

Gen. Winfield Scott, and he could assure the Convention that he would sanction their proceedings, with the aid of his influence.

Mr. John A. King of New York came next, and reported that the choice of his State had not prevailed in the nomination, but added, "that in the field Gen. Harrison has displayed equal valor with the Convention, and he is certain the latter will be victorious in the Convention, and God prosper your decision."—God bless you all.

Then followed in the train of Orators, Messrs. Dudley Sedden of N. York, and Jonathan Roberts of Pennsylvania—and then Mr. R. Johnson of Maryland, of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the undersigned unanimously recommend to the Convention, General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, as a candidate for President, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as a candidate for Vice-President.

Before the question was taken, Gov. Owen of N. Carolina said the balloting committee were ready to report on the subject of the Vice Presidency. That 231 votes had been cast for Vice President—of which 231 votes had been cast for JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, who was accordingly reported by the committee as the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. B. W. Leigh, of Virginia, then stated that the vote of Virginia had not been cast, because it was understood that Mr. Tyler, one of the great names of the nation, would be nominated, and that the election would be decided by his participation.

A host of Orators followed in rapid succession—all of whom paid a tribute to the setting sun, and a glowing oration to the rising candidate—Messrs. Sprague of Massachusetts, Chambers of Pennsylvania, Simmons of Rhode Island, and others. The Convention then adjourned until the 15th inst.

A resolution was then offered and adopted, congratulating (what a cruel sarcasm this!) the constituents of the Convention on the result of its deliberations, and recommending the same harmony and enthusiasm among them that have characterized the proceedings of the Convention. (Could the friends of Harrison have seen their brethren in Richmond, on receiving the intelligence, they would have thought it to be a better subject of condolence than congratulation.)

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, offered a resolution relative to the adoption of an address to the people of the United States. (Could the friends of Harrison have seen their brethren in Richmond, on receiving the intelligence, they would have thought it to be a better subject of condolence than congratulation.)

Mr. B. W. Leigh opposed the motion, believing no leaving the nomination to its own weight. He was not acting on the defensive, but on the offensive. He was for carrying the war into Africa—for arraigning the people before the bar of the American people for high treason, and punishing them, and the only punishment they can receive under our institutions—dismissal from office now and for ever. (More "near to the knife!")

Mr. Burdell of Massachusetts said, there was no need of an address. If the voice from the West rolling down the mountains and along the valleys of the Atlantic be not better than all the addresses that ever were issued, then indeed a miracle has been wrought. (A much greater miracle would be, that any address or any such nomination could have any effect on an enlightened people.)

Mr. Preston's resolution was withdrawn. Mr. Johnson of Ohio stated, that it was the wish of General Harrison, only to serve but ONE TERM, if elected to the Presidency.—(The General will not even get that one.) As the French say, *C'est le premier pas qui coûte*. That first step the Hero of North Bend will never take!

A resolution was then submitted by R. Johnson of Maryland, and agreed to, recommending the friends of correct principles, in the different States, to hold Conventions on the 22d of February next, or such day as may be agreed upon, for the purpose of nominating Electoral Tickets, and general organization.

An motion of Gov. Owen, of N. Carolina, a committee of five, to be appointed, was appointed to inform the nominees of the Convention of their nomination.

Mr. Homer, of New Jersey, said that in conformity with the recommendation of the State Convention of that State, he offered the following:

Resolved, That the undersigned recommend to the Whig Young Men of the several States to assemble in Washington City on the first Monday of May next, for the purpose of advancing the cause of the Whig party.

The resolution was agreed to after the substitution of Baltimore for Washington.

And then the Convention dissolved with a Vale adieu from the President, and the Hamburg dispersed into fun.

And thus ends this abortive effort to impose a Whig President and V. President upon the free People of the U. S.—a President, who was beaten three years ago, Vice President, whose influence can scarcely add any weight to such a cause in the Old Dominion.

The system of a Whig President, it is believed, the name of Thaddeus Stevens' Convention made the candidate of the great Political Aristocracy, simply to gain the fell spirit of Anti-Masonry and black fanaticism to its flag. Mr. Clay has now felt the axe, of that remorseless party, to which he sacrificed so much time, and so many ancient friends.

The Whig Convention, as we have seen, presents the following strong views in masculine language:

"The Candidate of the Federal Party."

"Nominations by a great body of the delegates of a party from every section of the country usually produce harmony and concord among the contending parties."

"The Whig Convention, we predict, prove an exception. It will disband Whiggery as promptly as the word 'dismissed,' pronounced by a stern master, does a school of the anxious urethra around him, weary of their tasks—of hard benches—of close atmosphere—sighing for sunshine and liberty."

"The nomination of Mr. Clay, by the Whig party, is a signal of the South, under a common impulse, will turn from him—they have not one sympathy with him. The discharge of the great leader of the aristocracy of wealth—(shall we call it an 'honorable discharge')—at once dissolves the powers which cemented the strength of the Whig party, and the Whig party is dissolved."

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field? Be it so, again. They threaten to oust Martin Van Buren, and to thrust W. H. Harrison down the throats of a reluctant people. Be such their determination, we for one are ready to meet them at the threshold. They must be beaten; but we will not be caught napping. They will be vanquished in the Old Dominion, and there will be no glory in victory; but the great will be the name, if through the machinations of a Republican party, we should be in any sort of danger. Let the war come when it will, for we are for one will not be defeated. No one shall say, that through our overweening confidence, or any apathy on our part, so great a shame shall be brought upon our country.

The N. Y. Whigs, in moving for the nomination of Tyler, do not mean to do us wrong, but to do us wrong. They do not mean to do us wrong, but to do us wrong. They do not mean to do us wrong, but to do us wrong.

Mr. Ripley regretted that this was made a test, and that it was not right to do in direct terms. He asked whether, if the question were directly put to deprive any man of the vote given him by the Constitution, a single member would vote for it? It was for every individual exercising his constitutional privileges, even by doing so he would be doing wrong.

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