

The Charleston News, which a few days ago declared its preference for Lincoln, though it endorsed the nationality of Fillmore, publishes a telegraphic despatch from the city of Washington, announcing that a caucus of American members had resolved to exert their every ability to secure the election of Mr. Fillmore, as the only means of giving harmony, peace, and permanency to the Union, and accompanied it with the following remarks:

"In this determination the Southern Americans have but expressed the sense of all those who will take the trouble to look to the bottom of our national difficulties. It is already beginning to be realized that Mr. Fillmore is the only true national candidate in the field. His election would wound the self-respect of no truly national man North or South. Those who are content with the equal rule of the country, and do not covet sectional advantage, and are opposed to sectional dominion, whether North or South, will be satisfied with the election of Mr. Fillmore. The Abolitionists and Fremontites who seek sectional domination realize fully that Mr. Fillmore is the truly national candidate, and they make war upon him accordingly.

"They consider him the only obstacle to the election of Fremont, and they rejoice in every Democratic Buchanan victory at the South as so much clear gain to their cause. They know that every success of Fillmore is a triumph of national sentiment, and gives heart and courage to all national men. They depend upon sectional sentiment for success; they rejoice in every Buchanan triumph as a sectional triumph, and as helping to feed the sectional feeling of their own section. Their hearty desire is then to remove Mr. Fillmore from the canvass, and to bring on a desperate war of the two sections of the country upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and all the inflammatory topics of the Kansas question. The Southern men who covet disunion as a goal; the Northern men who entertain the same sentiment, will both, with perfect consistency, make war upon Mr. Fillmore. And there are those who, governed by the surface of things, who, though well affected to the Union, desire the withdrawal or defeat of Mr. Fillmore at the South—not seeing that the defeat of Mr. Fillmore is the triumph of Mr. Fremont—at least all Fremont's friends think so—and it would be a great loss to his enemies to suppose that his friends know their own game, and not to help them in playing it, and furnish them with the cards to make it.

"We believe that the friends of the country and of equal rule, North and South, will take counsel from the wishes of the common enemy, and not gratify their desire by playing their game for them. Fillmore and the country is the war cry they justly dread. We think the country, North and South, will take up this cry, and write victory upon the banners that bear it. This sober second thought of the people will discover that in the election of Mr. Fillmore lies the reconciliation of the North and South; that his past career and present national position furnish ground upon which both sections can meet in unity and with perfect self-respect; and that the pledge of his previous administration in a crisis of intense sectional division, guarantees to the South as well as the North justice and an impartial rule.

"They remember that the close of his administration found the South stronger at the North, and the North stronger at the South, than it had been for years. National men, whether Whigs or Democrats, were everywhere retained in power, or advanced in power, at the expense of sectional agitators. The good genius of the Constitution reigned everywhere triumphant, and the country reposed in peace. This was the proper fruit of Mr. Fillmore's national sentiment and national counsels. The people begin to realize and they will every day more and more realize, that in the triumph of Mr. Fillmore the country will triumph—their safety be advanced, their quiet secured, and that in him conservative sentiment, rational, moderate, sober counsels, will find a calm, courageous, consistent and tried advocate, and they will stand by Fillmore and the country."

LOCO FOCISM GASTING FOR BREATH—BREEKINRIDGE ON THE STUMP.
Major Breckinridge, the Loco Foco candidate for the Vice Presidency, has started upon a personal canvass and opened it by a speech at Cincinnati, on the night of the 1st inst. Thence he went to Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois, where appointments were already made for him. Now he is in our city. And thus, for the first time in our history, we have a candidate upon the Presidential ticket, setting out upon a stump speaking tour, as a desperate resort to retrieve the desperate fortunes of his party.

The cause of all this is stated in the Louisville Journal:
A highly respectable gentleman of this city, just returned from Washington, informs us that he was told by some of the leading Democrats in Washington that they had abandoned all hope of success in New York and even in Pennsylvania, and had no expectation of being able to carry a single Northern State, unless J. C. Breckinridge, their candidate for the Vice Presidency, could visit Indiana or Illinois by making stump speeches throughout these States.
Accordingly we find Mr. Breckinridge, accepting invitations to address mass meetings in Indiana and Illinois. What a melancholy spectacle. A party reduced to the pitch of degradation and despair! It is unparalleled in the annals of our political history! A candidate for the Vice Presidency, the second highest office in the gift of a great nation, compelled to take the stump as the last resort in the death-struggle of his party! This last resort will be unavailing. This simple fact of itself will be sufficient to make honest people everywhere forget the persuasive eloquence and ingenious arguments of the Sag Nicht candidate for the Vice Presidency in their deep disgust for

Carolina Whigman.

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

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the degradation to which a candidate for the Vice Presidency has thus been subjected by his party.

From the Wilmington Herald.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, has been, as our readers are well aware, lately on a pilgrimage, making political speeches for Buck and Breck. This, as we have before had occasion to remark, is in execrable taste, and shows the direful straits to which the Loco-foco party is reduced. Apart from this, however, Mr. Breckinridge, in certain localities—certain free-soil localities—in order to propitiate as far as in his power the dominant abolition sentiment, makes use of language not proper to be made in one occupying his position, and directly in the teeth of orthodox Democratic doctrine, such as we find unmentioned in the Democratic organ. For instance, the other day at Tipppecanoe, Indiana, he made use of the following language. We quote from the Richmond Enquirer:
"To whatever extent he might be authorized to speak for the Southern States he pronounced it untrue." It had been thought that it was the design of the South to be aggressive upon the North—to use the Federal powers of the government to propagate slavery. "He was connected with no political organization which desired to extend slavery; nor was he connected with one that opposed the free expression of the voice of the new communities upon this and all other domestic questions."

We ask the reader's attention to this remark, for, considering the place and time at which and when it was uttered, it is full of significance. Mr. Breckinridge was making a speech in Indiana; and Indiana is necessary to the success of the Whig ticket, and is a free-soil State. Had Mr. Breckinridge been speaking in Kentucky, or Virginia, or North Carolina, or Georgia, he would never have made use of the language he did to the abolitionists of Indiana. Why? Because Southern orthodox Democratic sentiment would have been against him, and he therefore would not have dared to express himself in this manner. Is proof of this required? We place the Richmond Enquirer, the organ of the Virginia Democracy, on the stand. Hear what the Enquirer says:
"Our view of the policy of this measure (slavery extension) as of every other, is determined by the paramount and controlling consideration of Southern interests. It is because we regard the acquisition of Cuba as essential to the stability of the system of slavery, and to the just acquiescence of the South, that we consent to forego our habitual repugnance to political change, and to advocate a measure of such vast, in some respects, uncertain consequences. We must confine the power of slavery to an island of public credit, and this can only be done by the annexation of Cuba as a member of a great Southern confederacy, slavery might bid defiance to its enemies."

But, hear the Richmond Enquirer again:
"The Democrats of the South in the present conjuncture cannot rely on the old grounds of defence and excuse for slavery. They must seek new grounds to defend it. They must extend it into regions where it is unknown. Moreover, as they rely on the mere constitutional guarantees of slavery, for such reliance is pregnant with the admission that slavery is wrong, and but for the Constitution should be abolished."

Hear his lecture upon the duties and principles of Northern Democrats:
"Northern Democrats need not get this far. They do not seek to extend slavery, BUT ONLY AGREE TO HIS EXTENSION. AS A MATTER OF RIGHT ON OUR PART. They may prefer their own social system to ours. It is best that they should. Our friends are conservatives at home—and conservatives of the Union—conservative of religion, of marriage, of property, of State institutions, and of Federal institutions. But whilst they will prefer their own social system, they will also be hostile and legitimate, and sanctioned alike by the opinions and usages of mankind, and by the sanction and express sanction of Scripture. They cannot consistently maintain that slavery is immoral, inexpedient or profane, and yet continue to submit to its extension."

"We know that we utter bold truths. But the time has now arrived when their utterance can no longer be postponed. THE TRUTH SHALL STAND OUTSPOKENLY AND CALMLY THAT NO ONE MAY MISTAKE IT."

Now, which is right, the Richmond Enquirer, the leading Democratic paper in Virginia, which advocates boldly slavery extension, or Mr. Breckinridge, the Loco candidate for Vice President, who, in free-soil Indiana, opposes slavery extension?

We ask the people of the South, who are called upon to support Buchanan and Breckinridge as the peculiar champions of Southern Rights and honor to notice

the fact that Mr. Breckinridge, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, only a few days since, in a freesoil community, declared that "he was connected with no political organization which desired to extend slavery," thus pandering to the freesoil sentiment, and running directly in the teeth of the Richmond Enquirer, and Wilmington Journal, who are in favor of slavery extension as essential to the stability and the just ascendancy of the South!

Facts to be Remembered.—It is a fact that the notorious Col. Lane, who is the leader of the freesoil and abolition cohorts in Kansas, is a Democrat, was lately a Democratic member of Congress, and was one of those "forty-four would-be national Democrats" who voted for the Kansas bill. This "sound national Democrat" is now traversing the entire Northern States "shrieking for freedom," making inflammatory speeches, and collecting money and raising men for bleeding Kansas.

It is a fact that the recently elected Governor of Maine is a Democratic Senator of the United States, and has been always a Democrat.

It is a fact that three-fourths of the leaders of the Black Republican party are of the Democratic school of politicians.

It is a fact that Fremont himself—the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency—has always been a Democrat of the first water, and was elected as such, and by Democrats, to the U. S. Senate.

It is a fact—the blackest fact of all—that the first Black Republican ever sent to Congress from the South is a Democrat, and was elected by Democratic votes. We allude to F. P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri. Richmond Whig.

THE MOLE CRICKET.

A correspondent of a Philadelphia magazine has the following:
No insect of the cricket kind is so extraordinary in its appearance and habits as the *scabiosa gregaria*, commonly known as the mole cricket. The colour is of a dusky brown, and at the extremity of the tail there are two hairy appendages. The body consists of eight scaly joints, and the thorax is covered with a very hard and thick shield. But a most curious peculiarity of this insect, from which it received its name, is the form of its fore-feet, which spread out precisely like those of the mole, are strong, webbed, and hairy, and terminate in separate claws. This curious insect is much larger in Europe than in this country, and much more troublesome and annoying. It often undermines the banks of canals, and destroys extensive fields and vegetable gardens, by devouring the roots of the plants, causing the tops to wither and die. It generally runs backward and is said to burrow faster even than the mole itself.

Gardeners specially detest this insect, as in a single night it will run along a newly-sown furrow, robbing it of its entire contents; for nothing can escape it, as its legs are so formed that it can with ease penetrate the earth in any direction, above, beneath, before, and behind. It seldom ventures above ground during the daytime, and the night is the time for its depredations.

These insects prefer moist meadows, and the banks of rivers and small streams. They excavate beneath the surface a chamber about the size of a small hen's egg, carefully smoothed and rounded, where are deposited a hundred or more eggs of a dusky yellow color. The eggs are hatched in about a month, the young resembling the parent in every thing, but the wings, which are wanting; at this stage they are soft, of a light color, and very small.

They are very careful of their eggs, and the passage leading to the cell where they are deposited winds in various directions; besides this precaution, the anxious parent stands above to watch it. There is a certain black beetle which often attempts to get at the eggs to destroy them, but the watchful parent seizes the beetle from behind, and bites it asunder.

This insect, although so troublesome in many countries, causes very little in this, where it is very seldom seen. We know of but two specimens that have been taken any where in this neighborhood—indeed, they are the only ones we have ever seen. One was captured by Dr. S. A. Colley in Hartford, Connecticut, and is preserved in our own cabinet of entomological specimens; the other was also taken in Hartford by Mr. Henry a Goodwin, by whom it is still preserved. The latter mentioned is a remarkably fine specimen, and was captured during a severe shower, which brought it out from its place of retreat, as these insects are remarkably fond of moisture, and can live almost as well in water as out of it.

MUHAMMADAN FREEMASONS.

The existence of Mohammedan Freemasons in Turkey is affirmed, whose tenets are identical with those of masons in the countries of Europe. These Beltschi Derwishes, as they are called in Turkish, were, however, looked upon by the Porte as a non-recognized religious sect, and the property belonging to the order was therefore confiscated, in consequence of which they have continued ever since to act with great caution, and hold their lodges in secret. The religion of the Beltschi presents the greatest approach

to civilization and social improvement to be found amongst Mohammedanism.—They hope, under the new Hatt-Humayoun, to get back their property, and exercise their tenets openly.

EMPLOYMENT OF TIME.

Idleness is a fault we all condemn in the young, and too often indulge in without remorse ourselves. There is a busy idleness, which sometimes blinds us to its nature—we seem, to ourselves and others, to be occupied, but what is the result of it all? What Hannah Moore calls "a quiet and dull frittering away of time," whether it be in "unprofitable small talk, or in constant idle reading, or sauntering over some useless piece of work," is surely not "redeeming the time;" and yet how many days and hours are thus unprofitably wasted, and neither ourselves nor others benefited! All women who have much leisure are liable to this fault; and besides its own sinfulness—surely waste of time is a sin—it encourages a weak, unenergetic frame of mind, and is apt to produce either apathetic content in trifling occupation, or a restless desire of excitement and amusement, to help on the weary time these trifles cannot kill. Those who have their own disposal, with perhaps no definite duty to occupy them, should guard resolutely against waste of time; make duties for yourselves; fix hours for your different occupations; do with your own hand whatever your hand fits to do; and carefully, conscientiously ascertain which of your employments is not worth all this care; have a motive, a reason for all you do, and frequently examine yourselves as to what you are doing; and surely you will find time too precious to be either squandered, or flittered, or idled away.

Little Things.

GRAIN BAGS.

Our Shippers of Grain are warned against using cheap cloth for Grain Bags, as we notice in an exchange a large amount of grain has been seriously damaged in transportation to a Southern market by the use of cheap bags. Consignees will not receive grain put in their bags as in second order and condition. Bear in mind the best article is always the cheapest in the end.

In this connection we would remark that an article of cloth is now manufactured by our townsman, McDonald Esq., which is better adapted to the purpose of transporting grain, than anything we have heretofore seen of the kind. We do not say this in order to "puff" the Concord Factory, but because we take pride in seeing our own town going ahead of her neighbors in every enterprise.

Concord Gazette.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.
Advice received at this city, via Havana, speak of a difficulty between the Mexican Government and the British Minister, which resulted in the latter demanding his passport. The steamer Tarran was collecting naval forces at Havana to proceed to Mexico, to back up the British demand.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY.

The National Whig Convention assembled at Baltimore, Maryland, in the Hall of the Maryland Institute, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Wm. Schley, Esq., of Maryland, arose and said he had been requested by the Maryland delegation to call the Convention to order, and nominate ex-Governor Washington Hunt, of New York, as temporary chairman. (Cheers.)

The question being taken, it was decided unanimously in the affirmative.

Mr. Hunt was then escorted to the stand, and, when quiet had been restored, addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen: I receive this expression of your kindness and confidence with emotions of gratitude which it would be difficult for language to express. In return I must ask you to receive my sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments. We have assembled, gentlemen, at a most critical and interesting period of our national progress. For the first time in our history we behold two formidable parties organized on sectional and geographical differences, contending in fierce and hostile array for the possession of the Executive power of this Government. We have assembled, in the name of the Constitution and the Union, [applause.] to appeal to the patriotism, the reason, and the sober judgment of the American people to separate these violent and reckless combatants; and, above all, we propose to call upon the Whigs of the Union to interpose and command the peace. [Loud cheers.]

Sixty years ago George Washington, the Father of his Country, [cheers,] as a last and most precious legacy which he could bequeath to his countrymen, warned the American people against the formation of parties founded upon geographical distinctions. This morning, as I gaze upon the form of that venerable and illustrious man which stands at the head of the most glorious monument that has yet been reared to his memory, [loud applause,] as I contemplated those serene and majestic features, methought I saw a shade of sadness and melancholy steal over his brow. In another moment it

appeared to me that he frowned indignantly upon the attempt which is now making to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, and to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together the various parts. [Applause.]

Will the American people listen to the warning of Washington? Will they be animated by the spirit of patriotism and devotion to country which seeks to blend and harmonize these interests which constitute us one nation and one people? Will they set their faces against the forms of sectional and geographical parties, or will they yield to the suggestions of passion, of violence, and of local prejudice? That is the appeal that is to be made.— We have assembled on this occasion to do our part towards rescuing our native land and its free institutions from the dangers that surround it. [Applause.]

Let us proclaim that there shall be no geographical parties permitted to seize the Government of our country, and to rend the Union which has bound us together so long and made us a happy, prosperous, and united people. [Applause.] It is a singular and most beautiful coincidence, gentlemen, that on this very day, the 17th of September, 1776, the farewell address of Washington was issued to the American people. [Loud applause.] It bears date September 17th, sixty years ago, and serves to show that nothing less than the whole expense of the American continent which belongs to us could confine his patriotic thoughts and aspirations.— Instead of dating it at any locality, it is dated "United States," [cheers,] showing to the whole country that all its great interests, its precious hopes, its future destiny and glory were identified with his last thoughts and aspirations.

It has been said and proclaimed from the press, and perhaps from the pulpit, that the Whig party is disbanded and gone, that its career is closed. Attempts have been made to form new parties and new combinations growing out of those unfortunate differences to which I have alluded. In the North many of our people have been excited to an unfortunate degree by the occurrences of the last few months.

Politicians and demagogues have seized upon the susceptibility of the popular mind and wrought upon the feelings of the people until too many look upon this confederated Union with extreme indifference; and ever since the unfortunate repeal of the Missouri compromise there has been a tendency and disposition among too many men of both sections of the Union to take extreme, impracticable, and reprehensible grounds of opposition—one section against the other, to see which shall obtain the mastery in the great struggle for power and ascendancy.

For me, gentlemen, I have resisted, I shall resist as long as life lasts, every attempt to divide this Union into conflicting sections. [Cheers.] Let us labor with patriotism, with fidelity and zeal, to bring the people back to a just view of their national obligations, to stand up in their might and forbid the reckless schemes of disunion agitators in both sections of the Union. Let us persuade them, if it needs any power of persuasion, that we are still one people, having one common destiny, and that we have inherited a great patrimony, which we are bound to preserve unimpaired, and give it over to our successors without any diminution or infringement. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I deny that the Whig party is disbanded. [Cheers.] It still exists. We have been shattered, to be sure, by desertion from its ranks and abandonment of its principles; but there is still a noble, patriotic band, extending over the length and breadth of this Union, ready to come forward and serve the country under that glorious and time-honored banner. [Applause.] Let us proclaim here to-day that the Whig party exists, that it must and shall be reorganized and continue to stand its ground as the great conservative power of this country, to make war upon Executive usurpation and corruption, and to continue the Government upon that line of policy which was intended by the framers of the Constitution. [Applause.]

Let us again proclaim and reiterate the uniform principles which have actuated the Whig party from their first organization; that we are to have not only a free representative government, but a just respect for justice and right in its intercourse with all the Powers of the earth, guided by conservative principles and good faith in all its transactions—a government not for the North or the South, the East or the West, but a government for the whole country, one and indivisible. [Applause.]

Let it go forth that we still contend for the principles of Clay and Webster, [applause,] and that we will not cease our efforts until those great principles and measures shall be adopted which shall be necessary to secure protection to our American interests, industry, commerce, and all the various and diversified concerns of this wide-spread country. These are objects, great, worthy of the efforts of all patriots and statesmen, and it gives me a degree of pleasure which I cannot express to see so many intelligent and patriotic citizens assembling here on this occasion from all the States, North and South, from both sides of 3600 3000, knowing and caring little whether they come from one or the other of the Potomac—all brothers, representing one people, determined to move together to preserve our institutions. It gives me joy to witness such a spectacle, such a reunion of old Whigs, still faithful to the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.]

But I am detaining you too long, gentlemen. It is time for us to proceed to the business of this Convention. An important Presidential contest is before us. Three organizations occupy the field; one representing extreme Northern views, urging the people of sixteen States there to combine together and take possession of the Government of the United States. God forbid that we should soil our hands by any connection with a party based upon such sectional issues and purposes. [Applause.] On the other hand, we see a party representing what may be considered the extreme Southern view of pending questions—a party which is mainly responsible for the disordered condition of our affairs at this time, and which has thrown the whole country into discord and violence.

I take it for granted that none of us are prepared to identify ourselves with a party which rests upon an extreme counter proposition, upon the principles of arraying one section of the Union against another. What, then, is to be done? It is for you to decide, in the names of the Whigs of the United States, whether we shall select another candidate whose antecedents are both patriotic and national, who would administer the Government for the equal common good of all sections, or whether we shall take the field as a party, nominating a Whig candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. I will not undertake to indicate what policy should be pursued.

It deserves your serious thought and consideration. It is a great question for you to decide. My idea is, and I will make free to say here—for this is a land of free speech, and I am accustomed to speak my opinion with perfect frankness—that our true policy at this time is to organize the Whig party, all that remains of it, whether more or less—for it is still powerful in numbers and position—to set so as to turn the scale of this election and secure the choice of a man true to the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] Let us form ourselves into a national guard to watch vigilantly, to labor and strive to defend the Constitution of our country. [Applause.] Let us proclaim, in the language once employed by a national guard on another occasion, "the national guard knows how to die, but it knows not how to surrender." [Cheers.]

I thank you again, gentlemen of the Convention, for the kindness which you have extended towards me, and assure you of my hearty and zealous co-operation with you in all measures which may seem calculated to strengthen the foundation of our institutions and bring us nearer together, to brighten the golden links of the chain that binds us together—in all the efforts necessary to trample down and discourage all attempts to array one portion of the American people against the other.

I have now the honor to announce to this Convention that it is in order now to proceed to the business of this assembly, and to take the necessary steps for a permanent organization of the body; and it will give me pleasure to receive any proposition that may be submitted for that purpose.

It has been suggested to me that a delegate here has in his possession a copy of the Farewell Address of Washington, to which I have alluded, dated 17th Sept. 1796. It is worthy of your consideration. It would not be an inappropriate inauguration of our proceedings to have read some portions of that precious gospel of Washington, that portion of it in reference to hostile and geographical factions. [Cries of "read, read, read!"]

HIRAM KEITHUM, Esq., of New York, then read the most interesting portions of the Farewell Address of Washington, as follows:

"The unity of Government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your prosperity abroad, of your safety, of your peace, of your very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth, as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often secretly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with zealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest or excite among you a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of America, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together. In the independence and liberty you possess

point effects of every measure, whether laws, and measures.
In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discrimination, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western, whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

"I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discrimination. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally."

Mr. Thomas, of Virginia, was then nominated as temporary Secretary to keep a record of the meeting, and the following committee was appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention:

Hop, James D. Green, of Massachusetts; Rush Fuller, Connecticut; Isaac Francis Grainger, New York; Dr. Ches. G. McClesney, New Jersey; David Paif Brown, Pennsylvania; John Jones, Delaware; Hon. John G. Chapman, Maryland; James C. Bruce, Virginia; John H. Bryan, North Carolina; James W. Jones, Georgia; L. B. Mansford Alabama; Thomas Mount, Mississippi; M. R. Jennings, Louisiana; Wm. Y. Strong, Ohio; John S. McFarland, Kentucky; Edward Cooper, Tennessee; Hon. James E. Byrle, Indiana; D. A. Brown, Illinois; Thornton Grimsley, Missouri; J. P. Sanderson, Florida; J. M. Graham, Arkansas.

The committee, having retired to perform the duties assigned them, after a brief interval returned and submitted the following report:

For President.—Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri.
For Vice Presidents.—Jos. Paxton, of Pennsylvania; Luther V. Bell, of Massachusetts; Dr. James W. Thomson, of Delaware; Charles P. Krevels, of Connecticut; James A. Hamilton, of New York; Gov. Charles Stratton, of New Jersey; Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Maryland; Wm. Wm. Robertson, of Virginia; Gov. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina; Elliott A. Holt, of Alabama; A. M. Founte, of Mississippi; Dr. George W. Campbell, of Louisiana; Gov. Allan Trimble, of Ohio; Henry T. Duncan, of Kentucky; John Shanklin, of Indiana; Walter Coleman, of Tennessee; Jas. H. Matheny, of Illinois; Gov. Wm. C. Lane, of Missouri; John Finney, of Florida; E. A. Hubbard, of Arkansas; G. T. Dornie, of Georgia.

For Secretaries.—Laz. Anderson, of Ohio; James M. Townsend, of Connecticut; Hon. Thos. Jones York, of N. J.; E. V. Mudgett, of Pa.; S. H. Knoddy, of La.; Jas. H. Charles, of Mo.; Col. Huntington, of N. Y.

These nominations were unanimously confirmed, when Mr. Bates, amidst much enthusiasm, was conducted to the chair by a committee appointed for that purpose, and upon assuming the duties of his position addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: This is a great day. [Applause.] I hope it will not be recalled by my presence as you heard it solemnly announced to you that it is the anniversary of that glorious event which the Father of our Country left to us all, and now, trusting in the good providence of God, I confidently believe it is the day of the regeneration and rejuvenation of the glorious old Whig party. [Loud applause.] Gentlemen, we have been called Old-Line Whigs. I am not exactly sure that it is the correct appellation.—For my own part they call me an old dog; but I will not call myself a line, but a dog, a full stop, a period, whenever you propose to me to abandon the opinions of my fathers, and to adopt the now-fangled inventions of the present day. We are not an ancient nation, but we are a vast nation. The worthy colleague of mine, whom I see honored with a seat upon this platform, has just completed a journey from my home in the West in nine and forty hours; and there are men in this country who talk about severing in lacerated and bleeding fragments such a continent as this!

Gentlemen, we the Old-Line Whigs, or the old-dog Whigs, if they may be so called, have had a privilege which falls to the lot of few men. We have lived to read our own obituaries, and to find that after the strife of life is past, nothing is to be said of the dead by our adversaries but what is good. [Laughter and applause.] It has been the fashion with those with whom you and I have been contending these many years, after the contest was over, and they thought we were silent in our political graves, and the glorious body-guard of the Constitution was disbanded and dispersed so that they might assail the citadel of our liberties, then to consider it safe to praise us. It does not become us to praise ourselves.

We are not here for victory, but to re-organize, reanimate, and re-inspire ourselves for the glorious fight that lies before us. [Applause.] Let not him who is high on his armor boast, but he that taketh it off after victory. We are beginning to re-see ourselves. Let me speak the plain truth with regard to the country and the times. For these twenty-five years we have been beighted in the midst of our political adversaries. They were so strong and triumphant that, ceasing to fear their known and ancient adversaries, they warred against each other, giving us only occasional and temporary victory by their unwise conflicts. In the mean time, when the universal sentiment of general success had prevailed throughout the nation, new theories were adopted, bold experiments tried, wild