There are times when political eents may be better understood and described in dialogues than by essays. They are more familiar to the general ciass of readers, and sometimes make always be done by a Polish Diet. a more permanent impression. Taas the second bell of the Philadelphia steam boat had tolled, we espied a friend, with a valise in hand, just ready colloquy took place: Elitor. Halle, Sam! where are

you going? Traveller. Going to the Baltimore

Convention. El. Why, you are early on the ground?

Trav. Yes. But I shall stop in Philadelphia a few days, to see if I cannot make p ace among our friends,

El. A few days? I. you are on that tack, it will take a few weeks, and then I doubt whether you can recon-You vote for Van Buren, I suppose? True, Oh! to be sure. We are pledged an linstructed. You ought to

have known that, without asking. EL Well, I did know it, but wish ed to hear it from yourself. Who

pays your expenses? Trav. I pay em. Must spend a few dollars for the party, you know; and then they begged and prayed me to ga. because I was no office hulder. they said, and I wanted nothing: it

avoid have a good effect. I'm not so sure that I shan't want nothing. They are all plucking the public goosewhy should I have a handful of the

EL Very true. It would be only Influwing up the principles of this administration. Suppose some other candidate should present himself at the Convention?

Trar. Well, what then? Do you think that any gentleman would inknows has been got up specially to nominate Mr. Van Buren? Besides, what's a handful of votes in a body got up for him alone?

Ed. With all this humbug, then,

how do you expect to pass off your nomination as the nomination of the democratic party?

7rae. Oh! we shal! call it regular

nomination, and it must go down.

El. How can you possibly reconcide it to your own ideas of principle, and the right of a free people to choose their own chief magistrate, in thus sustaining a convention which, if it means any thing, or can have effect, is intended, in fact, to supersede the electoral college, rendering the final vote of the people a more form, and their suffrages a confirmation of the acts of this convention?

Trac. Why, I admit that it substitutes the discipline of party for the freedom of the ballot box: but have we not - always conducted these things

by caucuses and conventions? proper to put them down, by electing Andrew Jackson, as I hope they will Judge Whi e, to mark their disapprobation of the system. Yet congressional caucuses carried some responsibility-some weight of character with gether of office holders and expectants, to nominate a certain individual, and no other,-to say to the nation he is our choice, and must be yours, - is at once defacing and deteating the elecfive forms which constitute a government of the people.

Trav. You look into the matter quite too seriously. We of the north want Van Buren; we are tired of southern and western presidents-we want a New Yorker. "Near is our shirt, but nearer is our skin"-and if humbug is to be the order of the day,

Ed. That is no doubt, your only ground the Northern Confederacy, and the difficulty of uniting on any other northern candidate. Suppose the south and west consent to it, when lo you suppose the power will swing from this state?

Trav. Never, I hope! We susselection of the president, as long as we have the power to name the man, Ed. Who do you nominate for Vice President?

Trav. Oh, we leave that to our leaders any body they may choose. We only go to say eye to the work they have already cut out,

Ed. Quite candid, but not less true. You are on a good voyage of humbug, and must not stand on trifles. The bell is ringing: Good morning. I wish you all the success your deserve. Execut.

When the boat pushed off from the wharf, we could not avoid making a effection or two on the subject. Mr. Van Buren was the free choice of Mr. Van Buren was the free choice of the people for President,—if they had selected him from among their distin-guished citizens for that high station,— this drumming together a body of placemen and pensioners to nominate him would have been scouted at, and pronounced a miserable humbug, and an insult to the people's choice. As, however, he is only the nominee of Ogn. Jackson,—named by him as his successor, as kines will away their grown,—the people have no interest, no will, no wish to confirm this choice, N. Y. E. Star.

A SPECIMEN. - From the Standard All the readers of the Western Carolinian, doubtless; have heard that to step on board, when the following Pails White has gone to Raleigh, and has taken charge of the Van Buren paper there, called the "Standard;" and that he is now busily at work, in trying to run down the principles which he heretofore so zealously supported, when he conducted the Western Carolinian. In order that our readers may see the style and spirit in which labors in his new vocation, we here present them with an extract from the Standard, of the 8th instant. We are sure no comment from us is necessary, every reader will make the comment in his own mind No decent man ofany. party can read it without disgust:

"Misrepresentation. The Nullifying Whigs have become as reckless of truth and decency, as they have ever been devoid of principle and fair dealing. Their great leader having been foiled, defeated, and overthrown, in his hold designs to sever the Union and bring about a revolution, has now set his instruments to work, to compass his ambitious ends in another way: It is the purpose of all his twinkling satellites, to hush on their former clamor about eccesson, reserved rights, &c. &c. with which the plains and very forests of a neighboring State at one time brossne musical,-the sound of "nullification," reverberating through all her mountains and valleys, and every voice uniting in the chorus of the song of secession Their vaunted valor having coxed out at their lingers' ends, they have now, craves like, shandoned all of principle they ever contended for, by truckling to the very man who, of all others in the nation, after our patriotic and inflexible President, was the most obsocious to their nullification schemes, - with this only concession on his part, that he is to be used by them to dishonor and disgrace the President, and divide and prostrate the Democratic party."

## A thing to thank God on! SHAKESPEARE.

We are informed in a late number of the Standard, that the new bank at Ruleigh is about to be selected "as a fiscal agent of the United States;" and that thanksgiving Journal, thinks that general approbation. all parties in the State should raise the lo Pean to General Jackson's Government for this gracious liberality. If this were in truth such a mighty advantage to the Bank, what good would it do the great mass of the people of North Carolina? It might put a few dollars into the pockets of the rich stockholders; but who thanks the General for "greating the fat hoge"? But all this is in my eve Betty Martin: the revenue collected in our State is so small, and the demand on it so large, that little or none of it can find its way into the Bank: it generally goes from the hands of the collector, to those of the public creditors. We are credibly informed that while the U. S. Bank at Fayetteville was in the discharge of this precious duty, the government was almost always in arrears to the Bank. This is the way that Jeremy Diddler patronized his friends: "Sam" says he "have you any such thing as a six pence about you."-- Carolina Watchman.

bis (Ten.) Observer, dated Clinton, Miss. April 13, 1835. We are 'up to the eyes' in politics. The charm of the Magician is broken in Mississippi. Her noble hearted and patriotic sons are daily flocking a round that pure Warre banner which has been daringly unfurled before the battlements of the enemy. A great meeting has been held in Madison, a county adjoining this. A vast multi-tude assembled; and after listening to two very able addresses from Gen. Foote and Judge Bledsoe, UNANI-MOUSLY sustained resolutions recommending Judge White to the people of the State for the Presidency. So great was the interest manifested on this occasion, that the court-house was filled o overflowing, and even the windows and doors filled with heads. Similar movements will follow. You shall hear about them. You may say, with perfect truth, and without fear, that three fourths of the voters of Mississippi will go for Hugh L. White.

Gen. Foote, who spoke at the Mad-ison meeting, is one of the most talented and popular men in the State—a pro-found lawyer and enlightened politi-cian. He has for years past fought the battles of the Administration in this State-has met and vanquished the whigs on many occasions, and deservedly stands pre-eminently high in the estimation of the democracy. Up to the very day of the meeting, he had been a warm and devoted friend of Mr. Van Buren, and for the last twelve months, has done more than any other man in Mississippi to buoy up the sinking fortunes of that gentleman. But he has yielded to the force of truth and virtue, and nobly and firmly come over to the White party.

NEWBERN, May 15, A Farce, though not a theatrical one, was performed here on Monday last, which afforded much amusement to the lookers on. About noon, an a-nonymous call for a meeting of "those in favour of the Baltimore Convention, and friendly to the present Adminis-tration," was issued, and in a few no will, no wish to confirm this choice, and therefore, this convention of office holders,—of purchased partisans,—is convened to awe public opinion into submission, by an array of names gath—we believe to be correct, & this we shall

lf this impudent cere nony, got up by the Pretender, can have any weight with the people, then there is an end to electing a chief masgistrate. It will always be done by a Polish Diet.

N. Y. E. Star.

do in few words, as every man of common sense knows the course which a most increase with the friends of Constitutional Liberty in every part of this State, and more especially in the Western part, for the purpose of producing perfect concert of section in the great strongle for Liberty, which is now before us. Also, that said Committee, as soon as they conveniently can, propriety of sending a delegate to the Caucus from this neighborhood, and a good humoured demar on the part of those spoken of, on account of the expense, which, it was stated, would sink "four bales of cotton," the meeting economically nominated a gentleman of Onslow, (not even within our Congressional district,) upon whom a similar honour had been previously conferred by his immediate neighbours in his own county. It may be proper to state that this town proceeding is not the act of a majority of our citizens. Almost every Jackson man in the town, we believe, was present, as well as a dozen or more from the country, and the whole number was not equal to those who disapprove the motives of the meeting and are opposed to the Administration. Our Onslow delegate, therefore, will not express the opinions of a majority of the citizens of Newbern .- Spectator.

From the Western Carolinian. Great Meeting in Rowan .- Pursuant to the call of the Grand Jurors, heretofore made, the Freemen of Rowan county, in great numbers, assembled in Salisbury, on May the 18th.

At 11 o'clock, the Court House bell was rung for the meeting to take place, as on former accasions, in the Court House. In a few moments, the Court House was filled up to overflowing, and several hundred persons were outside, unable to get in.

The meeting was organized, by calling John Giles, Esq. to the Chair. and Judge James Martin, Dr. John Scott, Gen. James Cook, and Nathan Chaffin, Esq. as Assistant Chairmen. Robert Macnamara, and Alexander Long, were appointed Secretaries.

As soon as the meeting was organized, a proposition was made that the assembly should adjourn to Mr. Vogler's Grove, South-east of the Court House, in order that all the people attending might have an opportunity of participating in the business of the day, which was carried by

From the Court House, the People, with the Committee and the officers of the meeting. the Governor of the State, and Senator Mangum, at their head, marched to the place of adjournment. The elegant Band of Music from Salem being here, on their way to the Mecklenburg Celebration, very obligingly joined in and conducted the whole concourse, with cheering and martial music to the Grove, where hasty arrangements had been made for the occasion, by Mr. Vogler.

As soon as the meeting was reorganized, by the officers taking their places, the Chairman arose, and, in a clear and lucid address of thirty minutes in length, explained the purposes of the meeting.

As soon as the Chairman had concluded his remarks, Gen. Thomas G. Polk, as organ of the Committee appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, presented those which follow below, with a few introductory remarks. The Resolutions were then read. A letter the Hon. Bedford Brown, excusing himself from attending this meeting was then read. His Excellency, David L. Swain, and the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, who had both been invited to attend and participate in this proceeding. addressed the people in the order of their names, at considerable length, and with great force and eloquence. Gen. Duff Green, of Washington City, who happened to be casually present, on his way further South, also, upon a call from the Committee, addressed the meeting on the critical state of the country, in a plain but masterly style. Each of these distinguished strangers, on descending from the stand, were respectfully but

heartily cheered by the assembly. The Resolutions were then put to vote, and unanimously adopted .-They are as follows:

Whereas, We, the Freemen of Rowa county, believe that the best, and only sure safe-guard of Liberty, is to be found in the constant vigilance of the People over the conduct of their public servants, who, for the time being, may have charge of the Govern-ment, and furthermore, that it is not only the right, but the duty of the people, whenever they see the Government, in any of it departments, going wrong, to meet together declare their opinions, and give the alarm:-We, therefore, the Preemen of Rowan coup

ty, in Salisbury assembled, do solemnly Resolve, That, in our opinion, the rapid progress which the Federal Government within a few years past has made, and is still making in the usurpation of power not granted by the Constitution—in the abuse of powers that are granted—in the extravagance of public expenditures, and in the corruption of republican principles—is such as ought greatly to alarm all patriotic and thinking men, not only for the safety of our Republican Institutions, but even for Liber-

ty itself.

Resolved, For the purpose of arousing the people of North Carolina to a just sense of their danger—that the friends of the Constitution, of Economy in public expenditures, and of reform in the abuses of the Government, without loss of time, should every where organize themselves for active and open operations. To this end, we recommend to them, in every County, to appoint a Central Committee, and Committees of Vigilance in each Captain's District; whose duty it shall be to awaken the people from their lethargy, to detect the artifices of the Caucus Party, and of the Office-holders, and Office-seekers, and boldly to expose them to the People; and generally to adopt such other measures as they may think heat calculated to inform the public mind, and thereby save our institutions from the fate

thereby save our institutions from the fate that now threatens them. Sesoired, That the Central Committee,

Committee, as soon as they conveniently can, prepare and publish an Address, from the Freemen of Rowan county to the people of North Carolina, setting forth, in plain and earnest language, the dangers that now hang over the country, and particularly over the Southern States, and urging upon them the necessity of retrenching the extravagances in public expenditures, and of reformig the abuses of the Government.

Resolved, That the late attempt of the President of the United States, to DICTATE to the people who shall be their next President, in our opinion is an open assault on the freedom of elections, and a daring out-rage on the constitutional rights of the people:- and as such, ought to arouse the pa-triotic indignation of every citizen who is worthy of the name of Freeman.

Resolved, That the Convention, which is to assemble in the City of Baltimore on the 20th day of this month, for the purpose of nominating Martin Van Buren as next President, is another attempt to subvert the the people the right of choosing their own President, and to transfer it to an irresponsi ble Caucus, composed of interested Office holders, and Office-seekers.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of Martin Van. Buren of New York to the Presidency; and to the end that our Pellow Citizens throughout the State, may know our reasons for this opposition, we wil here briefly set forth the heads of the principal ones: - We are opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren

1st. Because he has always been hostile to the principles of the great Republican parin hostility to the Republican party. Du ring the late war, when the ENEMY was spreading dessolation along our whole coast when our Northern frontier was over run and many of our Towns sacked, and destroy fire -when the brutal savage was turned loose on our Southern and Western frontiers, to scatp & murder our defenceless women and children, MARTIN VAN BUREN leagued in with the opposition of the North, to defeat the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and to disgrace and drive from power the Republican party: And yet, not-withstanding all this, his partizana, the office holders, have the effrontery to call him the candidate of the Republican party!

2nd Because, he is hostile to the peculia interests of the Southern States in 1820. when a most daring and unconstitutional at tempt was made in Congress on the subject of the Missouri question, to interfere with the Constitutional rights of the Southern people, he was found an active and zealous supporter of the nefamous scheme. His equent vote, in the New York Convention to place free negroes, as regards the right of suffrage, on an equal footing with White men, is another evidence of what his principles are on this subject, so important to the people of the Slave holding States This ought to be a serious warning to the Southern people, not to elect one whose principles are so fatal to our rights, and SAFETY

3rd. Because, he is an advocate of a pre tective TARIFF. "In conventions of Manufacturers at home, and in his seat in the Senate, we find him steadily approving and sustain ing the edious Tariff policy, which has acted on the industry of the South so oppressively as actually to have endangered the peace and Union of these States," He voted for the Tariff act of 1828, a measure which is now characterized as "the bill of abominations;" this Tariff' system aims to impose heavy taxes on the necessaries of life, such as sren steel, nails. salt, sugar, coffee coarse cotton, und course wollen cloths, articles that are extensively used by the common people, while on silks, wines, jewellery, fine cotton, and fine woollen cloths, articles mostly used by the rich, light duties, or no duties at all, are de-

4th. Because, he is now avowedly in favor of a system of Internal Improvement by the General Government contrary publican party; that is: he is in favor of taxing the people of one State to make roads and canals in another State. We hold, that it is unjust to tax the people of North Carolina to make improvements for New York, or for any other State; let each State

make its own roads and canals. 5th. Because, he has been chiefly intrumental in introducing into the practice of the Federal Government that system of proscription, and party discipline, which is so rapidly destroying the freedom of opin-ion, corrupting the meals of the country, and making the Government itself a distinct interest from that of the people. By this system, within the past few years, under the influence of Mr. Van Buren, more than three thousand persons have been turned out of office, not for acts of misconduct, but merely for opinion's sake, and their places filled up by persons, not because they were well qualified for the duties of the office, but merely on account of their political servility to Martin Van Buren, and because they were willing to prostitute their offices to se cure his election to the Presidency: thus converting offices, which were created for the benefit of the people, into so many recruiting posts to be occupied and used to perpetuate power in the hands of a ruling

6th Because, he is in favor of an extravagant expenditure of the public money To show how the government is going ounder the VAN BUKEN SYSTEM, we have only to refer to public documents furni by the Executive Departments themselves It appears, from these documents, that in the year 1823 the whole expenditure of the Government, exclusive of the public debt a-mounted to \$9,784,000: and that in 1833 it

Public documents also show that, in the year 1825 the number of persons who re ceived salaries and stipends out of the public chest, was about fifty six theusand, and that in 1833 this list had been increased to upwards of one hundred thousand persons, who the taxes collected of the people.

When, at the last Session of Congress, a

had run up to the enormous sum of \$32,-

effort was made to lessen these expenditures, and reform these abuses, Martin Van Buren, and reform these abuses. Martin Van Buren, and his partizans, openly arrayed themselves against the plan. What, then, can the Pappas expect from his election, but that this system will go on, until taxation and corruption overwhelm our liberties.

7th. Because, under this Fan Buren system, the Post-Office Department, that important branch of the Government, through which light and knowledge must circulate to the People, has been corrupted, and pros-

to the People, has been corrupted, and pros-tituted to the vilest purposes of party.

Public Documents show, that when Judge McLean left the Office, it was in a flourishing

condition -not only supporting itself in all its operations, but actually leaving a sur-plus of several hundred thousand dollars in

however, had Mr. Barry been in that De-partment a single year, before signs of dis-order and confusion began everywhere to order and confusion began everywhere to show themselves. It appears, from the Re-ports of Committees of Congress, appointed to examine into the condition of the Department, that not only disorders and con ion exist in it, but pratices of the most open corruption. It is proven that the Postmas-ter General has been in the practice of giv-ing large sums of the public money to favorpartisan mail contractors under the name of Extra Allowances; it is proven that the Chief Clerk in the Department has been concerned in contracts, and has, by some means, grown rich out of the spoils of the public treasury; -and, as might be expected from all this, it appears that the Departmen itself has become whelly insolvent, and now owes a debt not far short of a million of dollars! In the days of Washington, or either of his six successors, what would have been the course of the Executive towards a public officer acting as Mr. Barry has done? We answer, he would have been dismissed from office, and punished for his offences. But we see that Mr. Barry, in defiance of public opinion, has been retained in office, and thereby encouraged in his mal practices and now, lately we have seen him rewarded for his misdeeds by appointing him Embassador to Spain, with a salary of \$9 000 and an out-lit of 9,000 more, making \$18,000 to him in one year!!—And, as if to try how much the patience of the country will bear, we see the convenient tool of Mr. Van Buren -Amos Kendall-enstalled in his place as Postmaster General of the United States! A

office worth \$6,000 pr. year 8th We are opposed to Martin Van Buren, because he has attempted to enlist the influence of foreign Governments in the s ruggles of our domestic parties - His correspond dence, while Secretary of State, with the British Court, and with the Pope of Rome, too clearly manifest this design to leave any

few years ago Amos Kendall begged Mr

Clay for a clerkship of \$1,500 per year, which

was denied him: he now receives, as the re-

ward of his ingratitude to his benefactor, an

doubts about it.

For these, and many other reasons, we are opposed to Martin Van Buren, and would deprecate his election to the Presidency, as fatal to the welfare of the Union, if not to Liberty itself

Resolved. That we will support Hues L. WRITE, of Tennesse, for next President: but at the same time we make this declaration. self respect on the one hand, and fair deal ing on the other, require us to say that we take him as an alternative. Nevertheless, we believe him to be an able and honest statesman; and under these circumstances, we will give to him our open, candid, and zealons support.

Resolved, that we approve of the course of our able-and patriotic Senator, Willie P Mangum, in the Senate of the United States, and more particlarly of the firm and manly stand which he has taken against all Executive encroachments on the Constitution, o on the Legislative Department of the Govment. He deserves the gratitude of the people for his faithfulness in their service .-WE tender him the thanks of this meeting Resolved that the conduct of the members of the last Legislature, who voted for Resolu. tions instructing our Senators to do an unconstitutional act, was an outrage on the

thors of the measure, and, as such, merits the severest reprehension of the People. Resolved that the Chairman of this meet ng appoint the Central Committee, and that the Central committee appoint the Committees of Vigilance in each Captain's District The names of the Committees will be given our next. also, the letter of Mr. Brown to

Constitution, and a disgrace, not to him a

whom the blow was aimed, but of the au-

the Committee ] Hamilton C. Jones Esq. now arose, and, after a few very pertinent remarks ex-planatory of the subject, offered the following Resolution, which was unanimous'y adopt-

Resolved, in the opinion of this meeting, that the nomination of PRILO WRITE to the Baltimore Convention for this Electoral District, is a voluntary assumption of our political rights: not made with the knowledge or consent of one in one hundred of the free-men of this County, nor with the knowldge or approbation of one in one thousand of the freemen of this district-which he has gone on to mis-represent.

On motion -Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published the two Salisbury papers, in the United States Telegraph, at Washington City, and that all the Whig papers in this State like-wise be requested to publish them. JOHN GILES, Chm'n.

JAMES MARTIN, JOHN SCOFF. Assistant JAMES COOK, NATHAN CHAFFIN. ROBERT MACNAMARA. Seersturies.

## FOREIGN.

The Samuel Robertson, from Bristol, has brought a London paper of April 10th, from which it appears that Lord Melbourne and the Marquis of Lanesdowne, were with the King on the morning of that day, and had received his majesty's commands to form new administration.

The Noble Lords had subsequently an interview with Earl Spencer. Ear Grey had been consulted by the King, but declined, and recommended Lord Melbourne to be sent for, which was done. The most plausible rumors are those which assert the recall of the Lord Melbourne administration as the least exceptionable. The very circumstance that the court was against them is an argument in their favor. We may add that the Melbourne minstry had not become objectionable to the people, but, on the contrary. many of them, as the conduct of Lord J. Russell and his associates shows, constitute the stamina and nucleus of the great reform party which has so completely triumphed in the House of Commons. Should they come into power, they must be prepared to make greater concessions than they would have done, or, to speak more properly, they must go on (as they are now going on in their individual, capacity, as members of Parliament) with the tide of public opinion and free principles. The dissolution occasioned the ferment and popular reaction which has taken place. This impetus must not be checked. There must, says the Sun, be no vacillation, no temporizing—the times are out of joint," and call for men of nerve and metal .- The last four months have advanced the cause 11 of the Northern and Eastern St the strong box of the Department. Scarcely, of reform more than four years would where the main body of the office

have done under a less despe-arrogant absolutist than Wellin Scepties have become converts those who were frightened have heart. "Energy," says the Say what we look for in a Premier a days. Half measures may suffer halcyon season; but he who no helm when the winds and raging about him, mast be pre-not only to meet with the fate of h urus, but even to wreck the which he has rashly undertake steer."-New York Evening &

## THE STAR Raleigh, May 29, 1931

Election of Delegates .- The tion for Delegates to the Cons which is to assemble in this Thursday next, for the purpose mending the Constitution of this took place throughout the Si-Thursday last, and we subjoin suc turns as have reached us. In this (Wake) county, (a

have reason to believe that it w

case in many others,) the questi striking out or retaining the 324 tion of our present Constitution considerable influence in the el-The successful candidates in this ty are in favor of retaining the said tion, which is in the following w "That no person who shall deny he be God, or the truth of the protestant reign the divine authority either of the old or me tament, or who shall hold religious are mecompatible with the freedom and sales. State, shall be capable of holding any of place of trust or profit in the civil depa-within this State."

Wake-Kimbrough Jones and Hen well. Poll: Jones 542, Seawell 501, V Haywood, jun. 318, Charles L Histon G Rand 60, Alten Rogers sen 59 Franklin-H. J. G. Ruffin and Y

Cumberland—Archibald M'Diarmid John D. Toomer, Polity M'Diarmid Toomer 350, Louis D. Henry 312, John 161, Alexander Elliott 63.
Anson-William A. Morris and Ja
White. of-Affred Dockery and Hear Harrington.
Stokes-Matthew R. Moore and E

Shoher. Bladen-John Owen and Samuel B. A Edwards. Rowan-John Giles and Charles Fisher. Granville-Robert B Gilliam

rrns - Dan. M. Barringer and G pher Melchor Elliott. Nash-Joseph Arrington and W. W. Sampson-Thos. J. Faison and W.

Meares. Orange-Wm. Montgomery and Smith. Robeson - John W. Powell and Rid Bunting. Poll: Powell 216, Bunting 25, ell, 204, Gilchrist 108, M'Alpin 66.

Northampton—Roderick B. Gary and S. Calvert, Poll: Gary, 174, Calvert IV, and H. Weaver 120, Wm. B. Lockhean S. Halifax—Gov. Branch and Judge Bail The Van Buren Convention .-

august assembly, artfully styled

mocratic National Convention! its wily projectors, conveni Baltimore, in obedience to orde the 20th instant, and was de ganized. Ex-Speaker and would Minister Stevenson was apply President of the Caucus, some lozen others were dignified Presidents, and almost as mas Secretaries. Rules for the regula of their proceedings were then quit adopted, according to Communic SAUNDERS' suggestion, with a view giving a greater, a more imposing to the nomination." In fact, the matters of perplexity that seems present themselves, were the ques as to the claims of the two sets of gates from Pennsylvania, and should be nominated for Vice P dent of the United States; and the it appears, produced no little to in the wigwam. The first m difficulty was settled, however, a fierce debate of considerable le by agreeing to receive both de tions from Pennsylvania. The question, though decided in fan Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucks a majority of the grand national vocation, to borrow a figure honest Jack Downing, still rea in pretty considerable of a snu The vote for Vice President thus: Johnson 178, William C. B 87. But there is a large portional "whole-hog" party even who

Kentucky. Mr. VAN BUREN, it is unnecess to add, was unanimously nominated the office of President of the Ui States. He was fixed upon by the fice-holders long before this Presi making machinery was publicly sp of, and it was only put in operati them to give him a formal recomdation, under the name of " THE ! ty," for the purpose, as they have! most unfortunately avowed, " of ing a greater, a more imposing effe the nomination."

never be forced to swallow him

Delegates appeared from 1980 and 1 \*Territory, to the number 620. Of this number, there were