### Maleigh Megister.

Correspondence of the Baltimore, Patriot. AUTHENTIC FROM HAVANA. ARRIVAL OF THE SARANAC AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, June 11, 1850. The United States Steamer Saranac has arrived at this anchorage, having sailed from Havana on the 5th inst She sailed from the United States on the 19th of May, under seeret instructions, but was delayed a few hours on the Bahama Banks.

On the 25th we arrived off Havana, and found th re the sloops-of-war Albany and Germanton. Captain Randolphi came on board, when we were informed that it was his intention to intercept the merchant vessels adjudged to be American. It seems they had been captured by the Spanish squadron, and were expected hourly to be off Havana Captain Tattnall having received this information, gave orders for the sloops to cruise Capt. Randolph accompanying us on board.

The particulars as detailed by Capt. Ran Cardenas, situated between Havana and Matanzas A slight skirmish ensued between ed in the killing of some of the latter and taking possession of the place by the former. to Key West They were pursued by the Spanish General of Marine, in the war steamreturned to Havana, bringing as prisoners the crew and others found on board the captured vessels. Our Consul and Captain Raudolph called upon the Spanish authorities for information. They were informed that two vessels with American papers, from the port of New Orleans, had been captured; that they constituted a portion of the invading force, of which they held proof. After hearing this statement, permission to visit the prisoners and see the evidence was asked, which was

Upon our arrival in the port, Captain Tattnall accompanied by Commander Randolph and the American Consul, had an interview with the Captain General. During this interview. Captain Tattnall informed the Captain General that if he fell in with the enemy he should demand a satisfactory explanation. that he should pursue this course in consequence of the retusal by the Spanish authorities of Captain Randolph and the Consul's request to see the evidence against the cap-

tured vessels. We sailed from Havana on the 26th, in company with the sloops for Key West .-Here we ascertained that the captured vessels were the brig Susan Loud and bark Georgiana. The island of Contoy, belongto Yucatan, was made the place of rendezvous. Being opposite to Cape Antonio. furnished the very point of attack upon the island of Cuba, by an invading force Judge Maryin, of the Federal Court, stated that the affidavits mane in his Court established the fact that the men taken as prisoners had refused to accompany the expedition to Cardenas: that they had perpetrated no outrage

or aggression against Spain Captain Tattnall was entrusted with a mission of strict neutrality. It was one of peace; showing good faith of our Government towards Spain He was ordered to prevent the landing of the expedition, and if effected, to prevent any reinforcement. Upon his arrival a lan :ing had been effected, and two vessels, under American colors, concerned in the transportation of the adventurers, had been captured Spain doubtless had a right to preserve herself from injury, and, to effect this, the Spanish Government of Cuba had a perfect right to make such capture. Our Government would have exercised a similar right under the same circumstances The invasion of Cuba is in violation of our obligation of neutrality to the Government of pain-and those of our citizen who embarked in such an en erprise have violated the existing laws of our Government. Those who effected a landing upon the island of Cuba, with a view of revolutionizing the island, deserved richly the fate of pirates at the hands of the Spanish authorities. They insuited the flag of our nation the instant they availed themselves of its protection to carry on a secret and illegal enterprise The Government of the island of uba, dreading ah i vasion, had a right to assume a defensive position, and thus possess herself of all the rights of a belligerent; and as such, she had

We returned to Havana on the 29th The Spanish authorities assured Capt. Tattnail that the American prisoners should be well taken care of, and, after certain preliminary forms were gone through with, the Conand and their friends should be permitted to

the indisputable right to overhaul and search

all-American vessels in her vicinity. If en-

gaged in an expedition of hostile nature to

nake a capture; if innocent, to be unmoles-

Captain Tattnall, in the management of this delicate mission, has displayed great firmness, decision, and prudence. He has conformed strictly to the spirit and letter of his instructions, and has maintained unsullied the flag of the nation. By his prudent course, the lives of the American prisoners have been preserved, and our Government left free to act as she may think proper.

LATEST FROM HAVANA. The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston last week, from Havana on the 8th instant. She reports that there are in all sixty-nine persons held as prisoners at Havana, consisting of the volunteers and crews found on board barques Georgiana and Sarah Loud. They were undergoing tr al before a Marine Court Martial, the American and British es. as supposed would result, in the punish- fools." ent of the captains of the vessels, and the case of the men. There is no other news

nequence reported. NEW ORLEANS, June 8.

An American in England, describing the prevalence of dueling at home, summed up

They even fight with daggers in a room pitch dark.'
'Is it possible?" exclaimed a thunderstruck

John Bull. 'Possible, sir,' returned the Yankes, why, be immediately officially proclaimed. I've seen them.'

#### BENTON ON RITCHIE AND RITCHIE ON BENTON.

Having just finished the interesting little comedy of Meade upon Ritchie and Ritchie u on Meade, we, to-day, raise the curtain for the purpose of introducing to our readers the farce of Benton on Bitchie and Ritchie on Benton. In these long dull days, it is quite refreshing and exhilarating to witness the "unrolling" of Ritchie by Benton. We

do not know that Professor Gliddon was present to interpret the hieroglyphics on the bandages, or to determine the sex of the curiosity, but would suggest that, if he is not in Washington, he shall be sent for forthwith. We shall begin with Benton on Ritchie .-Old Bullion says :- Pet. Int.

The committee had also reported two smaller bills which were dangling at the tail of this compromise. He would not now discuss them. They were not under consideration, though they formed part of the scheme which off the port The Saranac then stood in. was to be taken as a whole under the penalty (not however suggested by the committee) of being gazetted as enemies to compromise. dolph were these: A portion of the force or- and of being played at by the organs. One ganized in the United States for the invasion of these organs was sadly out of tune, it was of Cuba succeeded in effecting a landing at cracked and disjointed, but still they were called upon to dance to its music. This old organ, which was not very good in its best the Americans and Spaniards, which result- days, and whose piping has become so discordant from having played so long on the four "F's"-Fifty-Four Forty or Fight"-The Americans speedily abandoned the place, is wholly out of order and wanting in harmore-embarked, and made the best of their way ny-still calls upon them to dance to its music. It is now cracked, and presents wounds more gaping than those pointed out er Pizzarro. The Spanish General afterwards by the senator from Kentucky. He could

not dance to such music. We next give Ritchie on Benton :-

Colonel Benton's speech of yesterday has disappointed those who heard it. Such at least, is the opinion of all who have spoken to us about it. It was supposed that after the long time he has had to prepare it, he would have said something which would have scattered some new light upon this important subject. But his matter was as puerile as his manner was ridiculous. He played the buffoon more than the statesman, and the dull historian instead of the profound politician. Instead of producing powerful arruments in behalf of his positions, he seemed contented to raise an insignificant joke at the expense of his opponents. Is it then, true, as the bard has intimated, that time was when the man would die if the bearing we scarcely expected to escape his generous criticism; indeed we did not desire to do so. But we scarcely presumed the old wine had run so low down to its lees. At all events, we cannot complain of any man ridiculing ourselves in the same breath with Mr. Clay. We can laugh at his calling us the organgrinder, when he can presume to style the distinguished statesman who is bending all his energies to the salvation of his country, Jacob Townsend, the vender of a sarsaparilla panacea. How could we expect to esca his sneers, when his merciless wit does not even spare the Committee of Thirteen?-Colonel Benton's blows were too indiscriminate to make any impression. They indicate a disposition to strike, rather to an the power to wound-"the venom of the shaft." instead of the "vigor of the bow." The friends of the Adjustment have much more cause to thank him for his speech than its opponents. He strengthens the cause which he attacks much more than the allies who are enlisted with him in the opposition. But politics (they say) make us acquainted with strange bedfellows." As his speech upon Texas was circulated by thousands to assist the whice in their campaign against Mr. Polk, so his speech of vesterday is only calculated to annov those who sympathize with him in their opposition to the Adjustment of the committee. They may well exclaim .-"Save us from such an ally!"

The New York Express makes the following quotation from a recent article in the London Times on the subject of Califor-

"The Old World is very slow to compre- of your fellow-citizens? hend California. It is as amazed and stupefied at the spectacle as a man who has seen a wild beast, or a meteor, or an exceedingly impertinent stranger. Every step in the to take us by surprise; and by the time we open our eyes wide enough to take in one wonder, another is announced While our geologists were talking about auriferous streams, and granite, and quartz, there were assembled on the bays and rivers of California a community of a hundred thousand men-now perhaps of double that number. While our humorists were indulging in grim iokes at the vicissitudes and perils of California existence, conventions had been held, a council had been elected, order had triumphed, and the laws were obeyed. By the time a ready made house had been sent out from the Thames, a city had been built, half destroyed by fire and then rebuilt on a grander scale. At last our people did begin to move, and they committed all sorts of blunders."

et already overstocked with importations report to suit the views of gentlemen who from United States ports John Bull sent out all sorts of rubbish, thinking that any decided measures. He would advise every thing would do for the rough subjects with refuse of the shops. These cargoes they sent out with as little precaution as they would an investment of red cloth and glass beads to of the North love the Union, as he did, it tions? The The consequence is heavy losses, commercial embarrassments, and individual loss-The Times, however, consoles itself

## THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

It gives us pleasure to state to our readers that authentic information has reached this Government of the full approval by the Brit-Gen. Lopez appeared this morning before ish Government of the Treaty happily conhe District Court, and his examination is cluded in this city between Mr. Secretary performance of their arduous duties—one has to call at every house in the United States to ascertain the name, age, sex, color, profession, trade,

This Treaty, as our readers generally know number attending school within the year, the number over twenty years old unable to read States several weeks ago. The ratification of and write, and the value of real estate owned. it by the British Government may be expec-ted here by one of the earliest steamers; and upon the exchange of the ratifications of the officer when he calls, and it will also ensure the respective Governments, it will doubtless

National Intelligencer.

SCENE IN THE SENATE. GLAY AND BENTON.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1850. Mr. Clay presented the proceedings and resolutions of a public meeting in St. Louis in favor of the compromise. He accompanied the presentation with some remarks upon the locality whence the resolutions came.

Mr. Benton replied. The resolutions were passed at a meeting at which only the friends of the object were invited to be present. This matter was then laid on the table.

The compromise bill was then taken up. Mr Seward spoke in opposition to the bill. He attributed to it all the delay in t e transaction of the public business. He supported the motion to strike out the slavery grounds. Mr. Clay warmly responded, and denied

that this bill was the cause of delay in the public business. He made the charge against the minority, who so long resisted the committee, and since then have procrastinated by every means, its progress.

Mr Benton replied to Mr. Clay, and defended the minority on the charge of delaying the public business. He read from a speech of Mr. Clay's, delivered in February last, to show that the minority at this time occupied the same ground which Mr. C., occupied then.

Before Senators lecture each other, they should regard the Scriptural nunction of being without sin before they threw a stone.

Mr. Clay replied, citing the fact that he had been informed that during the canvass last summer in Missouri, Mr. Benton had opposed the admission of California as unconstitutional. He referred also to the change of Mr. B.'s opinion on the subject of the admission of Texas. These changes of opinion he thought were as important as any he had made with regard to the admission of California as a separate or single measure.

After some remarks from Mes rs. Houston and Seward. Mr. Benton read from a letter, which he had addressed his constituents in March last in which he had publicly repelled the charge that he had ever considered to admit Califor-

nia was unconstitutional. Mr. Clay replied, reading a letter from a Mr. Reed to a member of the House, in which Reed says that Col. Benton frequently said to admit California was unconstituional: that the policy of forming a State government by the administration to avoid ne Wilmot Proviso was cowardly, &c. Mr. C. said that he read this to show that he had some justification for the charge

Mr. Benton then in a most violent manie said that he held Mr. Clay responsible as the publisher of that letter. That he considered it Mr. Clay's letter, and as such he branded it as an infamous calumny, and wished it to go branded thus into the history

of the debates The Vice President vainly endeavored to top Mr. B. during this torrent.

Mr. Clay said that he repelled with scorn and indignation the calumny, and threw it his casket of other calumnies.

Mr. Benton-you may throw it back, but Mr. Clay made a rejoinder which was not heard distinctly.

And the committee rose and the Senate adof the Lawyers and Chief Justices in the

"No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation No State shall,

without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another State Art. 1, Sec. 10 Did not the prototype convention, in order

not literally to violate those provisions, merecertain measures to be separately taken by heart of the patriot. But it was not our purpose those States?

county, Tennessee, represent? Has it ever occurred to any of you that your present position, assumed without authority, is a ridiculous trespass on the rights

Has it ever occurred to any of you that the State Governments-that of Tennessee for example-are quite adequate to protect their citizens from harm, internal or exter-

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION has at ength adjourned, and the Union is not the least damaged. It must be admitted, that in view of the great and formidable pretensions of some of its originators, its results are rath- and manufacturing-devotion to the Constitution er meagre, but the patriotic spirit of the peo- and the Union-these are some of the principles ple having been brought to bear upon its action, moderate counsels have wisely prevail ed. In addition to the resol tions the address reported was also adopted. It is to be hoped, that before their adjourned meeting o be held six weeks after the session of Congress, the whole territorial and slavery subject will have been disposed of satisfactorily

We give an extract fr m the most incendiary speech that appears to have been made: "The adoption of an address to the people What these blunders are, the Editor next of the United States being under considera proceeds to tell us. British merchants have tion, Mr. Colquit, of Ga., said he was willing are to come after him—to the cause of man is incomprehensible, is a disgrace to the age, a been dispatching goods, it seems, to a mark- to have margin enough incorporated in the wished to address the people-but he was for Southern State to be moulding bullets, castwhom his fancy had peopled that fabulous ing cannon, and filling their arsenals if need region. They were dressing the gold hunbe, in order to d fend their rights. Was he a quail, or tremble in the contest? If any do, how not patriotism enough, courage enough, bold and ter with slops from the Minories, and buy- disunionist? The Union, he would say, could not be destroyed; but he was not for tame submission The Union was dear alike from every section of the country, where the Peo and come home, that others may be sent, who to all-North and South-and if the people pie love liberty and reverence our free Institu- will no longer stickle, and quibble, and fume, and would be preserved But, every man, woman and child south of the Potomac was willing to die for their rights. It seemed all resolved itself into this, at last; if he just with the reflection that "experience teaches knew exactly how to ask for a settlement of this controversy, and he could get what he desired, the Almighty knows he would ask

for just that much and no more." THE . ENSUS. The law of the United States for taking the before the U.S. Commissioners. Bail fixed justment of all points of the Nicaragua question, as between the Government of the U. nited States and that of Great Britain.

greater accuracy. We ask the head of families to give this matter early attention.

RALEIGH REGISTER



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

RALEIGH, N. C. Wednesday, June 19, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR, CHARLES MANLY. Election, Thursday, August 1st.

GOV. MANLY'S APPOINTMENTS. Gov. Manly proposes to meet and address

his fellow-citizens, at the following places and times: Wentworth, Rockinham Co. Saturday, June 29. Germantown,

Monday, July 1. Wednesday, " Salem. Rockford. Friday. Jefferson, Monday, Wednesday, Watauga C. H. Friday, Wilkesboro' Monday. Lenoir, " 15. " 17. Morganton, Wednesday, Friday, Marion. " 19. Ashville, Monday, Wednesday, Waynesville, " 24. " 25. Scott's Creek. Thursday, " 27. Franklin, Saturday, Murphy, " 30. Tuesday,

#### THE WHIG CONVENTION.

We had not the time last week to refer with the particularity we desired to the Resolutions passed by this body. We have before stated and here repeat, that no Convention of the Whig Party ever assembled in the State in the was more of unanimity and enthusiasm than the one whose proceedings are still fresh in the ininds of all who had the pleasure of attending it. It is true there were differences of opinion amongst our friends, upon some points, but they were such as were fully reconciled after a free and patriotic interchange of sentiment, and candid and fair discussion. No principle was sacrificed, no feelings were wounded, no preferences or partialities treated with unkindness or disrespect, in arriving at back to the Senator to be placed by him in that unanimity which characterized the final action of the Convention. We were present during the whole sittings, public and private, of that bo dy, and we heard nothing said, saw nothing done, at any time, which was calculated to produce, or did produce, heartburnings. If the temper of any one was for a moment ruffled, during the conflict of intellect with intellect, we did not perceive it The Nashville Banner, for the especial use If it appeared, it must have passed quickly away. like a summer cloud. We had not the pleasure Convention now sitting in that city, quotes of attending the deliberations of the Committee of the following passage of the Constitution of eighteen which was appointed to report Resoluthe United States, and appends the queries tions, but we have been informed by one who was himself but a listener and looker on that they were marked with ability and the true Whig spirit .-Glorious indeed has been this gathering of Whig hearts and Whig minds from every section of the State, for it has resulted in a reconciliation of old differences, the removal of unfounded prejudices. and the union of ALL in the good old cause, which ly recommend to the States concerned in it has so often nerved the arm, and emboldened the to be led into an eulogy on the Convention, and Whom do the delegates from Davidson we will return to the Resolutions. The FIRST RESOLUTION

in the series declares "unabated confidence in, and attachment to, the principles of our party"-those great fundamental doctrines, which have called forth in their exposition and defence, the great minds, who have heretofore stood, and now stand foremost, in the ranks of American Patriots and Statesmen. Resistance to Executive encroachthe progress of this dashing new State seems nal, without the aid of your volunteer wis- ments, the curtailment of its excessive and dangerous patronage and power-opposition to the wanton and injurious exercise of the veto-hostility to wars for conquest-a love of peace-the extension of the fostering care of our government to our own industry, agricultural, mechanical, to which, as a Party, the Whigs are attached, and in which they have, and will continue to have, unabated confidence : because they believe as the Resolution declares that "they will promote the prosperity and advance the honor of our country, and perpetuate the blessings of freedom." And who is there that does not believe they will ?-What Whig convinced of this can hesitate or falter in his duty? How can any man thus convinced reconcile it to patriotism, to a sense of cracked the scorpion whip of anarchy with so high duty to himself, to those who are dear to him, throughout the world-to the cause of civil and religious liberty which hangs upon the success of People here, and every where, demand that they our experiment-how, we ask, can any man, should be checked in their mad career. They can any Whie, thus convinced, reconcile it to will stand by those who will fearlessly meet and all these high considerations, to shrink back or foil their diabolical machinations. And is there can they stand up against that withering blast of resolute spirit and independence enough, in Conpatriotic indignation which will assuredly come gress to accomplish this? If not, let them resign

## SECOND RESOLUTION

declares the determination of the Whigs of the want PEACE, and we believe that the State to meet and repel all encroachments upon the constitutional rights of our People. This dec- speaks the truth, in declaring, that a large an imlaration is made without bluster, without empty mense majority of our People, are in favor of the bravado, and without any of that windy flourish general plan of adjustment, (with proper and necknow their rights, and are resolved to protect them unexampled. Nor was this unanimity produced ed and ostentatious attempt to ridicule the propoagainst every invasion. It is the language too of by conference and discussion HERE. The delemen who are defermined to act against real dan- gutes brought it with them, fresh from the People! such a farrage of self conceit. Declaring that the gers, and not to be frightened by imaginary ones; who intend to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they come, however great, and not cravenly trember to face peril and difficulties when they can be a such a tarrage of sent concert. Declaring that the comment of the face peril and they can be a such a tarrage of sent concert. Declaring that the comment of the face peril and they can be a such a tarrage of the face peril and they can be a such as tarrage of the face peril and they can be a such as tarrage of the fa ble and shriek out, in the agonies of fear, at every the case amongst many of its strongest friends in Mr. Clay on the subject of "tacking," which shaking of a bush hard by, or blowing of a distant | Congress. All can't be satisfied in each and every | very possibly he body else does. bugle. And they are resolved to do what they particular. If each demands all, and will accept say, too, when the day of trial comes, but they nothing less, there is an end to compromise. We don't intend to commit to the hands of an irresponding to the don't intend to commit to the hands of an irresponmost earnestly hope that the firm and patriotic insinuations to Mr. Clause and patriotic insinuation in the patriotic insinuation in the patriotic in

wives and children, especially when that caucus or cabal is to assemble afar off, and be led by men whose mottu has been and ever will be, RULE OR RUIN! When the time comes for the good Old State to act, the Whigs wish her to act upon her own resp. nsibility, under her sovereign signet and coat of arms, as she has heretofore done, in every great cri i-as she did when her people spoke out in trumpet tones against British oppression—as she did, when the Articles of Confederation were formed-as she did, when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed to an astonished world-as she did, when the Federal Constitution was framed-as she did, when she came into this Union, and plighted her faith to its protection and perpetuity-as she did, in the dark days of the Missouri Controversy-as she did, in the yet darker days of Nullification-as she did in 1835 when she altered her own form of Government, and as she is now ABLE, in wealth and in arms, in heads and in hearts, in men and in means, to do, when ever the occasion demands it! The Whig portion of her children think, that as the good old lady came into this Union of her own " free will and accord," (though it is true she did hesitate doubt. Upon this question (which should be long before she signed the great Indenture of na- higher than party) Whigs differ amongst them tional copartnership,) she has a right to hold on as long as she pleases in spite of fanatics here or elsewhere. She brought into the Stock a heavy patrimony, a considerable portion of most valuable land and other valuable fixtures, and her Whig children are at least determined that she shall not be KICKED out by the fire-eating fanaticism of her sisters at the North, or DRAGGED out head and ears, by the dictatorial arrogance, or coxcombical haughtiness of two of the family, who have been lying by her side ever since the copartnership was formed, and have never to this day, asked her opinion, or respected it when it was given, on any to the Country, and leave the result to that Being, matter connected with that copartnership. When who led him and his gallant little army through a dissolution takes place she will not be frightened the darkness and danger that hung over the bloody into a peculiar affection for any section. She field of Buena Vista! We come now to the can't be driven, nor can she be coaxed, to do a wrong thing! This being the case, the Whig and the Preamble thereto. They assert in sub-Convention was but carrying out the principles stance-for we have not time and space to particof the parent, in declaring emphatically, that they ularize—that many of the People of the State hawere " resolved to uphold and defend the integrity ving indicated a wish to have our Constitution of our National Union against all assaults by amended in several of its parts, the Legislature whomsoever made and from whatsoever quarter they should submit the whole matter to the People may come." And mind what we say, ye fanatics themselves, that they may decide without party north and south, THEY WILL DO IT! And pray, distinction, as to them may seem best. They do who says otherwise? Where is the Whig heart not undertake, as Mr. Reid did in the Campaign

and our shield against foreign violence? The THIRD RESOLUTION foundations of every thing like national securitythe security of a government which can command respect, and protect its rights, what will be the tenure by which the peculiar institutions of the South will hang? It beliooves those who are "calculating the value of the Union," because the institution of Slavery has been assailed by demagogues and fanatics at the North, to pause and reflect! We now have constitutional guaranties to protect that property in the States-but in the event of a dissolution, what will be our condition? Hemmed in by a chain of free States stretching from the Atlantic nearly to the Gulf of Mexicoour ports open by our trade with foreign nations to the fanaticism with which the whole of Europe, like a great cauldron, is now boiling, with the West Indies as a "vantage ground," or "open sesame" for all that fanaticism-with this spirit pressing upon us on all sides, with its burning, maddened fury, where would be our peacefrom what quarter would come sympathy-who could look forward with any confidence to the safety of property or life? Take from us the Union, and our liberties—our safety, our national

character will soon follow! The FOURTH RESOLUTION expresses the opinion that a large majority of the People of the United States demand from Congress a fair and honorable adjustment of the agitating questions connected with the Institution of domestic Slavery-that they want peace and har mony-that they wish no longer to be made the victims of demagogues and fanatics. That such the originators of the Nashville Convention, at another, should have so long kept this great nation in turmoil-should have driven it so near the brink of civil war and disunion-should have much impunity, in the midst of the great, the stain upon the character of the Republic! The

FIFTH RESOLUTION

of trumpets which characterize the fanaticism of essary modifications) reported by the Committee of Hartford Conventionists at the North or Nashville Thirteen. The tone of the Convention upon this considered, deliberate tone of brave men, who gree of unanimity amongst its members almost

quiet once more! It is evident that the Whigs of North Carolina will be true to the Country, and stand by those who are resolved not to suffer our most delicate relations and sacred rights to be during the late great Whig Convention. We most delicate relations and sacriff ingine have done so, as far as we are able; and, premising that the correct is necessarily now and premising best in the midst of anarchy! The

SIXTH RESOLUTION.

expresses undiminished confidence in GENL. TAY-LOR, and an assurance, that despite the malignant and slanderous attacks, which have been made upon him, by his enemies, he will be true to that country which he has so faithfully served, and which he has so much honored by his skill and valor in the field. The attempt of the Loco Foco presses to kindle a feeling of disaffection between the old Hero and the Whig Party will signally fail. He may still adhere to his recommendations in the California message, but that he will interfere with Congress to defeat the adjustment of the slavery question, we dont, for a mo ment, believe. It is against his character and his principles. That GEN. TAYLOR will sign the Adjustment, should it pass Congress, no one can selves, but upon all others, they will rally around the President of their choice. To prove this, it is only necessary to refer to the debate which arose in the Senate a few days since on Mr. Bradbury's the tobacco growing interest on the North to the most triumphantly defended by Mr. Dawson, Mr. Webster and others. The Loco Foco presses and demagogues may fume and rant to their hearts that fell upon my eyes was western light yethe content. It is their nature. Fearless of consequences personal to himself, and regardless of the vile slanders which have been so basely circulated against him. GEN. TAYLOR will do his duty SEVENTH AND EIGHTH RESOLUTIONS

that does not respond most cordially to the senti. Where is ment is wise and proper, and that is wrong and the North Carolina Whig who intends to abandon unjust, but they have placed themselves upon the Eighteen be adopted"—Dr. F. J. Hill took of the Union, that sacred palladium of our liberties, high Republican ground, that all power is derived from the People only, and that THEY have a right raised, in Committee, to the Resolutions, or to any to amend their fundamental law when they see one of them, was to the 5th Resolution, approving, expresses the sentiment, that our independence and fit so to do, unbiased by party trammels, and unliberty as a people depend on the Union of these awed by the dictation of political demagogues.— gress may seem necessary, just and proper," the STATES, and who can gainsay this? It was the We do not intend now to discuss the policy of Adjustment recommended by the Committee of sentiment of our f refathers when it was formed— the various amendments of the Constitution, to Thirteen. With regard to the questions involved it has been the sentiment of the wise and good which the Resolutions refer. This is not the in that Resolution, he would say, that it was time, ever since, and it will be the conviction of all, proper time. Whatever may be our opinion, or and high time, that there should be an unequirearising from a direful experience, should that the opinion of any one man, or a dozen, or huncal expression of opinion. We are in the midst Union ever be broken up and destroyed. Small, dred, or thousand men in the State, if a majority an eventful crisis. The Nashville Convention weak, insignificant confederacies will be the off- of the PEOPLE, without distinction of party, want spring. Broils, border wars, rapine, foreign alli- these amendments or any of them, they should ances-dangerous to the independence of each have them! That is our doctrine. That is the and the liberties of all, will assuredly follow, and doctrine of the Whig Party as we understand it. what then? Where will it terminate? Whose By that doctrine we are willing to stand or fall. blood will be the first to flow, or rather whose Let the People have a fair chance to express their ment. He would read an extract from a late at will not be shed? And pray, in such a condition opinions. This can only be done by adopting of things, in such a breaking up of all the deep one of the modes pointed out in the Constitution. Which mode is best to accomplish the purpose, the Legislature in its wisdom will decide. LET insinuated—but boldly and openly advocated.— THE MAJORITY GOVERN! This is the great, the fundamental principle upon which our Government is based. When left to themselves the and in the language of the Declaration of Independence, "it is the right of the People to alter it, and to institute new government, laving its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." The

approves the administration of Gov. Manly, and speaks in complimentary terms of the manner in which he has performed the duties of his high office. There was not a dissenting voice to this Resolution! If Gov. MANLY has erred in any particular in the performance of his official duties, it was an error of the head and not of the heart, He has met with unkindness from some, who misunderstood his reasons, and misrepresented his motives. But he has pursued the even tenor of his way, believing that the PEOPLE-that great constituency to whose opinion we must all submit, will judge him justly after a fair and impartial hearing. He will now be heard before that great constituency, and we believe will be approved by them. And are we going too far to call call upon every true Whig in the State to rally around him ? If there have been personal differences in the way heretofore, will they not sacrifice them for the men as Giddings, Hule, Chase, Garrison, and good of the cause, and the success of our princiothers, of the same stamp, at one extreme, and ples? Is the gratification of these personal feelings of more value than the success of the Whig cause? If so, then indeed have we lived to witness a melancholy change! How very different in 1840! How different in 1844! How different in 1848, when so many thousands of the great Whig Party dashed away as a thing of naught their personal preferences, and rallied around the old Hero of Pulo Alto! Come up then Whigs of North Carolina to the fight. Bring with you the true spirit - the spirit of men. of patriets, of lovers of the Union, of contemners of fanaticism,-AND ALL WILL BE WELL!

NINTH RESOLUTION

# MR. BENTON'S MOTION.

The motion of Mr. Benton to postpone indefinitely the compromise bill, was only intended, it appears, to afford him an opportunity to indulge in a malignant attack on Mr. Clay, and a majoritremble, whilst fanaticism is sweeping the land ty of the committee of thirteen-and, having anwith its baleful influence! The People, we say, swered its purpose, it was withdrawn on Wednesday last, although he was pressed by Mr Clay to permit a vote to be taken on it. He well knew that it would have been defeated by an overwhelming majority, and he feared to bring it to a vote. This motion having been withdrawn, it is probable that there will be little more speaking in the Senate on the subject, until the various a-Conventionists at the South, but in the calm, well subject could not be mistaken. There was a de-

very possibly he may believe, but certainly no-

don't intend to commit to the hands of an irresponsible cabal or caucus—elected under no law and voice which is going up to Congress, from all bound by no onth—their rights and property, their sections of the Country, will secure a speedy admit and point, that will doubtless teach him better sections of the glorious Whig Bar Cincinnatti Gazette. own lives, and the lives and destinies of their justment of this question, and give us peace and manners and more caution for the future.

SPEECHES IN CONVENTION

We promised in our last to write out, if posts ble, our notes of some of the Speeches delivered et our report is necessarily very meagre and infeet, herewith submit the result of our labor. On assuming the duties of the Chair, the Pres. dent, JAS. T. MGREHEAD, Esq., addressed the Con. vention nearly as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—The invitation to preside one GENTLEMEN:—Ine the deliberations is at up. expected as it is flattering. To say that I am not gratified by this manifestation of your paniality would be to prove myself unworthy of that partially ality. My position, however, is not free from to. barassment. Inattention to parliamentary rules, and want of experience, leave me ill qualified to preside over a deliberative body. In advance, then, I must ask your indulgence and your aid.

You have been selected by the Whigs of the State to assemble at this time and place to nonnate some suitable person, in whose hands the Whig Banner may be placed during the coming Gubernatorial canvass. Your numbers, paints. ism and intelligence, inspire me with a full conf. dence, that it will not be placed in hands unwor. thy of its support—in hands that will permit it be You will pardon me for suggesting, respectful

ly, that a spirit of harmony and concession shall prevail in our deliberations. It cannot be experted, that the representatives of a population exign. ding from the Atlantic beyond the mountains, from cotton-planting interest in the South, can each have his choice. This is impossible. For my. self, though the first wind that fanned my infant cheeks was western wind—though the first light for the State—the whole State; the Union—the To secure to industry the rewards of labor-los

alty to the Constitution—and fidelity to the per manency of our institutions—first led me to be

Yes, concession is the word! Patriotism knows no faction—love of Country is not confined by sectional limits. Nature herself indicates compomise. Land, water and firmament, without would yet have remained in a state of wild code. sion. By compromise, the waters receded to the valleys; the earth assumed a position, fit for the habitation of man, and the firmament, with resign motion, keeps both in healthy condition. Will these feelings of harmony, with devotion to the cause of the Country, we cannot fail of success, During our deliberations it will be my pleas. ure, as well as my duty, to co-operate with t

in any measures worthy of the objects of this Con-On Tuesday forenoon, the pending question being, "shall the Report of the Committeed casion to state that the only objection that had been in session, and, whatever may be the result of it present deliberations, or however pure may have been the motions of many of those who have from time to time acceded to the movement, it is now beyond doubt clearly established that, in its inception, it was designed as a Revolutionary more ticle in the "Charleston Mercury"—the organ, in

our national existence-when our Country was but beginning to fling her light of liberty and intelligence over the world—that Disunion, a semance of the ties which have bound us all together in weal or wo, was seriously proposed? lacedible as it might seem, he had it before him in pint. Is it not important then that the voice of the Prople of North arolina should be heard? The passage of this Resolution, we may be assured, will have a most salutary effect. The reputation for conservation, for consistency, for sterling hopesty, and for patriotic devotion to the Constitution, which our good old State enjoys, will not only make her voice respected and heeded, but will make it felt-and strongly felt. This Resolution is offered as a sincere expression of our anxes for the restoration of peace and harmony to the Country. There are no purposes of party capital beneath it; -this is a question in which we should all eschew party divisions, and forget the aertsties of partisan strife. Dr. H. again expressed has anxiety, in terms of patriotic fervor, to see the Reolution adopted. For the reasons he had stately

the passage of the Resolution would have a god

South Carolina, of the last Administration-to

prove that. Here, then, in this article we net only

had a Dissolution of our glorious Union hinted at,

Could it be possible, that in the 74th year only of

On Tuesday afternoon-all business before in Convention having been disposed of-loud all from every quarter of the House brought Jos KERR, Esq. to his feet. It is next to impossible to take intelligible notes of one of Mr. Keri speeches. His enunciation is so striking, the by thoughts come rushing upon each other in sub quick succession, and the glowing periods all w profusely-that the hearer catches all the ferrit of the gifted orator, and enthusiasm arrests the pa to join in the acclamations of the auditory. Upon this occasion, Mr Kerr's effort was worthy of is mighty theme-the Union of the States. He poured out his whole heart at its shrine-hede cribed in burning words the consequences of Dir union-he denounced as a traitor, in terms of withering indignation, every man who would stand by and see the glorious sisterhood disperbered-and while attributing honest and patrions motives to a great many-perhaps, the great part-of the advocates of the Nashville ('onestion, he brauded that portion of the original of that movement, whose design in getting it up will Revolution and Disunion, as base plotters against the peace and security of the Country; as the b rostrati, who would apply the incendiary torch a far nobler fabrie than the Ephesian temple-the temple of our Liberties. "Sir." said he, rains himself to his fullest height, "their infamy is how plete; but, thank God, the Temple still stands?" Mr. KERR expressed his gratification at 10

nearly unanimous adoption of that Resolution approving the Compromise reported by Histi CLAY. He was rejoiced that that venerable for triot would thus be cheered in his noble efforts " save the Country, by the assurance, that the Whi party of North Carolina have lost none of 112 confidence which they have hitherto delighted repose in him-none of that affection, wast has hitherto been their pride to feel towards his and that they again look up to him, as in days yore, when clouds o'erspread the land, they look up to him, to avert the threatened storm.

We would that we were able to present a li sketch of Mr. Kerr's remarks, but for the reason stated, we find it impossible. He concluded urging eloquently upon his brother Whigs the necessity of being active and diligent in the conpaign. His rallying voice fell upon the ear, is By reference to an extract from the Senate's the echo of the spirit-stirring tones that filled the