POLITICAL

THE MOSQUITO BUSINESS. Old Zack is emphatically a man of Peace, though he has done some fighting in his day. Secretary Clayton is another of them. Nothing is more obvious, more earnest, than their resolu-tion to keep the Union out of hot water while they have charge of its Foreign Relations; but, somehow or other, the tide seems to be against them. The Poussin flurry has hardly had its nine days, before a story gets wind that Mr. Clayton has had high words with the British Minister concerning the Mosquito Question, so called We trust this remer will prove as exaggerated

The Mosquite case is substantially this : The State of Nicaragua, in the Federal Republic (or rather Military anarchy) of Central America, pretty much inhabited by Indians, a good part of them pretty hearly as savage as when Columbus first set foot on the continent-not to speak of their degeneracy, moral and physical. Its Eastern coast is termed the Mosquito Coast, and is a wholly uncivilized region. Of this coast a cer-tain young savage claims to be King, and is supported in that pretension by Great Britain, of which country he is a devoted ally. Indeed, it is well understood that his royalty is of the Brummagem make-invented and put in operation by British agents for special uses. But nobod cares to inquire into the matter, or to dispute the legitimacy of this sable ally of Queen Victoria, so long as he is persuaded to wear some sort of trowpers on court days, and confine his antics to his native woods.

Unhappily, his allies do not seem willing to let him thus decently behave himself. The State of Nicaragua has granted to a company of our citizens the privilege of making a practicable communication, by way of the San Juan and the Lake Nicaragua, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans - a work which, when accomplished will shorten the distance hence to California, as compared with the Charges and Panama route, nearly a thousand miles.

But the Mosquito King has been induced put in a claim to sovereignty over the River San Juan through the greater part of its course, as also over Grey Town, the port at its mouth. This claim, if sustained, buts the work in question completely at the mercy of this savage, who must be bribed to permit the construction of an improvement of immense value to what he claims as his dominions. Worse still, his British authors and managers must be bribed as well; and, by the time this pleasant sample of a sovereign and his court have been bought once around, the purchasers will need to begin buying them over again. The Company don't care to attempt that never. ending job, and Mr. Clayton seems to think it ought no to be imposed upon them, Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, figures as attorney of the butternut-colored savage, by his rest friend Victoria.

We trust the obstacles thrown in the way of the lover of truth. Nicaragua Canal will be promptly withdrawn. It become Great Britain to interpose them.-She ought rather to facilitate, by every means in her power, the construction of a work which will benefit her quite as much as any other nation in the world. If One Hundred Millions in Gold shall leave California before 1851, three-fourths of it will flow into her coffers. If Fifty Millions' worth of Goods shall be sold at San Francisco, Thirty Millions of them will probably be of her manufacture. She ought, therefore, to instruct her savage instrument to make his assertion of sovereignty as broad as he chooses, but to disclaim any purpose or desire to embarrass or impede the operations of the Canal Company. With such a disclaimer on record, Mr. Clayton would never inquire nor care whether the boss Mosquito lays claim to only one half the State of Nicaraugua or the whole of it. Our country claims no land there-we trust wants none We want a choice of quick routes to and from the Pacific. and must have it. Every Canal or Railroad we stretch across the Isthmus will be worth at least as much to Great Britain as to us. Then why should she lend herself or borrow others to rol! logs in our path?-We trust the British Government will make their King Mosquito sing small with respect to our Nicaragua Navigation Company. That done, he is wel-come to claim all Mexico and South-America as his own if he pleases, and she to back his claim. Stopping our Canal-makers on such a route would be out of character for Great Britain, beside being clearly at war with her own interests, and she must think better of it.-N. Y. Tribune.

We have seen nothing more to the purpose, in the way of contrast between the conduct of the present and the last Administration of the General Government, in their manner of dealing with the People, than the subjoined article, elicited by the prompt exposition by the Executive of all the facts connected with the misunderstanding with the French Minister. We had a mind to italicise some striking passages in it; but have thought it best, upon the whole, to leave it to our readers to find them out. They can hardly miss them.

FROM THE BUFFALO (N. Y.) COMMERCIAL AD-

We are glad to learn that the President has authorized the publication of the correspondence between M. Poussin and the Secretary of STATE. In thus anticipating the call which Congress unquestionably would have made upon the Executive for the production of these documents. the President has shown his confidence that the course he has felt himself impelled to adopt will be justified by the country, and receive the hearty support of the American people. There is a violent contrast between the fearless confidence which thus, throwing off official reserve, lays open for popular inspection the whole history of the events endangering our good understanding with a foreign Power, and the secrecy in which the Cabinet of Mr. Polk shrouded all its sayings shipping. and doings previous to the Mexican war. The nation, in that case, was startled one morning by finding itself engaged in actual hostilities, its armies beleagered, Fort Brown under bombardment, and the libation of blood poured out irrevocably, without the first intimation from the Excontive that he had given any orders which could lead to so serious consequences. Congress had been in session for months, when the order was dispatched to General Taylor, which, if not, as Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton both avowed, a declaration of war, certainly made war inevitable : it was executed, and its execution known to the Administration, without any communication of the fact to Congress or the country, and the first appeal to the Whigs in the matter was the requirement, tyrannously enforced by the Administration majority in the House of Representatives. uid either vote that war existed by the act of Mexico, or subject themselves to the ignominy of denying succor to our troops in what seemed their direct extremity of peril.

It would have been only imitating this example, if General Taylor had waited till a French fleet

was bombarding Fort Adams and the town of Newport, and then informed Congress that, whereas war existed by the act of France, a grant of a few millions for the increase of the navy was imperatively required; and that all questions about the "justice" or "necessity" of the measures, by which such a state of things had been brought about, must be postponed for discussion, when the war should be well over.

when the war should be well over.

Such might have been the conduct of the Whig Administration, if it were capable of regarding the National peace as of subordinate importance to the advancement of a party. Such views of policy, however, do not suggest themselves to Zachary Taylor or his Cabinet. They invoke discussion of their acts before the issue is irretrievable. They frankly expose to the nation, in its whole length and breadth, the correspon-

dence which may involve such momentous con-sequences. They invite whosoever will, to de-clare now whether he will support the Adminis-tration through whatever the future may have in store, growing out of its past action, or to an-nounce his judgment that it has been hasty or petulant, that it should retract, modify or explain. It appeals to the conscience and heart of the whole American People to say now, before it is too late, are we right, and shall we stand fast, or are we wrong, and shall we acknowledge it? It scorns to avail itself of concealment till it can dencunce its opposers as traitors to the country and French Locolocos, though it has the apology, which the late Administration had not, that, Congress not being in session, there is no opportu-

n ty for a formal communication of the facts. We have written thus, not under the belief that hostilities with France are the necessary. or even the probable, result of the dismissal of its Minister, but because, in our judgment, the Administration is entitled to great credit for anticipating that maked possibility with the same profound sense of its responsibility to the country as if war were inevitable, and with the same disregard of every partisan advantage.

THE PESTILENT PRESS. Whatever there is of a bad and vicious nature in society, finds followers, advocates and organs. Instances can be found, though rare, at this day, where the Press has been enlisted in the service of this Evil Genius. No better term occurring to our minds to bestow on such newspapers as lend themselves instruments of evil, as a proper designation, we shall, to serve our present purpose, employ the term of-

The Pestilent Press. The characteristics by which the Pestilent Press may be known, are as striking as abhorrent: They are the reverse of Integrity, Honor and Good Fellowship. These constitute its principles of action; and he who would enlist it into his service must not employ means inconsistent with them. Having no interest in common with a well organized community, its most natural employment is, to disturb society, engender neighborhood difficulties, array one man against another, stir up the evil passions, by exciting envy, by promoting objects of revenge, and in the invention of schemes destructive of individual happiness and the peace of families. Having no notion of manliness or the better impulses of the human heart, it acts on the principle that all men are scoundrels. For a consideration, its columns are ever open to the use of ill-tempered, evil disposed men; who, too cowardly and mean to appear before a community in their proper persons, hide behind this breast-work to apply the worse than incendiary torch. Its columns are as the Invisible Cloak to the assassin. who would strike the object of his malice and be seen not of men. It is the mask that any villian may put on to wound Innocence. Feeding on the vapors of unwholesome agitation, its own breath is poisonous. Business, private character, social relations, and matters that, among civilized men, are held most exempt from the public gaze, it drags forth with a keen relish. The Pestilent Press may be recognised wherever it exists, and is sure to encounter the frowns of the good citizen, the upright man, and the

THE EQUINOCTIAL GALE.

Correspondence of the Newbernian. OCRACOCK, Sept. 22, 1849. Mr. EDITOR: I send you a brief account of the late gale, which came on at this place, ou Wednesday evening, 19th, and continued to Thursday the 29th. Its greatest severity was felt from 4 a. m. until 11 a. m. Thursday, during which time the schooner "George Henry," of Plymouth, dragged her anchors through a fleet of fifteen or twenty vessels, without doing any material damage, or sustaining any, except the loss of her boat. Schr. Galena of New York, Kilby, from Newbern, went ashore, after having lost her bowspit, jib boom, main boom, and boat, with other damage, by dragging her anchors and getting foul of other vessels; soon after she filled. Schr. Sophia, D. of Newbern, Salyear, went ashore and sunk. The crews of both vessels taken off the same day. Should the weather prove favorable, both cargoes will be saved, excepting the deck loads, already gone.

We canot say anything of the fate of the vessels as the extent of their damage is not yet ascertained. There is a schooner hailing from Baltimore, reported ashore, 4 miles north of Ocracock, and three ressels at Cape Hatteras, Inlet, ashore. The following is a list of vessels laying here in the

Ann Maria, Jones; Ann Hyman, Totten; Sarah Louisa, Morse; Mary, Robinson; Cora, Lewis; Olivia, Hall; Cassandra, Green; Lighter Eliza; Wallace, of Newbern. E. H. Willets, Smith Brookhaven. Deborah, Robbins; Francis, Gatier; B. F. Hanks, -; Rough and Ready, Abbott Walter Merchant, Farrow; North Carolina, Williams; J. C. Caldwell, Mankin; Washington Schr. Samuel J. J. Williams, Brookfield; George Henry, -; Plymouth. Wm. T. Bryant, --- ; E

All the above vessels are ready and will sail the first favourable wind. Your's with respect

F. MORSE.

BRAUFORT, Sept. 21st, 1849. MR. EDITOR: Yesterday morning this place was isited with a storm of wind and rain, of unusual severity. The wind, after blowing heavy from Northeast, hauled into the East about 7 A. M., and blew with all the violence of a hurricane, prostrating fences, uprooting trees, and forcing the tide in from the Ocean with alarming rapidity. The signs were fear-ful for awhile, and portended a long continued and destructive hurricane. The angry waters really looked like they would engulph the town. But athis critical juncture, the wind unexpectedly veered back to the North, and changed the scene.

There was something wild and impressive in the roar of the wind, the sound of the dashing waves, mingled at times with the notes of the wailing sea bird, and the appearance of the spray of the sea, like thick torrents of rain, driven by the violent wind over the "wide waste of waters." But to the

The schooner Samuel Hyman, of Washington, parted her moorings in the Eastern channel of the harbor, drifted by the inlet, and was upset on a shoul in Bogue Sound, about three miles above Fort Macon. The crew were not on board.

The schooner Aurora, of Absecom, N. J., from Philadelphia, bound to Newbern, N. C., was cast ashore on Core Banks, 14 miles North of Cape Lookout Light House. Crew all saved.

J. R. THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

In view of the outrages recently committed by the Indians on the frontiers of Texas, and of the many false and unworthy accusations levelled at the Administration by the Demogratic journals, in relation to that matter, we publish the following particulars:
The military force now stationed within the limits

of Texas consists of two companies of the second anies of infantry, two companies of the fourth artillery, and three companies of mounted volunteers; making in all a force of three regiments, or about fourteen hundred men. According to instructions received from the proper Department, all these troops are at the present time engaged in patrolling the country, and we are assured that every thing that can be will be done to protect the inhabitants of that remote frentier. When the extent of that frontier is remembered, and also the fact that evil-disposed Indians are apt to commit their depredations far removed from the military posts, it is not to be wondered at that outrages should occa-sionally occur, and that the offenders should for a time escape punishment. And it may be mentioned in this connexion that the force now stationed by the United States Government on the frontier of Texas for its protection, greatly exceeds that which was mustered by that section of country when it was a republic and at enmity with Mexico.

National Intelligencer.

A cockney philologist says that the letter wenters into the composition of woman in all relations of life—e. g. wife, widow, wirgin and wixen. N O. Picoyune.

MISCELLANEOUS

LIFE OF WILLIAM WIRT. THE DUEL SETWEEN DECATUR AND BARSON.—It is expected that Mr. Kennedy's "Life of William Wirt" will be published by Messrs. Lea, & Blanchard, of Philadelphia, in a few days. We annex a short extract, being a letter from Mr. Wirt relat-

ing to the unfortunate duel between Decatur and

TO JUDGE CARR.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1820. I thank you, my dear friend, for your short letter, which I would have sooner answered but for causes beyond my control. Instead of attempting to give you an account of the quarrel between our lamented Decatur and Barron, I propose to send you, in this, a copy of their correspondence, which we are promised from the Intelligencer press to-morrow.—

Decatur showed me this correspondence, in confidence, late last fall, so far as it had then gone; and I used every effort to prevent the fight, which he was very far from wishing to bring on, but which he considered as forced upon him in such a way that there was no avoiding it but by disavowing what he had really said and thought of Barron; and of this I need not say he was incapable. He did not approve of duelling. of duelling.

He then passed to his own case. Fighting, he said, was his profession, and it would be impossible for him to keep his station and preserve his respectability without showing himself ready, at all times, to answer the call of any one who bore the name of

After my return from Baltimore, I heard nothing more of it, 'till he was brought home mortally wounded; and then I saw him no more 'till he was a corpse As I stood near him, alone, and looked at his dead face, marked, as it still was, with the last traces of his departed spirit, I could not help saying-" What is life, and what all the glory that this world can give?" The soliloguy is not a very novel one, indeed. I have made it, in common with others, t thousand times before, but I never felt its force 'till then; for never, 'till then, had I seen the corpse of such a man. You knew him, I believe, only as a hero. I ought to have made it my business to bring you to know each other individually. Could I have foreseen such an event as this, I would have done so. But what good would it have done? It would have made you feel his loss the more sensibly, for you would have mourned, instead of merely lamenting. the loss of a hero. They both fell at the shot, which was so simultaneous that the report of two pistols could not be heard by those who stood out of sight, though close within ear-shot. This I heard from Commodore Porter, who was standing thus with Rodgers. He exclaimed immediately,-" One of them is killed, for there is only one shot." Very different was the scene when he got to the ground. Decatur was apparently shot dead; he revived after while, and he and Barron held a purley as they lay on the ground. Doctor Washington, who got up just then, says that it reminded him of the closing scene of a tragedy-Hamlet and Lacrtes. Barron proposed that they should make friends before they met in Heaven, (for he supposed they would both die immediately.) Decatur said he had never been perity. his enemy, that he freely forgave him his deaththough he could not forgive those who had stimulated him to seek his life. One report says that Bara friendly one, and that they parted in peace. Decatur knew he was to die, and his only sorrow was

now has reached at least to Winchester. And may Heaven bless you all, and keep you warm and com-WM. WIRT. Your friend,

thing as to Decatur's funeral procession, &c.

that he had not died in the service of his country .-

THE EQUINOCTIAL.

press of Monday) may be said to have made its debut here yesterday, but in so mute a mood as to challenge suspicion whether, after all, we have only had as yet a premonitory symptom. Our southern exchanges tome to us full of the details of the storms in the Gulf, and along the Atlantic coast, beyond the Capes of Delaware. The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th says there were vessels then over due to that port from all parts. vere weather prevailing at sea, put back to the place whence they sailed. The steamship Yacht, from Galveston, which was due on the 11th, and the steamship Globe, Irom Brazos, due two days afterwards, were most probably in this category. The mail packet "Oregon," which left New Orleans on the 8th, with troops for Tampa Bay, went into Pensacola Bay for shelter in consequence of the heavy weather at sea for several preceding days—the wind blowing a gale from the east-southeast. Vessels that had sailed for Havana had also put back. The Charleston Courier of the 20th says:

"During Tuesday night the wind increased, blowing from the Northeast, and yesterday forenoon it blew heavily from that quarter, causing considerable commotion in the water. The Wilmington boat with the mail was detained at Wilmington until about 5 P. M. on Tuesday, and crossed Cape Fear Bar about 8. At miduight the sea began to roll heavily, and at 2 A. M. the wind commenced blowing a gale from the Northeast, which continued up to the time of crossing this bar, compelling the boat to lay to, and doing some slight injury to the upper works. The sea much of the time was a complete sheet of foam, and came in from the southeast as well

This is Life .-- If we die to-day, the sun will shine as brightly and the birds sing as sweetly to-morrow. the great mass will not bestow a thought to our memories. "Is he dead ?" will be the solemn inquiry of a few, as they pass to their pleasure or their work But no one will miss us, except our immediate counexions; and even in a short time they will forget us, and laugh as merrily as when we sat beside

Thus shall we all, now in active life, pass away.
Our children crowd closs behind us, and they will soon be gone. In a few years not a living being can say, "I remember him. We live in another age, and did business with these who have long since slumbered in the tomb. This is life. How rapidly it passes? O blessed are they who are held in ever-lasting remembrance?

WILMINGTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Our citizens will, doubtlem, be pleased to learn, from the advertisement of Mesers Strong & Holmes, that the wants of the community are to be met by the establishment of a High School, embracing in its operations all the branches of an English education, and the preparation of Students for our University at Chapel Hill, and other Literary Institutions Mesars. Strong & Holmes are well known in this community as gentlemen of high moral worth, and exceedingly well qualified for the duties in charge -having passed the several stages of their collegiate course with distinguished reputation. We hope there will be a mutual good understanding between he Teachers and their patrons, and venture to prediet that the latter will never have cause to regret the trust and confidence they may repose in the ormer.- Wil. Commercial.

We would be gladly spared the the mortifica-tion of representing Gen. Taylor to the people as he is.—Washington Union.

So it seems. You are very careful to spare yourself the mortification of representing him as he is. Pity you will not spare yourself the shame of representing him as he is not.—Lou. Jour.

The Washington Union says that the Democrats w go for progress and expansion." The frog matter of history - Louisville Journal.

20 July in francisco alica

RALBICH REGISTER.



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, October 3, 1849.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER. Just FIFTY YBARS ago, to-day, the first number f the "RALEIGH REGISTER" was ushered to the World. There are but three or four older Journals in the Country; and during the long period of its existence, we can confidently say, it has steadily maintained those original principles, which, in 1799, were nailed to its mast-head.

After so many years devotion (by Sire and Son) to the Establishment, it may well be supposed that the REGISTER is a fovorite bantling and an object of unceasing solicitude. It is so in very truth. It would be exceedingly difficult for the Editor to sever it and its Patrons from his affections and regard. It gives him pleasure, therefore, to be able to assure his friends, that the prospects of the Paper continue very flattering; and as an evidence of its thrifty condition, the Editor designed sending forth this Volunte in enlarged form, but the materials have not arrived, though

In commencing a new Volume, we can but reiterate our determination to use our constant and unceasing efforts to make the REGISTER an interesting vehicle of passing events, and an honest Journal, pledged to the support of good Government and good Laws, and whatever is calculated to benefit and enlighten the People.

We tender our readers the compliments of the occasion, with the warmest wishes for their pros-

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD. this question. The "Standard" is the recogmuch yesterday!" It is certain that the parley was of facts accompanying the resignation letter of Col. R. O. BRITTON, the late efficient President of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, that the affiairs It is believed that Barron will recover-though this of that Road are, at present, in quite a flattering s far from certain. The papers will tell you every condition. During his administration of three months, it seems that he has purchased, and paid Give our love to your fireside, for I suppose this for, 57,290 feet of Railing, at an average cost of \$35 per thousand-making \$2005.15; 1458 cords of wood, at 75 cts. per cord-\$1093,50; and 1600 sills, at 25 cts.-\$400.00. The amount of timber thus bought doubles the quantity used during a The equinoctial gate (says the New York Ex- like period, at any former time. Sufficient Iron, of a superior and durable kind, has likewise been purchased, to relay several miles of the Road. All the known debts against the Road have been paid, and some, in prospectu, have even been provided against. Still there is a balance on hand in favor of the Road of between \$2000 and 2500; and the Travel and Freight are increasing daily! With No doubt many of the Gulf coasters, from the se- the Central Road built and in full operation, we would desire no safer stock than investment in the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

> Col. Britton has supervised the concerns of the Road, during his brief Presidency, with marked ability and efficiency; and the regret of those inerested, that he has been compelled to sever his connection therewith, is only tempered with the confidence they feel in the capacity and wellknown business intelligence of his successor, Mr.

Wake Superior Court.

This tribunal is at present in session—his Honor Judge BATTLE presiding, with his accustomed dignity and ability.

Ex-Governors Swain, MOREHEAD, and GRAHAM are at present in this City—the latter professionally attending our Superior Court.

Thanksgiving Day.

It will be seen by the Proclamation of his Excellency, Governor MANLY, that Thursday, the fifteenth day of November, has been set apart, as tion." Business will not be suspended for a moment, and a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Al-

> 80- It is thought that some of the unsophisticated of the Southern Democracy may object to uniting with their free soil brethren in New York, on the ground that it will be a sacrifice of principle. In that case, we suggest the following as an appropriate exordium to Ritchie's rallying speech to

My voice is new for peace. Gods! can a true Democrat long debate, Which of the two to choose, principle or spoils No! let us sow be friends, gird on our arms, And with enited phalans, North and South, Charge home upon the Whigs! Perhaps, some arm, more lucky than the rest, May crush that "Nero's" power, And free the spoils from bondage!

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated, WADESBORO', Sept. 26, 1849.

"I have recently visited Montgomery, Richmond, and Anson, the principal cotton growing regions of North Carolina, and learn from conversation with the farmers, that the crop of cotton. generally, in these counties, owing to the backgenerally, in these counties, owing to the back-ward Spring, the wet summer, and more recently the dry weather, will scarcely make two thirds to three fourths of an average crop. The weed is very luxuriant, but the bolls are not numerous, the forms having fallen by the excessive drought. The corn crop, however, is firm, and promises to be very abundant."

RICE HARVESTING.

The rice planters on the Cape Fear (eavs the Wilmington Chronicle) are now pretty generally engaged in gathering their crops. They have not, we believe, any reason to complain of the returns of their fields, unless it be that the rice birds, those yearly depredators, are taking rather in the fable went for expansion. The result is a more than their fair share. They have appeared, upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. In what the question of slavery. We have again and awe understand, in more than ordinary numbers, we have to say, we do not design indulging in any gain stated our objections to the Wilmot Proviso,

WHATS IN THE WIND?

Oh! think what anxious moments pass between The birth of plots and their last fatai periods; Oh! itis a dreadful interval of time, Fill'd up with horror and big with death."

ADDISON'S CATO. The "Standard" of the 12th of September contains a letter, which it says "emanates from a distinguished source," proposing the "holding of a State Convention, irrespective of party, for the purpose of defining our position upon the all-engrossing, and to us, all-important subject of the Wilmot Proviso"-that this Convention "should lay down our land-marks, and then say to the North, (respectfully but firmly,) thus far shalt thou go, but no farther"-and further, "that each State interested in the matter should hold a similar Convention." We should have noticed this call earlier, had

we not preferred to keep silent for the while and watch the course of the Loco Foco Press in the State upon the matter. We now find the suggestion endorsed by several-perhaps, a majorityof them, and lose no time in giving our views on the premises. After the "blood and thunder," with which the columns of the "Standard" have teemed on this subject, latterly, we were surprised, as well as amused, at the cautious terms in which it puts out this feeler, to ascertain how beats the public pulse. The "Standard" seems to have profited somewhat, from the discipline we have lately administered to it on this question. It has however exhibited more caution than ingenuity in dealing with this subject. Delicately as it has endeavored to handle it, it has still endorsed the proposition of its correspondent, by "inviting the serious attention of its readers of both parties," to the same. It says further, when the people of both parties move. "we shall be with them." Ave. indeed, Mr. "Standard"! indeed! indeed! We thought, from reading your columns, that these Whigs were unworthy to be trusted on this question-that no matter how much they might be opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, yet, if they dared to yield to the convictions of their judgment, in admitting the mere constitutional power of Congress over the question, they ought to be regarded as traitors and quasi-abolitionists. But now, it seems. HERCULES is to be invoked, in the hour of trouble. We beg your pardon! For ourself, we say, if your chesnuts are burning, some other paws than our own must go into the fire.

In the first place, we object to the position assumed by the "Standard," in its relations towards We are much gratified to learn, by a statement | nized organ of the self styled Democratic party in this State. The prominence it thus possesses, and the dignity due to the public press, require, that it should disseminate correct information put forth sound arguments, admonish the public of the course which duty and patriotism require they should adopt,-that, in fact, it should point out the right path, and endeavor to lead and direct public opinion to follow therein. But what has been its course? Instead of "disseminating correct information," it has been endeavoring to create a false alarm, by pretending that we were harboring traitors in our midst. Instead of " putting forth sound arguments," it has indulged in the most virulent and unmeasured abuse of those of its own Southern brethren, who would not submit their consciences to the Procrustean standard of its own dictatorial and party dogmas. Instead of "admonishing the public of the course of duty and patriotism," it has thrown the question of Southern rights, as connected with slavery, into the vortex of partizan strife, and thus weakened the South, by trying to divide us among ourselves declaring there could and should be no union among us, except upon its own prescribed conditions. And now, lo, and behold! when some practical action is proposed, although it agrees that something must be done, yet the Editor, instead of proving himself a worthy leader, says-"we cannot undertake to point out any course for the State, or volunteer any recommendation, as to the particular measures to be adopted. When the people of both parties move, we shall be with them. We await their action," &c. And this is the sentinel on the watch-tower of Democracy! This is the General who is to head the Southern host-who is so prompt at a drum-head Court-martial, that he orders every one to be shot as a traitor, who happens to differ with him as to the plan of the campaign-but who, when the enemy is in sight, says "go on, boys; if you gain the battle, I will be with you in the division of the spoil; but I cannot undertake to point out? how the battle is to be fought. I will stay behind, and 'await your ac-

> Has the Editor of the Standard forgotten what he has so lately written. If he has not, a moment's reflection must teach him, in what a ridiculous posture he has thus placed himself. Suppose this State Convention called, as proposed—and after mature deliberation, its members decide, that obectionable and offensive as the Wilmot Proviso may be, it is yet not unwarranted by the constitution : and they therefore declare that if passed by Congress, it should be submitted to. Will the resistance were worse than Mexican Gasconndes. Suppose this convention when assembled, declares, that although the Wilmot Proviso is unconstitu-Thus it is apparent, from the inconsistencies in which the Editor of the "Standard" is constantstrong side. If the majority is for a row, he is for a row if the majority is for submission, he is for submission; with this distinct understanding, however, that he is to "moult their action"is to be hindenest in an advance, and foremost in retreat. Are not these fair deductions?

So much for the position of the "Standard" duped, & We wish to say something on the merits of the For ourself, we do not intend to be caught in aforesaid project of calling a State Convention, any party trap, that is builted by our enemies with

effections on the motives or objects of the Standard's correspondent. The tone of his letter is unobjectionable. It is free from crimination and partizan bitterness. We may take it be the production of a well-meaning, but misguided man. This idea of State Conventions on the sub. ject of the Wilmot Proviso, is no new thing. It is a mere edition of the stale project of a Southern Convention, as a means of paving the way for a Southern Confederacy. It is a trump of the same hand, by the dexterous play of which John C. Calhoun expects to win the odd trick of the Presidency. For being stuck fast at nine-(South Carolina has nine electoral votes) he knows he never can win the game by honors. On this subjeet, we intend to speak out freely and fearlessly. as is our wont. We are opposed to the project in toto. We are opposed to it, in the first place. because we believe it will be inefficient for good; in the second place, because we believe it will be productive of harm; in the third place, because we believe it is instigated by, and calculated to further the purposes of men, whose principle of action is " rule or ruin." We say we oppose it because we believe it will

be inefficient for good. Let us reason calmly on

this subject. Is this convention to be called for the purpose of preparing the public mind, and making conditional provisions for nullifying the Wilmot proviso, if it should be enacted by Congress ? If so, we are against it, because we believe nullification to be wrong in principle, and because, further, the declaring null a law, the operation of which is local, and which applies only to a region 2000 miles distant, would be a mere brutum fulmen. The local authority of a State can not reach a law of Congress, the field of whose operation, and the judicial agents of whose execution, are beyond the confines of that State V Or if it be proposed to enforce the declaration of nullity, by marching an armed force to the place on which the law is to operate—that would be treason, for the Constitution declares expressly, that "levying war" against the United States shall constitute treason. If the purpose be to prepare the public mind, and make conditional provisions for a withdrawal from the Union-we are still more opposed to it; for we revere this Union too much-it cost too much of sacrifice to our fathers; it is hallowed by too many sacred associations; it gives too much respectability to the American name; it has secured to us too much of happiness already, and promises too many anticipations of a glorious future to be thrown aside as a worthless thing, rather than negro slavery should not prevail among a onle who do not want it. And maintenance of slavery in California were worth as much to the South as the Union itself, it is not in our power to swap the one for the other. We should lose the one, and should not secure the other. Is the object of this convention to unite public opinion, and thus secure a concentrated opposition to the Wilmot Proviso, in Congress? If so, it is time, and trouble, and expense, and excitement, all for nothing; for the South is already united, thoroughly united, against the Wilmot proviso. The Southern delegation in Congress are unanimous in their opposition to it. Is the object to "read the law" to the Northern people to indulge in menacing and violent languageto threaten war and bloodshed-to pass a score of pompous and high-sounding resolutions and then adjourn? We are opposed to assuming any such ridiculous attitude. As to our feelings and opinions on this subject, the North already knows them. As to threatening the people of the North with what we will do-that is not the way, in which brave and determined men, who know their rights, are in the habit of asserting them. Neither is it the way to operate on the judgment, and sense of justice, of a bold adversary. Numerically, we are in a minority—and the North knows it. Our threats of violence, perhaps, will be treated with disregard. Our strength is one of moral power, resting on justice, right, generosity, and the requirements of fraternal connexion. This can be made most available, when the appeal is made with calmness and dignity, and enforced with firm yet temperate earnestness. What then is the Convention to be called for?

We have been for some time observing these indications in favor of a Southern Convention; and we are surprised, that any one who notices "the signs of the times," can fail to see the object had in view. The columns of "the Standard" have already let out the secret. It is to make political capital out of the question of slavery, which may ultimately enure to the benefit" of John C. Calhoun. This council of political prelates is to institute a creed of faith, on the question of slavery; and every unfortunate wight who can not subscribe to it, is to have the painted cap of the heretic fixed on his head, and immediately marched off to the stake. The Loco-foco party, true to their instincts of greediness for party spoils, as is "the ass to his master's crib," are to adopt the doctrine of the unconstitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, as the true test of southern orthodoxy. Those Whigs who agree with them, are, they hope, to be gradual-Editor of the Standard "be with them"? If he ly amalgamated with this piebald faction, under is, he will then prove, that his repeated calls for the delusive pretence of a new organization of parties-and those Whigs who can not conscientiously agree, are to be hunted down by the blood-hounds of party. It matters not what may have been a tional, yet the abolition of slavery in the district man's public services, or his devotion to the rights of Columbia is; and, that if Congress enacts a of the South; it matters not how pure and virtulaw to that effect, the Southern States ought to ous may have been his private life; it matters not resist. Would the Editor of the Standard then how conscientious he may be in the maintenance be with them "? If so, he would again be faith- of his views; all, all are to avail nothing-he less to his professions, for he has admitted, if we must surrender his conscience, or become the vichave not misconstrued his language, that Con- tim of as intolerant a despotism as ever marked gress has power over the subject in the District. the Romish Hierarchy, in the darkest days of its vengeance. Such men as Bangen, Bell. Unprawoon are to be pointed at as traitors: and ly involving himself on this subject, that he is for such men as Atherton, Hale and Niles, are to have excitement, agitation, new party arrangements; Monuments erected to them, for their defence of and that, come what will, he means to be on the Slavery and Slave-holders. And this is the Locofoco plan of Union. What is to become of the interests of the South, in the mean-while? By thus forcing an issue, upon which honest men can not unite, the South becomes divided, distracted, weakened, sacrificed. And then the plotters of all this mischief will laugh at those they have