

NO. 888.

subject, the idea involuntarily suggests
that in times gone by a strict constructionist
have been inclined to ask whether this
clause is in conflict with the clause of the
Constitution which declares that "no
bill shall be passed without the assent of
both Houses of Congress."

AMERICANS FOR AMERICA:

For President,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN A. GILMER,
OF GEORGIA.

THE LANCET, LONDON, DECEMBER 11, 1855.

"It is time that we should become a little more Americanized; and instead of being the puppets and slaves of England, feel our own pulse, and in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be reading papers ourselves."—*Andrew Jackson.*

The American State Convention.

The American State Convention, which met in this place on the 10th, and adjourned on the 11th, was well attended, and its proceedings harmonious and gave general satisfaction to the friends of Reform. We pointed on Saturday evening a few extra containing a portion of the proceedings and sent them off to our exchanges. At the time of preparing the matter for the Patriot, we had not received the notes taken by the Secretaries of the proceedings; the correspondence was several verbal inaccuracies. The proceedings as published in our regular issue this morning, we believe to be substantially correct; and to which we refer our readers.

John A. Gilmer.

We regard the "American" party as a patriotic necessity. The sectional differences which have been for years increasing between the North and the South, fostered by the pandering of old political parties, and by a system of actual official rewards from the Pierce administration, have grown so alarming as to present to the patriotic mind of the country the necessity of some efficient check, in order to prevent the consequences of disunion—disunion in feeling and sentiment, and finally a disunion of States—which are dreadful to the contemplation of every true American.

A considerable portion of the old Whig party, and a perhaps still larger portion of the Democratic party, regard, or affect to regard, such alarm as needless. Many of their leaders meet it with ridicule and abuse, expressed in the arrogant style of men to whom power has become a second nature. But upon the possibility of a course of policy, such as has been pursued by each party for years, and which may now very truthfully be deemed upon as necessary to keep the Union, and the States—some of these leaders can not, and others will not, see the dangerous verge which our institutions are approaching.

Beside these actually and deeply disaffected towards the confederacy (and we apprehend their name is Legion,) we have among us large numbers of men, men of moderation, and not knowing no path, therefore except the beaten tracks of party—old political party tracks—old office mongers—led by the long and strong ties of habit and self-interest to old organizations—organizations whose chief purpose and end is to preserve themselves, as the sources of patronage and power to their members, and let the country and the people go!

In this condition of things, it requires men of sterling independence and unflinching nerve—men who have the courage to face political death—to do what the hazard of a successful popularity is as nothing compared with an honest effort to preserve intact that Union hallowed by the blood of the Revolution. It requires such men as these to have their breasts to the storms of disaffection, with arms prepared to meet any event with the good-faith of patriots who have done their duty to their country, but hopeful and confident of that success which finally appeals to American patriotism has never failed to secure.

Such a man is JOHN A. GILMER, of Guilford, the nominee of the American State Convention for Governor of North Carolina—a gentleman whose character and position we do not need to describe, as the elements of success than any other who could have been selected to bear the standard of the party through the coming canvass.

Mr. Gilmer is another in that honorable list of American worthies, who has been the architect of his own fortunes; whose self-reliance has been the sole element of his eminent success in life; who has struggled up from the humblest walks of life, against disadvantages which would appal the effeminate sons of luxury, to a position of distinction and influence, where the fresh, generous, patriotic emanations of his mind are felt and acknowledged throughout his native State.

His ancestry were of the hardy Scotch-Irish pioneers of North Carolina, and took an active part for their country in the War of Independence. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers fought under command of Capt. Forbes. His maternal grand-uncle, who lost his life in the battle of Guilford. Thus his love of American freedom comes by legitimate inheritance, and the duty to protect it is among the most sacred bequests of his fathers.

His father, like most of the independent men

of the country, combined a mechanical with his agricultural employment, and reared his sons, of whom John A. was the eldest, in that best school, where, on the farm and in the shop, are taught the useful arts of life; and by the rural discipline, under the watchfulness of a religious mother, is instilled that high morality which is the inseparable birthright of character, whether in the social walk, or in the temptations and storms of public life. By going to a neighborhood school in the winter months, he received a common liberal education; and afterwards, on means raised chiefly by teaching the same school, he procured a substantial knowledge of the classical and mathematical studies in Greensboro, North Carolina. Recalling his days by teaching a classical school for three years in South Carolina, he came home and engaged in the study of law, under the direction of Judge Murphy, procured a license to practice in 1832, and entered the legal forum, without money, without wealthy or influential connections—without any thing but a vigorous constitution, a strong understanding, and a hopeful heart.

His associates and competitors at the bar were such men as Mr. Merchants, Settle, Nash, Boyden, Nunnally, Gwinn, Graham, Diet, Johnston, Whitell, Kerr, and others who had achieved success and distinction in the large circuit which he chose for his career. The array of talent among the other members of the profession, who monopolized the practice, would have been of daunting to a youth less hopeful or less dependent upon his own resources and energies. But he entered the field against this odds—and achieved success—a fact which furnishes its own commentary. He has now for many years held the position of one of the first lawyers of the State.

It has been truly remarked of Mr. Gilmer, that "without pretending to be so, or perhaps without knowing that he is such, he is peculiarly the people's man; he is identified with them in history, in manners, in interest, and in feeling and sympathy. By his talents, industry and courage, he has grown into fame and wealth on the soil where he was born, and where his ancestors lived. He has been true to the friends of his youth, ever mindful of his origin, and never desiring to tower above the wants, and interests, and sympathies of general humanity." He is generous, to a fault—liberal, almost to extravagance—qualities which have been developed exclusively from his own genial nature, in the midst of earlier associations necessarily leading more to parsimony than profusion. The early disadvantages with which he had to contend seem to have warmed his heart peculiarly towards young men in straitened circumstances, who have manifested desire and talent for honorable distinction in life. With uncalculating trust, except upon the characteristic gentleness of youth, he has contributed unsparingly of his counsel, his time, and his money, to set forward young men in chosen pursuits, whether of his own or other professions. If in any instance he has been repaid by black ingratitude, let them rest in oblivion; he has the satisfaction to know that his generosity has generally been worthily bestowed.

Had the recipients of his aid would stand forward and testify to this magnanimous trait in Mr. Gilmer's character, a canvas of the State would hardly be required to gain for him the affections of those who are not yet acquainted with his personal history.

In 1846 Mr. Gilmer was elected by a unanimous vote of his county to the State Senate, and has been returned, without opposition, to every session since. His course in the Legislature is too recent and too well known to require any recapitulation at our hands. In fact, it has been suggested that his committee by his votes on several measures before the Legislature will be used against him in the approaching canvass. No doubt of it! Such is at once the fear and the resource of small minds. And such is the effect which this thing has repeatedly had upon old party organizations, that they have chosen non-committal leaders—men who had done nothing, and were considered creditable on that account. Any people or party who are thus deserve to be under a Government of fools. Indeed, it would be hard to say too much to say, that this policy has repeatedly resulted in the elevation of a parlor cabinet of fools, directed by a kitchen cabinet of knaves. We go for the liberal legislator, whose views comprehend the whole scope of his State or country, and who has the manliness and independence to vote his judgment, relying upon the more elevated feelings of an honest constituency for support and approval.

Mr. Gilmer's legislative career has been chiefly distinguished by his devotion to the internal improvement of the State. With a few other worthy coadjutors, of similar mettle, he was foremost in securing the passage of the charter of the great North Carolina Railroad, recently completed, and was uniting in his exertions to secure the million subscription of individuals which secured the charter itself. With similar cheerfulness and zeal he has advocated the improvement of other portions of the State—countenancing various projects with that hopefulness and energetic spirit for his State which has commanded such eminent success in the affairs of his own life.

To appreciate properly the fortune necessary to a politician in North Carolina, occurring on the subject of internal improvement, the position held by Mr. Gilmer it would be necessary to understand the peculiar state of things in the State at the time of his entrance into public life—a situation of affairs truly melancholy, and well calculated to unstring the energies of the most courageous spirits. As already mentioned, the State had embarked in but few improvements, and by stopping too soon, had permitted those to be partial failures, and on those failures, denou-

gues had mounted for bobbies; while the cost, debts, and the dilapidated condition of the roads, were themes of perpetual harangue.

"There were no large navigable rivers suggesting further improvement—no extensive commercial marts to lead the way. There was a feeling of distrust among the public men—a want of confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people. The capital and enterprise of the State were daily moving off to the southwest, and local funds and jealousies interposed barriers between the different sections of the State, and prevented union of counsel and of effort.

"This state of things had assumed a most gloomy aspect on the entrance of Mr. Gilmer on the theatre of public affairs; and it was in the face of such a portentous cloud of difficulties that he espoused the cause of a thorough system of internal improvements, manifested an undoubted confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the masses, and helped to infuse into the legislative councils a vigor and efficiency that are now sufficing with the flush of health and beauty the once wan cheek of North Carolina. With the Central Railroad bill were passed acts for the improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Deep Rivers, the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads, of the Wilmington and Manchester road, for the construction of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, and the Western Turnpike, &c., &c.

"To all these measures Mr. Gilmer gave a most cordial and efficient aid; and during his legislative career, looking on all North Carolina as one State, and as his State, he has favored the interests of every section, giving to its contemplated improvements a judicious and firm support.

"To the fact he has been more liberal than a majority of its own representatives, never refusing his influence in favor of any measure designed to benefit any part of that portion of the State, and anxiously desiring to see its rivers and ports grappled in wedlock, that cannot be dissolved, with the beautiful and productive West; and to this latter, his advent into public life marked the dawn of a new and brighter era."

In this sketch we have nothing exaggerated; but rather fallen short of a sufficiently high estimate of Mr. Gilmer's character—restrained as we have been by the apprehension that the circumstances of neighborhood and friendship might betray us into speaking too warmly for the appreciation of strangers. It is our conviction that the "American" standard could not have been carried to abler hands—the broad limits of North Carolina, among all her worthy sons, being the field of selection. And if the members of the party and the people of the State, do their duty but half as well as Mr. Gilmer will do his, in the canvass, triumphant success awaits us.

They are Right.

It is a well known fact that there are many valuable citizens in the country of foreign birth, who unite heart and hand with the American party, to purify the Government, and effect a radical change in the Nationalization laws. The anti-American leaders pretend to see great inconsistency in this, and affect to feel the most utter contempt for these Naturalized citizens who thus act. But let us look and see if such a course is not dictated by true patriotism. Unless there is a speedy check put to the spread of foreignism, sectional strife, federal extravagance, and official corruption, this country will soon cease to offer a home to the oppressed of other lands; consequently the native and naturalized citizens are equally interested, by the love they bear to their children here, and their kindred and friends in other lands, in the success of American principles, even though political stations should be filled only by the American born.

We have no hesitation in saying that as a general rule, we should give our preference to a native over a foreigner for political office, without considering that we were infringing upon the Constitutional rights of any one. At the same time we readily admit, and take pleasure in the admission, that there are exceptions to this rule. There are to be found worthy citizens of foreign birth, in almost every community, who have from their long residence in this country, become fully Americanized in the fullest sense of the term; who have become fully imbued with the spirit of civil and religious liberty; in whose veins the Anglo-Saxon blood courses; who are thoroughly orthodox Protestants in principle; who owe no allegiance to any foreign power; who can in good faith and reality, lay claim to the proud name of an American citizen. To all such, we believe we speak the feelings of the heart of the great American party, when we say that have no prescriptions to enforce against you; no invidious distinctions to mark in your case. We are enlisted in the cause of Protestant civilization and social and political freedom. We believe you, too, are sincerely desirous to advance the same holy cause. Then let all who sympathize in this feeling, work harmoniously together.

Hon. Edmund Deberry.

We see from the proceedings of the American meeting held in Montgomery county, N. C., that the venerable Edmund Deberry, though now at an advanced age, and long since retired from the political arena, attended and participated in the meeting. Mr. D., having served long in Congress with Millard Fillmore, and being familiar with his character and talents before his name was ever thought of in connection with a higher office, was enabled to speak of him, from personal knowledge; he endorsed the nomination of Mr. Fillmore heartily, and portrayed his patriotism and acquirements in a comprehensive manner. This is just what we would expect from such a man as Edmund Deberry.

Henry Clay's Preference.

What better endorsement of Mr. Fillmore do Americans want, than the voluntary eulogy of one whose every pulsation of heart was for America? Henry Clay said,—"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."

Let all the old "Henry Clay Whigs" commit this sentence to memory; and whenever a "Sag Nicht" appeals to them as such, to desert Mr. Fillmore, quote to him the above sentence of Mr. Clay's. That will be a sufficient answer.

The Editors.

We had intended to inform our readers of the pleasure we experienced by meeting with a number of our brethren of the Press, during the sitting of the American Convention; but being a modest man, we have concluded to let Burr, of the Wilmington Herald, speak for us on this subject, as follows:

"While in attendance at the Greensboro Convention we had the pleasure of meeting several of our editorial brethren, all gentlemen and good-looking men. There was Sherwood of the Greensboro Patriot; Hyman of the Asheville Spectator; Long of the Lexington Flag; Bell of the Salisbury Herald; Curtis of the Columbia New Era; Gules and Dool of the Raleigh Register and Star; Cameron of the Fayetteville Argus; Mann of the Elizabeth City Sentinel. It was thought that Long was the handsomest, and Sherwood next to Long, and myself in close proximity to Sherwood. From this decision we took an appeal, and the case has gone up."

"He of good cheer, ye 'emery' looking men! The anti-American Convention will meet in Raleigh this week, and what a set of plunks will be there, to be sure!"

Being at home, and not wishing to "out-shine" our brethren of the quill from a distance, we took particular pains not to put on our "best looks."

The Kansas Committee.

The Washington Sentinel says, the Kansas Investigating Committee have left Washington city, on their way to Kansas, taking with them a reporter, two clerks, and a sergeant-at-arms. It will probably be two months time before they return with their report in relation to the matters entrusted to their investigation. The House of Representatives has appropriated \$10,000 to pay expenses, &c. All this trouble and expense, caused by the anti-American doctrine embraced in the Kansas bill, of making voters of those who are not citizens of the United States.

The anti-American party of the 6th Congressional District have selected J. M. Clement of Davis County, as their candidate for elector, to advocate the claims of somebody, they know not who, to the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Fillmore, the National American candidate. Although Mr. Clement is a young gentleman of ability, we are happy to say that Gen. Leach, of Davidson, the American Elector candidate in that District, will always be pleased to meet Mr. C. before the people in debate. Those who know Gen. L. as we do, will have no fears for the safety of the American cause, when entrusted to him.

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

GREENSBORO, April 10th, 1856.

The American State Convention met this day at 11 o'clock, in the Young Men's Hall, and was called to order by Mr. William H. Harrison, of Wake, on whose motion, C. T. N. Davis, Esq., of McDowell, was called temporarily to the chair; and Sinton Gales, of Wake, and M. S. Sherwood, of Guilford, were requested to act as temporary Secretaries.

The Hall being very much crowded, and there being many out, who desired admittance, a suggestion of Mr. McKesson, a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Ralph Gorrell, E. W. Ogburn, and David McLean, were appointed, to make application for one of the Churches for the use of the Convention; and who, in a short time, reported, through Mr. Gorrell, by tendering the Presbyterian Church to the use of the Convention, which report was received with applause.

The following delegates were ascertained to be present:

Abolitionists.—Dr. E. F. Watson, Joseph W. Steele, B. W. White, J. S. Scott, Dr. J. M. Jordan, Robert Moore, George Hurdle, J. G. Albright, W. C. Fowler, R. L. McLean, James H. Klapp, H. C. Hurdle, L. H. Roney, S. A. White, D. C. Hardin, John Hardin, J. Murray, A. Gules, W. A. Holt, John Holt.

Abolitionists.—A. M. Boggs.

Union.—Dr. Wm. S. Kendall, Col. Wm. M. Fickett, Col. G. B. Threlkild, Maj. E. D. Ingram, Dr. Albert Myers, Chas. B. Lindsay.

Proslavery.—N. T. Harris, Duncan Kelly.

Proslavery.—J. H. Flanner, Jos. J. Lippitt, John Cowan, proxies.

Proslavery.—J. D. Hyman.

Proslavery.—Wm. E. Mann, pro.

Proslavery.—V. C. Barringer, E. B. Burns, H. P. Townsend, John B. Moss, Dr. D. W. Flow, Dr. L. S. Bingham.

Proslavery.—Wm. E. Mann, pro.

Proslavery.—J. H. Haughton, J. Q. Waddell, S. McClellan, J. P. McClellan, A. J. Stedman, W. S. Gunter, James Hutton, C. D. Brooks, Saml. Siler, John Manning, and T. C. Dixon.

Proslavery.—Theodore Sikes.

Proslavery.—John D. Flanner.

Proslavery.—R. M. Orrell, J. W. Cameron.

Proslavery.—Wm. E. Mann, pro.

Proslavery.—J. A. Long, John W. Thomas, Jacob Brown, John Carmalt, C. W. Lines, Dr. R. W. Thomas, Dr. John Rothrock, J. M. Leach, H. W. Brumwell.

Proslavery.—Allen Harbin, Bedford Brown.

Proslavery.—Gen. Jos. B. Littlejohn, Dr. E. A. Crudup.

Proslavery.—Col. M. Masten, Thos. J. Wilson, R. W. Wharton, Jonathan Crews, James S. Pledger, Joseph Crews, John H. White, H. M. Lash.

Proslavery.—Eugene Grisson, A. T. Spencer, Wm. Crudup.

Proslavery.—L. W. Sumners, Wm. Pritchett, Dr. C. W. Thacker, Col. J. M. Cunningham, Col. Joel McLean, Archibald Wilson, Jas. A. Stewart, M. S. Sherwood, E. W. Ogburn, Col. A. Clapp, John Perdue, John Denny, Ralph Gorrell, Dr. R. W. Glenn, Col. C. A. Bion, Isaac Thacker, Eli Smith, David Wharton, Levi M. Scott, Jesse Wheeler, Gen. Jos. Hunt, Jos. W. Patterson, E. W. Ward, Dr. D. P. Gregg, Albert Ray, Jas. T. Marchand, Col. M. Jordan, F. M. Walker.

Proslavery.—John H. Ivey, W. W. Daniel.

Proslavery.—D. P. Caldwell, pro.

Proslavery.—John W. Cameron, pro.

Proslavery.—J. H. Dalton, A. H. Stenton.

Proslavery.—Dr. John B. Leckwith, James T. Leach, Edward Sanders, Wm. H. Morning, R. D. Meender, Wm. H. Ayers.

Proslavery.—J. A. Barris.

Proslavery.—John D. Flanner, pro.

Proslavery.—Maj. H. C. McLean, A. R. McDonald, Capt. D. P. Fry, Dr. S. C. Bruce.

Proslavery.—J. T. Andre, W. D. D. Deberry.

Proslavery.—D. W. Alexander, S. P. Alexander, J. P. Gillespie, R. M. Oates, James H. Carson, M. D. Davis.

Proslavery.—Wm. A. Gwyer, Talcott Barr, Jr., Lewis H. Pierce, Jos. J. Lippitt, E. G. Menes, M. McLean, Wm. H. Marsh, John A. Baker, Jos. H. Flanner, John Cowan, J. G. Greene, E. Murray, J. D. Cunningham, T. C. Worth.

Proslavery.—Col. E. W. Mann, J. S. Shiver.

Proslavery.—Henry K. Nash, John A. McManen, Dr. Chas. McManen, D. C. Farish, Henry Whitell, Wm. N. Patterson, Thomas Webb, Barrus Cheek, Chas. Wilson.

Proslavery.—Wm. E. Mann.

Proslavery.—Col. Archibald S. Browne, F. E. Shober, J. E. Bell, Jr.

Proslavery.—Hon. John Long, W. J. Long, Alex. S. Horney, Jesse Walker, Joseph Caney, Robt. McAden, Alfred G. Foster, Joshua Bain, Dr. Thos. Black, George Black, Jonathan Worth, A. J. Hale, P. Cooper, J. G. Binslow, Dr. C. W. Wood, H. B. Elliot, Pompey Brown.

Proslavery.—C. G. Gules, R. Johnson.

Proslavery.—D. P. Caldwell.

Proslavery.—J. M. Clend, Job Worth.

Proslavery.—Chas. A. Harrison.

Proslavery.—A. H. Joynt.

Proslavery.—L. B. Carmichael.

Proslavery.—Hon. B. H. Rogers, Wm. F. Collins, Sinton Gales, W. C. Bond, H. S. Smith, Dr. J. J. W. Tucker, J. T. Williamson, C. W. Palmer, Wm. H. Harrison, Casswell Powell, Dr. Dabbee, J. J. Ferrell, W. M. Thompson, Maj. J. H. P. Russ, John B. Bobbitt, Robert Harris, A. Smith, John S. Johnson.

Proslavery.—W. A. Jeyco.

[The foregoing embrace only the names of delegates handed to the Secretaries when the Convention was first called to order. There were others who came in afterwards, and who were recognized as members of the Convention; but whose names were not furnished at the Secretaries' table.]

On motion of Mr. Hyman, the Chair appointed one member from each Congressional District to report officers for the permanent organization of this Convention, as follows:

1st District	Wm. H. Mann.
2 " "	John D. Flanner.
3 " "	J. A. Baker.
4 " "	Wm. H. Harrison.
5 " "	Alfred G. Foster.
6 " "	Chalmers Glenn.
7 " "	Victor C. Barringer.
8 " "	John D. Hyman.

The Convention then adjourned to meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church.

Afternoon, Thursday.—Convention met at the Presbyterian Church. John D. Hyman, of the committee to select officers, reported as follows:

1st Con. Dis.	W. E. Mann.
2 " "	Col. E. W. Mann.
3 " "	Jos. H. Flanner.
4 " "	Dr. R. A. Crudup.
5 " "	A. J. Stedman.
6 " "	J. A. Long.
7 " "	S. P. Alexander.
8 " "	W. F. McKesson.

Section Gules, M. S. Sherwood, J. F. D. H. Jr., Talcott Barr, Jr., Secretaries.

Hon. S. H. Rogers was conducted to the Chair by Hon. John Long, of Randolph, and L. B. Carmichael, of Wilkes, and addressed the house in a manner which elicited rapturous applause.

Moved and carried that a committee be appointed for the purpose of reporting subject matter for the consideration of the Convention. It consists of the following gentlemen:

1st Dist.	W. E. Mann, John H. Ivey.
2 " "	John D. Flanner, J. S. Shiver.
3 " "	J. W. Cameron, John Cowan.
4 " "	H. K. Nash, Dr. J. J. W. Tucker.
5 " "	Ralph Gorrell, J. H. Haughton.
6 " "	Chalmers Glenn, J. W. Thomas.
7 " "	V. C. Barringer, James H. Carson.
8 " "	L. B. Carmichael, J. D. Hyman.

On motion of Mr. McKesson, the Ladies were invited to attend the Convention; and a number of them subsequently honored the Convention with their presence.

It was resolved that the house be resolved to night into a committee of the whole. Adjourned.

Friday Morning.—Convention met, Hon. Sion H. Rogers in the Chair.

The committee charged with the duty of preparing business for the session of the Convention, through their chairman, Jno. H. Haughton, Esq., reported as follows:

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the American party of North Carolina hereby ratify and approve the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE for President and of ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON for Vice President of the U. States.

Resolved, That we hereby adopt the platform of principles of the National Council assembled in Philadelphia in February last.

WHEREAS, There have heretofore existed various and conflicting views both among Whigs and Democrats as to the propriety of amending the State Constitution, and as to the manner and extent of amendment; and in order that the grand principles of Americanism may not be immured in the coming canvass by vexed State

questions raised by the former political organizations: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American party, eschewing sectional issues in the State as well as in the Union, hereby declare their purpose of abiding by and maintaining the basis of the present Constitution of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a progressive system of Internal Improvement; such as will ultimately develop the resources of the State, and such as will not burden the people with oppressive taxation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the policy of the General Government squandering the tax-payers hands to provide homesteads for foreign paupers and convicts.

On motion, it was resolved that the majority rule be adopted. The roll was called and the delegates proceeded to vote according to representation in the House of Commons for a candidate for Governor, when the Hon. JOHN A. GILMER, of Guilford, was unanimously chosen as the standard bearer of the American Party in North Carolina.

Messrs. Carmichael, Gales, and Baker, were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Gilmer and inform him of his nomination. In a short time Mr. Gilmer was conducted before the Convention and was greeted on his entrance by three hearty and enthusiastic cheers. He responded to the action of the Convention by stating that he accepted the nomination with the platform annexed, and the platform with the nomination annexed.

Moved that the Convention go into an election for two Electors for the State at large, which was agreed to. L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes, and J. W. CAMERON, of Cumberland, were chosen Electors for the State at large.

Dr. E. A. Crudup, of Franklin, offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of eleven be appointed to take charge of all business which may be necessary to promote the interest of the American Party in North Carolina.

Mr. Waddell, of Chatham, reported to the Convention, that the delegates from his Congressional District, had selected A. J. Stedman, as elector of that district. Moved we adjourn until 2 o'clock, agreed to.

Friday Afternoon.—Convention was called to order.

John H. Haughton, submitted the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That with a view to a thorough canvass, it is expedient that four assistant Electors for the State at large, and one for each District should be appointed by this Convention; and that it is expected that our candidate for Governor, and the electoral candidates and their Assistants should on all valuable occasions, address the people, and explain and enforce our principles.

In accordance with the above resolution, the Chairman appointed, as assistant Electors for the State at large, John Ford, Hon. R. S. Donnell, Leon P. Siler, and Gen. John A. Young.

The Chairman then proceeded, in accordance with the resolution adopted this morning, to appoint an Executive Committee. It consists of the following gentlemen:

H. W. Miller, of Wake,
Ralph Gorrell, of Guilford,
Henry K. Nash, of

JUST received a good supply of Rio, Java
Java Orifices, Brown and White Sugar.
Adamantine Candles &c., R. G. LINSAY.
Feb. 1856. 871-