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SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER. livered at Marshfield, Massachusetts, Sept. 1st, 1848.

during the recess of Congress, to address any lic assembly on political subjects, I have felt it duty to comply with your request as neighbors right purposes—and as to his other qualifications for fellow townsmen, and to meet you here to-day. I am not unwilling to avail myself of this occa-

se, to-day, to carry any point-to act as any man's which I suppose him utterly incapable. wn opinions I shall communicate freely and fear- assembled. essly, altogether with a disregard to consequences-

three of great and paramount importance.

revenue and finance, with a view to the pro- vote of thanks to a whig General. ction of the industry, and the fostering of the labor

These are the three great and essential topics now ters of the country.

rould be perfectly plain. But the nomination was have waited a little. but thus satisfactory to the whigs of Massachusetts. But, gentlemen, the truth is, and no one can avoid affairs-he has had no participation in the coun- whole matter. [Cheers.] ernment of the United States that any mere mili- don't believe one word of it.

he satisfaction of the people. lassachusetts feel dissatisfied at the nomination.

easily to be answered.

of the whig party for years past. He was fairly nom-body else.

This, then, is the case presented to the whigs, so

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD best I might, and to obtain my information from we do. Cases in which, if we do not know what to including those whom they most immediately affect. Buren will directly aid the election of Gen. Cass. I send. Many questions went wrong that would have those who have known his services and character as do, it is better to do nothing than do we know not It now only remains to add that no bill conflicting say Whig vote, let it be observed. For it may be gone right, if this district, only, had been representa soldier and a man, and from his conversations with what. But in a question like this, so important to with these views can ever receive my constitutional his friends upon political subjects. And I will tell the country, a popular election of the chief magis- sanction." you frankly what I think of him.

admitted by all. No one denies it. But that goes opinions or preferences should prevail—the inquiry Van Burn's casting vote was given in the Senate to States, and particularly in this State. And I say that Congress—I foresee the same thing will take place, with me but a very little ways. What is more im- consists in just this, What is the best for us to do a measure of very doubtful propriety, which empow- every vote thrown by a whig, or one who has been a and we shall be without a Representative, in all proportant, I believe him to be an honest man, an upright man, a modest, clear-headed man, a man of inline dest for us to do a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety, which can be a measure of very doubtful propriety and the measure o dependent character, possessing a mind properly Under the practical operation of the Constitution will not say Congress has no right to pass such a law, at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for disciplined and controled. I believe him to be esti-ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines, will be believe he possesses a reputation for equity and for offices. To render their votes effective, men must South. Let me not be misunderstood. So far as redone time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for judgment which gives him an influence over those necessarily give them to one of the prominent candiand subsequent insertion; those of greater length in pro- under his command, beyond that conferred by au- dates. That is the result of our form of government, far as they be actually endangered, so far I agree that ment of the country. He will come into power, if thority or station. I believe that he possesses the and therefore it does sometimes bring us to the ne- it may be proper for Congress to exercise its legisla- at all, as the exponent of the principles of the present charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above entire confidence and attachment of all who have cessity of choosing from among candidates, neither tive powers to prevent any such result. been near him, or have known him.

intrigue on his part, no contumelious treatment of any rivals, no promises nor hopes to any men or any ers—I judge for myself, I been the annexation of Texas. And as to Mr. Van the so-called progressive Democratic party. He be-GENTLEMEN,—Although it had not been my pur- party. We do do not find him putting forward any must say that I see no possible chance for any body, Buren, where was he then—three or four years ago— lieves in the doctrine of American destiny, as it is ed a resolution to the effect that the war ought not to pretnusions of his own. And I believe of him, as he except either Mr. Taylor or Mr. Cass, to be elected. in regard to that very subject? Where was he? He termed-which appears to be to go through wars of be continued tor the purpose of conquest and acquisi-

Now, friends and fellow-townsmen, with respect to signify to the people of the United States, to his political preferences. I will say that I be- taken in abundance. I have no such belief or ex- annexation. The two New York Senators favored opinions upon the present state of our public af- lieve him to be a whig-to hold to the main doctrines pectation. and uphold the great principles of the whig party. shall perform that duty certainly with great frank- To believe otherwise would be to impute to him a although there are some rotten parts about it, I can or likely to be influenced by the Buffalo Convention, ss, and, I hope, with candor. It is not my pur- degree of tergiversation and fraudulent pretension of stand on it pretty well. It is not wholly new nor that no men but the Whigs, no party but the Whigs

the Presidency, he has nothing more to say.

vocate-to put up or to put down anybody. It is Gentlemen,-It is worth our while to consider in wish and purpose to address you in the language what manner General Taylor became a candidate. It the term "free soil" men, is meant to designate one party but the Whig party, which firmly and steadily spirit of conference and consultation. In the pres- is a great mistake to suppose that he is the selection who has been fixed, unalterable—to-day, yesterday, resisted that annexation. at extraordinary crisis of our public concerns, I merely of the Philadelphia Convention, for he was and for some time past-in opposition to slavery-ex- And now they-the gentlemen at Buffalo-talk resire to hold no man's conscience but my own—to nominated in various States by numerous popular contains a political conduct but my own. My ventions, a year before the Philadelphia Convention self, as good a "free soil" man as any member of it—I don't. They talk of the triumph of the South

Gentlemen,-The whole history of the world shows whether with respect to myself or with respect to us that, whether in the most civilized or the most pray to know what words they can use, or can dic- of the slave institution is, the North has borne her barbarous ages, the affections and admiration of the Gentlemen, we are on the eve of a highly impor- people are easily, and always, carried away by great ant Presidential election. In two or three months and successful military talents and achievements. people will be called upon to elect a President of And in the case now before us, Gen. Taylor, by his sistance to slavery-extension or encroachment, than there has been no North; at least, not for years past. United States, and we all see, and all feel that brilliant operations on the Rio Grande, at Palo Alto, have inhabited my bosom since the first time I open- I think the North star has at last been discovered, great interests of the country are to be affected, and elsewhere, secured spontaneous nominations from ed my mouth in public life? good or for evil, by the results of the election. portions of the people in all the States. And let me The gentlemen at Buffalo have placed at the head has been no North. Of the interesting subjects over which the person say, too, that they were mostly whig nominations of their party Mr. Van Buren-a gentleman for whom elected must necessarily, from his they were nominations by whigs. Not always, it is I have all the respect I should entertain towards an sition, exercise more or less personal control, there true; but generally they were whig nominations.

untry imperatively require that the chief magistrate notice, as a whig General. You all remember that on any question of public policy-especially on this et shall not plunge us into any further wars of when we were discussing in Congress the merits of very one of the spread of slavery, slave power and the Generals, on the question of presenting thanks to slave influence,—the exhibition would border upon In the next place, the interests of the country, and the army, the supporters of the administration and the ludicrous, if not upon the contemptible. I never it was—the Lord knows where—I do not. e feelings of a vast majority of the people of the the friends of Mr. Polk denounced Gen. Taylor be- proposed any important public measure of policy intry, require that the President of the United cause he was a whig. My friend, whom I am hap- which he did not oppose. And I never was obliged the friends of Mr. Van Buren, let in Texas. All Presidency. It was against my convictions of what ions and preferences. Some said that that would be ates, to be elected, shall not use his official power py to meet here, the Representative in Congress to oppose any such measure, which he, when with the Whigs of the Senate, with one or two exceptions and the Senate, with one or two exceptions and the senate interests of the country, to the a very harsh measure—that it would be much better promote, shall not entertain a feeling in his heart from this district, (Hon. Artemas Hale) will remem- me in Congress, did not support. And if he and I tions, resisted that annexation of the to admit him, and then put restrictions upon him, bromote the extension of slavery, or any further ber that a leading man of the party, and a prominent should now find ourselves together under the "free voted against, and only two for it. But these South- republic. I stated also, at the same time, that, if then limit him, tie him down, chain him down. As fuence of the institutions of slavery in our public triend of the administration, in his place in Congress, soil "flag, I am sure that, with his accustomed good ern whig votes against the scheme of annexation General Taylor should be nominated, fairly, by the the controversy progressed, and while the debate was declared that it was the policy of the administration at the strange jumbles of po
Mand in the third place, it is my settled conviction,

Most and it was the policy of the administration at Philadelphia, I should not op
going on, a member of the House of Commons is

to prosecute the Mexican war, and that that policy

mountain a policy of the administration at Philadelphia, I should not op
going on, a member of the House of Commons is

pose that nomination. And I stand upon that very reported to have expressed his opinion, certainly in if any judgment of mine, or any experience of mine could never prosper till the recall of those whig Gen. ublic affairs, an experience not now short, can erals, Scott and Taylor. That was the policy of the Union to this day. nated by the Whig Convention-fairly nominated, less, and much to the point,ble me to know any thing about the matter-it is, Democracy-that the war should be carried out by say my deliberate opinion that the state of the coun- the Democracy—it was Democratic merit and glory requires an essential reform in the existing sys- and on that ground the Democrats would refuse a

Gen. Taylor was nominated mainly thus by Whig conventions and Whig meetings in numerous quar-

fore the country. There are others, but these three I remark, gentlemen, in the next place, that there was no particular purpose concerning the advance-Now, gentlemen, there are three candidates pre- ment of slavery entertained by those who nominated nted for the choice of the American people: Gen- him. As I have said, the nomination was made by al Taylor, the candidate of the Whig party, standing whig meetings and conventions-more in the Northon the nomination of the Whig Convention held ern and Middle States than at the South—and the can retain. Gen. Jackson was chosen, and Mr. Van Congress, in 1818, voted in favor of the so-called to be, a man whose purpose it was to plunge us into Philadelphia; General Cass, the candidate of the men who did nominate him never entertained any pposing and now dominant party; and third, Mr. desire to extend the area of slavery, through his adan Buren, standing upon the nomination of the late ministration or by his influence. The Quaker city onvention at Buffalo, whose object, or whose main of Philadelphia, the great State of Pennsylvania, cerject, as it appears to me, is centered in one only tainly nominated him with no such views. We rethese considerations I have mentioned,—the pre- member that a large convention in the city of New claimed as a right of reciprocity, that our products in In 1844, as we all know, Mr. Van Buren was a entaion, namely, of any further increase of slavery York, composed of highly respectable men, many of t of the influence of slave power. An object, gen- whom are personally well known to me, nominated emen, in which I need hardly say, you and I en- him, and certainly they had no such views. And the nomination was hailed, not very extensively, but by Most of us here to-day are whigs-National whigs some enthusiastic and not very far-seeing politicians -Massachusetts whigs-Old-Colony whigs-Marsh- here in Massachusetts, amongst us, who raised the as one of right, on the principles of reciprocity. But to Northern hands. Now we all know that the North- fluence of the slave institution; that he has no dispo- tors voting for the acquisition of these new territo-The said that we must rere entirely satisfactory to the whigs of Massachu- tainly early enough—perhaps a little too early for the English government would not hear to it. And ern portion of the democratic party was favorable to sition, moreover, to go to war for the purpose of the ries. That is the reason. They said that we must etts and to us, the path of our duty in regard to it sound judgment and discretion. They might better

That is plain, and it would be idle to attempt to con- seeing it-unless, as is sometimes the case, the object tal the fact. It is more just and patriotic to take is brought too near the eye to be discerned-that ets and things as they are, and deduce our convicthese whig meetings and this Philadelphia Convenlons of duty from what actually exists before us. _ tion proceeded exactly according to this reason. That, We know, gentlemen, that however respectable believing Gen. Taylor to be a whig, they thought he and distinguished in the line of his own profession, could be elected more easily than any other whig. showever estimable as a citizen, General Taylor is That was the whole of it. That sagacious, wise, farmilitary man merely. He has had no training in seeing doctrine of availability lies at the bottom of the

als of the Republic-he is known only by his bril- So far, then, from imputing any motive or desire last achievements at the head of an American army. for the promotion or extension of slavery as operating Now the whigs of Massachusetts, and I among them, upon these Conventions throughout the country, or the of the opinion that it was not wise, not discreet, on that at Philadelphia-at least, as regards the matry, that when a new party happened to come into the residen- jority of their members—in the nomination and elec-

ay man has been proposed for that office. Wash- But I see that one part of what is called the Bufagton was an eminent military man, but far greater falo platform, says that the nomination at Philadelis civil character—he was employed in the ser- phia was made under the dictation of the slave-power. lice of the country from the earliest dawn of the I don't believe a word of that either. For there was merican Revolution—he was a member of the Con- a very great majority of members from the free States teental Congress, and, in that body, established for in that body, who might have nominated any body inself a great reputation for civil judgment, wis- else they chose, on whom they could agree. And, om and ability. After the war, as you know, he then, there were a great many of his most earnest has one of the Convention which formed the Con- advocates, some from New England, who would ion of the United States, and it is one of the sooner cut off their hands than submit to any such lost honorable tributes ever paid to him, that he dictation in any such case. I may not admire their thould have been selected by the wise men who discretion or policy, but I must acquit them of all posed that Convention to preside over their de- such base motives as have been charged upon them. tions. And his name stands first and foremost I think I understand their motives. Their reasoning pended to the Constitution under which we live. was just this-" Gen. Taylor is a whig; an eminent sident Harrison was bred a soldier, and rendered man-not indeed in civil life, but circumstances have scountry important military services. But Gen- given him eclat with the people; if he is elected, and the strength in Congress, and therefore it is the best to the convention at Buffalo from this State—had not those who now represent us—to be defeated? What the best to the convention at Buffalo from this State—had not those who now represent us—to be defeated? What the best to the convention at Buffalo from this State—had not those who now represent us—to be defeated? What the best to the convention at Buffalo from this State—had not those who now represent us—to be defeated? What the best to the convention at Buffalo from this State—had not those who now represent us—to be defeated? What the best to the convention at Buffalo from this State—had not those who now represent us—to be defeated? What the best to the convention at Buffalo from this State—had not those who now represent us—to be defeated? What the best to the convention at Buffalo from this State—had not those who now represent us—to be defeated? What the best to the convention at Buffalo from this State—had not the best to the convention at Buffalo from this State—had not the best to the convention at Buffalo from this State—had not the best to the be was for twenty years either the Governor of a terriby, a member of Congress, or a Minister abroad.

In the performed his duties in all these stations to the stations the stations to the stations thave the stations the stations the stations the stations the stati

In my opinion it was a wholly unwise policy. It This case, therefore, stands by itself, without a was not suited to the whig character. It was short-Meedent in our previous history. And it is on this sighted. But I acquit the members of the Conven-

ginally, in bringing him before the people, were whig conventions and meetings in several States—and a great majority of the Philadelphia free States—and a great majority of the Philadelphia Entile expression, there is another side to this ac- ginally, in bringing him before the people, were tont and impartiality and duty require us to con- whig conventions and meetings in several Statesfree States—and a great majority of the Philadelphia as any individual that breathes the air of the district?

In the first place, General Taylor was nominated to a man as nrm and staunch in the case of freedom as any individual that breathes the air of the district?

Convention from the free States. They might have gress should pass a bill to abolish slavery in the district of the presence I will wanted any gress should pass a bill to abolish slavery in the district. by a whig Convention, in conformity with the usages rejected him if they had so chosen, and wanted any

destand that I have no personal acquaintance with its feat is quite another thing. And this leads the states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he states where it exists." And in his inaugural, he at the votes as the consideration of the Senate occurred to the consideration of the consideration of the Senate occurred to sught to do. Such of them as are not willing set to do. Such of them as are not willing to the consideration of the states where it exists." It is decided to resist the slightest interference with it in true in New York

trate, under a government whose very constitutional That he is a skilful, brave, and valiant soldier, is forms render it impossible that every man's private

ble and amiable in all the relations of private life. I in the choice between candidates for high national degree of deference to the feelings and wishes of the So much, then, for what I think of General Taylor's personal character. And I will say, too, that

sented to us? In my judgment there is merely one

steps of his illustrious predecessor." And I hold
brought under that authority, with the pledge of future admission into the Union, those great, vast, also far as I have observed, his conduct since his nom- question, and it is between the election of Gen. Tay- Mr. Van Buren. I take it that one of the most im- of the candidates now before the people. He would most unknown countries of New Mexico and Caliination has been irreproachable. There has been no lor or of Gen. Cass. This is the whole of it. I am portant events in our recent history, as connected describe himself as no Whig-as no conservative-fornia. believes of himself, that he is an honest man, of up- I know that the enthusiasm of a new-formed party- had formerly been at the head of the "spoils" party ambition, invasion, conquest, and aggrandizement, tion, or with any view to the dismemberment of Mexinew-formed in name but not in idea, having, in fact, no new idea whatever—may lead its members to think soil" party. And every friend to Mr. Van Buren, in that the sky is at once to fall, and that larks are to be | Congress, so far as I know, supported the scheme of

associate in public life for many years. But I really Gen. Taylor has been esteemed, from the moment should think that if I were to express confidence in In the first place, the honor and happiness of the his military achievements brought him into public Mr. Van Buren, or respect for his political opinions to defeat his re-election, and to bring in Gen. Jack- Whigs. That is the truth of the matter. had taken high ground on this subject. He had ration of men.

> claim the pretensions of Mr. Adams; and he then Every man of that party at the North so felt. But territory. went on to say that the administration, that is, Gen. the moment when it was found Mr. Polk was the from the enjoyment of that which he was willing to that very moment these friends of Mr. Van Buren all | national question. call a boon, or a privilege, on account of the misbe- caved in. Not a man of them stood his ground.

the sum and substance of it all. State, under Gen. Harrison, I found many things far. There are amongst these very gentlemen many And for members of Congress too, I presume, there trust them. which I could have wished to be otherwise. But did | who espouse the interest and cause of the "free soil" I retract any thing that my predecessor had advanced? party. And I hope their repentance is as sincere as didates set up by this new party, in oppostion to the Not a particle-not a jot nor tittle. I took the case it pretends and appears to be-that it is not mere pre- regular candidates of the Whigs. as he left it, and I should have held myself disgraced tence for the purpose of obtaining power and official Ashburton, "Pray, my lord, consider that we are sticking upon some of their cheeks.

There is his declaration.

it-the Representatives from New York supported it I have read, gentlemen, the Buffalo platform, and, -and allow me to say to every body connected with, original. What there is valuable about it is not new, party,-and I say this to the whole world, opposed and what is new is not valuable. If, my friends, that measure of annexation. There was no body or

that Buffalo Convention. I pray to know where is over the North. There is not one word of truth in it. there soil freer than that on which I have stood? I I say upon my conscience, that evil as the influence tate to me, freer than those which have dwelt upon full share and part in that evil. Northern votes have my lips? I pray to know with what feelings they been given for every instance of projected slave incan inspire my breast, more resolute and fixed in re- crease. And, gentlemen, we talk of the North-but but up to close of the late session of Congress there

In Scotland at the Orcades, and there, hibiting a firm, solid, substantial resistance to the

the rest. And it is notorious that he was the soul der Mr. Van Buren. They-these four men-voted make. and centre of the opposition to Mr. Adam's adminis- for the proposition, and to let in Texas against the tration, and that he did more than any ten other men votes and wishes of the Southern and Northern

son. These are facts which even short memories Gentlemen, when several Northern members of McLane was sent out Minister to England, under in- constituents, they were called "dough faces." For ing the Colonial and West India trade. Mr. Adams tion of dough-faces will be as perpetual as the gene-

our ships should be admitted into the West India candidate for the Presidency. But he lost his nomihavior of Mr. Adams's administration. That was And Mr. Van Buren himself wrote a letter, very com-

go to the Baltimore Convention or to the Baltimore sciences, and judge of their duty in regard to their platform to instruct ourselves as to what his politics action respecting, it, as they ought. dominant political party, the same party that elected co, because that treaty provided for accessions of terone of whom would be our personal choice. What, But, gentlemen, no man in this country has exer- Mr. Polk, and, if elected, he will "follow in the foot- ritory to the authority of the United States, and for the sake of establishing one great, powerful, domi- co, or to the acquisition, by conquest, of any portion nant, and domineering power over the whole of this of her territory. That proposition he introduced in western continent.

and form, up to its conclusion.

true greatness of our country.

us, as Whigs-to consider whether we can or cannot, kept out. But no! But no! It must be had at any whether we will or will not, in the existing state of rate. After we had got it there would the case, give our votes for General Taylor, as the to settle its character. nominee of the Whig party. That question I leave Gentlemen, in an important era in English history, And if it is meant to inqure-" Where is the to every man's conscience. I have endeavored to as it is related to us, during the reign of Charles the North?"-if, by the North is indicated a country ex- state to you the case, as it presents itself to me.

extension of slavery-if any such place ever existed, stated always, when the subject was mentioned, to called the Duke of York-a proposition was made in my friends, that I did not, and could not, recommend | Parliament to exclude him from the line of success-In the year 1844, the Democrats of the North, the selection of a military man as a candidate for the sion to the throne, on account of his religious opinlitical life which had brought him and me to sit down If it had not been for these New-England votes, same ground now. General Taylor has been nomi- rather a grotesque simile, but one of force, neverthe-My first acquaintance with Mr. Van Buren, in If New-England Senators had been as true to the for any thing I know to the contrary, and I shall public life, was when he was pressing, with great cause of liberty and the country as Southern Whigs not, and I cannot, refuse him my vote nor oppose his power, the election to the Presidency of Mr. Craw- were, Texas would now be Texas still. There were election. But, at the same time, I would say that ford over Mr. Adams. Mr. Crawford was not elect- four New-England gentlemen in the Senate who sup- there is no man who is more firm and steadfast than ed. Mr. Adams was. And Mr. Van Buren, during ported the administration in this measure. One from his administration, was a member of the Senate for Maine, two from New Hampshire, and one from Connot to have been made—that it was impolitic and una part of his term, and Governor of New York for necticut-one of them who had held high office un- wise-that it was not one suitable for the Whigs to

But the declaration I then made, that I would not oppose the nomination or election of General Taylor, was, in the very nature of things, subject to some exceptions. If I supposed him to be, if I believed him Buren became his Secretary of State. In July, 1829, Missouri compromise, against the known will of their further wars of ambition and conquest, I would op- the Senate, upon the question of its ratification, it structions to arrange the disputed questions concern- my part, fellow-citizens, I am afraid that the genera- If I believed that, if elected, he would use his official California to the United States. A southern gentle-

her ships, brought into our ports on the same condi- ren's claims were superseded solely because, after all, information I can obtain-and you will take this as Not one third. tions as though brought in American vessels. Mr. the South thought that the great question of annexa- my own opinion, gentlemen-I believe that he has And why were there not more than fourteen? Just Adams took high and austere ground on this matter, tion might be more safely trusted to Southern than no disposition to extend the area of slavery, or the in- exactly because there were four New-England Sena-Mr. Van Buren told Mr. McLane, in his instruct the election of Mr. Van Buren. Our democratic acquisition of further slave territory-or for the annexa- have peace at any rate. And there was this sort of tions, to yield the point, the ground of right, to dis- friends in Maine and New Hampshire were for him. tion of States to the Union from what is now foreign apology-which, I confess, rather annoyed me at the

Jackson's administration, ought not to be repulsed favorite of the South, and upon this very ground, at as belonging to the next Presidential election, as a especially in the large cities, many of those whom I

But the case, by no means, stops here.

We are citizens of Massachusetts. We are Whigs Now, gentlemen, I hope I am as ardent a lover of will be, in every district of the Commonwealth, can-

Now, what is the utility of that? The State of if I had not. Suppose, for instance, with regard to influence under a new name and as a new party—but Massachusetts has ten members in the House of Repthe boundary treaty with England, I had said to Lord | through all their pretensions I think I see the dough | resentatives in Congress, and I may well say that I know of no other ten men, of any party, who are more because other gentlemen of my own party thought it more sensible people than our predecessors; only re- And, therefore, I feel no confidence in them—not steady, firm, zealous, and inflexible, in their opposition their duty to vote in another way. flect how much more amiable, humble, and how the slightest particle. I do not mean to say that the tion to slavery, and its extension, in any shape, than much more friendly to Great Britain, I am than Mr. great mass of those now favorable to Mr. Van Bu- those very gentlemen. And what will be the result, Forsyth ever was, and therefore accord to us this or ren's election—especially those gentlemen who went supposing the Whig candidates—many of whom are And they would have been stricken out if four New But, gentlemen, as to this subject of resistance to of them have been my strong political friends. I have Whig party in each district secedes from the regular of these gentlemen. That being the case, I then the slave power: I would by no means do any in- no reproaches to utter aginst them. I think they have Whig nominations, and supports other candidates justice to Mr. Van Buren, and if he has come up to acted unwisely, but I acquit them of all dishonest than the Whig candidates? Do we not know what it would not have been ratified had three more of the some of the opinions laid down in the Buflalo plat- intentions. But as to some others that now warmly has been the case in this very county? Do we not Senators from New England voted with me, and not some of the opinions laid down in the Bullato plater of the case in this very county? Do we not know that, in this district, the effect of irregular opposition to the Whig candidate—as good a "free soil" to me, I should again act in the same case again presented to us. But as to some others that how warming know that, in this district, the effect of irregular opposition to the Whig candidate—as good a "free soil" man, by the way, as any of us could desire—has been the case in this very county? Do we not know that, in this district, the effect of irregular opposition to the Whig candidate—as good a "free soil" man, by the way, as any of us could desire—has been the case in this very county? Do we not know that, in this district, the effect of irregular opposition to the Whig candidate—as good a "free soil" man, by the way, as any of us could desire—has been the case in this very county? Do we not know that, in this district, the effect of irregular opposition to the Whig candidate—as good a "free soil" man, by the way, as any of us could desire—has been the case in this very county? Do we not know that, in this district, the effect of irregular opposition to the Whig candidate—as good a "free soil" man, by the way, as any of us could desire—has been the case in this very county? Do we not know that, in this district, the effect of irregular opposition to the Whig candidate—as good a "free soil" man, by the way, as any of us could desire—has been the case in this very county? In the case in this very county? Do we not know that, in this district, the effect of irregular opposition to the Whig candidate—as good a "free soil" man, by the way, as any of us could desire—has been the case in this very county? In the case in this very county? Do we not know that, in this district, the effect of irregular opposition to the way as a sould be called the case in this very county? In the case in this very county? The case is the case in this very county? The case is the case in this very county? The case is the case in this looking at his course and conduct while he was Pre- men, these men have repented, let them, before we to leave you, gentlemen, deprived of your representa- would run a still greater risk, I would encounter and Such, gentlemen, are the circumstances connected with the nomination of General Taylor. And I will be answered.

But, gentlemen, if I may be allowed to use a mer
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But, gentlemen, deprived of your representa
to leave you, gentlemen, deprived trict of Columbia, he would veto it. That is the first he will get a single vote. There may be. Others instance I am acquainted with of a veto in advance. are more versed in such statistics than I am, and will we want a better liberty man in Congress than he is? ty, though at great inconvenience to my health, to go This, then, is the case presented to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I know, and is now to be considerable to the whigs, so far as I kn

that there are States in which the Van Buren move- ed. And now I foresee that if in this district any ment may draw supporters from General Cass, and considerable number of Whigs think it their duty to therefore injure him rather than Gen. Taylor. But join in the support of Mr. Van Buren, and in the sup-In the next place, you know, and I remember, Mr. I speak of this with reference to whig votes, in whig port of gentlemen whom his party may nominate for ry question. I am sure that honest, intelligent and pat-Now, my friends, as to Gen. Cass, we need not riotic Whigs, will lay this consideration to their con-

Gentlemen, I will detain you a moment longer. I gave my vote, in the Senate of the United States, against the ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexi-

the form of a resolution into Congress; and I believe We all know that, if Gen. Cass could have pre- that every Whig in Congress but one voted for it. vented it, the treaty of 1842, with England, would But the Senators belonging to the Loco Foco or Denever have been concluded. We know that, if he mocratic party voted against it. The Senators from could have prevented it, the settlement of the Oregon New York voted against it. Gen. Cass, from the question would not have been accomplished, and the free State of Michigan; Fairfield, from Maine; Mr. Dregon treaty of 1846 would not have been ratified. Niles, from Connecticut, and others, voted against it-And we know that, if he could have prevented the so the measure was lost. That is, these gentlemen, Mexican war, he would not have done it. He sup- some of them very prominent and firm friends of Mr. ported that war, and was one of the first and foremost Van Buren, and ready to take the field for him and in pressing it on, and advocating it in every shape for free soil—these very gentlemen voted not to ex-As to his personal character, I know, and we all They were willing to bring in the territory and then know, that General Cass is a man of learning, of bave a squabble and controversy about its population scholarship, of talent, of some distinction as a states- - whether it should be slave territory or free territo-

man, and, in point of ability, far superior to his pre- ry. I was of opinion that the true and safe policy decessor-if he should happen to be the successor of was to shut out the whole question, by getting no Mr. Polk. But I think him a man of rash politics- territory, and thereby keep off the controversy. The pushed on by a rash party-and committed to a course territory would do us no good, even if admitted as of policy which, as I believe, is inconsistent with the free territory. It would be an incumbrance to the real interests of our government, and the honor and whole nation, even if free. To a very great extent it would give a heavy preponderance to the South in It is for us all, therefore-for you, for me, for all of the Senate, even if free. We said, let it therefore be

2d, when the country was threatened with the acces-Gentleman, before General Taylor's nomination, I sion to the throne of a Roman Catholic Prince—then

"I hear a lion in the lobby roar, Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door, And keep him out, or shall we let him, And try if we can get him out again?"

1, gentlemen, was for shutting the door and fasteng it with bolts and bars. But other more daring and confident spirits, those of the character of Wombwell, were for letting the lion in, and thereby disturbing all the interests of the country. And he was let in. And the country has now a right to call upon them to seize and confine the lion.

And again, when the Mexican treaty came before pose him, let him be nominated by whom he might. contained certain clauses ceding new Mexico and influence in aid of the further extension of the slave man, Mr. Badger of North Carolina, moved to strike power, I would oppose him, let him be nominated by out those clauses. Now you understand, that if a motion to strike out a clause be supported by one I believe that he has been, from the very first, op- third, it will prevail-that is, two-thirds of the Senports on the same terms with the English, since Great nation at Baltimore, and, as we now learn from a posed to the policy of the Mexican war, as inexpediate must vote for each clause, in order to have it re-Britain enjoyed the privilege of having her goods, in letter from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Butler, Mr. Van Bu- ent, impolitic and improper. I believe, from the best tained. The vote on that question was 38 to 14.

> time-that certain portions of the public press, that Gentlemen, so much for what may be considered a good many respectable people of the country, and hold in great estimation, cried out "Peace! peace! Staunch the wounds of war, and let us have peace.'

plimentary to Polk and Dallas, and finding no fault of Massachusetts. We have supported the present peace as any man living. But at the same time I Well, gentlemen, one of the most painful duties whatever with their nomination. Now if those North- government of the State for years with success. And would not permit myself to be carried away by the that ever has devolved on me as a Representative or ern men who voted for the Missouri compromise are I have thought that most Whigs were satisfied with cry of peace, or the notion of peace, on any terms Senator of my country in Congress, was to refuse to be called dough-faces, by what epithet shall we the administration of the State government in the whatever. I did not then feel disposed to be carried my assent to the confirmation of Mr. Van Buren's describe these men, here in New England, who are hands of those who have held it. But now it is pro- away by any such exuberant enthusiasm. I believsubsequent nomination as Minister to England. But now so ready to forsake and abandon the men they posed to establish a new party, on the basis of the ed then, and I believe now, that we might have I conceived it to be a new thing in this country, or once so warmly supported-for, apparently, the sole, Buffalo platform, and to carry this new Buffalo ques- stricken out those cessions-that we might have rein the diplomatic history of any other civilized coun- simple sake of the annexation of Texas and other new tion of "free soil" into all our elections-State as fused to have that territory-and still have had peace This is the first instance in the history of the tion of Gen. Taylor, I don't believe a word of it. I power, it should repudiate the doings of its predecestill the work was accomplished, and now desert them I suppose so, from what has already been seen. There was willing to go before the people upon this questions. The for other the people upon this questions are the people upon the people upon this questions. sors, in its intercourse with foreign nations. To for others. For my part, I think that "dough-faces" is to be, therefore, a nomination of a candidate for Gov- tion. I was not afraid to trust them. I was not unabandon a ground of right held and maintained for is not a sufficiently reproachful epithet. They are ernor against Mr. Briggs, or whoever may be nomi- willing to leave it to them to say whether they deyears, and the consent to receive what was sought all dough. Dough-faces-dough-hearts nated by the Whigs, and there is to be a nomination sired to have the war carried on longer, at this imas a right before, as a privilege or boon now, I held -dough-souls. They are earth that the coarsest pot- of a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, against Mr. mense cost of blood and treasure, for the sake of acto be undignified, unworthy of an American states- ter may mould to vessels and shapes of honor and Reed, or whoever may by nominated by the Whigs. quiring this new territory. If they did, then they And, in fact, there are to be nominations against any would be the artificers of their own fortune, and When it happened that I entered the department of But now, what do we see? Repentance has gone body whom we may see fit to put up for these offices. could not have complained. But I was not afraid to

And even if the rejection of those cessions had operated to continue the war some little time longer. I would rather that it should be so than that these immense regions should have come in upon our my opinion on this point with the more dffidence.

I voted to strike out these articles of cossion. voted against the ratification of the whole treaty, and

Now, fellow-citizens, if we were weighing the proper to consider the part of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaves and political opinions of General Taylor.

Now, fellow-citizens, if we were weighing the proper to consider the part of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaves and some of you way perhaps report to consider the part of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaves are ten to one that, if the left of the late seasion of the Oregon the part of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaves are ten to one that, if the sidering the expediency, or, I may say, the necessing the expediency, or, I may say, the necessing the expediency or on the part of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaves on the proper to consider the proper to consider