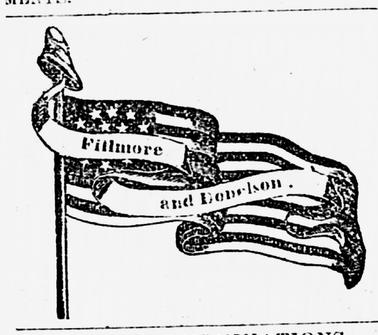
AMERICAN EAGLE

R. S. TALL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24 1856.

Look to Your Interest!

THE "EAGLE" HAS A **LARGER CIRCULATION** THAN ANY PAPER EVER BEFORE PUBLISHED in the LOWER COUNTIES, and is constantly receiving *new subscribers which makes it the* BEST PAPER ON THE SHORE FOR PUBLISHING ADVERTISEMENTS.



AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT
MILLARD FILLMORE,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Eastern Shore.—JAMES WALLACE, of Dorchester County.
Western Shore,—Hon. J. DIXON ROMAN, of Washington county.
1st Cong. Dist.—Dr. ROBT. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Queen Anne's county.
2nd Cong Dis.—EDWIN H. WEBSTER,
3d. Con, Dist.—CORNELIUS L. L. LEARY, of Baltimore city.
4th Cony. Dis.—THOMAS SWANN,
5th Cong. Dist.—FREDERICK A. SCHLEY, of Frederick county.
6th Cong. Dist.—Hon. AUG. R. SOLLERS, of Calvert County

☞ *"If there by those, North or South, who desire an administration for the North as against the South, or for the South against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me. For my own part, I know only my country."* —MILLARD FILLMORE'S ADDRESS ON HIS LANDING AT NEW YORK.

☞ *"I bequeath to my well beloved nephew, Andrew J. Donelson, son of Samuel Donelson, deceased, the elegant sword presented to me by the State of Tennesse, with this injunction, that he fail not to use it when necessery in support and protection of our glorious Union and for the protection of the constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they be assailed by foreign or domestic traitors, This bequests is made as a memento of my high regard, affection and esteem which I bear him, as A HIGH MINDED, HONEST and HONORABLE MAN.*—ANDREW JACKSON.

☞ *The foundation of my preference is that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious.*—HENRY CLAY.

WANTED

AT THIS OFFICE an active intelligent boy to learn the Printing business. Apply immediately.

AGENTS.—G. W. Carroll, E. N. Market and John Brohawn, Vienna, are authorised agents for the "Eagle." All contracts made by them for work and receipts given for monies by them will be considered good by us.

Victory in Indiana.—At the city election in Rising Sun, Indiana, last week, the entire American ticket was elected by a large majority Fillmore is destined to triumph throughout the country from the Rising to the setting sun.

Horrible Outrages.—The Springfield (Illinois) Journal says:

"All manner of outrages, murders, *rapes*, and massacres are being perpetrated upon the northern *men* in Kansas"

Where is Zach. Chandler, and where are the political preachers. Why are they not raising contributions for the northern *men* in Kansas *raped* by the border ruffians? Shriek, "freemen!" Shriek!

The Doctors and Hoops.—The editor of the Medical and Surgical Journal comes out strongly in favor of hoops. He says nothing can be more appropriate during the heat of summer than these light frames to raise the weight of the skirts from the hips and lower part of the back. He counsels moderation, however, and cautions the ladies against making such very airy sprites of themselves as take cold. Yes, ladies, beware of the whooping cough.

The Meeting in Baltimore—The meeting in Baltimore on last Thursday evening, is said to have been one of the largest meetings ever held in the United States. It is estimated that eighty thousand persons visited the square during the evening, that from thirty to fifty thousand were constantly on the ground. One of the speakers' stands cost a thousand dollars.—Speeches were made by numerous gentlemen, giving in their adhesion to the American party.

Sale of Property.—The property advertised in the "Eagle" by the commissioners to sell the real estate of Silas Fleming, was on Thursday last sold as follows: Laurel Hill to F, A. Lecompte for $6,198; Mcguire's Begining to C. F. Patterson or $4,719; Little Brick Mills to J. B. Nesbett, for $4,919. This, we hear, was a good sale. All that is necessary to make property sell is to give notice of theday of sale through the "Eagle" and there is sure to be purchasers.

Thomas Hart Clay.—We publish to-day the address of Thomas Hart Clay, the President of the American State Council of Kentucky. It is truly worth of attention. The author of this address is the eldest son of the beloved and honored statesman of Ashland, and enjoyed his confidence more than any other member of his family. Mr. Clay speaks, feelingly, truly, and plainly to his countrymen, and earnestly entreats them to rally around the candidates of the American party in the pending Presidential contest as the only mean of preserving the Union, which his noble father aided in saving from dissolution in a similar crisis in 1850. We commend this address to the attention of all our readers, and particularly to those who have a reverence for the memory of the Sage of Ashland.

How to Make Money.—The world is constantly hearing this question asked. And almost every one eagerly trying to solve it. The great secret is—save it. To do this subscribe for the "Eagle" and look over its columns and see who advertises, then go to their store and purchase.

Among our advertisers we see that J. G. Robinson has received Fall and Winter stock. His store is one mass of goods, comprising all kind and quality.

T. W. Anderson has also received his usual large and well selected stock. He has attached to his dry-good store, a large Boot and Shoe store. See their advertisements.

A Large Meeting! 500 People in Council.—The above is the caption, says the American *Patriot*, over the notice of the *great* Democratic (?) meeting at Barren Creek. At which (we were informed by a gentleman who attended it,) under the *lachrymose* speech of the Hon. J. W. Crisfield, two votes were added to the American ranks That was the only change of opinion, of which we have heard; produced by the large meeting,

We were also informed by an eye-witness, that none but the recent Hon. *perverts* received any of the Democratic applause: on the principle, we suppose, that "there is rejoicing over one sinner that repenth more than ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance."

Rumor of Withdrawal.—It is stated that Mr. Breckinridge, the Loco candidate for Vice President, says the Annapolis Gazette, has advised the withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Donelson, and the substitution of his (Breckinridge's) name for Donelson's. He is reported to have said that a Fillmore and Breckinridge ticket can defeat Fremont and save the Union, and that *no other* can!

If this be true, it is time for the South, and for Union loving men at the North, to bestir themselves, and to resolve, at once, to elect the American candidates. This is no time, under such circumstances, for the indulgence of bitter party feelings. No true lover of his country should hesitate for one moment in such an emergency.

The Indiana Fusion.—Another Falsehood Detected.

It is, indeed, enough to make all conscientious men mourn for the morals of the Sag Nitch editors to see the utter disregard for the truth, which they display in their writing and copying. An article is now going the round in these papers purporting to be from the New Albany *Tribune* and the Huntington *Gazette*, stating that these papers, the former for Fillmore and the latter for Fremont, had the same electoral ticket at their heads, and that a fusion had taken place between the Fillmore men and abolitionst in Indiana.—

The editor of the Albany *Tribune*, one of the papers cited to demonstrate the fusion, says that he never remembers to have seen so many falsehoods brought into so small a compass. That there is no such paper as the Huntington *Gazette* published in Indiana. That the fusion ticket which these papers pretend to copy from his paper, never was published by him, and that he has never raised any but a genuine Fillmore electoral ticket at the head of his paper. That the American party and Republican party have not united, and that the extracts purporting to be taken from his paper are altogether bogus, and that he repudiates them as fabricated and false.

Here is another falsehood detected and nailed to the cross. It will be remembered that the *Cambridge Democrat* copied this Indiana fusion fabrication in its columns last week. The public should keep on the look out for the incendiary documents which the bogus-democracy are now circulating through the country. They are flooding every "nook and corner" with speeches, pamphlets and newspapers, charged with all kinds of fabrications and slanderous charges.—It is well known that they publish papers at the North, a dozen copies they do not circulate in the immediate neighborhood, but circulate them in the South, to give confidence and strength to their party. We would warn our friends in the country to be on their guard and circulate none but good American documents.

ADDRESS

Of Thomas Hart Clay.

TO MY COUNTRYMEN.

Urged by my friends from different quarters, who believe that an address, put forth by me, as the oldest son of the founder of the Whig party in the United States, would be productive of good, and might tend to induce many to give that calm reflection to the present political condition of our beloved country which it so imperatively demands, notwithstanding the objections which present themselves to me, and which are many and grave, I have determined from a sense of duty, to comply with their wishes to appeal to the patriotism of my fellow country men; and if my warning voice may be heard in this momentous crisis, to urge upon them the selection of such candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States as can alone give permanence to our institutions, and bring peace to our distracted country.

Content to remain in the situation in which Providence has placed me, I have never aspired to any political office. I have, however, from my position, an acquaintance with the public men of the United States and their political histories, which few, otherwise situated, could have obtained.

We are called upon to select between James Buchanan, Millard Fillmore and Col. John C. Freemont, for the Presidency. As for the last named of these gentlemen, I have been unable yet to learn upon what considerations his friends base his claims. It is but the madness of party spirit and sectionalism which could attempt the elevation of such a man to the high office to which he aspires.

My father thought Buchanan weak and corrupt; wanting, as Gen. Jackson had it, in moral firmness. I have seen no reason to wary my opinion from his. Mixed up, as he is, in the old "Bargain and Corruption" plot, his card to the Telegraph newspaper in July 1825, in which he says (I attempt not to give his words, but the substance,) "Mr. Adams has been elected to the Presidency by Mr. Clay's agency Mr Clay has been appointed Secretary of State by Adams; the people will draw their own inferences;" his attempts to prove in public speeches in 1844, in Pennsylvania, that Mr, Polk was a better tariff man than Mr. Clay, furnish such a damning record of weakness and corruption, that I cannot conceive even how any Democrat of the old line I mean Jackson Democrat, could give him his support. Who could believe then, that any old line Whig, any friend of my father, would be found enlisted in his cause?

Whether as author or signer of the Ostend manifeste, he has shown an utter want of those statesmanlike qualities which are requisite in a President of the United States.

The time has come when every lover of his country should speak out boldly and fearlessly. I shall not shrink from the duty. Too much is at stake to tolerate silence in any one who is informed as to the political histories of either Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Buchanan. Col. Fremont has none.

Turn we now to Millard Fillmore. Hyperion to a Satyr. By the act of Providence, called to the Presidency of the United States, we see him national and conservative in all respects; upholding the constitution, carrying out its compromises, attending to the interests of every section; respected both at home and abroad.—On the completion of his term, hailed by honest Whigs and honest Democrats every where, with "well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Can an American public halt in its opinion between such men? Is slavery agitation never to be put to rest? Is squatter sovereignty and filibusterism to be tolerated by free and enlightened Americans? Esau-like, are we ready to sell our birth-rights for a mess of pottage? Forbid it, Almighty God!

Away with the wretched plea of availibility. Let us do what is right, and look to God with honest conscience for the result.

To the old line Whigs of the Asland District I take leave to say, I honor them for their course. In their own approving consciences they already feel their reward. They want no office, they acted for the good of their country, and they have come nobly up to the work.—No cry of avoilibility could swerve them. In pledging their support to Millard Fillmore, they do only what their old leader would do, with all his might, could he now once more address his country.

I write warmly for I feel deeply the importance of the crisis through which we are about to pass. I believe that the "spirits of the just made perfect," if they are ever permitted to look down upon the affairs of this earth, are now *bending* their approving glances upon the efforts of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson, to elevate to the high offices of President and Vice President those distinguished and trust worthy citizens. Look at Kansas; what has produced the state of things now being enacted there? Is it not the weak and imbecile administration of Franklin Pierce? Has not James Buchanan adopted the acts of his administration as part of his platform? And can our country submit another administration for four years longer?

Away with such miserable abortions. In Millard Fillmore we have a statesman calm and wise and fearless, who can still the element of discord and advance the best interests of our country.

Brothers of the American party, stand to your arms and be of good cheer! National and conservative men throughout the land are gathering to our standard. A few weeks, I trust, will produce such results as shall forever put to rest sectionalism, filibusterism, squatter sovereignty, and everything that shall tend to mar the integrity, harmony, and peace of this glorious confederacy.

Repectfully, your ob't. serv't,
THOMAS H. CLAY,
Grand President of the Council of Ky.
Mansfield, Sept, 8th.

[Reported for the American Democrat.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Whig National Convention.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The hall of the Maryland Institute presented a most interesting scene Wednesday morning.—The platform was very handsomely decorated with the National flag, and seats for the President and Vice Presidents of the Convention.—Just above the President's chair was seen a portrait of the immortal Washington. The stand or platform having been erected in the middle of the hall, it being considered the most suitable place whereby the dense crowd that attended could see and hear the proceedings

At 12 o'clock the hall was quite crowded with strangers and citizens of our city. A few minutes after twelve, the New York delegation headed by the Hon. Francis Granger, Hiram Ketchum, and ex-Governor Hunt, entered the hall and were received with immense applause.

We have never seen a finer body of men assembled, and for intellectual ability, will compare with any that ever met in this or any other city, The most of the delegations were composed of men who had passed the meridian of life, and in some instances, men whose heads had been frosted with the snows of many winters:

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. Schley then escorted Mr. Hunt to the stand, who, when quiet had been restored, delivered the following speech:

Speech of ex-Gov. Hunt.

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 end 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 seperate these violent and reckless compatants; 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 gazed 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 these 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 these various parts. [Applause.]

Will the American people listen to the warnings of Washington? Will they be animated by the spirit of patriotism and devoted to country which seeks to blend and harmonize those 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 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, 1796, the farewell address of Washington was issued to the American people. [Loud applause.] It bears date September 11th, sixty years ago, and serves to show that nothing less than the whole expanse of the American continent which belongs to us could confine his patriotic thoughts and aspirations.—Instead of dating it any lacality, 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, and one part of the Union against the other, to see which shall obtain the mastery in the great strugle for power and ascendency.

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 the 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 still exists—that it must and shall be re-organized, 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 joint government, and a government that shall respect 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 invisible; [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 36° 30′, knowing and caring little whether they come from one side 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 re-union 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 principle 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 contendents 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, 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—it has appeared to me, 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 act 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,)

Thanking you again, gentlemen of the convention, for the kindness which you have extended towards me, and assuring 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 September. 1796. It is worthy of your consideration, it would not be an inappropriate inauguration of our proceedings to have read some portion of that precious gospel of Washington, that portion of it in reference to hostile and geographical factions. [Cries of "read, read"]

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

A committee on organization was then appointed who in a short time reported as permanent officers, Edward Bates, of Missouri, for President, and one delegate from each State as Vice Presidents. The nominations were unanimously adopted, with enthusiastic applause. The President was then conducted to his seat, who addressed the meeting in a few able and eloquent remarks:

On motion of Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, the convention then proceeded to appoint a committee on resolutions and an address to the people of the United States.

The convention then took a recess until 5 o'clock, to await the report of the committee on the address.

Evening Session.

The hall was more densely crowded in the evening than it was in the morning. The galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen.

There being no business before the convention, loud calls were made for Hon. W. A. Graham, of N. C., who, in responding to the call, said:

He had made an effort to be present on this occasion, and he was glad he was successful, as he was fearful he should not have been able to gratify his wishes.

He said he had to express his delight and gratification at the sight before him. It has been said that the old Whig party is dead; if such is so, what must it have been in the days of its power and its strength; in defeat or in victory it has always been a respectable and honorable party, and this tribute has been paid it by its enemies; and now it has been inactive for years; now in the eyes of the Democratic party an old Whig is honored, and it seems (if we listen to them) a matter of surprise that they have not been more victorious.

Having been inactive for some time it is our duty (said Mr. G.) to lay aside retirement, when we see a state such as that we are now in, and put our shoulder to the wheel.

What has brought us together? We have no candidate in the field, and it is now too late to select one; and I do not wish to speak or say what this convention intend to do, or what course they intend to pursue; but I know what I came here for—we were sent here to nominate Millard Fillmore.

At the announcement of Mr. Fillmore's name the applause was immense from the galleries and outside on the main floor, which continued for some minutes, the delegates in convention raising to their feet and giving cheer after cheer for Millard Fillmore.

Mr. Graham proceeded—This is what we came here for from North Carolina, and if our objects are not accomplished it will not meet the wishes of our friends at home and in fact should we nominate any other man we had better not go home at all

By the way, said he, it reminds me of an anecdote: A man and woman once went to a Justice of the Peace to be married, and when asked if he would have the woman to be his wedded wife said, "why that's just what I came for.' (Laughter and applause.)

So far as Mr Filimore is concerned, I have had some opportunity of knowing how he acted when in power. He was a man of firmness and of great judgment, and when power came into his hands by a dispensation of divine Providence, he found the government in a critical state; but always doing what he thought was justice to all, unbiased by any one, he left it in a condition that brought even from his enemies the highest praise, and if we are to have another administration under him, we will again be satisfied.

He done the South, from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, justice, and he extended it alike to those on the Canada frontier. He took in his hands the Constitution of the United States and by that he was governed.

Mr. Wolf, of Kentucky—Mr. President: I find I am mistaken with regard to the committee which were appointed on resolutions, and I now offer the following:

Resolved, That the committee be empowered to report an address to the people of the United States, they deeming it expedient. (Carried.)

The Hon. Francis Granger, of New York, being called for, arose and said that he had hoped to have heard other States speak before New York. North Carolina had spoken for Fillmore, and he thought New York should be called upon last to speak for her favorite son—still, if these people wish it I will speak their choice.—I am a Whig and always have been, and I shall spend the few days I shall live in its old and time-honored ranks. We of New York, as well as other States, cannot cast aside a tried servant because another party has taken him; and for myself, I always speak out, and while I have nothing to do with the parties and orders of the present day, I see nothing in that platform upon which he stands that will deter me from supporting him. O'Connel said Ireland for the Irish; and must I reject him (Mr. F.) because he wishes Americans to rule America? No, no! [Cheers]

I do not come here to make platforms. He has made by his acts a pedestal upon which he can stand above all platforms.—I trust that this fall will end all platforms, for parties will, I have no doubt do away with them, and they will be used hereafter only for laying out of the slain candidates.

But it is with pain I see our old friend (Jas. Buchanan) laying himself out upon one of the planks of the platform of his party.

If disgust occurred in the South, he quelled it, if in the North, he done the same. He looked upon the formation of the government, and seen the rebellious spirit that existed there, and finding how Geo. Washington quelled it, he followed somewhat in his footsteps.

I do not wish to draw a parallel between Fillmore and Geo. Washington. I draw no such parallel. George Washington stands alone. and he who undertakes to draw such a parallel between that illustrious Father of his Country. and any living man, knows little of the history of his country.

In speaking of the disturbances in Kansas, Mr. G. said that if Mr. Fillmore had been President he would have quelled it, and he would have acted in a manner that would make those in high places hang their heads in shame, Why do I prefer Fillmore?—because he is capable of restoring peace to the country—for if either of the other candidates be elected they will only feed the flame.

I believe that no man can quell these riots in Kansas but Millard Fillmore.—Much has been said about his Albany speech. I say that if he had not made that speech I should not have been so eager in the contest. I had determined to keep aloof in this campaign, but when I heard that speech and heard him abused for his national sentiments. I said to myself "if that's the game, and its a free fight, count me in." and no matter how hard the knocks, I shall ask no man to count me out. I have one word to say to the old Whig party, it is the only party that thrives in defeat. No matter how shattered its ranks, or broken its columns, or under what circumstances an old Whig meets one of his associates, they know no sectional lines. In my humble opinion there is a power in this body, and the influence they shall carry with them throughout the Union will decide this contest. It has been said and very truly, that coming events cast their shadows before, and in twenty days a force will be in the field which will arouse the spirits of the most desponding. Let us then march in one solid and unbroken column, and victory will crown our efforts.

Alexander Reves and Wm. Janny of Virginia, and Wm. Lint, of Mass, were loudly called for and responded in most eloquent and happy addresses. The convention then adjourned until next day.

SECOND DAY.

The interest developed by the first day's proceedings of the convention caused an increased attendance of spectators this morning.

The convention was called to order by the President, Judge Bates, of Missouri, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr, Carnahan.

Hon. Robert Y. Conrad, of Virginia, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then read the following report of that committee:

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

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

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

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States declare, as a fundamental article of their political faith, the absolute necessity for avoiding geographical parties, The danger so clearly discerned by the Father of his Country in "parties founded on geographical distinctions," has now become

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