Mr. Stanly said that that was another affair. He would show the gentleman that he was in very great error in relation to the proceedings of the Whig caucus held last night; but it would take him a long time to do so, and it would consume all the gentleman's time.—Would his friend answer him this question? If he would, he would enable him to obtain a satisfaction which he had never yet had. Why did not Gen. Cass vote for the fugitive slave law, when he was present in the Senate at the time it passed that body?

[Laughter.]

Mr. Howard suggested to the gentleman from North Carolina that he had better ask that question of Gen. Cass himself.

Mr. Stanly. That might be deemed impertinence; it might offend the old gentleman.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Howard. That was a matter I never conversed with him about.

Mr. Stanly. The gentleman cannot answer me on account of the noise and confusion which prevails.

Mr. Howard. There might have existed some private reason why he did not vote.

Mr. Stanly. Exactly.

Mr. Howard said that in all the speeches Gen. Cass had made upon this subject he had expressed himself in favor of the fugitive slave law, in clear and distinct language.

Mr. Stanly. He expressed himself one way and voted another.

A Voice. He did'nt vote.

Mr. Stanly. Well, why did he not vote?

Mr. Howard said that as the gentleman proposed to conduct the case by asking questions, he would inquire of him—for he inferred that Gen. Scott was his Magnus Apollo—if he could say whether Gen. Scott approved of the fugitive slave law as it at present exists, or whether, if elected President, he would employ the power of the Government to execute it?

Mr. Stanly. He would be a perjured man if he did not.

Mr. Howard. The first is a question of morals, the second a question of law. I desire to ask the gentleman whether he knows, as a matter of fact, that Gen. Scott is in favor of this measure, and will resist its modification or repeal?

Mr. Stanly. Gen. Scott is as good a compromise man as any friend from Texas. [Laughter.] He is a true compromise man, and if the gentleman wants any further information I refer him to my letter, which nobody can misunderstand published a few days ago. [Laughter.] When the gentleman gets the answer of Gen. Cass, I will not vote for Gen. Scott if I do not get his from him. Is that not fair play?

Mr. Howard. That's a game I shall likely be cheated at if I except the bargain. I suggest that the gentleman from Massachusetts give us a more lucid explanation, and say in what light he understands this matter.

Mr. Fowler. I will just say that I presume there are other men here who can tell the truth besides myself. [Great Laughter.]

Mr. Howard. The gentleman gave such a lucid description of a former Whig caucus that I supposed on this occasion he would also have consented to enlighten us. He says that there are other gentleman who will tell the truth as well as himself. That may be, if they happen to know it, but the misfortune with the Whigs is that they do not know whether Gen. Scott will stand up to the Constitution or not.

Mr. Stanly. I know it.

Mr. Howard. Will he sustain the compromise?

Mr. Stanly replied that he had said that Gen. Scott was as true a compromise man as his friend from Texas, or himself. He was a better compromise man than the gentleman—which he (Mr. S.) could show if he had an opportunity—and was in favor of sustaining those measures as firmly as any man.

Mr. Howard. The fugitive slave law included.

Mr. Stanly. He is in favor of sustaining *all* the compromise measures, the fugitive slave law included.

Mr. Howard. If the gentleman states this from his own knowledge, or by authority, I will be happy to know it. The gentleman will relieve us by saying whether Gen Scott has or has not authorized any one to make such a declaration?

Mr. Stanly did not think he had conversed with Gen. Scott for three months; he had other business to attend to—a great deal of it—and he supposed Gen. Scott had too. General Scott would speak for himself, and he was able to do so; but he would tell the gentleman and his constituents what he knew of his own knowledge from Gen. Scott's own lips. Could there be any mistake about this? During the pendency of the compromise measures, when Texas was so much alarmed about the ten millions bill and when his friend from Texas changed his vote to obtain its passage, Gen. Scott was as anxious for the adoption of those measures as the gentleman. And he (Mr. S.) knew that after their passage he was as true, strong, and unyielding a friend of them as the gentleman or himself.

Mr. Outlaw desired to know of his colleague why Gen. Scott, if he was a compromise man did not say so under his own hand and seal.

Mr. Stanly thought this a strange question. [Laughter.] His colleague knew as well as he did that Gen. Scott was in favor of the compromise measures. As to why he did not say so he supposed that every body had their own notions of propriety. He thought General Scott would descend from his high position if he should go to writing letters every ten days to every log-cabin, cross road and dram shop politician, wishing to know his opinions. He had no more doubt that Gen. Scott would give full answers on this subject than that he was living. His position would be made so clear that nobody could misunderstand it.

Mr. Outlaw said that the gentleman seemed to think that he has asked a strange question. In response to this, he would say that the gentleman well knew the position which he occupied upon this subject—that he would vote for no man for President or Vice President who was not publicly pledged, so that there could be no mistake, that he would maintain each and all of these measures as a final adjustment of the slavery question. He was not satisfied, nor he apprehended, would his constituents be satisfied, by declarations made by individuals in private conversations. They wished to judge for themselves, and to understand who were committed to the maintenance and upholding of the compromise measures. When Gen. Scott should make this public declaration, he should then be able, and every body else would be able to judge how far he was committed to maintain them as a final settlement of the slavery question.

Mr. Stanly did not agree with his colleague about pledges. His colleague signed a pledge at the last Congress, which he did not. He (Mr. S.) would not sign a temperance pledge or a pledge that he would not lie or steal. He objected to any man of good character signing a pledge about any thing.

Mr. Outlaw would be happy to see General Scott's declarations when forthcoming. Confidence was a plant of slow growth, and it was no part of his political creed to render confidence without knowing the grounds upon which it was rendered. He would tell his colleague that when he signed the pledge to which he had alluded it was nothing more than a declaration. He was elected to a seat upon this floor upon the ground that he would vote for no man who would not uphold the compromise measures. He would ask his colleague if he did not fight the battle against those who were opposed to this settlement?

Mr. Stanly said that he did. He told his constituents that he would rather have the support of an honest Democrat than that of a secessionist, never mind how strong a Whig he might call himself. He had no more doubt of Gen. Scott's opinions upon the Compromise question than he would have had of his colleague's opinions, if he had not just expressed them. He would support no man he could not have confidence in, and could not tell his constituents he was in favor of the compromise measures.

Mr. Penniman said the only reason for ruling the resolution to which the gentleman from Texas had referred, out of order was the same which had been assigned in the House for laying a similar resolution on the table in the Democratic caucus at the commencment of the session, to wit, that it belonged to the National Convention.

Mr. Howard could only say that if it was a caucus called for national purposes, it was a singular resolution. Why such a resolution should have been adopted at the first Whig caucus and been made an issue before the country and then repudiated at the second caucus, could have only one moral, which was that they had repudiated what they had first done, and now they intended to take a different position.

Mr. Brooks wished to state to the gentleman from Texas why the Whig party adopted the resolution in the first caucus and did not do so in the last. He would unfold the whole tale. In the prior caucus, they had no record made but this settled policy of the Whig party, that the compromise measures were to be faithfully regarded as a finality. Subsequent to that time it had been found to be the interest of a portion of a great body of the Whigs North and a portion of a great body of the whigs South to repudiate those compromise measures. [Cries of "That's it," "That's it." When a resolution was introduced by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Jackson) the hearts of the compromise National Whigs wavered because the Southern Whig column wavered and did not stand by the National Whigs. The cry was that of Napoleon at Waterloo, 'save himself who can. Every Northern Whig, except seven, said 'save himself who can,' and repudiated the resolution of the Whig Caucus. In the Whig caucus held last night they were not permitted to discuss this subject. In a caucus called for Whig purposes it was ruled out of order to speak of the compromise, or to agitate the question, until they had first decided upon the time and place; but there stood behind those who were ready the moment they had fixed the time and place, to adjourn, and thus give them no time to vote upon the compromise measures.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, wished to correct the gentleman from N. Y. The Resolution was ruled out of order because the caucus was held to fix a time and place for the Convention.—Gentlemen from the North, East, South & West expressly declared their willingness to entertain the resolution at the proper time.

Mr. Stanly would say distinctly that there was no rejection in the Whig caucus of compromise resolutions, and never had been. He knew of but one Southern Whig who ever voted against the compromise resolutions, and that was one of his colleagues, (Mr. Clingman,) who left the caucus last night. If there was another Southern Whig against the compromise resolutions he was not aware of it. There was no rejection of the compromise resolution; he believed it had been entertained they would have adopted the resolution of the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. Brooks said that this question of parliamentary law was something which he would not undertake to discuss. This was a fact that the plain people of this country would understand without parliamentary law—that in a Whig caucus the Whig compromise resolution of the first caucus was introduced, and action asked upon it, when it was ruled out of the caucus as out of order.

Mr. Stanly said that the resolution was ruled out of order, when it was said that it would be brought up afterwaads when it would be in order.

The gentleman from New York had writen a letter announcing his determination to leave the caucus before any decision was made. It was contained in the N. Y. Express received this morning, signed "An eye on the Capitol." He had shown it to several members, and they all agreed it contained some of the very expressions used by the Gentleman from New York last night in caucus.

Mr. Brooks. Is that the authority which the gentleman takes in advance? Has he no other authority than that?

Mr. Stanly. Do you deny writing the article?

Mr. Brooks. I do deny it before high heaven.

Mr. Stanly. Did you not surpervise it?

Mr. Brooks. The person by whom that letter was written submitted it to me. It contained certain harsh expressions against the gentleman from North Carolina which I demanded should be stricken out.

Mr. Stanly. Yes.

Mr. Brooks. A considerable portion of the letter I caused to be erased, and for its sentiments I do not hold myself responsible. If the sentiments contained in the letter are similar to those which I expressed in the caucus they are the sentiments of the gentlemen with whom I associate.

Mr. Washburn was in the caucus last night, and at the caucus at the commencement of the session. The gentleman from N. Y. had said it was understood at that time that it was the settled declaration of the Whigs that they were in favor of the compromise measures, and of affirming them as a finality; but since then influences had transpired which had operated to induce a change in the Whig party of the North. This he (Mr. W.) denied entirely. In his judgment, the Whigs of the North occupied the same position now in relation to the compromise measures as they did then. The Whigs of the North of all classes—those who were in favor of all the compromise measures, affirmatively and substantively—would vote for any President, whether a Northern or Southern man, or whether Scoott, Webster or Fillmore, unless it should be required of him as a test that he believed in all these measures.

Mr. Howard inquired of the gentleman if his party were against the repeal of the fugitive slave law?

Mr. Washburn replied that they were determined not to agitate; they were for quiet.—[Cries of "Order! Order!"] He was not for submitting resolutions to the House—Here the honorable gentleman's voice was entirely lost amid tremendous cries of "Order! Order!"]

Mr. Howard thought that it had been proved that the Whig party were opposed to political orthodoxy.

Mr. Washburn. They are very much in favor of orthodoxy.

Mr. Howard. They are opposed to doing anything—

Mr. Washburn. They are opposed to making sectional questions national questions. [Loud and continued cries of "Order! Order!"]

Mr. Howard said that he would take two witnesses, the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from North Carolina. The gentleman from New York had told them that the Whig caucus refused to act upon the Compromise question. In that gentleman's opinion, they had changed their party tactics; being at one time in favor of the compromise measures they now found it expedient to go against them. The expressions which had fallen from the gentleman from North Carolina made this the more manifest; for he had said that he was opposed to Gen. Scott pledging himself upon the subject of the compromise measures.

Mr. Stanly. I said I was opposed to his signing pledges.

Mr. Howard had only one thing to say in relation to this subject; it was sufficiently apparent what was the policy; and as to the moral of the thing he had this to say, that the man who for the first office in the world would come before twenty-five millions of freemen and be afraid, or ashamed, or too proud to state the principles upon which he would administer the office, must live in a region high above our institutions, or must intend to cheat or gull those who take him on trust.

Mr. Stanly. Let the gentleman look at the Democratic Convention as I do at the Whig Convention, and then if we as Southern men cannot be satisfied, we can stand shoulder to shoulder.

Mr. Howard was happy to hear the gentleman speak thus, and made a few other remarks in reference to the position of Gen. Scott.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 6, 1852.

WHIG MEETING—SPIRIT OF THE WHIGS OF ROWAN.

The reader will find in another column the proceedings of a Whig meeting, held in the Courthouse on Tuesday last. The meeting took place without previous notice, and considering this fact, was, even in its commencement, respectable in point of numbers. But as the speakers warmed up, the number of hearers was largely increased; so that, before the close of the meeting one was reminded of the spirited days of former years.

It would have been *edifying* to the Hon. W. P. Mangum to witness the spirit and hear the speeches at this meeting. There is a *link broken*, and he could not fail to have discovered the fact. Whilst the attention of the assembled people was engaged in reference to the approaching Presidential contest, and especially in reference to the question of "who shall be our candidate," he might have read in each intelligent countenance, the clearest expressions of indignation at his course towards Mr. Fillmore. Mr. M. has offended his old and *forbearing* friends by the abuse of his privilege in this case, and they will not soon forget it.

The people may yield their wishes to the decision of a National Convention,—they may enter into the campaign with spirit under the Whig banner borne aloft by other hands than Millard Fillmore and the favorite of North Carolina, Mr. Graham. But they cannot do so with the same degree of conscious safety: they cannot feel as well assured that they are right—that all is well.

By the purity of his life and character, and the wisdom of his actions, Mr. Fillmore has won the confidence and the hearts of the people. Let not Mr. Mangum, or the Hon. any body else presume that he may be supplanted by scheming politicians, and the deep sensibilities of the people not be stirred to their depths.

In regard to the action of the Whig State Convention—the nomination of John Kerr, Esq., the recommendation of Fillmore and Graham, the denouncement of Kossuth's Intervention doctrine, &c.—we have heard but one universal sentiment of approbation. The speeches of Messrs. Boyden, Lillington, and Jones, on these subjects before the meeting, were well-timed and to the purpose; and were received with enthusiasm by the people.

On the whole, this little meeting, got up without effort, afforded the most cheering assurance of vitality in the Whig party, and gave signs of a warm and hearty rally in the approaching canvass.

It is hoped the Whigs in the several districts of the county will observe the recommendation contained in the fifth resolution passed at this meeting, and be sure to send up their delegates to the County Convention to be held here on Tuesday the 18th instant. Important matters are at stake, and the country expects every Whig to do his duty.

Fatal Accident.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. Samuel Turner, will be pained to learn that he received injuries at his saw mill, on Saturday last, which caused his death on Monday night following. He was there alone at work, when a scaffold fell upon and threw him against the circular saw, which was slowly in motion. His left arm and hand were badly lacerated by the saw, but his physician thinks was not the immediate cause of his death, which he rather attributes to the probable rupture of some blood vessel in the head, caused by the falling scaffold. The community in which Mr. Turner lived, has sustained a serious loss. He was a most estimable and useful citizen, and will be long remembered for his many good qualities.

From the Raleigh Register.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Raleigh, April 26, 1852.

In pursuance of previous appointment, the Delegates from the different Counties of the State, who had been selected by the Whig meetings, assembled in the Hall of the House of Commons, at 12 o'colck, M.

The Delegates were called to order by Jno. H. Haughton, Esq., of Chatham, upon whose motion,

Gen. John Winslow, of Cumberland, was invited to preside as temporary Chairman.

Upon taking the chair, Gen. Winslow addressed the Convention very briefly, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Wake, R. W. Lassiter, of Granville, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Haughton, the chair was empowered to appoint a committee of five, to select and report permanent officers for this Convention. The following were the committee, namely: Gen. Jas Owen, of New Hanover; Henry K. Nash, of Orange; E. C. Yellowley, of Pitt; Dr. Montgomery, of Montgomery; and N. L. Williams, of Yadkin.

The Convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock, afternoon.

Three o'clock afternoon.

When the Convention re assembled, the chair announced that the first business in order would be the report of Committee of Five; whereupon, Henry Nash, Esq., on behalf of Committee, reported the following list of permanent officers:

President—Fenner B. Satterthwaite, of Pitt.

Vice Presidents—Gen N. T. Green, of Warren; Samuel Calvert, of Northampton; Dr. J. G. Ramsey, of Rowan; and Isaac Holt, of Alamance.

Secretaries—Ch. C. Raboteau, and Seaton Gales, of Wake.

The President was conducted to the chair by Dr. Hill of Brunswick, and M. Q Waddell, Esq., of Chatham; and returned his acknowledgments for the honor, in the following.

ADDRESS.

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

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

I again, gentlemen, return my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, and I assure you that I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Chair in an acceptable manner.

The Vice Presidents and Secretaries also took the places assigned them.

The roll of counties was then called over, and the following Delegates were reported to be in attendance from the Counties named:

DELEGATES.

Alamance—Geo. Hurdle, Jon. Newlin, Wm. M. Johnston, Isaac Holt.

Anson—James M. Waddill.

Beaufort—Thomas Tuton, W. R. Tripp, Fred'k Grist.

Bertie—J. J. Freeman, James Bond.

Bladen—J. G. McDugald.

Brunswick—Fred'k J. Hill.

Cabarrus—E. B. Burns.

Caswell—T. A. Donoho, M. McGehee, R. A. McAdin.

Chatham—J. H. Haughton, Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, M. Q. Waddell, Robert Fawcett, Albert Torrence.

Cleveland—Henry W. Miller.

Craven—V. A. Allen, B. F. Biddle.

Cumberland—John Winslow, J. Banks, E. J. Hale, Peter M. Hale.

Edgecombe—K. H. Lewis, Jno. D. Hyman.

Franklin—Alex. McKnight, Isaac H. Davis, P. C. Person, A. M. Noble, J. H. Yarbrough, Wm. B. Foster.

Granville—L. A. Blankenship, D. A. Paschall, Wm. Crudup, Willie Perry, Jos. J. Davis, James T. Moore, Jas. T. Littlejohn, R. W. Lassiter, Allen Bridges, W. A. Rogers.

Green—B. F. Williams.

Guilford—Arch'd Wilson, C. H. Wiley.

Halifax—William Brinkley.

Hyde—Richard I. Wynne.

Iredell—James H. Foote.

Johnston—L. H. Sanders, S. P. Horton, R. S. McCullers, Wm. T. Robertson, W. R. Moore, C. B. Sanders, J. W. Evans, W. H. McCullers.

Lenoir—Wm. Dunn, John Tull, Walter Dunn, Jr.

Montgomery—Jeremiah Luther Ed. C. Chambers, N. Knight, J. H. Hontgomery, W. G. Simons.

Moore—C. Chalmers, M. Street, T. W. Ritter, N. McCrumen.

New Hanover—James Owen, Thomas Loring, Asa A. Brown, Talcott H. Burr, Jr., Wm. H. Lipit.

Northampton—Samuel Calvert.

Orange—Abner Parker, H. K. Nash, D. C. Parish, Richard Yarbrough, W. A. Thompson, Thomas Webb, Dennis Heartt Robert T. Webb, Josiah Turner, John Burroughs.

Pasquotank—Seaton Gales.

Person—J. C. Bumpass, A. Burnett, B. Moore.

Pitt—F B Satterthwaite, Stephen F. Johnson, Peyton A Atkinson, Moses Moye, W J Moye, E C Yellowley.

Randolph—Alfred Brower, John Spinks.

Rowan—James G Ramsey, N J Fleming.

Robeson—Thomas J Morisey, Robert E Troy.

Sampson—Charls A Harrison.

Wake—G W Haywood, C L Hinton, J W Harris, H W Miller, Stephen Stephenson, John Ligon, Seaton Gales, Allen Adams, John Primrose, Ch. C Raboteau, R W Haywood, Peleg Rogers, John McCullers, T J Lemay, Needham Price, A T Mial, J B G Roulhac, W D Jones, W F Collins, Isaac Proctor, W H Harris, R B Haywood, C B Root, G L Gould.

Warren—N T Green, R W Hyman, W S Ransom, E T Rice, H G Goodloe.

Wayne—David Jones, John Hooks.

Yadkin—N L Williams.

Dr Hill offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee of nine, (one from each Congressional District,) be appointed by the Delegates to prepare business for the action of the Convention.

A Recess of ten minutes was then taken to allow time for the appointment of the Committee.

Business being again resumed, the following Committee was announced, (the vacancy in the first District being filled by the Chair, on motion,) namely:

1st	District,	E B Burns, of Cabarrus.
2d	do	N L Willians, of Yadkin,
3d	do	J M Waddill, of Anson.
4th	do	C H Wiley, of Guilford,
5th	do	J H Haughton, of Chatham,
6th	do	H W Miller, of Wake,
7th	do	E J Hale, of Cumberland,
8th	do	Fred'k Grist, of Beaufort,
9th	do	Samuel Calvert, of Northampton.

On motion, two additional members of the Committee were appointed by the President for the State at large, namely,

Fred'k J Hill of Brunswick,

M Q Waddell of Chatham.

On motion of Mr. Miller the Convention then adjourned until Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, April 27.

The President took the chair and called the Convention to order; and the minutes of the previous day's proceeding were read and adopted

Dr. Frederick J Hill then took the floor, and nominated as the Whig Candidate for Governor,

JOHN KERR,

of Caswell county,

whose name was received by the Convention with loud acclamation.

Mr. Haughton, of Chatham, when the name of John Kerr had been presented, addressed the Convention, paying an eloquent tribute to his political and personal character. He was proud, he said, to see the unanimity with which his nomination had been hailed. Never had there been just such an occasion before in North Carolina,—never a Convention for the selection of the candidate of our party, in which the nominee, however worthy of confidence and support, received so unanimous a vote, and enlisted such enthusiastic feeling, as in the present. At no time had there been a standardbearer presented, who is so acceptable to his personal and political friends, or who has been more worthy of the trust committed to his hands.—If there is any man entitled to the cordial support of the Whigs of North Carolina, that man is John Kerr. He has, through good and evil report, steadfastly adhered to the political principles of our party, and gallantly fought to sustain them, and, although living in a county where there was every thing to dampen the energies of Whigs, he has never wavered in the most untiring zeal and devotion to the cause. He is eminently fitted to be standard bearer in the coming campaign. Possessed of a pure heart, unspotted character, commanding talents and thrilling eloquence, it is only necessary—and I say here, as his personal friend, it is all he asks—that we give him our generous confidence, and that support to which he is entitled at our hands, and a sure and brilliant victory awaits us. [Prolonged applause.]

Dr. Hill moved that the question on the nomination be now taken; each county casting the same number of votes to which they are entitled in the House of Commons; and when the name of each County is called, some one of the Delegates shall rise in his place, and announce the vote; each branch of which motion was adopted separately.

The Convention then took a recess of ten minutes to enable the Delegates of the respective counties to confer together.

When the Convention was called to order, the names of the Counties were called over; when 39 counties cast 70 votes for JOHN KERR, of Caswell, being the number which they cast in the House of Commons.

Mr. Haughton then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention unanimously nominate JOHN KERR, Esq., of Caswell, for the office of Governor of North Carolina, and recommend him to the support of the people of the State.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the Chair to correspond with Mr. Kerr upon the subject of his nomination, and request his acceptance of the same.

Both Resolutions adopted.

Dr. F. J. Hill, [illegible] pointed to report [illegible] of the Convention.

RESO

1. *Resolved*, That [illegible] able, firm and [illegible] has administered [illegible] confidence of the [illegible] not hesitate to declare [illegible] of the Whigs of North [illegible] of President of the [illegible]

2. *Resolved*, That [illegible] his ability, integrity [illegible] the country, has [illegible] of this State; and [illegible] capable, we earnestly [illegible] Whigs of the Union [illegible] sident.

3. *Resolved*, That [illegible] choice for the Presidency [illegible] we will nevertheless [illegible] inees of the Whig party [illegible] they are unequivocally [illegible] the Compromise measures [illegible] sist should be adhered to [illegible] ful execution, as a final [illegible] and substance, of the [illegible] subjects they embrace, [illegible] the opinion of Congress [illegible] for the Presidency [illegible] tain the vote of the Whigs [illegible] olina, unless he is [illegible] maintaining the entire [illegible] measures.

4. *Resolved*, That [illegible] doctrine of Intervention [illegible] it is the duty of the [illegible] adhere strictly to the [illegible] ington.

5. *Resolved*, That [illegible] lation of Congress by [illegible] —the common property [illegible] so often appropriated [illegible] sive benefit of the new [illegible] and shall continue to [illegible] tion of said Lands for [illegible] and Internal Improvements [illegible] Carolina should receive [illegible] share of the same.

6. *Resolved*, That we [illegible] immovable attachment to [illegible] Union of the States, and [illegible] tion to resist every attempt [illegible] tion of our country from the [illegible] ble the sacred ties which [illegible] rious parts.

7. *Resolved*, That in the [illegible] Convention, whenever amendments [illegible] made to our State Constitution, [illegible] effected by a Convention of the people, [illegible] on the basis of the House of Commons, [illegible] we are in favor of submitting it [illegible] to say, whether such a Convention [illegible] called or not, for the purpose of [illegible] ments to our Constitution.

Resolved, That four Delegates be [illegible] by this Convention to the Whig National Convention, to represent the State at large, and [illegible] recommend to the Districts represented [illegible] they appoint three Delegates each [illegible] vention.

9 *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Whigs of each county of the State [illegible] ings, and appoint Delegates to the [illegible] Districts at an early day, so that [illegible] promptly, as soon as said Districts [illegible] by the Legislature; and we further [illegible] that the Whigs in each county [illegible] tees of vigilance and a temperance [illegible] vass his county.

10 *Resolved*, That the President [illegible] vention appoint an Executive Committee [illegible] whose duty it shall be to attend [illegible] ty in the approaching campaign.

A number of very interesting [illegible] followed the reading of the [illegible] which we have no room [illegible] will publish next week.

Mr. Raboteau moved the adoption [illegible] the Resolutions; and they were [illegible] by acclamation.

Mr. Waddell, of Chatham, [illegible] the names of six gentlemen [illegible] ed as delegates for the State [illegible] the National Convention [illegible] conversation.

Mr. Gales moved that the Convention [illegible] proceed to elect by ballot [illegible] to the National Convention [illegible] carried.

On counting the ballots the following gentlemen received the [illegible] of votes and were elected:

DELEGATES TO THE [illegible]

FOR THE STATE [illegible]

Henry W. Miller of [illegible]
Fred'k J. Hill of Brunswick,
Hon. Aug. H. Shepperd [illegible]
Henry K. Nash, of Orange,
Mr. Banks, after a few [illegible] gistic of the great Whig [illegible] offered the following [illegible] unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President [illegible] requested to express to the [illegible] Clay, our deep sympathy [illegible] ness and enfeebled health [illegible] of our hearts for the speedy [illegible] so long and so ably exerted [illegible] perpetuity of our glorious [illegible]

The Chair then announced the following gentlemen as composing the Committee under the resolution above [illegible] Mr. Kerr, and inform him [illegible] John H. Haughton, E. [illegible] ley, H. W. Miller, E. [illegible] Nat. R. Green, R. W. [illegible]

The Chair announced the following gentlemen (three to be a quorum) [illegible]

THE EXECUTIVE [illegible]

Andrew Joyner, of Halifax,
David A. Barnes, of [illegible]
Robt. B. Gilliam, of [illegible]
Edward J. Hale, of Fayetteville,
Daniel S. Hill, of Franklin,
Henry K. Nash, of Orange,
Jon. W. Evans, of [illegible]
John H. Haughton, of Chatham,
Henry W. Miller, of Wake.

Mr. Roulhac offered the following resolution, upon which he put the previous question, and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

Mr. Banks offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Mr. Nash moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*.