

*E. W. [unclear]*

**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**DEMOCRATIC WHIG**  
**NATIONAL CONVENTION,**

WHICH ASSEMBLED AT  
**HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA,**

ON THE  
FOURTH OF DECEMBER, 1839,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES

FOR  
**PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT**

OF THE  
**UNITED STATES.**

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**Harrisburg:**

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**1839.**

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ETHIOPIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY

GENERAL CONVENTION

HELD AT

ADDIS ABABA

FROM 15 TO 20 DECEMBER 1955

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

BY THE SECRETARY

DEMOCRATIC  
WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Wednesday, December 4, 1839.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the opposition members of Congress, for the assembling of a National Convention, composed of delegates from all the states, in proportion to their representation in both houses of Congress, for the purpose of recommending suitable persons as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, at the next election;

The delegates from the respective states to the said National Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at 12 o'clock, M. on the 4th of December, A. D. 1839; when,

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Pennsylvania,

ISAAC C. BATES, of Massachusetts, was called to the Chair, and CHARLES B. PENROSE and JOHN SWIFT, of Pennsylvania, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, of Virginia,

*It was resolved,* That the secretary call the respective states in the order in which they are called in the Congress of the United States, and that as they are so called, the delegations from each state present their credentials.

Which being ordered; the secretary proceeded to call the states, when the following delegates appeared and took their seats, viz:—  
From the state of  
MAINE.

*Senatorial Delegates.*

Elisha H. Allen,  
Sylvanus R. Lyman.

*District Delegates.*

Samuel Bradley,  
John Neal,  
Richard H. Vose,  
Zina Hyde,  
George Pendleton.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Senatorial Delegate.*

James Wilson.

*District Delegates.*

Solomon M'Neal,  
Joel Eastman,  
Godfrey Stevens.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Senatorial Delegates.*

Isaac C. Bates,  
Barker Burnell.

*District Delegates.*

Peleg Sprague,  
Benjamin K. Hough,  
James H. Duncan,  
Samuel Hoar,  
Charles Hudson,  
Artemas Lee,  
Henry Shaw,  
George Ashman,  
Warren Lovering,  
John Howard,  
H. G. O. Colby,  
Nathaniel M. Davis.

## RHODE ISLAND.

*Delegates.*

James F. Simmons,  
William Anthony,  
Byron Diman,  
George G. King

## VERMONT.

*Delegates.*

William Henry,  
S. H. Holley,  
A. B. W. Tenny,  
William P. Briggs,  
Charles Paine.

## CONNECTICUT.

*Delegates.*

Charles Davies,  
William W. Bordman,  
Charles H. Phelps,  
Charles Hawley,  
Joseph S. Gladding,  
E. C. Bacon,  
Ebenezer Jackson,  
John S. Peters.

## NEW YORK.

*Senatorial Delegates.*

Chandler Starr,  
Robert C. Nicholas,

*District Delegates.*

John A. King,  
Benjamin D. Silliman,  
Dudley Seldon,

## NEW YORK, (continued.)

Robert C. Wetmore,  
 J. Hammond,  
 Robert Smith,  
 James A. Hamilton,  
 Peter R. Livingston,  
 Hudson McFarland,  
 Eliphas Fay,  
 Elisha Jenkins,  
 Henry Hamilton,  
 Amos Briggs,  
 Solomon Van Rensselaer,  
 John Knickerbocker,  
 Bernard Blair,  
 Henry H. Ross,  
 Sylvester Gilbert,  
 Henry P. Voorhees,  
 David Petrie,  
 Charles P. Kirkland,  
 Andrew Z. McCarty,  
 John Bradly,  
 John Russel,  
 Vincent Whitney,  
 Devilla White,  
 James Dunn,  
 D. D. Spencer,  
 Amos P. Granger,  
 Jonathan D. Ledyard,  
 George H. Wood,  
 Gasey V. Sackett,  
 Henry W. Taylor,  
 John N. Dox,  
 Isaac Lacy,  
 Phineas L. Tracy,  
 Allen Ayrault,  
 Chancy Tucker,  
 Lewis F. Allen,  
 Jacob Chatterton.

## NEW JERSEY.

*Senatorial Delegate.*

Asa Whitehead.

*District Delegates.*

Dudley S. Gregory,  
 Ephraim Marsh,  
 John D. Hager,  
 Thomas A. Hartwell,  
 Craig Moffit,  
 Robert E. Horner.

## DELAWARE.

*Delegates.*

Thomas Stockton,  
 Thomas Rodney,  
 Richard Mansfield,  
 Jacob Harris,  
 Peter F. Causey,  
 Presly Spruance,  
 Thomas Wainwright,  
 William D. Waples,  
 David Hazzard,  
 Joshua G. Baker.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Senatorial Delegates.*

John Andrew Shulze,  
 Joseph Lawrence.

*District Delegates.*

Alexander Quinton,  
 Frederick Fraley,  
 John Swift,  
 Bela Badger,  
 William Darlington,  
 Edward Darlington,  
 Jonathan Roberts,  
 E. T. M'Dowell,  
 John A. Fisher,  
 W. R. Morris,  
 Charles B. Penrose,  
 John Williamson,  
 A. O. Cahoon,  
 James Merrill,  
 Samuel M. Barclay,  
 Cyrus P. Markle,  
 John Gray,  
 Collin C. Reed,  
 T. H. Patterson,  
 David Leech,  
 John Dickey,  
 William Clark.

From the 4th Congressional district, composed of the counties of Delaware, Chester, and Lancaster, EMANUEL C. REIGART appeared and claimed his seat. THOMAS G. HENDERSON also appeared and claimed the same seat.

From the 12th Congressional district, composed of the counties of Adams and Franklin, JAMES COLHOUN appeared and claimed to represent said district. GEO. CHAMBERS also appeared and claimed the said seat.

From the 17th Congressional district, composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford, Potter and M'Kean, MOSES J. CLARK appeared and claimed to represent said district. EDWARD OVERTON also appeared and claimed to represent said district.

Whereupon,

Mr. ROBERTS, of Pennsylvania, moved that a committee of five delegates from other states than Pennsylvania, be appointed, to whom the cases of the contested seats from Pennsylvania be referred.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the motion, by striking out, and inserting that the cases of disputed seats in the delegation from Pennsylvania be referred to said delegation.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Massachusetts, then moved that the said motion, together with the amendment, be laid upon the table, and that the Secretary proceed with the call of the States.

Which motion prevailed, and the Secretary proceeded with the call—as follows, viz :

#### MARYLAND.

##### *Senatorial Delegate.*

Reverdy Johnson.

##### *District Delegates.*

John Leeds Kerr,  
James N. Goldborough,  
Robert W. Balbie,  
Richard J. Bowie,  
George Howard,  
A. Alexander,  
James Moores.

#### VIRGINIA.

##### *Senatorial Delegates.*

Benjamin Watkins Leigh,  
James Barbour.

##### *District Delegates.*

James W. Pegram,  
William S. Archer,  
Edward Chambers,  
John Tyler,  
Willoughby Newton,  
J. B. Harvey,  
Isaac A. Coles,  
Jones Green,  
John Janney,  
Henry Berry,  
Augustus Waterman,  
B. G. Baldwin,  
Jesse Edgington.

## DEMOCRATIC WHIG

## NORTH CAROLINA.

*Senatorial Delegate.*

John Owen.

*District Delegates.*

Charles R. Kenney,  
 William W. Cherry,  
 Frederick J. Hill,  
 William H. Battle,  
 John B. Kelly,  
 Henry W. Miller,  
 Nathaniel M. Roan,  
 Isaac Burns,  
 William F. Davidson,  
 Thomas A. Allison,  
 Burgess S. Gaither.

## KENTUCKY.

*Senatorial Delegates.*

Thomas Metcalfe,  
 Leslie Combs,

*District Delegates.*

Marshall Key,  
 James Shelby,  
 William Preston,  
 David Banks,  
 Jennings Price,  
 C. M. Clay,  
 Franklin A. Andrews.

## OHIO.

*Senatorial Delegate.*

Jacob Burnet.

*District Delegates.*

N. G. Pendleton,  
 John Johnson,  
 W. A. Rogers,  
 William Murphy,  
 J. Toland,  
 John M. Creed,  
 Ira Belknap,  
 Ephram Cutler,  
 Benjamin S. Cowen,  
 Charles T. Sherman,  
 Cyrus Prentis,  
 Tracy Bronson,  
 Holland Green,  
 J. L. Lacy,  
 Benjamin Bentley,



# NATIONAL CONVENTION.

## INDIANA.

Douglass M'Guire,  
James R. Mendenhall,  
Amos Clark,  
James Perry,  
E. M. Huntington.

## LOUISIANA.

G. Mason Graham.

## MISSISSIPPI.

T. C. Tupper,  
A. S. Perkins.

## MISSOURI.

W. H. Russel,  
Logan Hunton,  
Uriel Wright.

## ILLINOIS.

G. W. Ralph,  
Walter L. Newberry,  
William B. Warren.

## ALABAMA

Henry W. Hilliard,  
William H. Fleming,  
W. H. Smith.

## MICHIGAN.

George C. Bates,  
Thomas J. Drake.

Upon motion of Mr. SPRAGUE, of Massachusetts, it was  
*Resolved*, That a committee of one delegate from each State be  
appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the  
Convention.

The Committee are :

*Massachusetts*—Peleg Sprague.  
*Maine*—Elisha H. Allen.  
*N. Hampshire*—James Wilson.  
*Vermont*—William Henry.  
*Rhode Island*—George A. King.  
*Connecticut*—Charles Davies.  
*New York*—Chandler Starr.  
*New Jersey*—Asa Whitehead.  
*Delaware*—William D. Waples.  
*Pennsylvania*—John Andrew Shulze.  
*Maryland*—Reverdy Johnson.  
*Virginia*—Benjamin W. Leigh.  
*N. Carolina*—John Owen.  
*Ohio*—N. G. Pendleton.

*Indiana*—Douglas McGuire.  
*Illinois*—William B. Warren.  
*Michigan*—George C. Bates.  
*Mississippi*—T. C. Tupper.  
*Missouri*—W. H. Russell.  
*Kentucky*—Leslie Combs.  
*Louisiana*—G. M. Graham.  
*Alabama*—W. H. Fleming.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the sittings of this Convention be commenced every morning with prayer to Almighty God for his blessings upon its deliberations, and for this purpose the President is hereby requested respectfully and affectionately to invite the attendance of the Reverend Clergy of Harrisburg, to officiate in succession.

Laid upon the Table until the Convention is organized.

On motion of Mr. ROBERTS, of Pennsylvania,

*It was Resolved*, That when this meeting of delegates adjourns, it will adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that that be the standing hour for the meeting of the Convention until otherwise ordered.

Whereupon,

On motion of Mr. BARBOUR, of Virginia, the meeting  
 Adjourned.

#### Thursday, December 5, 1839.

The Delegates met pursuant to adjournment, and the journal of yesterday was read.

When Mr. BURNET, of Ohio, announced the arrival of his colleague, Cyrus Falconer, and presented his credentials.

Mr. LEIGH, of Virginia, of his colleagues William C. Moseley and Festus Dickinson.

Mr. TUPPER, of Mississippi, of his colleague Anderson Miller.

Mr. HILL, of North Carolina, of J. C. Washington.

The said delegates appeared and took their seats.

Mr. DICKEY, of Pennsylvania, informed the meeting that the question of the contested seats from that State had been amicably adjusted with the consent of the gentlemen claiming seats, and the approbation of the delegation, and that it was agreed that the following should take their seats as delegates, to wit:

Emanuel C. Reigart, Thomas G. Henderson, James Colhour, George Chambers, Moses J. Clark, Edward Overton.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. DICKEY, of Pennsylvania,  
*It was Resolved*, That the said delegates be admitted to seats,  
 and that the journal of yesterday be amended accordingly.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, announced the arrival of his colleague William Price, District Delegate, and the substitution of John Bosman Kerr, as Senatorial delegate from that State.

The said delegates appeared and took their seats.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Massachusetts, from the committee appointed on yesterday to report officers for the permanent organization of this Convention, made the following report:

The Committee appointed to recommend officers for the permanent organization of this Convention, have attended to that duty, and

**REPORT**, That the officers shall consist of a President, thirteen Vice Presidents, and four Secretaries; and the following gentlemen are recommended to fill these offices, respectively.

PRESIDENT.

Gov. JAMES BARBOUR, of Virginia.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Gov. JOHN S. PETERS, of Connecticut.

Gov. JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, of Pennsylvania.

Gov. DAVID HAZZARD, of Delaware.

Gov. GEORGE HOWARD, of Maryland.

Gov. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Gov. JOHN OWEN, of North Carolina.

Gov. THOMAS METCALF, of Kentucky.

Hon. PETER R. LIVINGSTON, of New York.

Hon. JACOB BURNET, of Ohio.

Hon. ISAAC C. BATES, of Massachusetts.

Hon. JAMES WILSON, of New Hampshire.

Hon. ELISHA M. HUNTINGTON, of Indiana.

Hon. EPHRAIM MARSH, of New Jersey.

SECRETARIES.

*Charles B. Penrose*, Esq. of Pennsylvania,

*George W. Ralph*, Esq. of Illinois,

*Sylvanus R. Lyman*, Esq. of Maine,

*Charles Paine*, Esq. of Vermont.

And the Chairman of this committee was instructed to recommend that a door-keeper and assistants be appointed by the first named Secretary.

On motion of Mr. KIRKLAND, of New York, the report of the committee was adopted.

Whereupon, Governor JAMES BARBOUR, of Virginia, President of the Convention, was conducted to the Chair by Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, and Mr. Livingston, of New York.

Mr. BARBOUR, in an eloquent address, made his acknowledgments to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him; which, by order of the Convention, is inserted upon its Journal, as follows, to wit:

GENTLEMEN—I feel much obliged to you for the unexpected and distinguished mark of consideration you have so kindly vouchsafed to me, and in return I assure you that to the uttermost of my capacity, I will justify your confidence by discharging the duties assigned me with the most scrupulous fidelity—in which effort I anticipate the hearty co-operation of every member of this Convention.

The honor of presiding over such a Convention, under any circumstances, is great indeed—but is more highly appreciated by me, as I believe it was intended as a token of respect to the commonwealth of which I am a native citizen, and which, I am persuaded, she will feel and acknowledge with becoming sensibility.

Commissioned as we are, by a constituency never surpassed in intelligence and patriotism, to take charge of their interests in an affair of the gravest importance, every member of the Convention will feel the responsibility he has assumed corresponding with the honor conferred upon him in being a member of this Convention.

The American people have had but too much cause to complain of the disastrous effects of the mal-administration of their national affairs. A large portion of them are filled with inquietude and alarm at the still greater evils threatened in the future. I would to God that those fears were without foundation—for myself, in the solemn place I now stand, I declare before my country, that I verily believe the present time as essentially in travail with the great problem of the capacity of man for self-government. When I cast my eye over the Convention, and see the many grey heads, most of whom may justly be called the conscript fathers of the Republic, a title won by long and illustrious services, alike in the State and federal Councils—having devoted their lives to the cause of liberty and free Government, and in better times to be hailed by their fellow citizens with the plaudit of well done; when I see such men, leaving their homes at this inclement season, and coming from the uttermost corners of the Republic, to aid by their counsels, it presents a fearful testimony to the awful solemnity of the crisis in which we are called to act. Nor can it be doubted that the voice of such men will be heard with respect—the malignity of faction will not dare to impeach their motives. They have run their political course—their grey hairs testify that the places which once knew them will shortly know them no more—they are here, not for themselves, but as Trustees for the rising generation, of which their own beloved children are a part—what motive can they have but the welfare of their country. When they speak, the little demagogue with his sinister purpose, the pest of society, will quail and stand rebuked, and the great body of the people, no matter with what party name

they have been baptized, will be taught to feel that they have a country to love as well as a party to serve.

We are indeed in the midst of a revolution. Those walls of partition which our Fathers constructed between the different departments of the government, and which, judging from their own patriotic hearts, they thought would be impassable, have been insolently and audaciously broken down by Executive aggression, and he has assumed to himself a mass of power utterly incompatible with that equilibrium which all experience testifies is indispensable to the existence of free institutions. The forms of the Constitution are retained, but its spirit is gone—your President is a monarch almost absolute. It would be a waste of time to present to *this* assembly the facts which would make manifest the justness of this assertion. To the most incredulous beyond these walls let it be said, who troubles himself now to inquire what *Congress* will do—but all are alive as to the will or the wish of the President—his *sic volo sic jubeo* has been the law of the land for years past.

To avert the threatening evils, our constituents are convinced there is no remedy except by a change of our public agents, and especially of the Chief Magistrate;—and to effect this object, unanimity on the part of the opponents of the present mal-administration is indispensable—and to arrive at this result is the great object of the Convention. That in our extended confederacy, fortunate in the great number of distinguished citizens, differences of opinion should exist as to the best choice, is no matter of surprise—indeed, it is rather matter of pride, as it indicates that we have the independence to think for ourselves, and the firmness to express our opinions; to that extent personal predilections may be justly indulged, but instantly to be surrendered as a ready sacrifice when that sacrifice is demanded by our country—unanimity, let it be impressed on every mind, is the only pivot on which our hopes can rest. We should poorly fulfil the wishes of our constituents were we to suffer any minor consideration to interfere with this all absorbing object. We are not here to promote any local object, to acquire the supremacy of this or that State, or to cater for the spoils of office. The horizon of our view should embrace the whole Republic. The object the reformation of our Government. Present me a man that promises success, and whose character guarantees this result, and I care not what letters of the alphabet make his name, I will sing hosannas to it as loud as any one.

Public expectation is waiting on tiptoe to learn the issue of your resolves. Not only the great portion of the American people we represent, but our rivals also. Division in our ranks is the foundation of their hopes—they have taunted us that we cannot unite.—If these prophecies be verified, then indeed our misfortunes will be speedily told in Gath and published in Askelon, and the Philistines will rejoice, while our friends will be clothed in sackcloth and ashes. I pray God to avert such a catastrophe.

In looking at the prospect before us, though candor requires us to admit that we see clouds as well as sunshine, yet a comparison of both presents no cause for despondency. We can redeem the country. Hang out your banner—let it be inscribed with your principles. One term for the Presidency—put down the horrible proscription for opinion's sake, which makes slaves of the thousands in office, and of the tens of thousands aspiring to office, who hope by their greater abasement to expel the incumbents—fit instruments to make slaves of us all—distribute equally the avails of the public domain among the old as well as the new States—dismiss the horde of useless officers. Bring to condign punishment the public swindler. Arrest the shameless waste of the people's money, but too much of which, it is charged, has been perverted to the wages of iniquity. With these principles, and with a candidate uniting wisdom and experience—presenting a long list of illustrious services to his country; with a liberality of spirit and a comprehensiveness of mind that will lift him far above the condition of a miserable tool of party—and who will become the President of the whole American people. A citizen presenting these qualities—standing on the broad platform of your principles—surely cannot fail of success, if we are true to ourselves.

Let us profit by the example of our opponents in vigilance and zeal. Defeat with them, instead of producing despondency, becomes a fresh stimulus to renewed exertions. Shall the friends of the constitution and liberty be less zealous and active than those whom we fear will impair both? Our rival has performed no act which addresses itself to the affection or pride of his country. Those who know him best tell us that he has devoted his whole life to an exaggerated egotism, in ministering to which he has been unscrupulous as to means. In such a conflict we are forbid to despair, alike by the genius of the Constitution, and the last hope of human liberty.

Let every man remember that no matter how small his influence, still he is an American citizen, and his country calls him to action, whether he belong to the tribe with ten talents, or the tribe with only half a talent. It is in the political as in the natural world—the whole is composed of atoms. Public sentiment is made up of individual opinion, and the great ocean itself would dry up if it were not for the drops that compose it.

Let us then, from this temple, send up a silent appeal to Heaven, under the most solemn sanctions of our religion, that nothing unworthy shall influence our deliberations, and pray to the Almighty, who has so often stretched out his protecting arm for our deliverance, still to have us in his holy keeping, and so direct our counsels that they may promote the happiness of our country, and especially to preserve our free institutions, so that in all coming time, so long as we shall be spared, we may reflect with pride that we were members of this great National Convention.

The Vice Presidents and Secretaries then took their seats and the Convention was declared to be duly organized.

Mr. GRAHAM, of Louisiana, asked leave to read a letter from F. W. Trapnall, of Arkansas.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. SHAW, of Massachusetts, it was ordered that the letter be read by the Secretary; which being done, it was, on motion of Mr. DAVIES, of Connecticut, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. CHAMBERS, of Pennsylvania, it was

*Resolved*, That the Rules of order of the House of Representatives of the United States for its government, be adopted for the government of this convention, so far as the same may be applicable.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Ohio, the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the resolution inviting the Reverend Clergy of Harrisburg to officiate in succession during the sitting of the Convention.

Which resolution being under consideration, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania,

Ordered, That Reporters of the newspaper press be invited to occupy seats on the floor of the Convention.

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Pennsylvania, submitted a Letter accompanied by resolutions adopted at a Convention held at Chambersburg on the 13th and 14th of June, 1839, which, upon motion of Mr. KING of New York, was laid upon the table.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Massachusetts, then submitted the following :

*Ordered*, That the Delegates from each State be requested to assemble as a Delegation, and appoint a committee, not exceeding three in number, to receive the views and opinions of such delegation, and communicate the same to the assembled committees of all the Delegations, to be by them respectively reported to their principals; and that thereupon the delegates from each State be requested to assemble as a Delegation, and ballot for candidates for of the offices of President and Vice President, and having done so, to commit the ballot to its committee; and thereupon all the committees shall assemble and compare the several ballots, and report the result of the same to their several Delegations, together with such facts as may bear upon the nomination, and said delegation shall forthwith re-assemble and ballot again for candidates for the above offices, and again commit the result to the above committees; and if it shall appear that a majority of ballots are for any one man for candidate for President or Vice President, said committee shall report the result to the Convention for its consideration; but if there shall be no such majority, then the delegations shall repeat the balloting until such a majority shall be obtained, and then report the same to the Convention for its consideration.

Which being under consideration,

Mr. PENROSE, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the same by adding the following to the end thereof.

“That the vote of a majority of each delegation shall be reported as the vote of that State; and each State represented here shall vote its full electoral vote by such delegation in the committee.”

Mr. NEWTON, of Virginia, moved that the resolution, together with the amendment, be referred to a committee of one delegate from each state; which was not agreed to.

The question recurring on the amendment, it was agreed to.

The resolution as amended being under consideration,

Mr. LEIGH, of Virginia, moved further to amend the same by inserting after the word “ballot,” where it occurs the second time, the words “designating the votes of each candidate, and by whom given;” which was agreed to.

Mr. R. J. BOWIE, of Maryland, then moved to strike out all after the word resolved and insert the following:—

*Resolved*, That this Convention proceed at 12 o'clock, M. on Friday, to the nomination of a Candidate for the Presidency of the U. States; that the sense of the Convention be ascertained by yeas and nays, and after the votes of each member present have been cast, that the majority of each delegation cast the votes of the absent members of such delegation as they think proper, and the person having the majority of the whole number of votes, (after the first ballot,) be the nominee of this Convention.

Which motion being under consideration, Mr. MERRIL, of Pennsylvania, called for a division of the question, to end with striking out, which was ordered.

The first division being under consideration, it was disagreed to.

The question again recurring on the resolution as amended, it was agreed to.

*So it was ordered*, That the delegates from each State be requested to assemble as a delegation, and appoint a committee not exceeding three in number, to receive the views and opinions of such delegation, and communicate the same to the assembled committees of all the delegations, to be by them respectively reported to their principals; and that thereupon the Delegates from each State be requested to assemble as a delegation, and ballot for candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, and having done so, to commit the ballot designating the votes of each candidate, and by whom given, to its committee; and thereupon all the committees shall assemble and compare the several ballots, and report the result of the same to their several delegations, together with such facts as may bear upon the nomination, and said delegations shall forthwith re-assemble and ballot again for candidates for the above offices, and again commit the result to the above committees; and if it shall appear that a majority of the ballots are for any one man for candidate for President or Vice President, said committee shall report the result to the Convention



For its consideration; but if there shall be no such majority, then the delegations shall repeat the balloting until such a majority shall be obtained, and then report the same to the Convention for its consideration.

That the vote of a majority of each Delegation shall be reported as the vote of that State, and each State represented here shall vote its full electoral vote by such delegation in the Committee.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, the Convention adjourned.

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NOTE.—The following committee was appointed by the several delegations from the States represented in the Convention on the order for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States to be presented to the consideration of the Convention, to wit:

JOHN OWEN of North Carolina, Chairman.

E. C. BACON of Connecticut, Secretary.

*Maine*—John Neal, Richard H. Vose, Zina Hyde.

*New Hampshire*—James Wilson, Solomon McNeal.

*Massachusetts*—George Ashman, Barker Burnell, Henry Shaw.

*Rhode Island*—James F. Simmons, William Anthony.

*Vermont*—William Henry, William P. Briggs.

*Connecticut*—E. C. Bacon, W. W. Boardman.

*New York*—Chandler Starr, James A. Hamilton, David Petrie.

*New Jersey*—Dudley S. Gregory.

*Pennsylvania*—Frederick Fraley, John Dickey, E. T. McDowell.

*Delaware*—Thomas Stockton, T. M. Rodney.

*Maryland*—John L. Kerr, A. Alexander, Robert W. Bowie.

*Virginia*—Benjamin Walkins Leigh.

*North Carolina*—John Owen, Chambers R. Kinney.

*Kentucky*—Thomas Metcalf, Leslie Combs.

*Ohio*—Jacob Burnet, Tracy Bronson.

*Indiana*—James Perry, Douglass McGuire.

*Louisiana*—G. Mason Graham.

*Mississippi*—Anderson Miller.

*Missouri*—William H. Russell, Logan Huntton.

*Illinois*—Walter L. Newbury, W. B. Warren.

*Alabama*—Henry W. Hilliard, W. H. Fleming.

*Michigan*—George C. Bates.

Friday, December 6, 1839.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and the journal of yesterday was read.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Convention the proceedings of a Whig Convention of the State of Vermont; which were laid on the table.

Mr. BATES of Michigan, announced the arrival of his colleague Andrew T. McReynolds, who appeared and took his seat.

The PRESIDENT presented a letter from Samuel Pool, President of the Congregation of the Lutheran Church; which, on motion of Mr. FISHER of Pennsylvania, was read and laid on the table.

Mr. C. M. CLAY of Kentucky, offered the following:

*Ordered,* That the Secretary shall proceed to call the names of all the members of this Convention in alphabetical order, and that each delegate shall designate viva voce, his choice of a candidate for President and Vice President; and where any delegation shall not be full, the majority of the delegates present shall cast the vote of the absent members; and when any one nominated shall have a majority of the electoral votes, he shall be the candidate for the Presidency, or for the Vice Presidency, as the case may be, of this Convention.

*Ordered,* That the committee appointed yesterday to ballot for President and Vice President, now report to this Convention the result of their ballot.

Which, on motion of Mr. DAVIES of Connecticut, was laid on the table.

Mr. RALPH of Illinois, announced the arrival of his colleague E. A. Whipple, who appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Horner of New Jersey, it was

*Resolved,* That the delegation from each State furnish to the Secretaries a list of the delegates of such State, together with their several post-offices.

On motion of Mr. SILLIMAN of New York, it was ordered, that when the Convention adjourn it will adjourn to meet at three o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. M'FARLAND of New York, presented resolutions of a Whig Convention held in the county of Orange, New York; which, on motion of Mr. PRESTON of Kentucky, were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMSON of Pennsylvania, it was

*Resolved,* That Mr. Fisher of Pennsylvania, Mr. King of New York, and Mr. Lee of Massachusetts, be a committee of Finance.

When, on motion, the Convention

Adjourned.

**Three o'clock, P. M.**

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMSON of Pennsylvania, it was ordered, That when the Convention adjourn it will adjourn to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

And on motion, the Convention adjourned.

**Seven o'clock, P. M.**

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. FLEMING of Alabama, announced the arrival of his colleague, John W. Swope of that State, who appeared and took his seat.

Mr. WETMORE of New York, presented the following :

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the General Committee of Whig young men of the city and county of New York, and ordered to be presented for the consideration of the Harrisburg Convention.

*Resolved*, That this committee recommend the assembling of a National Convention of Whig young men to respond to the Harrisburg nomination, and to deliberate on such other business as may come before them.

*Resolved*, That said convention assemble at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1840.

*Resolved*, That this committee submit as the result of their judgment, that the ratio for choosing delegates be double that of the Congressional representation.

Ordered to lay on the table.

Mr. WILLIAMSON of Pennsylvania, announced the substitution of Thomas E. Cochran of Pennsylvania in the room of W. R. Morris, called home.

On motion, Convention adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, P. M.

**Nine o'clock, P. M.**

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, offered the following :

*Ordered*, That the committee appointed by the resolution of the 5th instant, to confer in relation to the persons to be presented by this Convention as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, be and they are hereby instructed forthwith to report progress, and that having done so, they be discharged from any farther action under said resolution.

Laid on the table.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, announced that the delegation from that State had substituted Richard Haughton to supply the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Mr. Colby.

On motion, it was ordered that the Convention take a recess for one hour.

After the recess the Convention again met; when

Mr. OWEN, of North Carolina, from the committee appointed by the several Delegations of the respective States, on the order of the 5th instant, REPORTED,

That the whole number of ballots given for President were two hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and twenty-eight being a majority; that of these ballots—

WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey, received	16
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, received	90
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, received	148

Therefore, that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON had received a majority of the whole number of the votes given for President.

The committee further report that they had made progress, but not having completed the business committed to them, they asked leave to sit again.

Which was agreed to; and,

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, the Convention

Adjourned.

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### Saturday, December 7th, 1839.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday being read,

Mr. KIRKLAND, of New York, announced that the Delegation from that State had substituted Paraclete Potter in the place of Candler Starr, who had been called home.

Mr. OWEN, of North Carolina, from the committee appointed under the order of the 5th instant, REPORTED,

That two hundred and thirty one ballots had been cast for Vice President of the United States, in said Committee, the State of Virginia declining, for reasons which would be stated by one of that

delegation, to vote on the question; and that the whole number of ballots cast were given for

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia,

as the candidate for the Vice Presidency; who was therefore unanimously presented to the consideration of the convention as the candidate for that office.

Mr. LEIGH, of Virginia, stated, that the vote of that State had been withheld from Committee, from motives of delicacy towards Gov. Tyler, who was one of her delegation in this Convention; but the nomination made had the cordial approbation and concurrence of the colleagues of Mr. Tyler, as it would have of those whom they represented here.

Mr. BANKS, of Kentucky, addressed the chair, and declared that however much the friends of the great Statesman of that State might regret that another distinguished patriot had been preferred, they were ready to yield up their preferences for the good of the country, and go for the nominations made by the committee.

Mr. PRESTON, of the same State, made a similar declaration, and informed the Convention that General Leslie Combs, one of the delegation, had in his possession a letter from the Hon. HENRY CLAY, which related to the question presented; and on his motion it was directed to be read: which being done, it was

On motion of Mr. BOARDMAN, of Connecticut,

*Resolved*, That the letter of the Honorable Henry Clay, just read, be, with the consent of the delegation from Kentucky, entered at large on the journals of the proceedings of this Convention.

Which is accordingly done, as follows:

ASHLAND, 20th November, 1839.

GENTLEMEN:—The public use which has been made of my name, in connexion with the office of President of the United States, furnishes the motive, as I trust it will form the apology, for this note. I address it to you, because our common residence in the same State appears to me to render you the most appropriate repository and organ of what I wish now to say.

The Convention at Harrisburg to designate candidates of the Opposition to the present Federal Administration, for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, has been recommended, and the propriety of it has been generally concurred in by all who agree as to the necessity of a change in the General Administration. It appeared to me to be the best, if not the only practicable method of reconciling and uniting those who, coinciding in the general principle, entertained different views as to the most suitable candidates for those high offices, and I have accordingly frequently expressed, and now repeat the expression of my conviction of the

expediency of an entire and cordial acquiescence in the recommendations of the Convention.

In the meantime, appeals directly and indirectly have been made to me by a highly respectable Convention holden in Pennsylvania, and by private individuals, to decline giving my consent to the use of my name, upon the ground that a distinguished citizen of the State of Ohio is the first choice of the Opposition in Pennsylvania, and in the opinion of that Convention would be more likely to conciliate general support than I should. I have been also addressed by various respectable and intelligent citizens of New York, directly and indirectly, recommending me to decline the contest in behalf of another eminent citizen, who has been distinguished in both the military and civil service of the United States.

Whilst I have been thus urgently but respectfully approached, numerous private citizens and public meetings and conventions in various parts of the United States (one of these conventions, indeed, in Pennsylvania itself) have done me the honor to express their confidence in me, and to intimate their wishes that I might be the candidate of the Opposition for the office of Chief Magistrate.

It is perfectly manifest that I cannot comply with all these conflicting opinions and wishes, nor, I apprehend, with any one of them, without disobliging the others.

Under these embarrassing circumstances, I have thought it most advisable to leave to the Convention at Harrisburg the free selection of candidates, as being the assembly to which, by common consent, that important duty has been referred. Representing, as it probably will, all parts of the United States, bringing together the feelings and views of all, and comparing and weighing the local information which it will derive from every portion, it will be most competent to make a nomination acceptable to the great majority of its constituents. That it will be faithful to the high trust confided to its judgment and patriotism, cannot be doubted; and having a full view of the whole ground, it will be more likely to make a selection agreeable to the great body of the Opposition than any separate convention could do, however enlightened and patriotic it may be. If the Pennsylvania Convention, to which I have just alluded, be right in supposing that the distinguished citizen whom it prefers would be more likely to be successful than any other, he ought to be nominated, and undoubtedly, for that very reason, will be nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, should it entertain the same opinion.

With a just and proper sense of the high honor of being voluntarily called to the office of President of the United States by a great, free and enlightened people, and profoundly grateful to those of my fellow-citizens who are desirous to see me placed in that exalted and responsible station, I must, nevertheless, say, in entire truth and sincerity, that if the deliberations of the Convention shall lead them

to the choice of another as the candidate of the opposition, far from feeling any discontent, the nomination will have my best wishes, and receive my cordial support.

And, gentlemen, I hope that you, my friends and neighbors, will excuse the liberty I take in expressing to you my anxious desire that, discarding all attachment or partiality to me, and guided solely by the motive of rescuing our country from the dangers which now encompass it, you will heartily unite in the selection of that citizen although it should not be me, who may appear to be most likely, by his election, to bring about a salutary change in the administration of the General Government—a change without which we shall be mocked by the forms, and stript of the substantial benefits of free institutions.

From the tenor of this note, I scarcely need observe that you are at perfect liberty to make such use of it as in your discretion may seem proper.

I am, with high respect, your friend, and obedient servant.

HENRY CLAY:

To Gov. THOMAS METCALFE, Gen. LESLIE COMBS, and the other Delegates from Kentucky to the Harrisburg Convention.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Convention unanimously recommend to the people of the United States, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio. And as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

This resolution being under consideration, it was sustained with great animation and eloquence, by the mover, Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, and a delegate from each of the States represented in the Convention, in the course of which JUDGE BURNET, of Ohio, stated that it was the determination of Gen. Harrison, should he be elevated to the Presidency by the suffrages of his fellow citizens, not to consent to become a candidate for a second term. The interest of the discussion was greatly increased by the sketch given by Mr. Burnet of the private virtues, the ability, and eminent public services of the veteran patriot, Gen. Harrison, and the animated eulogy pronounced as well upon Henry Clay, as upon Gen. Harrison, by Governor METCALFE, of Kentucky, who had been the associate of the latter in the public service, had witnessed his exploits, and bore generous and feeling testimony to his worth, to which, he said, his country had not yet done justice.

Mr. LEIGH, of Virginia, also said, that in justice to an old, intimate, and personal friend, General WINFIELD SCOTT, he had to assure the Convention, that although another had been chosen as the candidate he would cordially acquiesce in the determination of the Convention.

The question being then taken on the resolution, it was carried by acclamation; so

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,  
of Ohio,

was unanimously nominated as the candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and

JOHN TYLER,  
of Virginia,

was unanimously nominated as the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

When, on motion of Mr. BOARDMAN, of Connecticut, it was

*Resolved*, That we congratulate the Democratic Whig Party of the United States upon the unanimity and enthusiasm which have crowned the labors of this Convention, and we call upon our constituents to redeem the solemn pledges here given, and to consummate the *union* of the Whigs for the good of the union.

The following Resolution being then offered by Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, was considered and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the several States to hold State Conventions on the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1840, or on such other day as may in each State be agreed on, for the purpose of nominating electoral tickets, and for general organization, to ensure the success of the candidates recommended by this Convention.

On motion of Mr. OWEN, of North Carolina, it was

*Ordered*, That a committee of one delegate from each State here represented, be appointed by the chair, to inform the nominees of this Convention of their nominations, respectively, and receive and publish their replies.

Whereupon the Chair appointed the following delegates that Committee.

John Owen of North Carolina, Chairman.  
Elisha W. Allen of Maine.  
James Wilson of New Hampshire.  
Isaac C. Bates of Massachusetts.  
James F. Simmons of Rhode Island.  
William Henry of Vermont.  
Charles Davies of Connecticut.  
Robert C. Nicholas of New York.  
Ephraim Marsh of New Jersey.  
Richard Mansfield of Delaware.  
John Andrew Shulze of Pennsylvania.  
Revercy Johnson of Maryland.  
James W. Pegram of Virginia.  
Thomas Metcalfe of Kentucky.



Jacob Burnet of Ohio.  
 Douglass M'Guire of Indiana.  
 G. Mason Graham of Louisiana.  
 T. C. Tupper of Mississippi.  
 William H. Russell of Missouri.  
 George W. Ralph of Illinois.  
 Henry W. Hilliard of Alabama.  
 George C. Bates of Michigan.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. WILLIAMSON of Pennsylvania, was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the Democratic Whig National Convention return their sincere thanks to the trustees of the Lutheran Church in the Borough of Harrisburg, for the use of their beautiful edifice, so handsomely accorded to them.

On motion of Mr. HORNER, of New Jersey, it was

*Resolved*, That this Convention recommend to the Whig Young Men of the Several States to appoint delegates from their respective States, to assemble in Convention at the city of Baltimore, on the *First Monday of May next*, to take such measures as will most effectually aid the advancement of the Whig cause and sound principles.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Ohio, the following resolution was considered and agreed to :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Convention are tendered affectionately to the Reverend Clergy, who consented to officiate and officiated in opening the sessions of the Convention with prayer.

It was also, on motion of the same delegate, further

*Resolved*, That the Convention present its thanks to the Honorable James Barbour, President, and to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries, for the able and faithful manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Whereupon, The President returned his acknowledgements, and in an affectionate and impressive address, invoked a blessing upon the labors of the Convention and took leave of the members.

On motion of Mr. PENROSE, of Pennsylvania, the President was requested to furnish a copy of his address, to be published with the proceedings of the Convention.

It was, on motion,

Ordered, that the proceedings of the Convention be published, under the direction of the Secretaries.

When, on motion of Mr. NEWTON, of Virginia, the Convention Adjourned, Sine Die.

NOTE.—After the adjournment of the Convention the following interesting letter was received from Col. B. H. Martin, a delegate from Arkansas, which I have appended to the proceedings, and have added his name to the list of delegates ordered by the Convention to be published,

CHARLES B. PENROSE, *Secretary.*

December 10th, 1839.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 10, 1839.

TO CHARLES B. PENROSE, Esq.

Secretary of the Democratic Whig National Convention.

DEAR SIR:—Having been appointed one of the Delegates from the State of Arkansas to the Democratic Whig National Convention, and having been detained by a succession of untoward events from participating personally in the proceedings of that Convention; and having arrived at Harrisburg before the publication of its proceedings, I request, as a matter of right, that Arkansas shall be heard in that Convention.

You may conceive of my regret that I did not arrive in time to participate in the deliberations of the Convention, when I state, that I have travelled a distance of near three thousand miles, having no other object than to represent my State in a Convention upon the deliberations and issue of which I firmly believe depends the fate of our once happy country.

Had I arrived in time to have cast the ballot of my State in reference to the nomination of a Presidential candidate, I should have expressed the first choice of the Whigs of Arkansas, and cast the vote of the State for Kentucky's illustrious son—Henry Clay.

But having fully ascertained, since my arrival, that a majority of the representatives of the people had accorded the choice to that venerable and distinguished man, Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio; and being fully convinced that the great statesman of the American world was fairly dealt with, and being also fully convinced that the nomination unanimously made by the Convention, of Gen. William Henry Harrison of Ohio, as the candidate of the people of this Union for President, and of John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice President, is the happiest nomination that could, under existing circumstances, be made, I claim the right of according thereto. I also request that in this choice the voice of Arkansas shall be heard; and I further request of the Secretaries of the Democratic Whig

National Convention, to record and publish to the people of the United States, that the State of Arkansas has cast her vote for

Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON  
of Ohio, as the candidate for President, and for JOHN TYLER,  
of Virginia, as the candidate for Vice President of these United  
States.

Respectfully yours,

B. H. MARTIN.

Delegate from Arkansas.

*Delegates to the Democratic Whig National Convention, together  
with the post-town of each Delegate.*

PRESIDENT.

Governor JAMES BARBOUR, Barboursville, Orange Co. Va.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Gov. John S. Peters,	Hebron,	Connecticut
John Andrew Shulze,	Montoursville,	Penn.
David Hazard,	Milton,	Delaware
George Howard,	Woodstock,	Maryland
John Tyler,	Williamsburg,	Virginia
John Owen,	Fayetteville,	N. Carolina
Thomas Metcalfe,	Nicholas County,	Kentucky
Hon. Peter R. Livingston,	Rhinebeck,	New York
Jacob Burnet,	Cincinnati,	Ohio
Isaac C. Bates,	Northampton,	Mass.
James Wilson,	Keene,	N. Hampshire
Elisha M. Huntington,	Terre Haute,	Indiana
Ephraim Marsh,	Schooley's Mountain,	New Jersey

SECRETARIES.

Charles B. Penrose,	Carlisle,	Penn.
George W. Ralph,	Belleville,	Illinois
Sylvanus R. Lyman,	Portland,	Maine
Charles Paine,	Northfield,	Vermont

MAINE.

Elisha H. Allen,	Bangor.
John Neal,	Portland.
Samuel Bradley,	Hollis.
George Pendleton,	Camden.
Richard H. Vose,	Augusta.
Zina Hyde,	Bath.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Godfrey Stevens,	Claremont.
Solomon M'Neil,	Hillsborough.
Joel Eastman,	Conway.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Peleg Sprague,	Boston.
Samuel Hoar,	Concord.
Isaac C. Bates,	Northampton.
Artemas Lee,	Templeton.
John Howard,	Springfield.
H. G. O. Colby,	New Bedford.
Benjamin K. Hough,	Gloucester.
George Ashman,	Springfield.
Barker Burnell,	Nantucket.
Henry Shaw,	Lanesboro.
Nathaniel M. Davis,	Plymouth.
Charles Hudson,	Westminster.
Warren Lovering,	Medway.
James H. Duncan,	Haverhill.
Richard Haughton,	Boston.

## RHODE ISLAND.

George G. King,	Newport.
Jas. F. Simmons,	Providence.
William Anthony,	Coventry, Providence P. O.
Byron Diman,	Bristol.

## CONNECTICUT.

Gov. John S. Peters,	Hebron.
Charles Davies,	Hartford.
Wm. W. Boardman,	New Haven.
Charles H. Phelps.	Stonington.
Charles Hawley,	Stamford.
Joseph S. Gadding,	Plainfield.
E. Champion Bacon,	Litchfield.
Ebenezer Jackson,	Middletown.

## VERMONT.

William Henry,	Bellows' Falls.
A. B. W. Tenney,	Newbury.
Samuel H. Holley,	Middlebury.
W. B. Briggs,	Jericho.
Charles Paine,	Northfield.

## NEW YORK.

Chandler Starr,	New York City.	
Robert C. Nicholas,	Geneva,	Ontario Co.
John A. King,	Jamaica, L. I.	Queens
B. D. Silliman,	Brooklyn,	Kings

NEW YORK continued.

Dudley Selden,	} New York City.		
Rob. C. Wetmore,			
Robert Smith,			
Judah Hammond,			
James A. Hamilton,		Dobbs Ferry,	W. Chester co.
P. R. Livingston,		Rhinebeck,	Dutchess
Hudson McFarlan,		Monroe Works,	Orange
Eliphas Fay,		New Paltz,	Ulster
Elisha Jenkins,		Hudson,	Columbia
Henry Hamilton,		Schoharie Ct. House,	Schoharie
Amos Briggs,		Schaghticoke,	Rensselaer
Sol. Van Rensselaer,		Albany,	Albany
J. Knickerbocker,		Waterford,	Saratoga
Bernard Blair,		Salem,	Washington
Henry H. Ross,		Essex,	Essex
Sylvester Gilbert,		Ogdensburgh,	St. Laurence
Henry P. Voorhees,		Fulton Ville,	Montgomery
David Petrie,		Little Falls,	Herkimer
C. P. Kirkland,		Utica,	Oneida
A. Z. McCarty,		Pulaski,	Oswego
John Bradley,		Bristol,	Pennsylvania
John Russell,		Cooperstown,	Otsego
Vincent Whitney,		Binghamton,	Broome
Deville White,		Sherburn,	Chenango
James Dunn,		Elmira,	Chemung
D. D. Spencer,		Ithica,	Tompkins
Amos P. Granger,		Syracuse,	Onondaga
J. D. Ledyard,		Cazenovia,	Madison
George H. Wood,		Auburn,	Cayuga
Gary V. Sackett,		Seneca Falls,	Seneca
Henry W. Taylor,		Canandaigua,	Ontario
John N. Dox,		West Dresden,	Yates
Isaac Lacy,		South Chili,	Monroe
Phineas L. Tracy,		Batavia,	Genneseo
Allen Ayrault,		Genneseo,	Livingston
Chauncy Tucker,		Fredonia,	Chatauque
Lewis F. Allen,		Black Rock,	Erie
Jacob Chatterton,		Yates,	Orleans.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John A. Shulze,	Montoursville,	Lycoming
Joseph Lawrence,	Washington,	Washington
William M. Watts,	Erie,	Erie
John Gray,	Uniontown,	Fayette
Moses J. Clark,	Towanda,	Bradford
John Williamson,	Huntingdon,	Huntingdon
Charles B. Penrose,	Carlisle,	Cumberland

## PENNSYLVANIA continued.

Dr. Wm. Darlington,	West Chester,	Chester Co.
Jonathan Roberts,	Norristown,	Montgomery
E. C. Reigart,	Lancaster,	Lancaster
John Swift,	Philadelphia,	
Bela Badger,	do	
Alexander Quinton,	Manayunk,	Philadelphia
Frederick Fraley,	Philadelphia,	do
A. O. Cahoon,	Wilkesbarre,	Luzerne
Collin M. Reed,	Washington,	Washington
James Colhoun,	Chambersburg,	Franklin
George Chambers,	do	do
Edward Overton,	Towanda,	Bradford
John Adams Fisher,	Harrisburg,	Dauphin
Wm. R. Morris,	York,	York
John Dickey,	Beaver,	Beaver
David Leech,	Leechburg,	Armstrong
Edward Darlington,	Chester,	Delaware
Samuel M. Barclay,	Bedford,	Bedford
Thos. G. Henderson,	Piqua,	Lancaster
E. T. McDowell,	Doylestown,	Bucks
Cyrus P. Markle,	West Newton,	Westmoreland
James Merrill,	New Berlin,	Union
T. H. Patterson,	Pittsburg,	Allegheny
Thomas E. Cochran,	York,	York.

## NEW JERSEY.

Asa Whitehead,	Newark,	Essex Co.
Dudley S. Gregory,	Jersey City,	Bergen
Ephraim Marsh,	Schooley's Mountain,	Morris
Thomas A. Hartwell,	Somerville,	Somerset
John D. Hager,	New Brunswick,	Middlesex
Craig Moffett,	Mount Holly,	Burlington
Robert E. Horner,	Princeton,	Mercer.

## DELAWARE.

Thomas Stockton,	New Castle.
Jacob Faris,	Cooches Bridge.
Thomas Rodney,	Wilmington.
Richard Mansfield,	Middle Town.
Prestly Spruance,	Smyrna.
Thos. Wainwright,	Camden.
Peter F. Causey,	Milford.
Joshua G. Baker,	George Town.
David Hazard,	Milton.
William D. Waples,	Daysborough.

## MARYLAND.

Reverdy Johnson,	Baltimore,	
Henry Page,	Cambridge Mill,	
George Howard,	Woodstock,	
James Moores,	Belle-Air,	Harford Co.
William Price,	Hagerstown,	
Richard J. Bowie,	Rockville,	Montgomery,
Robert W. Bowie,	Nottingham,	P. George
Ashton Alexander,	Baltimore,	
J. N. Goldsborough,	Easton,	
John Leeds Kerri,	Easton,	Talbot

## VIRGINIA.

Benj. W. Leigh,	Richmond,	
James Barbour,	Barboursville,	Orange
James W. Pegram,	Petersburg,	
Ewd. R. Chambers,	Boydton,	Mecklenburg
William S. Archer,	Elk Hill,	Amelia
Wm. C. Mosly,	Buckingham C. H.	
John Tyler,	Williamsburg,	
Festus Dickinson,	Bowling Green,	Caroline,
Willoughby Newton,	The Hague,	Westmoreland
Gen. J. B. Harvie,	Richmond,	
Col. Isaac A. Coles,	Scott's Ferry,	Albemarle
Jones Greene,	Fauquier W. S. Spring,	Fauquier
John Janney,	Leesburg,	Laudoun
Henry Berry,	Shepherdstown,	Jefferson
Augustus Waterman,	Harrisonburg,	Rochingham
Gen. B. G. Baldwin,	Staunton,	Augusta
Jesse Edgington,	Steubenville,	Ohio.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. John Owen,	Fayetteville.	
James Mebane,	Yanceyville.	
Frederick J. Hill,	Wilmington.	
Charles R. Kinney,	Elizabeth City.	
John B. Kelly,	Carthage,	Moore
William H. Battle,	Raleigh.	
Burgess S. Gaither,	Morganton.	
John C. Washington,	Kinston.	
Isaac Burns,	Salisbury.	
William F. Davidson,	Charlotte.	
Thomas A. Allison,	Statesville.	
Nathaniel M. Roan,	Yanceyville.	
Henry W. Miller,	Raleigh.	
Joseph R. Loyd,	Tarborough.	
William W. Cherry,	Windsor.	

## KENTUCKY.

Thomas Metcalfe,	Nicholas Co.
Leslie Combs,	Lexington.
James Shelby,	"
Cassius M. Clay,	"
William Preston,	Louisville.
Marshall Key,	Washington.
Jennings Price,	Lancaster.
Franklin A. Andrews,	Flemingsburgh.
David Banks,	Hopkinsville.

## OHIO.

Jacob Burnet,	Cincinnati,	Hamilton Co.
Benjamin Bently,	Wooster,	Wayne
N. G. Pendleton,	Cincinnati,	Hamilton
Cyrus Falconer,	Hamilton,	Butler
John Johnson,	Piqua,	Miami
Wm. A. Rogers,	Springfield,	Clark
Acquilla Toland,	London,	Madison
Wm. S. Murphy,	Chilicothe,	Ross
John M. Creed,	Lancaster,	Fairfield
Ira Belknapp,	Zanesville,	Muskingum
Ephraim Cutter,	Marietta,	Washington
Benjamin S. Cowan,	St. Clairsville,	Belmont
Charles T. Sherman,	Mansfield,	Richland
Cyrus Prentiss,	Ravenna,	Portage
Tracy Bronson,	Newton Falls,	Trumbull
Holland Green,	New Lisbon,	Columbiana
John S. Lacy,	Cadiz,	Harrison

## INDIANA.

E. M. Huntington,	Terre Haute.
Douglas McGuire,	Indianapolis.
Amos Clark,	Evansville.
James Perry,	Liberty.
J. R. Mendenhall,	Richmond.
Samuel Hanna,	Fort Wayne.
Milton Stapp,	Madison.
R. W. Thompson,	Bedford.
Thomas J. Evans,	Covington.
Jacob W. Bigelow,	Michigan City.

## LOUISIANA.

J. Mason Graham,	Care of A. Dunbar Esq. Alexandria,
*Alex. Porter,	St. Martinsville.
*Alex. Barrow,	St. Francisville.

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\*Inserted at request of Mr. Graham.



# NATIONAL CONVENTION.

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## MISSISSIPPI.

T. C. Tupper,	Canton,	Madison Co.
Aaron S. Perkins,	Yazoo City,	Yazoo
Anderson Miller,	Princeton,	Washington

## ILLINOIS.

George W. Ralph,	Belleville.
E. A. Whiple,	Washington.
W. S. Newberry,	Chicago.
William B. Warren,	Jacksonville.

## ALABAMA.

William H. Fleming,	Prairie Bluff, Wilcox Co.
Henry W. Hilliard,	} Post Offices omitted to be furnished.
W. H. Smith,	
John M. Swope,	

## MISSOURI.

William H. Russell,	St. Louis.
Logan Hunton,	do
Uriel Wright,	Marion.

## MICHIGAN.

George C. Bates,	Detroit.
Thomas J. Drake,	do
A. S. M'Reynolds,	do

## ARKANSAS.

B. H. Martin,	Scotia.
John Clark,	Columbia.
C. F. M. Nowland,	Batesville.

The address of JUDGE BURNET of Ohio, made in Convention on the last day of its session is appended to the proceedings. It possesses peculiar interest on account of the high standing, ability and worth of its author, and his long intimacy with General Harrison, whose character and history he so well understands.

It was prepared by him at the request of many of the delegates, and is published with the proceedings of the Convention because it is supposed that it will be particularly acceptable to the delegates and their constituents, on account of the valuable information it contains.

C. B. PENROSE, *Secretary.*

## Speech of Judge Burnet

OF OHIO,

In the Whig National Convention, giving a brief history of the life of Gen. William Henry Harrison.

Mr. President :—

Laboring under the influence of a severe cold, which affects both my voice and head, it will not be apprehended that I shall detain the convention by a long address. But, sir, indisposed as I am, I must add my approving voice to the just and merited plaudits which have been pronounced from every part of this assembly, on the distinguished son of the patriotic State of Kentucky. In admiration of his talents, virtues, and public services, no man on this floor goes farther than I do; nor does any one repeat them with more pleasure and pride. They are the property of the nation, and we all claim them as tenants in common. Long and ardently have I desired to see him in the Presidential chair, and many a battle have I fought for the accomplishment of that desire. But few men on this floor bear more of the scars of political warfare, received in his defence, than I do, nor is there one more willing to have them increased in future conflicts, should it again become necessary to vindicate his character or his cause. General Harrison entertains towards him the same feelings; and has long ardently desired to see him at the head of the nation; nor would he have been a candidate in 1836, had it not been distinctly announced that Mr. Clay had withdrawn from the canvass.

The State of Ohio has witnessed the honors that have been paid to that distinguished citizen, in every part of the Union, with great delight, and has been among the first to acknowledge, or more properly speaking, to assert and vindicate their justice; and here in the presence of this august assembly, *we endorse them*,

It is no doubt expected, sir, that the delegation of Ohio will say something on this occasion, in commendation of their favorite son, on whom this Convention has just bestowed one among the highest honors to which the ambition of man can aspire—a unanimous nomination for the first office in the gift of a free and powerful nation.—I hope, sir, I shall not be charged with vanity when I say that I have been his intimate companion and friend, for more than forty years. The free and continued intercourse that has existed between us for so long a period, must necessarily enable me to speak with some confidence as to his character, acquirements and course of life.

He is a native of the “old Dominion,” and is an honor to the State which gave him birth. He is a son of Governor Harrison of Virginia, who was a patriot of the revolution, and a signer of the

Declaration of Independence, proclaimed by the Continental Congress in 1776; by which solemn act he pledged "his life, his fortune and his sacred honor," to maintain that declaration, and he nobly redeemed his pledge. His son, of whom I now speak, inherited from his Maker, an ardent, active, penetrating mind—far, very far, above mediocrity; that mind has been improved by a classical education, under the best instructors of that day; it has been stored with valuable and useful knowledge, literary, scientific and historical. You can scarcely name an important subject, on which he has not read and reflected, and on which he cannot write and converse with facility and clearness. He is a good belles-lettres scholar; a ready, correct, and strong writer, and must be ranked, wherever he is known, in the class of men who are most distinguished for improved and cultivated intellect. In the finer qualities of the heart, no man can justly claim a preference; to borrow the strong, expressive language of my friend, Governor Metcalf, "*Harrison has an expanded heart, and it is always in the right place.*" Though brave as Napoleon, he has much of the milk of human kindness. Benevolence, and a desire to better the condition of the whole human family, predominate in his soul, and are constantly forcing themselves into action.— In dress, he is plain and unostentatious—in manners, affable and unassuming. When seen engaged on his farm, which is his daily employment, and necessarily followed to obtain his daily bread, you cannot distinguish him, by the appearance of his dress, from any of his brother farmers who are laboring in his vicinity. His house is open to all, and its hospitality free for all, whether high or low, rich or poor. It is not exaggeration when I say, believe me, sir, it is not poetry or fiction, when I say, if he had but one dollar he would not, because he could not, refuse to divide it with a friend in distress.

In politics he has always been a Democratic Republican of the school of Washington, Jefferson and Madison; he detests the agrarian, infidel principles which are gaining power and influence at the present day, and resists the doctrine that *the spoils belong to the victors*, and that an executive or ministerial officer of government may assume the responsibility of construing the constitution and laws of the country, for selfish or party purposes.

These statements, sir, are not surmises, nor are they taken on trust, they are gathered from his long life of civil and military service, and have been seen by all who have observed him, either at the head of the army—in the gubernatorial chair—in the halls of legislation, or in a diplomatic station.

In 1791, this distinguished son of the venerable signer of the Declaration of Independence was engaged in the study of medicine, under the care of Dr. Rush of Philadelphia. Hearing of the murders committed by the Indians, on the defenceless inhabitants of the

North-western frontier, he resolved to go to their relief. At his request, his guardian and friend, Robert Morris, of revolutionary memory, obtained for him, from President Washington, an ensigncy in the army of the United States. With this parchment in his pocket he hastened to Cincinnati, but did not reach it till St. Clair had marched into the Indian country; by which Providential event, he was not on the bloody field where so many of his fellow officers and soldiers found a premature grave. The first tour of military duty he performed, was in the succeeding winter, when he marched through the snow on foot, at the head of his detachment, with his knapsack upon his back, to the fatal battle field, to inter the bones of the slain. This was his first military service. We find him afterwards in 1794 an Aid-de-camp of the gallant Wayne, distinguishing himself in the battle at the rapids of the Maumee, where for his bravery and good conduct, he received the thanks of the Commander in Chief, communicated to the army in general orders. In 1795 he was engaged in making the treaty of Geenville, under the superintendence of Gen. Wayne, which terminated the Indian war. He was soon after appointed Commandant of Fort Washington, and had the management of the public property, chiefly collected at that post.

Early in 1798, the object being accomplished which prompted him to join the army, he resigned his commission and removed to his farm. The next military enterprise in which we find him engaged, was the expedition to Tippecanoe. The treaty which he had then recently made with the Indian tribes had been violated. Tecumseh, admitted by all, to be the most intrepid warrior, and the most talented chief of the age, had prevailed on the tribes who were parties to that treaty, to refuse its execution, and for the purpose of insuring the success of his project, was attempting to form a union among all the tribes from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. He had visited the Northern tribes and had secured their co-operation, and was negotiating with those of the South for the same purpose. Harrison, who was aware of his plan, and that he was actually engaged in the successful execution of it, was not idle: He communicated the facts to Mr. Madison, stating what would be the consequences of permitting it to be completed. The President promptly placed the 4th regiment under the command of Harrison, then Governor of Indiana; ordered him to raise four hundred volunteers, and proceed to the Indian country. The order was so promptly obeyed, that our gallant little army of 800 men, arrived at Tippecanoe before Tecumseh had returned from the South. When Harrison reached the settlement, twelve hundred warriors had already assembled. He sent for the Chiefs; they came to his camp; he told them their Great Father had not sent him to fight, but to settle their complaints amicably; and he invited them to meet him in council: they promised to do so the next day, and then returned to their village. As soon as they were gone, he told his

officers he knew from their language and behaviour that they intended to attack him before morning. Confident that this was the council they meditated, he encamped his army in the order of battle, and directed his men to lie down with their clothes on, and their arms at their sides. His predictions soon became history: an hour or two before day, in a dark, foggy night, the attack was made with great fury.—The conflict lasted nearly two hours, and until day light enabled him to see the position of the Indians, when a vigorous charge was ordered, which terminated in their defeat and dispersion. The army then marched to the village and destroyed it. We may safely affirm that this was the first instance in which American troops have sustained themselves against a superior force of Indians, in a night attack of two hours continuance. As fruits of this victory the treaty was preserved and the peace and safety of the frontier secured. It was from this battle, so important to the government and people of Indiana, and so brilliant in the mode of its achievement, against a desperate foe, that General Harrison derived the appellation of the “Hero of Tippecanoe.”

The savages on the frontier of Indiana, having been thus defeated and scattered, and Governor Harrison hearing that they were taking scalps and breaking up the settlements on the frontier of Ohio, resigned his commission as Governor, and superintendent of Indian affairs, together with their emoluments, repaired to Cincinnati, and volunteered in our defence. In a few months he succeeded in scattering the savages on our borders; a part of them he drove to the lakes, and the residue he compelled to remove to a place of safety within our settlements. By this operation, the settlers on our frontier were relieved from danger, and hundreds who had fled to the denser settlements of the State for protection, returned to their improvements and occupied them in safety. A person who has not an accurate knowledge of the condition of the North-western portion of Ohio, at the time of the late war, when it was an unbroken wilderness, without inhabitants, other than aborigines—without roads, bridges, ferries, or improvements of any kind, cannot form an idea of the difficulties General Harrison encountered, in feeding, sustaining and keeping together his army. The difficulties and perplexities which beset him during all his campaigns are known to but few, and cannot be justly appreciated by any; yet by unceasing activity and by the efforts of his powerful mind, he overcame them all. But it is impossible to dwell on minutiae—a volume would not contain the half of such a detail. Pressed down by all these difficulties he kept the field; he never despaired for a moment; and such was the confidence reposed in his bravery and skill, by both officers and soldiers, that their spirits never flagged—their hopes never sunk. It is not generally known that the Fleet built at Erie, by which the command of

the Lakes was obtained, was a project recommended by General Harrison, and that it was adopted by Mr. Madison, in consequence of his unbounded confidence in the prudence and sound judgment of him who proposed it. Before the period of which I am now speaking, General Harrison had been appointed a Major General in the militia of Kentucky, by a law of that State, and had been appointed a Major General in the army of the United States, by Mr. Madison.

Passing over a multitude of affairs of smaller moment, let me point your attention to the memorable siege of Fort Meigs: that work of defence, consisting of a mud embankment and an inclosure of piquets, was defended triumphantly and successfully by about a *thousand men* for many days, (if I mistake not, seven or eight,) against the attack of Proctor, who commanded an army of British and Indians, at least *four times the number* of the besieged, which was furnished with all the material necessary for the occasion. Such was the skill, the bravery, and the indefatigable efforts of General Harrison—such was the success of the repeated sallies he made, that he compelled the enemy to abandon the siege in despair. It is worthy of remark, that on the second day of the attack, Proctor sent an officer with a flag, to demand the surrender of the post. The grounds of this demand were, that the American force was too weak to defend the works against the overwhelming force of the besiegers, and that General Proctor was anxious to save the effusion of blood. The intrepid Harrison promptly replied: “If General Proctor knows the usages of war, as I am bound to believe he does, he must either have considered me ignorant of them, or he must have intended an insult. It was his duty to make the demand before he commenced firing on the works. But, sir, said he, go back and tell your General that I know my own force, and his, and that I shall defend the works to the last extremity. *Tell him farther, that if he ever possesses the Fort, he shall obtain it in a way that will give him more honor in the estimation of his Government than he could derive from a thousand surrenders.*” Another incident is also worthy of notice: After the enemy had retired, a number of the Indians who had left them came into the fort and stated that a contract had been entered into between Proctor and Tecumseh, that as soon as the fort surrendered, which they considered inevitable, Harrison should be given up to the Indians, to be disposed of as they might see proper. Harrison replied: “Then General Proctor can be neither a soldier nor a man. But if it shall ever be his fate to surrender to me, his life shall be protected, but I will dress him in a petticoat, and deliver him over to the squaws, as being unworthy to associate with men.” On this story, sir, was founded an infamous slander on General Harrison, and a base insult to the ladies of Chilicothe, fabricated by a person whose name I will not stoop to mention, and published by the administration press.

It was long after the successful defence of this Fort, that our honored nominee led his victorious army into Fort Malden, recaptured Detroit and the Territory surrendered by the unfortunate Hull, and pursuing the enemy to the Thames, subdued the united forces of Proctor and Tecumseh, and captured the entire British army!

The war having been thus gloriously terminated in his own district, Harrison repaired to Erie and tendered his services to the army operating in that quarter. Unfortunately, the Secretary of War was there, who felt some private griefs unredressed, and was moreover envious of the laurels which Gen. Harrison had so dearly, but justly won, and being unwilling to see another added to the wreath, he ordered him to repair to the Ohio, where he had no further duty to perform, having already brought the war to a close in that quarter. The order was obeyed. He returned to his family and immediately resigned his commission, declaring that he could not honestly eat the bread of the Government when he was denied the privilege of rendering service in return. Here, Sir, terminated the brilliant military career of a hero who had won many victories, *but who never lost a battle.*

Now, sir, let us look at this distinguished man in political and private life. Time forbids to do more than name the stations he has filled. When he resigned his first commission, which was given him by the "Father of his Country," he was appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory. The Governor being then absent, he was *ex officio* acting Governor, and vested with all the Executive power of the Territory, which he executed with great prudence, and to the approbation of the Government and people. In 1799, the Territorial Legislature, (myself being one of them,) appointed him the delegate to represent the Territory in the Congress of the United States. His election had been opposed by a numerous class of men who had purchased land from his father-in-law, and had settled on and improved it. They had failed to obtain a title from the vendor, and were at the mercy of Congress, liable to be dispossessed at any moment. They wished to obtain pre-emption rights and other indulgences. It was the interest and the anxious desire of the vendor to defeat their object. On this account they entreated the Legislature not to appoint Mr. Harrison, believing that he would be governed by the views of his father-in-law, and oppose their claims. He was notwithstanding, chosen, and to the surprise of those men, he volunteered in their cause, and though against his own ultimate interest, he procured for them the boon they were so anxious to obtain.

At the same session he procured the passing of an act requiring the public lands to be surveyed and sold in small tracts. Under the former law, it was impossible for a poor man to become a purchaser from Government—he was compelled to purchase from the speculator at an advanced price. But by the amendment every poor man in the nation, if industrious, might become an independent freeholder;

and sir, it is public history, that thousands of thousands *have* become so, and every emigrant who now removes to the west from any part of the Union, has the same privilege. The benefit which has been derived by the industrious poor, from that successful effort of General Harrison, is beyond the power of numbers to compute. Having accomplished these important objects in Congress, he resigned his seat and was appointed Governor of Indiana. He administered that government twelve years, with such ability, benignity, and success, that all that portion of its present population, who resided there under his administration, look up to him as the political father of that state. We next find him representing the people in the Legislature of Ohio—then in the House of Representatives of the United States—afterwards in the Senate of the United States—and lastly we see him the Ambassador of his Government at the Court of the haughty Bolivar. In all these stations he has received from the government and the people, the plaudit of ‘well done good and faithful servant;’—and it may be added, this has been his *only* reward.

Suffer me to say here, that it is the settled and publicly expressed opinion of General Harrison, that no man, however great, wise and good, should be re-elected President of these United States. To the prevalence of the opposite opinion, he ascribes most of the corruption and strife which have agitated and disgraced the nation—and I add, that if elected, he will enter on the duties of the office, having no griefs to avenge, and no obligations to fulfil, in relation to individuals.

And now sir, what more can I add—I have attempted to throw a ray of light on the almost forgotten life of one of the most useful, virtuous and patriotic citizens our country has ever produced. From an intimate and confidential acquaintance with him, of more than forty years standing, I can speak *ex cathedra*. The single fact, that after he has held all these offices, with abundant opportunities of accumulating wealth, at the expense of his country, he has retired to private life comparatively poor, is enough to place him on a level with Aristides.

Had he nothing more to complain of but the blighting negligence of his own government, which has compelled him Cincinnatus like, to labor at the plough for the bread which feeds his family, it might be endured. But, sir, it is not so: malice has assailed his character, and thousands who know him not, have innocently yielded to it their assent. An attempt to refute charges against his bravery, would be as insulting to him, as it would be ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Insinuations have been made injurious to his moral character; those who know him personally, smile at the folly of such efforts, and let me say to all others, that a man of purer moral character does not inhabit our land. When every thing else fails, they proclaim at the top of their voices that he is an *imbecile old man*. Sir, I had the pleasure of taking him by the hand the morning I left home;



scarcely a week passes in which I do not see and converse with him, and let me assure you and this assembly, and the American people, that his mind is as vigorous, as active, and as discriminating as it was in the meridian of his days; that he enjoys fine health, and all the bodily vigor and activity which belong to a man of sixty-five or sixty-six.

Now, sir, let me attempt to give utterance to the ecstasy of joy and delight which the transactions of this day have produced on my own mind. In common with all my associates in this imposing assembly, I feel that our country is redeemed and saved—the sounds of unity and concord, which strike the ear from every seat in this sacred temple—the united declaration of entire acquiescence in the result of our deliberations—the enthusiastic pledges, tendered by every member of this august body, to devote himself heart and hand, to sustain the distinguished individuals we are about to present to the people, as the men of our unanimous choice—the expression of joy, on the faces of so many aged and venerated patriots, who have finished their course in public life—who have long since crossed the meridian—are on their downward course, and will soon pass the horizon, to be seen here no more; I say, sir, to hear such men testify their feelings of approbation, pledge their zealous efforts to advance the cause, and proclaim their confidence in its triumphant success, produces sensations which cannot be described. To hear the shouts of approbation—the enthusiastic promises of exertion, and the confident predictions of victory, from the young and vigorous portion of this body, is enough to inspire the most confirmed Stoic. In short, the entire manifestations of this day, so exciting, so cheering, have produced a general ecstasy of delight, of which those who have not witnessed the scene, and felt the threatened danger of disagreement in this body, as we have done, can form no conception. For one, I must say, that although I am near the termination of the prophetic number of days allotted for the life of man, I have never, in that long period, witnessed such an imposing spectacle. I am almost ready to repeat and apply to myself the pious exclamation of the good old Simeon.

Mr. President—Is not this enough for one day? The great object which brought us here, from every part of the Union, is accomplished. That object was to produce unity and harmony of action, in the great struggle we are on the eve of commencing; a struggle to save the liberty, the morals, and the happiness of the people, and to rescue the constitution from the hands of profligate men, under whose management it is sinking to decay. This object, I repeat, has been gained. It is the opinion of every American, whose principles have not been debased by the corrupt and corrupting influence of the National Administration, that an effort should be made to save the Nation; that effort has now been made, and successfully made. The unity and

zeal it has produced, have accomplished half the victory already, and will consummate it hereafter. It is now manifest that we came here deeply impressed with the importance of the object at stake, which is nothing less than the perpetuity of the glorious constitution bequeathed by our fathers. We all know, sir, that in such a struggle, in a contest for such a prize, we cannot afford to dispute and wrangle about minor matters; and we have therefore offered up our preferences on the altar of patriotism. This Convention has carried out its professions, that it seeks the prosperity and happiness of the whole Union, and that it contends for principles instead of men.— Our choice has not been restricted for want of material; among the Whigs and Conservatives of the country there are a thousand enlightened patriots, honest, capable and faithful, into whose hands we may safely commit the Executive Government of the country. From such men we have made our selection, and now give to the Nation a united, unbroken pledge, to support it. We cannot therefore despair, or permit our hopes to sink. There is talent and virtue enough in the nation to save it. After what we have accomplished, nothing is wanted but unity, energy and confidence; let these be put in requisition, and victory will perch upon our standard, the constitution will be saved, and the purity of its administration restored and we will transmit it to our children as we received it from our fathers. I say *we will*, because every gentleman on this floor, old and young, stands pledged to redeem the promise. Depend on it, sir, there is a conservative principle in the great mass of the American people, which may be called into successful action by united effort; and I am now fully persuaded that victory will crown our efforts, since we have this day unfurled before the nation, the Union flag, inscribed with the motto of the Hon. Mr. Wise of Virginia, “Union, for the sake of the Union.”