

Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, said he had no other desire than to promote the establishment of democratic principles in coming to the Convention. He said he had come here with strong personal predilections for Mr. Van Buren, but now under strong convictions that he could not be nominated, the delegation from his state would go for Mr. Polk. It was done in a spirit of conciliation not by bargain.

Gen. Howard of Md., then addressed the Convention, urging them to act with concert for the purpose of securing the nomination forthwith. He said he wished to impress upon the body a due apprehension of the responsibility which rested upon them. Yesterday there were one million of hearts in this country anxiously beating to know the result of the deliberations of the Convention. They would, if here, demand two names under which to rally. In olden times that General who had the second choice was deemed worthy of reward, and now, said he, let us try if we cannot give the nomination of this Convention to the first, second, or even third choice.

Mr. Medary of Ohio wished to make a single remark. Yesterday they had manifested some wrath, but it proceeded from no unkindness of feeling. The delegation from Ohio were now disposed to throw out the flag of peace. She felt ready to join heartily in bringing about union. He would go heartily for any man who was sound in his political faith and upon the Texas and Oregon questions.

The question was then loudly called for on the motion to proceed to a ninth ballot, and the motion prevailing, the call of the States was commenced and lasted for a considerable length of time—many of the States retiring to consult, and others subsequently changing their votes, until nearly all had voted, when a proposition was made that the Secretary should read over the Record to see if it was correct as far as it had gone.

The call of the States was then proceeded with and completed, when it was announced by the President that there were 266 votes cast, of which 178 were necessary to a choice, and that it appeared from the record that James K. Polk, of Tennessee, had received 266 votes, as follows:

NINTH BALLOT.

For JAMES K. POLK.

Maine,	9
New Hampshire,	12
Massachusetts,	6
Vermont,	6
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	6
New York,	36
New Jersey,	7
Pennsylvania,	26
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	8
Virginia,	17
North Carolina,	11
Georgia,	10
Alabama,	9
Mississippi,	6
Louisiana,	6
Tennessee,	13
Kentucky,	12
Ohio,	23
Indiana,	12
Illinois,	9
Michigan,	5
Missouri,	7
Arkansas,	3
Total,	266

After the balloting was gone through, Mr. Kentwell, of Baltimore, called the attention of the convention to the fact that South Carolina, one of our sister States, was not included in the vote. He observed in the hall one of the distinguished sons of the palmetto State, and he asked whether there was not some one here to answer for her? He spoke of the disorder which had occurred yesterday as the same process through which gold had to pass before it was refined.

The Hon. Francis S. Pickens, of South Carolina, then arose, and was hailed with the most enthusiastic and deafening cheers. Afe quiet was restored, he addressed the convention for about half an hour, in the most eloquent and enthusiastic manner. He pledged his State to the nomination and declared that no man in the Union could receive a more cordial and determined support than she would give to James K. Polk of Tennessee.

Mr. Ellmore, of South Carolina, the colleague of Mr. Pickens, ratified all that had been said by the latter, and pledged his State to give a larger majority for the nominee than any other in the Union, in proportion to her population. In the course of his remarks, he stated that the Whigs in South Carolina were not sufficiently plenty to make a mile stone of.

During the balloting each State, on resigning its favorite candidate to take up Mr. Polk, addressed the convention through its chairman.

At the time the balloting had commenced the New York delegation had retired to consult on their course, and when they entered Mr. Ruess, of Va., was addressing the convention in behalf of that State. Addressing the New York delegation he said that Virginia resigned Mr. Van Buren, her first choice, with a bleeding heart. She had wished to see the same banner bearer lead them on to victory who had been so disgracefully driven from a seat which he had so gracefully filled. Their greatest desire was to defeat that apostate Henry Clay with a tale twenty years long, and a pack of hungry expectants of twenty years stand-

ing dragging after it. It is to defeat that man that Virginia yields and places her heart on the altar of her country, and her principles. He pledged Virginia that she would be found where she had always been found, firm in her advocacy of Democratic principles. When a gentleman had yesterday said that there was no state that had not at times been overwhelmed by whiggery, he had wished to tell him that Virginia had never faltered.

Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, in behalf of the delegation from Mr. Van Buren's native state, responded with all his heart to the remarks which had just fallen from the gentleman from Virginia. The citizens of New York never doubted that Virginia would stand by her, and now he was authorized to say they were still together, and would be found fighting side by side. During the discussion which had just taken place in the committee room among the New York delegation, the question was whether they had yet fulfilled their pledge, and were at liberty to withdraw the same of their distinguished fellow citizen. Although this was a question which touched the hearts of them all, there was none perhaps to whom the blow was so severe as to himself. He had been to him from his earliest youth a protector and friend—he was bound to him by ties equal to those of father and son—to him he was indebted for the means of his early education, and of whatever consideration he possessed to him was he indebted for it all. Under these circumstances the convention could imagine the painfulness of his position.

Mr. Butler's remarks at this point were peculiarly eloquent and feeling, riveting the attention of the convention. Although he had brought to this city a letter from Mr. Van Buren authorizing him to withdraw his name if in his deliberate judgment he should find it necessary, he had kept it a profound secret even from his colleagues. He there fore told them that if they did not advise him against it, he should feel it his duty to take the responsibility of withdrawing that honored name in view of the best interests of the democratic party. He therefore declared his intention to vote for James K. Polk, who fully came up to the Jeffersonian standard of qualification, being both capable, honest, and faithful to all his trusts. He felt satisfied that he would receive from 15 to 20,000 majority in New York, and that his nomination would meet all those difficulties upon which the whigs had built all their hope of success.

It has been my privilege, continued Mr. B., a few weeks back, to spend some happy days under the same roof with the venerable patriot Jackson, at the Hermitage. They were, he said, the happiest days of his life. He had found him with one eye intent on his final home, to which he was doubtless rapidly gliding, with the other fixed on his country and her hopes of prosperity. He found that their first choice was still the same, and that he looked forward to the contingency which had here risen with despondency. Notwithstanding which he was satisfied that he would have the nomination, whatever it might be, if based on union and harmony, with gratification. Since he had been in this city, he had received a letter from this honored patriot, the postscript of which he read to the convention, as follows:

"May God bless you, my dear friends, and may he guide all the deliberations of the convention, leading them in union and harmony to act for the best interests of my beloved country."

The delegates from North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and nearly all the other States made some eloquent and witty responses to the nomination through their several chairmen, which caused the greatest good feeling to prevail.

About 20 minutes after the nomination was made, the following was received by telegraphic despatch, from Washington which was heartily responded to by the convention:

"The Democratic members of Congress, to their democratic brethren in convention assembled, send greetings, three cheers for JAMES K. POLK."

The enthusiasm which now filled the convention was indescribable, and continued to increase up to the hour of adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention then assembled, pursuant to adjournment, at 4 o'clock, when

Mr. Walker, of Miss., took the floor. Having now, he said, with so much unanimity, expressed their preference in favor of a candidate for the highest office, it now became their duty to proceed to the choice of a nominee for the second office. As for himself he knew of none more worthy of the honor than a distinguished citizen of the State of New York SILAS WRIGHT. [Great cheering.] New York had made a noble sacrifice—she had saved the Democratic party—and through her noble spirit, instead of giving up the contest in despair, she now present a solid and unbroken front, eager for the contest and certain of victory. He then proceeded to deliver an eloquent eulogy on the character of Silas Wright, styling him as the Cato of the Union, of the most pure and disinterested character. Mr. Walker then expressed the hope that he should be nominated by acclamation, which was hailed with great applause.

Mr. Ludlow, of Kentucky, then took the floor, and delivered a high eulogium on the character and claims of Col. Johnson. He stated that when he left the convention last night, he was satisfied that Col. Johnson would receive the unanimous vote of the convention for the second office, but he now felt called on to withdraw his name from the convention. He pledged himself that he would do nothing that would prevent the Democracy from putting down this ring-

string, striped and speckled whiggery. He acknowledged it went hard with him, that he would rather have a man who had smelt powder—who had been in a fight of some kind, even if a fist fight could only be traced to him—but he was ready to pledge Kentucky for the nomination. [Mr. Butler assured him that Mr. Wright was a 'green mountain boy,' and a good rifle shot.] Well, said Mr. L., we have plenty of riflemen who can strike a squirrel's eye at 100 yards, and if Mr. Wright is a good rifleman he can carry Kentucky, for the whigs are not good at shooting of any kind, unless it is on the duelling field. Mr. L.'s speech was of the most amusing character, and drew forth loud and repeated cheering.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Conn., expressed the regret of his State in yielding the name of Col. Johnson, declaring the intention of the delegates of that State to cast their votes so as to promote union and harmony.

Mr. Dromgoole, of Va., addressed the convention under the direction of the delegates from his State, seconding in their behalf the nomination of Silas Wright for the Vice Presidency. In the course of his remarks he pledged Virginia to remain where she had always been, firmly democratic to the core—a State which had never given a vote to a federal whig candidate for either of the high stations of the nation. He trusted that it would be inscribed on the democratic banner throughout the country, 'Union is strength.' As he had heard that in family affairs, (he had no experience in the matter,) [great laughter] jars and quarrels were the prelude to a more close and more affectionate union, so in the case of their difficulties, which were now passed, they were now bound together by closer ties of union and brotherhood than they were before the difficulties had occurred, & every hope of the whig party from this source must now vanish.

Mr. Frazer, of Pa., rose, as a citizen of the county in which Mr. Buchanan resided, and expressed his regret at being compelled to desert him, and spoke in a vein of great humor for a half hour.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Vice Presidency, which resulted as follows:

For Silas Wright,	258
For Levi Woodbury,	8

The eight votes for Mr. Woodbury were cast by a portion of the delegates from the State of Georgia.

After the enthusiasm of this announcement had subsided, Mr. Fine of New York in behalf of Mr. Wright, returned his thanks to the convention for the honor which had been conferred upon him. He had had an interview with Mr. Wright, a few days since, in Washington, and his last words to him were to withhold his name from this convention, and not allow it to be used in any event. But he had allowed it to go before the convention for the purpose of harmony, and he hoped that Mr. W. would consent to serve, as he believed he would confer as much honor on the office as it could possibly confer on him. If he would serve, he considered his election certain.

Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, reminded the convention that, as they had provided the ends, they must also attend to the means. One of the editors of the Globe, now present, had requested him to announce to the convention, that the Globe, the old and faithful organ of the democratic party, would give to the nomination this day made its cordial and undivided support. As to whatever may have appeared in its columns calculated to wound the feelings of their Southern friends, all, he was assured, would be wiped off, and made *verright* to their satisfaction.

The President then presented to the convention several political communications, after which a committee of 26 on resolutions with power to draft an address to the people of the United States was appointed.

A committee of 5 was also appointed to communicate to the nominees the action of the convention. In order to close up their business, and if possible, hear from Mr. Wright in the meantime, the convention adjourned till half past 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY Morning, May 30, 1844.

The convention on yesterday, met at 7 o'clock, when a communication was read from Hon. SILAS WRIGHT, declining, for private reasons, the nomination for the Vice Presidency, but pledging himself to the support of the nominees.

Mr. Butler of New York, reported a series of excellent resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Two ballotings were had for Vice President, which resulted as follows:

George M. Dallas,	13	220
John Fairfield,	105	30
Levi Woodbury,	44	6
Lewis Cass,	39	0
R. M. Johnson,	25	0
Charles Stewart,	23	0
W. L. Marcy,	5	0

The Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, was then, by acclamation, declared the Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency.

After the transaction of some other business of minor import, the convention adjourned.

The Boston Post says that the name of Freelinghuysen answers a sort of chloride-of-lime-purpose on the Clay ticket.

The extract of *poke* is said to be a most excellent purgative, frequently prescribed by medical practitioners. It is *physic* to the whigs, that's certain.

A Short Biography of JAMES K. POLK,

THE CANDIDATE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Since Mr. Polk has received the nomination of the Democratic party for the office of President, the events of his life and his public career have become matters of public interest. We find a brief biographical sketch in the New York Plebian, which gives the public career of this gentleman, which we extract. It will be seen that Mr. Polk was born on the 2d of November, 1795, and is therefore in his 49th year.—This is a ripe age when the intellect of the individual has been matured by knowledge and experience, and the passions and prejudices of earlier years so sobered and meliorated by time as to assist the judgment.

Mr. Polk was born in Mechenburg county, North Carolina, on the 2d of November, 1795, and consequently is now in the 49th year of his age. His ancestors emigrated more than a century ago, from Ireland. The original name was Pollock; but an elision of two of the middle letters has changed the name to a monosyllable.—They first established themselves in the State of Maryland, where many of the family still reside. Previous to the Revolutionary War, the branch of the family from which sprung the distinguished gentleman who is the subject of this short biography, and who is destined to fill one of the most exalted stations in the world, removed to Carlisle in the State of Pennsylvania, and thence to the western frontier of North Carolina. The part taken by the Polk family in the glorious struggle for American Independence is one of rare distinction. On the 20th of May, more than one year anterior to the Declaration of Independence, the inhabitants of Mechenburg county, the birth place of Mr. Polk, assembled and publicly absolved themselves from their allegiance to the British crown, and issued a declaration to that effect. The terms of manly eloquence in which this manifesto was written has caused it to be termed by some the *first* Declaration of Independence. Col. Thomas Polk, the great uncle of James K. Polk the present Democratic nominee for the Presidency, was one of the prime movers and a signer of this first Declaration of Independence. The evidence of the authenticity and genuineness of this interesting document has been collected by the Legislature of North Carolina, and deposited in the archives of the State. The people of Mechenburg were almost to a man, staunch Whigs in the revolutionary acceptance of the term, and have ever since been very remarkable for their firm adherence to Democratic principles. As an evidence of the unwavering condition of the Democracy of Mechenburg county, it has often been observed of them, in a style of humor and pleasantry, that, at the last war, they took up arms six months before the Government and did not lay them down until 12 months after. In the mighty struggle for Independence the relatives of Mr. Polk distinguished themselves. To be allied to such a people to be the descendant of such an ancestry is a fit subject of honorable pride. The American people ever have manifested an affectionate regard for the sages, heroes and martyrs of the Revolution. They furnish proofs that Republics are not ungrateful.

The father of Mr. Polk was a farmer of unassuming pretensions, but enterprising character. In early life he was thrown on his own resources, and became the architect of his own fortune. He was a warm supporter of Jefferson and through life a firm and consistent Republican. In the autumn of 1806 he removed to Tennessee, and settled on the fertile valley of the Duck river, then a wilderness, but now the most flourishing and populous portion of the State. In this region Mr. Polk still resides; so that it may be said of him that he has grown with his growth, and strengthened with its strength. Of course in the infancy of the country the opportunities for instruction could not be very great, still he acquired the elements of a good English education. The constitution of Mr. Polk being feeble, his father determined against the will of his son, to make a commercial man of him, and with this view placed him with a merchant. He remained, however, but a few weeks in a situation so adverse to his wishes, and incompatible with his taste. In July 1812 he was placed under the care of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, and subsequently at the Academy of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, then under the charge of Mr. Samuel P. Black, justly celebrated as a classical teacher. In the autumn of 1815, he entered the University of North Carolina, having in about two years and a half thoroughly prepared himself to commence his collegiate course.—Upon what slender thread sometimes hang the destinies of a man's life! A little more, and James K. Polk, the candidate for the Presidency in 1844, in spite of his democratic origin and early tendencies, might have been a Whig merchant, dealing on anathemas against General Jackson and Martin Van Buren for their uncompromising opposition to a National Bank.

This hasty sketch furnishes another evidence of talent and perseverance triumphing over great difficulties in early life. So frequent are instances of this kind, that it would almost seem that real talent and merit required the ordeal of adverse circumstances to develop itself in an individual, and distinguish him from those whose pretensions to either are insubstantial.

Mr. Polk's career at the University was distinguished. At each semiannual examination he bore away the first honor and finally graduated in 1818 with the highest

distinction of his class, and the reputation of being the first scholar in both the mathematics and the classics. Returning to Tennessee in the beginning of the year 1819, he commenced the study of the law in the office of Senator Grunley; and in the latter part of the year 1820 was admitted to the bar. He commenced his profession, and in less than a year became the leading practitioner. He pursued his profession with a constantly increasing reputation and success until the year 1823, when he entered upon the stormy career of politics in being chosen to represent his county in the State Legislature. He was chosen to that body two successive years, where his ability in debate, and talent for business, at once gave him a reputation. The early personal and political friend of General Jackson he was one of those who gave his vote to call that distinguished man to the Senate of the United States.

In August 1825, being then in his thirtieth year, Mr. Polk was chosen to represent his district in Congress, and in December following took his seat in that body, where he remained until the year 1838.—He brought with him into the national council certain fundamental principles to which he uniformly adhered through all the mutations of the party. Being from his early youth a Republican, he has ever regarded the Constitution of the United States as an instrument of specific and limited powers, which doctrine is at the basis of the Democratic creed. Mr. Polk is a strict constructionist, and has ever opposed the latitudinarian interpretation that federalism gives to the Constitution, and which tend to the consolidation of all power in the general government. He took early ground against both the constitutionality and expediency of an United States Bank; and in August 1829 months before the appearance of General Jackson's first message, he published a letter to his constituents containing his views. He strenuously advocates a reduction of the federal revenue to the economical wants of the government, which should be raised by a tariff based upon revenue principles, and afford such incidental protection as may be necessary to sustain American manufactures. During General Jackson's term he was a firm supporter of his administration, and on certain questions of great importance, his chief reliance. In the hour of trial he was never found wanting, or from his post. In December, 1828, he was placed on the important committee of Foreign Affairs, and shortly after at the head of the Select Committee to which was referred the portion of the President's message calling the attention of Congress to the probable accumulation of a surplus in the treasury after the extinguishment of the national debt. As the head of this committee he made an able report, replete with sound argument and doctrine ably enforced, denying the constitutionality of the power to collect money from the people by taxes, and then distributing it; and maintained that the revenue should be reduced to the wants of the Government.

In December, 1832, he was transferred to the Committee of ways and means, the most important committee of the House.—There again he distinguished himself, and was placed at the head of the committee.—His coolness, promptitude, and abundant intellectual resources were never at fault; and through the whole of the stormy period of Jackson's administration, caused by the violent opposition of the United States Bank, Mr. Polk enforced with great power and ability the propriety of the measures of the administration.

In December, 1835, Mr. Polk was chosen Speaker of the House, and elected again in 1837. During the whole term of his Speakership, in all the emergencies in which he was called upon to act, he sternly adhered to his convictions of duty, and few men have ever pursued a firmer or more consistent course than Mr. Polk. Notwithstanding the violence with which he was assailed by the opposition in the House, Congress passed, at the close of the session of 1838, an unanimous vote of thanks to him as the presiding officer, from whom it separated with the kindest feelings; and no man enjoyed its confidence or friendship in a higher degree. His calmness and good temper frequently allayed the violence of opposition, a power for which his coolness and sagacity eminently qualified him.

In 1839, Mr. Polk was elected Governor of the State of Tennessee, which office he held until 1841.—Thus we see our candidate for the Presidency has filled various honorable stations in the councils of the nation, and the highest office in the gift of the people of his State. And he is destined shortly to be elevated to the highest of all earthly stations. Mr. Polk's private character is as pure as his public life has been exalted; and the country does not furnish a man of more pure and steadfast devotion to the great and fundamental principles of our Republican Government than James K. Polk, the personal and political friend of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

The Democratic Union, in speaking of the nominations by the National Convention, says:—

The nomination of our distinguished friend and fellow-citizen,

GEORGE M. DALLAS,

for the second office in the gift of the American people, is a compliment to Pennsylvania, which she will fully appreciate at the ballot boxes. Mr. Dallas is a native of Philadelphia, and the elder son of Alexander James Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Madison. As early as 1813, Mr. Dallas accompanied Albert Gallatin, minister to St. Petersburg, as his confidential secretary under the appointment of Mr. Madison.

In August 1814, Mr. Dallas returned to the U. S., bearing the despatches from the American commissioners then holding their sessions at Ghent. In 1817 he was appointed deputy Attorney General for the city of Philadelphia, and soon gave evidence of all those legal attainments that have since won their way to enviable renown. Having been among the first in Pennsylvania to espouse the cause of General JACKSON, that illustrious Patriot, on his election to the Presidency, appointed him District Attorney of the United States. In the year 1828, he was chosen to the Mayorality of the city of Philadelphia. In the year 1831, Mr. D. was elected to the United States Senate, in which enlightened body he ranked as one of its ablest and most accomplished debaters. At the close of his senatorial term, he was appointed by Governor Wolf Attorney General for Pennsylvania, which he occupied until Mr. Ritner's election in 1835, when he, of course, withdrew. On the elevation of Mr. Van Buren, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, in which country he remained until 1839. In his politics he has always been thoroughly and consistently Democratic, and on the new issue of the re-annexation of Texas, he has declared himself months ago, in a letter to Senator Walker, in favor of *immediate annexation*. The name of Mr. Dallas gives the Democratic ticket great strength in Pennsylvania, and we confidently predict its success by from 16, to 20,000 majority.

These auspicious nominations are, in our estimation, the very best that could have been made to meet the approaching crisis. They are a spontaneous tribute to unpretending worth, solicited by neither of the distinguished nominees. Already have they descended upon the backs of our enemies like a cataclysm of ice-water. They see in them, as well as ourselves, the harbinger of an unparalleled Democratic victory, and already hear the death-knell of Henry Clay and his confederated spoilsmen ringing in their ears. Democratic brethren, let us all be thankful to Providence for this timely deliverance from the poisonous atmosphere of Doubt & Discord. The halcyon bird of Peace has, in great mercy, hovered over the deliberations of our friends, and dropped healing from her wings! Our union is perfect, and our cause is just. Now we can enter upon the duties of the conflict with hold hands and buoyant hearts, *confident of success*. Now our young men, and our old, may go forth proclaiming in advance the tidings of another republican triumph, worthy the best days of the American republic. From town to hamlet, from village to city, the "Cross of Fire" will be enthusiastically sped, summoning the Democratic Clansmen to the field. The call will be obeyed, with pleasure and alacrity. Not one will flag in zeal, much less remain behind. But all will take the popular rallying cry of POLK and DALLAS upon their lips, and echo the pure precepts of Democracy from the valleys and the hill tops. Rejoice, then, democrats, once more rejoice! The Union is saved from the iron clutches of the great bargainer and bully, Henry Clay!

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

The Senate has at length concurred in the resolution previously adopted by the House, for a final adjournment of Congress on the 17th instant. It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that the Senate will first pass the bill providing for the holding of the Presidential election in all the states on the same day.—It now remains to be seen, whether a whig Senate is the advocate of pipe-laying, and whether Mr. Clay is to be cheated into the Presidency, as was Mr. Adams in 1825. With that body rests the responsibility.

LEHIGH COUNTY BANK

We learn from the Easton Argus, that the books for the sale of the stock of the above institution were opened on last Monday a week. Two capitalists from New York, proposed taking the *whole of the stock*, but were refused.—When it is remembered, that the principle of individual liability was incorporated in this charter, the avidity to take the stock proves conclusively that it should have long since been universally adopted.

QUICK WORK.

The nomination of Col. Polk was carried by means of the magnetic telegraph from Baltimore to Washington, and the response of the Democratic members of Congress returned, before the secretaries had been afforded time to sum up the aggregate vote given by the delegates! And this was the only *wire working* that took place during the session of that body.