was added to the number of regular Secretaries.

It was then moved that a committee of one from each State represented be appointed to draught resolutions and an address, which was carried.

Pennsylvania, David Paul Brown; Maryland, William Schley; Connecticut, James M. Townsend; Georgia, James W. Jones; Massachusetts, George Lunt; Alabama, H. H. Armstrong; Kentucky, S. S. Nichols; New York, Samuel Ruggles; Arkansas, J. H. Graham; New Jersey, Judge Randolph; Ohio, H. S. McFadden; Missouri, Edward Biddle; Illinois, David A. Brown; Louisiana, George Helme; North Carolina, Geo. W. Mordecai; Tennessee, John L. Safferans; Mississippi, W. A. Strong; Delaware, J. C. Clark.

On motion, the Convention then took a recess until five o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Convention re-assembled at five o'clock. The attendance of ladies in the gallery was even more brilliant than in the morning, while the hall was thronged by a vast number of spectators, in addition to the crowd of delegates, all of whom evinced the utmost interest in the proceedings. The names of the delegates were again called over, when several which had been omitted were added to the list.

It having been announced that the committee on resolutions could not report until the morning, a motion was made that the Convention adjourn to ten o'clock this morning, which was vociferously negatived.

W. H. Young, Esq., then moved that a committee of one from each State be appointed for the purpose of drafting an address to the people of the United States. It was suggested that the committee on resolutions supposed themselves charged with that work, whereupon the motion was withdrawn. It was subsequently stated that the committee had not contemplated preparing an address, when a resolution was passed directing them to do so.

This subject having been disposed of, cries were made for Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, who finally arose amid the most enthusiastic cheers.

SPEECH OF MR. GRAHAM.

The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, in response to the calls upon him, arose and addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President: I am taken by surprise by the call just made upon me. At very great inconvenience to myself I have made an effort to be present on this occasion, and when after my arrival I had been honored by a seat at your side, I had supposed it would be my duty merely to endeavor to assist you in the preservation of order here, rather than to take any part in the discussions of the assembly. I state this by way of apology for not being better able to gratify the expectations of those gentlemen who have been pleased to call for me upon this occasion.

I have to express my delight and my gratification at viewing such an assemblage as that before me. It has been said that the Whig party of the country was dead! If there be its remains, what must it have been in the days of its power? [Cheers.] If these be but its remains, what recuperative energies does it still possess by which it may be [illegible] again into a condition of life, action and usefulness! Sir, it is a party, a disinterested and patriotic party; which, when clothed with power, has ever exercised its power with justice, moderation, enlarged patriotism and a respect to all the interests of the country, and when without power, in defeat as well as victory, it has always been a respectable party. It has ever shown that chivalric devotion to its principle, even when defeated, which has made it respectable in its own eyes, in the eyes of the country, and in the eyes of those who were opposed to it.

This tribute has been paid to it by its old adversaries in latter times. Within the last year or two the Whig party has been in a state of inaction; it has not come forward and contended for the offices of the country, and being in that retirement, it has heard its old adversaries compliment them to a degree of which they may well be proud. Now the old Whig, in Democratic estimation, is quite as respectable as any other kind of politician in the country. [Laughter.] And it is rather a matter of surprise, when we read the gazettes of the day, and the speeches of our old political opponents in regard to our old leaders, how in former times our great captain ever escaped being elected to the office of President of the United States. [Laughter.] And their tributes do us but justice. But now when we come forward to take a part in the affairs of the country, and endeavor to exercise our fair share of influence in efforts to check sectional strife and to clothe with power those persons that appear to be worthy of it, I fear these compliments will cease. But whether they do or not, our duty is a plain one; it does not become so large a portion of the people of the United States, as compose the old Whig party, to remain longer in a state of inaction. We may lie by for a few months, or for a year or two, and take no part in the Congressional or State elections. But when a great Presidential election is coming on, and we are called upon to elect a ruler to be clothed with the power of a great nation for four years, it does not become so large a portion of the people of the United States to be inactive, to stand by as mere spectators.

It is with that view that the people of this country, those who have stood off, and been denied a participation in the government, the power having passed into other hands—that portion of them who have stood aloof for the last two or three years, and have taken no share in the public affairs, have now come forward and through their representatives have to express to the country what they consider to be the duty of the Whigs of the Union in the present crisis. It is that that has brought us together here. It is for the purpose of determining what it becomes the great Whig party of the Union to do in this crisis; whether it should take no part in the coming contest, or whether they should actively participate in it; and if we participate in it, into whose scales our votes shall be cast. As was well remarked, Mr. President, by you to-day, we have no candidate of our own in the field, and it is now too late for us, the election is too near at hand, to bring forward a strictly Whig party candidate. But there are now in the field those from whom we can select one for our support.

I shall not attempt to discuss other matters.—Perhaps it would be premature for me to do so; perhaps it would be inappropriate, as our Committee on resolutions has not made its report to this Convention, for me to say anything in regard to the choice which this Convention should make. But I know for what purpose I and those with me came here. We were sent here to endeavor to prevail upon our friends from the Canada frontier to the other side of the Rio Grande to concentrate and unite upon Millard Fillmore, of New York. [Long and enthusiastic cheering and applause, during which the whole Convention rose to their feet, cheering and waving their hats in the air.] That was the purpose for which we came here. And as I have been led on a little to speak of this matter, I will illustrate it by an anecdote that occurs to my mind now. A couple having gone before a justice of the peace to be married, and the question having been put to the man whether he would take the woman to be his wedded wife—why, said he, I came on purpose for that. [Laughter and applause.] That is the purpose for which we came here, and if we return without having accomplished that object, we shall have disappointed the expectations of those who sent us here, and perhaps it would be better for us not to return at all. [Laughter and applause.]

Sir, that is the nomination which the Whigs of this country with whom I am best acquainted expect this convention to make, and the matter being rather precipitated—for when I arose I did not know as I should go so far—by what seems to be the spontaneous and unanimous action of every body around me, I beg leave to say, that so far as that individual is concerned, I have had some opportunity of knowing what were his modes of action in relation to public affairs, and the principles that governed him when he was formerly in charge of this government.—And I beg to say, that a man more self-possessed, more just, more moderate, more disposed to do justice to all sections of the Union, and at the same time more firm of purpose, I believe does not live in this nation. [Cheers and applause.] Under all circumstances, in periods of great embarrassment, such as existed when the reins of power fell into his hands by an act of Providence, when it became necessary to meet a crisis in our affairs such as rarely had been equalled in our history, surrounded by difficulties on all hands, he approached the task impelled by a sense of duty to all sections; he considered what it became him to do, not with the rash hand of violence to gratify one section of our Union at the expense of the other, but to do his duty as the President of the United States. [Applause.]

These were the characteristics which were exhibited throughout his administration. He did not aspire to distinguish it by great events, which might give him fame at the expense of the country, but ever consulting what he believed to be the public interest, always doing what he conceived to be justice so far as regards our domestic affairs, in our foreign relations he endeavored to maintain the national honor and as far as possible peaceful relations with all the world. And I hesitate not to say—although it may seem to savor somewhat of personal vanity, as I had connection with his administration a great part of the time he had the control of the government—that when he left it he left the whole of the country in a condition satisfactory to all parties and all portions of the United States. And as I know of no mode of judging of the future but by the past, I have to say that if we are to have such another administration under him as he gave to the country before, I think the country will be satisfied. [Cheers.]

To my countrymen of the South, identified with them as I am by birth, education and interest, I have to say that from here to the farthest limits of the South, Millard Fillmore did us justice. And to my countrymen of the North, from the Canada frontier to the Pacific Ocean, I have to say that he did no less than justice to them.—[Applause.] He did his duty to all sections.—Instead of standing upon any narrow platform which could not perhaps have guided him one month, or even one week, of his administration, he took in his hand the constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof; by them was guided, and by them he achieved the success which attended his administration.

But I am detaining this convention too long. [Cries of "Go on!" "go on!"] I rose merely for the purpose of acknowledging the compliment which was paid me in a call unexpected to me, and not for the purpose of going into a general discussion either in relation to the principles of the Whig party, which I trust need no illustration here, or in relation to the qualities of the candidate who I trust will receive the support of this convention. Having said this much, I take my seat. [Cheers and applause.]

The Convention was subsequently addressed by Hon. Francis Granger, of New York, Hon. Alex. Rives, of Virginia, and other gentlemen, when it adjourned to Thursday morning, 10 o'clock.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President of the Convention called the meeting to order at a few minutes past ten o'clock and their deliberations were prefaced by invoking the Divine blessing, Rev. Mr. Cr[illegible]n, [illegible] of the [illegible] President [illegible] present a [illegible] The galleries were filled [illegible] with [illegible] at an early hour, with ladies and gentlemen, the [illegible] ted appearance of the scene. The Committee, since last evening, had the boundaries of the Convention enlarged, and every member had a comfortable seat.

In addition to the delegates before reported, Mr. Allen Pierce, from Minnesota, appeared and took his seat among the members of the Convention.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, remarking that they had been unanimously adopted by the Committee. They were read to the Convention, and each resolution was received with much applause; but when the name of Fillmore was announced as their choice for the Presidency, the wildest enthusiasm was manifested.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States, now assembled in Convention, hereby declare their reverence for the Constitution, and their unalterable attachment to the National Union, and their fixed determination to do all in their power to preserve it for themselves and their posterity. They have no new principles to announce, no new platforms to establish, but are content broadly to rest where their forefathers have rested, upon the Constitution of the United States, wishing no safer guide, no higher law.

Resolved, That they regard with the deepest anxiety the present disordered condition of our national affairs in a portion of our country ravaged by civil war and large sections of our population embittered by mutual recriminations, and they distinctly trace these calamities to the culpable neglect of duty by the present national administration.

Resolved, That the government of these United States was formed by a conjunction in political unity of wide-spread geographical sections, materially differing not only in climate and products, but in social and domestic institutions—and that any cause which shall permanently array those sections in political hostility, and organize parties founded only on geographical distinctions, must inevitably prove fatal to the continuance of the National Union.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States declare as a fundamental article of their political faith the absolute necessity for avoiding geographical parties. The danger so clearly discerned by the Father of his Country in "parties founded on geographical distinctions," has now become fearfully apparent in the agitation which is convulsing the nation to its centre, and which must be arrested at once, if we would preserve our Constitutional Union from dismemberment, and the name of America from being blotted from the family of civilized nations.

Resolved, That without adopting or referring to the peculiar doctrines of the party which has already selected Mr. Fillmore as its candidate, we look to him as a well tried and faithful friend of the Constitution and Union,—eminent alike for his wisdom and firmness, for his justice and moderation in our foreign relations, for his calm, pacific temperament, well becoming the head of a great and enlightened government, for his devotion to the Constitution in its true spirit, and his inflexibility in executing all laws passed under its authority, but, beyond all these attributes, in possessing the one transcendent merit of being the representative of neither of the two sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy.

Resolved, That all who revere the Constitution and love the Union must take alarm at the attitude assumed by two of the great parties in the field in the present Presidential canvass: the one claiming only to represent sixteen Northern States of the Union, the other appealing mainly to the passions and prejudices of the Southern States; and that the success of either of these factions must add fuel to the flame which now threatens to wrap our dearest interests in one common ruin.

Resolved, That the only remedy for evils so appalling is the support of a candidate pledged to neither of the geographical sections now arrayed in political antagonism, but holding both in just and equal regard. We congratulate the friends of the Union that such a candidate exists in Millard Fillmore, of the State of New York.

Resolved, That in the present exigency of public affairs, we are not called on to discuss any subordinate questions of administration in exercising the constitutional powers of the government, it is enough to know that civil war is raging and the Union is in peril, and to proclaim our earnest conviction that the restoration of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidential chair will furnish the best, if not the only, means of restoring peace to the country.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, for the office of Vice President, regarding him as a national, conservative patriot, faithfully devoted to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the spontaneous rising of the Whigs throughout the country—their prompt rally in support of our highest national interests, and the spirit here displayed,—sufficiently attest the national instincts of preserving and reinvigorating their party organization—and that a National Whig committee of one from each of the States be now appointed by the President to call any future Convention, and generally promote the effective organization of the party throughout the United States.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published and respectfully submitted by this Convention to the people of the United States.

A delegate moved to amend one of the resolutions by substituting "Andrew Jackson Donelson" for "Andrew J. Donelson," but upon objection being finally, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Machette of Pennsylvania, moved that the resolutions be laid on the table and printed. He thought this insufficient as the Convention had assembled as a delegation of Whigs, they had nothing to do with Mr. Donelson, or with the ratification of the candidate for the Vice Presidency of any other party. He also hoped that a committee would be appointed for the purpose of reprinting a set of Whig resolutions, looking to the reorganization of the Whig party.

The question being taken on laying the resolution on the table only two voices were heard in the affirmative, while the whole voice of the Convention shouted an emphatic "No!"

Mr. Banks, of North Carolina, desired that the resolutions should be taken up and considered one by one. He was afraid the Convention might act with too much precipitation. They had assembled for the purpose of ensuring the perpetuity of our glorious Union, and, as a means to that end, of taking measures for the preservation of the Whig party throughout all time. And when they returned to their constituents it would be a flimsy excuse to say that they had voted upon resolutions without having had an opportunity to read them and know what they contained, and their only guarantee was that they emanated from the minds of Whigs on whom they could rely. He desired that the Convention should act calmly and dispassionately, and with mature deliberation; and in the spirit of Davy Crockett, "Be sure you are right and then go ahead." [Cheers.] He hoped the resolution nominating Mr. Donelson would be stricken out.

A delegate called for the reading of the resolutions, stating that he had not been able to hear them; and they were again read.

Mr. Banks then again rose and said:

Mr. President—The North Carolina delegation instruct me to say that that State shall not cast a fire brand into the deliberations of this assembly. [Great applause.] Sir, upon consultation with that delegation, I have been reminded of a remark which was once made by the immortal Clay, that he possessed in common with most men the attributes of courage, but there was one species of courage that he did not possess, and that was courage to cast himself in the path of the glory and honor and prosperity of his country. [Cheers.] I, sir, do not possess that kind of courage which will induce me to cast myself in the way of the honor and prosperity and success that await the action of this convention. I have consulted my political father, him for whom I cast my first vote in 1840—Governor Morehead. [Applause.] I have no doubt that if I had consulted others, the same result would have been attained.

[illegible], I have but one word to say. Four years ago, I was sent by the people of North Carolina to cast the vote of that State for Millard Fillmore. To-day I am the only delegate who was then present from that State. I was not then permitted to cast that vote for Millard Fillmore, and as my honorable and distinguished colleague (Gov. Graham,) yesterday alluded to the fidelity of the sons of North Carolina, comparing it with the fidelity of woman, I will take this opportunity to relate a little anecdote which occurs to me illustrative of what I conceive to be the fixedness of purpose that should animate not only the members of this Convention, but the great Whig party. A lady, upon a certain occasion, had a little quarrel with her husband, such as sometimes will occur in the best regulated families.—He had been a tailor in early life, but had grown rich, and was unwilling to have any allusion made to his ever having used scissors, in his humble occupation. Well, he had a quarrel with his wife, and he ducked her in the mill pond, but she would persist in saying "scissors!" So he kept ducking her head under water, but she continued obstinate, and when she came to the surface of the water she would repeat the offensive designation. So he held her down in the water until it ceased to bubble from her mouth, but no longer being able to speak, she crossed her fingers to imitate the motion of scissors, and represent the fact that he was a tailor. (Great laughter.)

Now, sir, having said so much, and probably being the only foreigner that is a member of this Convention, I will say that I have not been seduced by the intimations that have been held out from any quarter—but remembering the tuition that I acquired in the land of the mountain and the mist, I have stood by the old Whig banner, and I hope to live and die in the Whig cause. (Great applause.)

Two long years I have felt as if I was not considered an equal of many of those by whom I was surrounded; but, thank God, the Whig Convention of the Union has assembled, and when here in a convention of Whigs from all quarters of the Union—being a man of foreign birth, but the proudest moment of whose life was spent in taking the oath of naturalization—a Scotchman by birth, but an American from choice—thank God that I can stand here and feel that I am regarded as a man and brother. Sir, the patriotic spirits of the land have again arisen, and are prepared to go forth to battle in behalf of Whig principles, fighting for the perpetuity of the Union and the Constitution under which we live. (Applause.)

The motion to strike out the resolution endorsing Mr. Donelson was accordingly withdrawn.

The question was then put on the adoption of the resolutions as reported, and they were unanimously adopted. This announcement was received by the audience with tremendous applause; after which three cheers were enthusiastically given for Millard Fillmore and three more for North Carolina.

A gentleman in the gallery then exclaimed, "Three cheers for the Whig Convention!" which were given by the audience in the most enthusiastic manner.

Hon. David Paul Brown, of Pennsylvania, in response to calls, spoke eloquently and at length.

Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, and other distinguished delegates from the different States, were then called up and delivered eloquent and glorious addresses, eliciting continued rounds of enthusiastic applause.

[Gov. Morehead, of this State, also addressed the Convention in a thrilling manner. His remarks will appear in our next.]

The Executive Committee having been filled up, were then announced by the chair as follows:

New York, Francis Granger; Mississippi, George L. Potter; Massachusetts, Nathaniel Silsbee; Connecticut, Dennis Kimberly; Alabama, E. A. Holt; Ohio, Lewis Anderson; Indiana, James E. Blythe; Louisiana, Christian Roselius; Virginia, Wynd Robertson; Pennsylvania, Moncure Robinson; Illinois, John T. Stewart; Florida, B. G. Wright; Arkansas, M. A. Holbrook; North Carolina, John H. Bryan; Georgia, James W. Jones; New Jersey, Chas. G. McChesney; Delaware, W. H. Barr; Tennessee, Edward Cooper; Missouri, Thornton Grimsly; Maryland, John Hanson Thomas; Kentucky, Joshua F. Bell.

W. C. Fowler, of Massachusetts, then addressed the Convention. He could not promise much, but the Whigs would do their duty.

G. W. Warren succeeded him. His report was rather more encouraging. He was followed by gentlemen from Georgia and Louisiana, each of whom pledged their respective States for Millard Fillmore.

Washington Warren, of Massachusetts, then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be given to the Hon. Judge Bates, of Missouri, for the very able and acceptable manner in which he has discharged the duties of President, and for the glorious spirit which his name and influence have now infused into the good old Whig cause.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be also given to the several Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the valuable services they have rendered during the session.

Mr. Warren remarked that he expressed the wish of many of the convention in desiring from Judge Bates his opinion upon affairs in Kansas. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Professor Wm. C. Fowler then moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the Committee of Arrangements and to the citizens of Baltimore, for the ample and convenient accomodations, and for the generous hospitalities which they have tendered to the convention during its session; which was also unanimously adopted.

A motion was then made to adjourn sine die—whereupon the President, Judge Bates, rose and said:

I am in no condition physically now to go into a debate upon anything. I feel deeply the honor conferred upon me in having been called upon to preside over this Convention, and I felt, if possible, a deeper emotion of surprise. I have been heretofore much retired from public life, and never expected to have been thus called out. I am asked for my opinion upon the state of affairs in my neighborhood, in Kansas. The present state of things has been brought about by the action of the Democratic administration.—Their policy has been to excite and keep alive this agitation. It may not be a thing susceptible of judicial proof, but it is the necessary inference from all the circumstances which surround it. It has been well stated that when Millard Fillmore left the Presidency, he left the country in peace and quiet, and now it is involved in fratricidal strife.

After the accession of President Pierce, the laws relating to the Territories were written with a change of language and expression. The Kansas Nebraska bill was never called for by the public voice in any quarter, by any assemblage of the people.

Atchison, of Missouri, was the real author of the Kansas Nebraska bill. He went to Douglas and said, "Introduce this bill, you are strong at the North, this will give you the South, and you will be President." Douglas refused. Atchison again saw him and insisted, Douglas asked twenty-four hours and then acceded. It was a pure electioneering trick, but it has not been successful. The measure raised a perfect storm at the North, and Douglas, like the fox who had lost his tail in a trap, to conceal his loss persuaded the rest of the Democrats to cut off their tails also, and adopt the measure as a part of the Democratic platform. Judge Bates went into an elaborate and thorough examination of the subject of the Kansas troubles.

Names are things my friends, living, breathing, propagating things. What makes the twenty thousand Germans in St. Louis vote the Democratic ticket? The name of Democracy. The name of Democracy has beaten our party many a time. But the name of Democracy now is only a mask to cover hypocrisy and political villainy.

With relation to the existing troubles in Kansas, he said they arose from the aid societies of the North and similar movements from the South, which sent men as emigrants who were not emigrants, but m[illegible] or the [illegible] had the Government [illegible] partizan, the troubles [illegible] And there has not been a [illegible] tary Davis, with an order w[illegible] written on a piece of paper [illegible] my hand, might not have stopped [illegible] ilities. There has been no force on one [illegible] other which would have resisted a regiment [illegible] United States troops under the command of [illegible] major.

Judge Bates then went on to make some very happy remarks relative to the nomination of Mr. Fillmore. It was a nomination with which every Whig ought certainly to be satisfied; for Millard Fillmore was a Whig pure and without reproach. In the very act of accepting the American nomination he pointed with honest pride to his former Whig administration. Could more be expected in a candidate than the Whig party ever found in Millard Fillmore, it would be unreasonable to ask it. And now, gentlemen of the Convention, returning again my thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon me, I announce to you that this Convention stands adjourned *sine die*. God bless you! Go home and do all you can in the good cause. Each man can do something. Deserve success by your exertions. It is not in mortals to command success, we may at least deserve it.

The Convention then adjourned, after which a number of distinguished persons were presented to the President, whose talents, character, and the admirable manner with which he had acquitted himself of the duties of his position, elicited universal encomiums.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. GALES:—I had the pleasure of hearing Messrs. Littlejohn and Wilder, the Electors for this District, at Nashville, on Tuesday of our Court. Mr. Wilder opened the discussion in a speech of an hour and a half. He commenced by stating that he should make a "dry historical argument." So far as argument is concerned, I think there was but little of that in his speech. The "dry historical" was certainly there. He spoke of "dark lanterns" and secrecy to his heart's content. The people about Nashville knew, however, that the "secrecy" of the organization is abolished, and that the American party has published to the world its principles—and they seemed to want to hear those principles discussed, but the Maj. would not accommodate them. He told some "dry" anecdotes in his "dry" speech, the application of which no one could see, and then he went off to show that Fillmore is not in the race. How strange he should trouble himself about Fillmore, if he is not in the race!

At the conclusion of the Major's speech, he introduced Mr. Littlejohn, thinking, I suppose, that he was a stranger to the people of Nash, but he was certainly very much mistaken, for Mr. Littlejohn was to speak to a people he had known for several years. He, however, thanked the Maj. for his kindness, and proceeded to say that, though the people of Nash were opposed to him in politics, he had known them long and well enough to feel confident that they would give him a respectful audience. And let me say here, Mr. Editor, that he was not mistaken in the people to whom he spoke. The people of Nash paid him a compliment by their attention to his speech, which does them great credit, and which he ought highly to prize.

He discussed the principles of the American party with great ability. The foreign question was handled by him in such a way as to show that he was "well posted." He cited Washington, Jefferson, Randolph, and even Buchanan himself, to justify his argument, and it told well on the people.

He then stated the position of the Americans upon the Catholic question, and I think of those who heard him the most prejudiced will no longer insist that the Americans desire to proscribe Catholics for their religious faith. It is the political feature in their church doctrines which make them to be feared. This part of his speech was well felt I assure you. He then spoke of Mr. Fillmore and his prospects, in beautiful and eloquent language. He read with good effect the speech of the President of the Cincinnati convention, in which Mr. Fillmore was justly spoken of as one of the first statesmen in the country, and one of the purest national men in the country. This was Mr. Ward's speech made at Savannah, when Mr. Fillmore was on his Southern tour.

While he was speaking, the American flag was raised by some good American and was floating over his head. He made a very happy allusion to it, which seemed to thrill his audience. It is impossible, Mr. Editor, for me to give you all the points made in his admirable speech. Suffice it to say that the Americans were delighted, and I heard of many of the most influential and intelligent Democrats speaking in the highest terms of it.

Let our friends be of good cheer. If Democrats succeed in cowing our friends, then Mr. Fillmore will be defeated; if, however, they do their duty and their whole duty, he will be our next President—and then peace and harmony will be once more given to our now troubled and distracted country.

BRITT.

NOTICE.

AS I have determined to remove South, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, CONTAINING FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of almost any kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

P. H. STURDEVANT.

August 19, 1856. td 67

COAL.

FOUNDRY, Smith's, Parlor, Grate, Stove and Cook's Coal, from the best mines in Pennsylvania and Virginia, shipped by the car load without packages to any point on the Raleigh, Clarksville, or N. C. Railroad.

In smaller quantities packed in hogsheads. Orders filled at short notice, by

H. V. NIEMEYER.

Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 2, 1856. 71—w6w.

ONE PRICE JEWELRY STORE.

MYERS & JANKE,

DEALERS IN

Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, Silver Ware, &c.

No 75½ Main Street, Richmond, Va.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Oct. 1, 1855. wly 79

WHOLESALE TRADE.

FALL, 1856.

KERR & MARBURY,

Importers of China, Glass and Earthenware, No. 74 & 76 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.,

HAVE just received, per ships Isabella and Antartic, direct from Liverpool, 143 crates and hogsheads of CHINA & EARTHENWARE, consisting of the usual articles in our line. The goods are of the newest styles and best quality.

We have also received a large assortment of French China and Fancy goods, and a complete stock of Cut, Prussia and Plain Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, Stone Ware, &c., making the stock the largest and most complete we have ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. We respectfully solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

KERR & MARBURY.

Goods carefully packed for transportation.

Aug. 18, 1856. no. 67—w6w.

For Sale.

WE have for sale a first rate "HERRING'S PATENT SAFE," in perfect order, and secure in every respect. It is sold for no fault, whatever, but the increase of books and papers has compelled us to procure a larger one.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

April 28, 1856.

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[illegible] of 1856.

DRY GOODS!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

No. 8, Fayetteville Street,

Are now receiving a magnificent stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS

We invite particular attention to our

SILK DEPARTMENT!

AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY.

Mourning Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FRENCH MERINOES.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

A FULL STOCK OF

LINEN AND COTTON GOODS!

[illegible]

BAJOUS CELEBRATED KID GLOVES.

Hosiery of all Kinds.

NEW STYLES

MANTILLAS & CLOAKS

All of which we will sell at RETAIL as low as they can be bought in any market.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

No. 8, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1856. 51 75

HATS AND CAPS.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND CAPS is now complete. We have received by Adam's Express the following kinds:

Beebe & Co's Moleskin Dress Hat,

" " New Orleans "

" " Soft Cassimere,

" " Dress [illegible]

Also the Fillmore and Buchanan Hat, and a large assortment of boys and children's Caps; but no *Fremont Hat.*

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

September 16, 1856. 75 3t.

The Constitution of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With An Alphabetical Analysis;

The Declaration of Independence;

The Articles of Confederation;

The Prominent Political Acts of

GEORGE WASHINGTON;

Electoral Votes For All The Presidents And Vice Presidents;

The High Authorities And Civil Officers of Government,

From March 4th 1789, To March 3d., 1847;

Chronological Narrative of the Several States;

And others Interesting Matters;

With a Descriptive Account of the State Papers Documents,

And other Sources of Political And Statistical Information At the Seat of Government,

By W. Hickey,

For Sale by HENRY D. TURNER,

North Carolina Book Store

Raleigh, September. 1856.

RAVENSCROFT'S WORKS.—The works of the Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D. Second Edition, 2 Vols., Octavo. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book-Store

Sept. 16, 1856. 75

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

RALEIGH, Sept. 9, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly, for an amendment to the Charter of the City of Raleigh. WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Mayor.

Sept 9, 1856. 73 t17N.

FALL RACES.

WARRENTON COURSE.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.—At a meeting of the Warrenton Jockey Club, held at Dr. Brownlow's Hotel, the following members being present: W. Eaton, sr., President, Dr. Stephen Davis, Samuel Newell, John Newell, B. H. Praddle, M. T. Hawkins, Proprietor and Treasurer,—it was

Resolved, That, in consequence of the Petersburg races taking place on the 28th of October, the Warrenton Races shall be postponed until the 11th of November, at which time the purses heretofore advertised will be run for.

THOS. G. PLUMMER, Secretary pro tem

GEN. M. T. HAWKINS, Prop'r & Treasurer.

September 16, 1856. t1N 75

DIGEST.

A Digest of the General Laws of the United States, with minute references to the Acts repealed, supplied, or modified, pointing out not only what had been enacted on similar subjects, by prior laws, but designating their modification or abrogation by subsequent provisions. Also, containing copious Notes of the Decisions and Dicta of the Supreme Court of the Union upon their construction, from A. D. 1789 to 1856. By James Dunlop, of the Bar of Pennsylvania, 1 super royal 8vo vol, 1,700 pp. For Sale by

H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Sept. 1856. 75

Simpson's Obstetrics.

THE Obstetric Memoirs and Contributions of James Y. Simpson, M. D., F. R. S. E., Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, etc., edited by W. O. Priestly, M. D., Edinburgh, and Horatio R. Storer, M. D. Boston, U. S., one of the Physicians to the Boston Lying in Hospital, member of the Medico Chirurgical and Obstetric Societies of Edinburgh, etc. 2 vols 8vo. cloth. For sale by

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Raleigh, Sept., 1856. 75

A Valuable Steam Saw-Mill for Sale.

ON MONDAY THE 29TH INST., THE UNDERSIGNED will sell to the highest bidder, at Ferrell & Tate's store in Wake county, 18 miles northwest of Raleigh, and 7 miles east of Durham's Depot, their Steam Saw-Mill, with all the apparatus belonging to the same. The Mill is in good condition, and has been in use only about 10 months, and saws easily from 3 to 4 thousand feet of plank per day. We will also sell at the same time and place a good team, consisting of two large mules and two horses, harness &c. Also a large log waggon will be sold. Also, a large quantity of good heart timber will be sold. A credit of six months will be given, if desired.—Come, every body who wants good bargains, as we are determined to sell for a division.

CALVIN J. ROGERS,

WILLIAM DANIEL,

BENJ. Y. ROGERS.

September 15, 1856. 75 td.

$300 REWARD.

A Proclamation by his Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

Whereas, it has been represented to me that Alfred M. Haywood, late of the County of Wake, on the 9th day of July last, in said County, did kill and murder one John P. Smith, of said County, and that the said Alfred M. Haywood hath fled beyond the limits of this State:

Now, to the end that the said Alfred M. Haywood may be apprehended and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

DESCRIPTION.

The said Alfred M. Haywood is described as follows:—About five feet ten or eleven inches high, spare made, hair tolerably dark, visage thin, skin a little dark, fierce look, and fierce spoken—supposed to be about fifty years old, and weighs one hundred and fifty pounds or thereabouts.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this, the 15th day of August, A. D., 1856.

THOMAS BRAGG, [SEAL.]

By order of the Governor,

PULASKI COWPER, Private Secretary.

Aug. 19, 1856. no. 66—w6w.

[illegible] PAPER at Factory prices. Call [illegible]

J. J. LITCHFORD'S.