

CLAYTON. The Greenville (S. C.) Patriot says it is generally charged in the Columbia Telegraph of the same State, that there is a Clayton in the College of South Carolina.

For ourselves, we scarcely think that there can be the slightest danger of the thing called Clayton taking root in South Carolina. It would be absurd as well as inhuman to bring any of her citizens to the axe upon such a charge.

Clayton is feared, even in the stronghold of Clannism, is one of the most striking evidences we have seen of its inexorable vitality. Clay himself may be politically dead; the word that once waved in the front of every fray and marked the place where the fight raged most fiercely, may never more guide the charging column.

For we are ready to admit that there is such a thing as Clannism—that word which designates what may be considered in South Carolina, not a new, but an old crime; that it is a brief but comprehensive description of a creed pregnant with weal or woe to the future destinies of this country.

But there is no part of the country where its influence has not been felt alike in war and peace, to animate, to strengthen and preserve. It has cheered the humblest American vessel upon the most remote seas, with the rewards of commerce, and made its deck sacred from the most laborious foe.

Yet, everywhere else, Clannism finds a friendly home because it commends itself to the patriotism, the common sense and the most important interest of the country. Already the great policy of Henry Clay, in its most essential features, commands the approbation of a large portion of the democracy as well as the Whigs, and must soon become the established policy of the government.

The late William Hazlitt, an English writer with great powers of observation and expression, was of opinion that actors and authors were not fitted generally speaking to shine in conversation.

As to Corneille, the greatest dramatist of France, he was completely lost in society—so absent and embarrassed that he wrote of himself a witty couplet, importing that he was never intelligible but through the mouth of another.

As to Corneille, the greatest dramatist of France, he was completely lost in society—so absent and embarrassed that he wrote of himself a witty couplet, importing that he was never intelligible but through the mouth of another.

Washington Irving, in the account he has given of his visit to Abbe Irving, says Dr. Walter Scott, that his conversation was free, hearty, and full of dramatic interest.

It is in conversation with C. H. Wiley, Esq., of this county, some days ago, we learned that he had nearly completed the preparation of a Reading Book particularly adapted and intended for the Common Schools of North Carolina.

Really, this is going "bow show" beyond what many of the original panel of Democracy believe! In 1836 and 1840, the Editor was a Whig, and thought Van Buren very objectionable—joined in with the "coons" of 1840—(as he now very politely terms all Whigs, who have not deserted their principles and their standard)—in denouncing his administration as extravagant and corrupt—but now it was the very bazaar of "simplicity and economy!"

Should he have committed a slight imprudence overnight, and have a headache in consequence, the condole with him, and administer his soda-water. When he goes to go out, his boot-holes are at hand, so are his boots, probably warmed; when he returns, the best dinner the house can afford awaits him.



OURS ARE THE PLAINS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PASSAGE, UNWARD BY PARTY RAGE TO LIVE IN THE OTHER.

RALEIGH, N. C. Wednesday, April 2, 1851.

MR. C. W. JAMES, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Traveling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. SMITH, J. T. DENT, JASON TAYLOR, J. W. ARMSTRONG, PERRIN LOCKE, W. RAMSAY, DE. JOSEPH W. SAMWORTH, ALEX. R. LAWS, and A. J. SMILEY.

MR. HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

MR. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Traveling Agent for the Eastern States, assisted by W. H. WELLS, JOHN COLLINS, JAMES DEERING, A. KIRK WELLS, JOHN E. EVANS, JOHN T. JUDKINS, P. LOCKE, JOSE. BUTTON, GEO. P. BUTTON, and THOS. D. NICE.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

This Tribunal is in session this week, his Honor, Judge Ellis, presiding. Several important suits, we understand, are pending—among the number, the celebrated OUTLAW case, which was continued for hearing to this Term, and which has excited much interest in the public mind.

JOHN WILLIAMS was put on trial, on Monday, for the recent assault upon Mr. MURRAY, a worthy Town Constable, and, after a hearing attended by his Honor to six months imprisonment, and, at the expiration of that time, to enter into recognizance in a heavy penal sum, for his good behavior—a judgment that cannot be otherwise regarded, under the circumstances, than exceedingly lenient and merciful.

MANTEO PAPER MILLS BURNED!

It is our painful duty to record the entire destruction by Fire, of the above named extensive Establishment, on Saturday night last. The fire was the result of accident—originating in the mill-loom, we understand, from the friction of some portion of the machinery employed in that department.

These Mills have been in turning operation but a short time, and were daily turning off, up to the time of their destruction, as fine an article of Paper, of every variety, as any manufactured in the country. The enterprising proprietors had fitted up the entire Manufactory with the most modern and improved machinery, with a heavy outlay of money, and the loss to them, of course, independent of the loss of time, &c., will be very severe.

We have no doubts that the proprietors, unimpaled by their severe and sudden loss, will immediately set to work to rebuild the Mills. We hope that they may; and that the Press in North Carolina, and States to the South of us, will show, by their patronage, that they deplore the loss which has occurred and appreciate the determined spirit of enterprise and go-ahead-ness which it will require to set the work again in operation.

In 1840, Mr. Van Buren was again the candidate of the Republican Party. He had marked the history of the country with marked simplicity and candor, but, he had committed some slight blunders and mistakes.

Really, this is going "bow show" beyond what many of the original panel of Democracy believe! In 1836 and 1840, the Editor was a Whig, and thought Van Buren very objectionable—joined in with the "coons" of 1840—(as he now very politely terms all Whigs, who have not deserted their principles and their standard)—in denouncing his administration as extravagant and corrupt—but now it was the very bazaar of "simplicity and economy!"

It is my deliberate opinion that this law will share the fate of other acts of hasty and improvident legislation, of which the history of State legislatures is full. A few years since, in a similar case was enacted by the Legislature of Vermont, a law which was very readily repealed. Such, I am confident, will be the fate of this law when another Legislature shall meet.

MR. WEBSTER AT ANNAPOLIS. We learn from the correspondence of the Baltimore papers, that he was met at the Railroad Junction by a Committee of the Convention, with whom he proceeded to Annapolis, where a large concourse of persons, including the Members of the Convention and citizens, greeted his arrival and escorted him to the apartments prepared for his reception.

The dinner that broke up the evening at the Convention, was a most magnificent one, who on all occasions has stood prominently in the front of the Constitutional Union of the United States, and the Union of the States.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH—CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. In today's paper will be found a portion of the very able speech of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, delivered in the House of Commons on the 10th inst., in relation to the proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State.

MR. DANIEL WEBSTER. Maryland shows her attachment to the Union by honoring its ablest defender. This toast was received with loud and prolonged applause. After the cheering had subsided—Mr. Webster rose and said, that he appreciated from the honor which had been conferred upon him by the representatives of the people of Maryland—one of that glorious constellation of States which had stood up together in the times of "that tried man's soles" to achieve the independence of which we are now recipients, and which, he trusted, we should long continue to enjoy.

MR. WEBSTER resumed: In the lapse of years, said he, it may very possibly happen that the great principles of Union may not be always understood alike; and it would not, therefore, be strange to find the objects for which the Colonies were united, the limitations assigned them and the principles which should govern their perpetuation.

MR. W. then entered at considerable length into a review of the general principles which had brought the Colonies to throw off the yoke of allegiance to Great Britain, and drew up to the various causes which led them to confederate together. He said they were governed by a spirit of liberty and justice, which actuated both North and South, and the good faith with which both parties entered into the compact of confederation was the great cause which led to the securing of that independence which we now enjoy.

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. WEBSTER AT ANNAPOLIS. We learn from the correspondence of the Baltimore papers, that he was met at the Railroad Junction by a Committee of the Convention, with whom he proceeded to Annapolis, where a large concourse of persons, including the Members of the Convention and citizens, greeted his arrival and escorted him to the apartments prepared for his reception.

The dinner that broke up the evening at the Convention, was a most magnificent one, who on all occasions has stood prominently in the front of the Constitutional Union of the United States, and the Union of the States.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH—CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. In today's paper will be found a portion of the very able speech of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, delivered in the House of Commons on the 10th inst., in relation to the proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State.

MR. DANIEL WEBSTER. Maryland shows her attachment to the Union by honoring its ablest defender. This toast was received with loud and prolonged applause. After the cheering had subsided—Mr. Webster rose and said, that he appreciated from the honor which had been conferred upon him by the representatives of the people of Maryland—one of that glorious constellation of States which had stood up together in the times of "that tried man's soles" to achieve the independence of which we are now recipients, and which, he trusted, we should long continue to enjoy.

MR. WEBSTER resumed: In the lapse of years, said he, it may very possibly happen that the great principles of Union may not be always understood alike; and it would not, therefore, be strange to find the objects for which the Colonies were united, the limitations assigned them and the principles which should govern their perpetuation.

MR. W. then entered at considerable length into a review of the general principles which had brought the Colonies to throw off the yoke of allegiance to Great Britain, and drew up to the various causes which led them to confederate together. He said they were governed by a spirit of liberty and justice, which actuated both North and South, and the good faith with which both parties entered into the compact of confederation was the great cause which led to the securing of that independence which we now enjoy.

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. WEBSTER AT ANNAPOLIS. We learn from the correspondence of the Baltimore papers, that he was met at the Railroad Junction by a Committee of the Convention, with whom he proceeded to Annapolis, where a large concourse of persons, including the Members of the Convention and citizens, greeted his arrival and escorted him to the apartments prepared for his reception.

The dinner that broke up the evening at the Convention, was a most magnificent one, who on all occasions has stood prominently in the front of the Constitutional Union of the United States, and the Union of the States.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH—CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. In today's paper will be found a portion of the very able speech of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, delivered in the House of Commons on the 10th inst., in relation to the proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State.

MR. DANIEL WEBSTER. Maryland shows her attachment to the Union by honoring its ablest defender. This toast was received with loud and prolonged applause. After the cheering had subsided—Mr. Webster rose and said, that he appreciated from the honor which had been conferred upon him by the representatives of the people of Maryland—one of that glorious constellation of States which had stood up together in the times of "that tried man's soles" to achieve the independence of which we are now recipients, and which, he trusted, we should long continue to enjoy.

MR. WEBSTER resumed: In the lapse of years, said he, it may very possibly happen that the great principles of Union may not be always understood alike; and it would not, therefore, be strange to find the objects for which the Colonies were united, the limitations assigned them and the principles which should govern their perpetuation.

MR. W. then entered at considerable length into a review of the general principles which had brought the Colonies to throw off the yoke of allegiance to Great Britain, and drew up to the various causes which led them to confederate together. He said they were governed by a spirit of liberty and justice, which actuated both North and South, and the good faith with which both parties entered into the compact of confederation was the great cause which led to the securing of that independence which we now enjoy.

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. WEBSTER AT ANNAPOLIS. We learn from the correspondence of the Baltimore papers, that he was met at the Railroad Junction by a Committee of the Convention, with whom he proceeded to Annapolis, where a large concourse of persons, including the Members of the Convention and citizens, greeted his arrival and escorted him to the apartments prepared for his reception.

The dinner that broke up the evening at the Convention, was a most magnificent one, who on all occasions has stood prominently in the front of the Constitutional Union of the United States, and the Union of the States.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH—CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. In today's paper will be found a portion of the very able speech of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, delivered in the House of Commons on the 10th inst., in relation to the proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State.

MR. DANIEL WEBSTER. Maryland shows her attachment to the Union by honoring its ablest defender. This toast was received with loud and prolonged applause. After the cheering had subsided—Mr. Webster rose and said, that he appreciated from the honor which had been conferred upon him by the representatives of the people of Maryland—one of that glorious constellation of States which had stood up together in the times of "that tried man's soles" to achieve the independence of which we are now recipients, and which, he trusted, we should long continue to enjoy.

MR. WEBSTER resumed: In the lapse of years, said he, it may very possibly happen that the great principles of Union may not be always understood alike; and it would not, therefore, be strange to find the objects for which the Colonies were united, the limitations assigned them and the principles which should govern their perpetuation.

MR. W. then entered at considerable length into a review of the general principles which had brought the Colonies to throw off the yoke of allegiance to Great Britain, and drew up to the various causes which led them to confederate together. He said they were governed by a spirit of liberty and justice, which actuated both North and South, and the good faith with which both parties entered into the compact of confederation was the great cause which led to the securing of that independence which we now enjoy.

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. WEBSTER AT ANNAPOLIS. We learn from the correspondence of the Baltimore papers, that he was met at the Railroad Junction by a Committee of the Convention, with whom he proceeded to Annapolis, where a large concourse of persons, including the Members of the Convention and citizens, greeted his arrival and escorted him to the apartments prepared for his reception.

The dinner that broke up the evening at the Convention, was a most magnificent one, who on all occasions has stood prominently in the front of the Constitutional Union of the United States, and the Union of the States.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH—CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. In today's paper will be found a portion of the very able speech of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, delivered in the House of Commons on the 10th inst., in relation to the proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State.

MR. DANIEL WEBSTER. Maryland shows her attachment to the Union by honoring its ablest defender. This toast was received with loud and prolonged applause. After the cheering had subsided—Mr. Webster rose and said, that he appreciated from the honor which had been conferred upon him by the representatives of the people of Maryland—one of that glorious constellation of States which had stood up together in the times of "that tried man's soles" to achieve the independence of which we are now recipients, and which, he trusted, we should long continue to enjoy.

MR. WEBSTER resumed: In the lapse of years, said he, it may very possibly happen that the great principles of Union may not be always understood alike; and it would not, therefore, be strange to find the objects for which the Colonies were united, the limitations assigned them and the principles which should govern their perpetuation.

MR. W. then entered at considerable length into a review of the general principles which had brought the Colonies to throw off the yoke of allegiance to Great Britain, and drew up to the various causes which led them to confederate together. He said they were governed by a spirit of liberty and justice, which actuated both North and South, and the good faith with which both parties entered into the compact of confederation was the great cause which led to the securing of that independence which we now enjoy.

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]

MR. W. then spoke of the adoption of the compromise measures, and said he looked upon them as the great saving point, as the great check upon the agitators who would be glad to discover a fault in any State, (said he emphatically, North or South, which departs in the least from the spirit of these measures, is disgraced.) [Great cheering.] We have seen at the North (said Mr. W.) some excitement on the great and agitating questions of the day; we have seen at the South something of the same excitement and accession from the Union was threatened by some as a remedy for their imaginary evils. What (said he) will they see from that? Where will they see to? He thought that they who talked of secession had great fatality of mind; that their minds were entirely diseased, and in the language of Holy Writ, "they know not what they do." [Much applause.]