that under no circumstances could I be induced ever to co-operate in any attempt to impair its solemn obligations.

solemn obligations.

It is said now, however, that the spirit of the compromise is violated in the measure which we are considering. If that he so, I am against it. I examined that question anxiously before I made up my opinion. I felt that however important this principle was, however sacred as a fundamental maxim of free government, yet if its assection at this time clotated our plainted faith, I would forego its assection now, and would content myself to yield it as an offering upon the altar of peace and harmony. But for the life of me, I am unable to perceive how any man, having a just regard to the rights of others, as well so this floor.

Mr. Koer. What I say is consistent with the principles of our fathers as embodied in the Constitution of Government which they framed Give us but our rights under that Constitution and that Government which they framed Give us but our rights under that Constitution and that Government, and we are satisfied. We to those who at present insist upon the passage to these who at present insist upon the passage ask no more, and we will submit to no less toan of this measure, as proposed by the Committee

We want to have equal rights with our north-

on Territories.

What was the adjustment of 1850? It will discovere the constitution of the four-bretarea, under man, I insist on this equality of rights, and party in Congress, to interfere with the rights of the States in regulating and establishing their own institutions. How was that to be finally seitled? In only one way, and that was by a clear, distinct, and unequivocal scknowledgment of the great principle of the right of the people to organize their own governments in their own way or caused one earth. I regard it as the best over exaged on earth. I regard it as the best organize their own governments in their own way. In that sense, and that sense alone, the compre-In that sense, and that sense alone, the compro-mise measures of 1850 were a finality. With due respect to others, it seems to me to be ab-sured to call that settlement a finality in any other sense. It could not be a finality in any other sense than in that of an actual acknowledgment of the fundamental principle in which allow ferri-torial governments should be organized. It was an adjustment of principle, and in that sense alone it was a finality. As such it has been re-alone it was a finality. As such it has been re-

make any moreoment at all in regard to the slave ry question at this time, for I had not known that a territorial government was needed for New that a territorial government was needed for New that they are not swayed by foreign and harden into a mailter of no importance to me or to my constituents. The vinilication of a great principle is a mailter of no importance to me or to my constituents. The vinilication of a great principle by our adversaries of the politician any which are merely political. I remember that Lord Lyttleton, in describing the troublous times of the North as well as the South, and what they desire, the limited of the patrotism of the North as well as the South, and what they desire a patrotism of the North as well as the South, and what they statement:

To complete the middle and the single of the fallowing statement:

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To complete the mi that a territorial government was bracker nor do I care whether it is or not. This is a matter of no importance to me or to my constituents. The vin lication of a great principle is what I aim at, and what they desire. Resting upon our rights, and confiding in the integrity of the people of the United States, trusting to the patriotism of the North as well as the South we have always in the following statement:

"To complete the public calemities, a religious stated upon is right, and would, somer or nater."

To complete the public calemities, a religious fure mixed itself which the rage of the civil dissentance. the same. That right hitherto has been too much denied in the North. But the force of truth is constantly manifesting itself, and new-to our greatification, the acknowledgment of our own great fundamental principle is made by northern statesmen. They come and tender us our own principle and form of government for the Terri-

ories—which are our common property—and we cannot refuse the offer.

I say nothing here in the spirit of hile boast. I say nothing here in the spart of the Southern pride is too great for that. We have atood up for our rights when we had no support in the North to sustain us. We have maintainatiod up for our rights when we have maintaining the North to sustain as. We have maintained this great doctrine when scarcely any northern statesman could be found who was willing em statesman could be found who was willing and allowable to trith. We should prove recommend the authors. ern States nan could be found who was willing to acknowledge its trath. We should prove re-result to our k us; and the interests of the s att-ern States, if, at this time, when the North and the South are well high agreed upon it, we were

## North Carolina Star.

VOLUME XLV. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1854.

ples.

I regarded the basis of the adjustment of 1850

See the only means whereby our national existence could be peopletuated, and the general prosperity promoted. As a Southern man, I felt myself specially bound to abide that compromise. I felt that we of the South were peculiarly called upon to insist upon its succeduess. For one, whatever course others might pursue, I resolved that under no circumstances could I be induced of northern men to be represented upon this floor. be induced impair its of northern men to be represented upon this floor?

Mr Kerr. I am rather two liego and by all a citizen of this Government to be unprepared for

an adjustment of principle, and in that sense alone it was a finality. As such it has been recognized; as such it has been produined by both the great parties of the country; and as such, for one, I will adhere to it.

Sir, I am a southern man, deeply imbued with coulters feelings; and though I do not think that I could be justly charged with a violation of good faith in voting for this bill, on account there is but one thing which I really fear with respect to it. I am not afraid of politicians as such. I am not afraid of gentlemen, whose proper to make any increment at all in regard to the slave-ry question at this time, for I had not known that a territorial government was needed for New branches; nor do I care whether it is or not. This not small colling and the such as respect to it. I am not affaid of politicians as

ed the wishes of these flery realets, was deemed fitable. If

county, with any degree of coolness, without seeing that politicians, in or out of Congress, can well enough understand their duty to their country. They can be very easily convinced of the course which it is proper for them to pursue; but t ey stand too much in new of that belance holdthey strength; nor is its infinence in the tag power—that party who are guided by religious fanaticism and fory—with whom intemperate counsels are the most panus, and who nould upturn the Government—who would involve us in bland. and carnage—who would bring upon as any ca-

gentleman is with this poetical tribute to truth, that he will not fail, somer or later, to feel its influence, specially when the question is fairly presented in regard to the legal rights of the two sections of the country. I trust that he will perpre-ented in regard to the legal rights of the two sections of the country. I trust that he will per-ceive and admit that the people, after all, and the best judges of their own government, and that they ought to have the right to establish such as That is truth; truth of

The gentleman from new Jersey [Mr. Skeltoul most, somer or later cease to agreete, and with a large portion of his northern breth-

nake no threats, that I advocated what I belexed to be right, and if defeated that I should

him to say as much as he now says at home and and aeger to enter again into the conflict! stand firmly upon that truth that is always sir I hope I do not intrude, nor arouse u

tenska slave labor vill never be made very pro-stable. If slaves are carried there as alt, I apprehend they will be carried for purely do-mestic purposes, so that the slaveholding influence in the Government is not likely to be

Then why not permit the South to enjoy this privilege? The North is not likely to lose any of its political strength; nor is its influence in the

WEDNESDAY, PERBUARY 25, 1854.

the patience of the Convention. The harm the patience of the Convention. The harmony which has characterized the proceedings of this body, and the determination of perpose that appears to have animated every boson, will, I trust, go forth to our Whitz brethren throughout the State as harbingers of victory and arouse them one mare to action.

Sir, 6 Man that illustrious Captain and noble

I'd this Actuals and streams pass or and not the Lagres of that Country triumpinanty largues on what we should stand upon. These were one of the most brilliand military campelgus resemblences, and the sentiments of his friends: each least, the substance of what is said, as far I count gether from his speech, and the speech; and the speech country, as by the wounds, the unjust and upon the speech of the country of the mounds, the unjust and upon the speech of the country of the wounds. es of almost every northern man who has spoken grateful wounds, -inflicted upon him, in his own upon this subject. They told us that they were political household, we were most kindly and to be sacrificed, and that they could not stand graciously informed, with an air too of joyons nietly sulmit. I hope no agriation will result fell awape," the whole Whin party, composed of rout this question. I would be much gratified, nearly one million four hundred thou, ad voters resting in peace and security. I do not desire, and I wholly disclaim the desire of seeing any il will spring up in regard to the settlement of il will spring up in regard to the settlement of il. Kura. I am very glad to hear the state-Mr. Kern. I am very glad to hear the state ment of the gentleman. All I have to say is that I wish others would agree with him in the same view. While he does not intend to agitate. I would ask him to go one step farther, and, if agitation is to commence, to rebuke it. I desire with health and full of life, ready and agree to enter again into the conflict! Why,

after having been so expeditionsly dispatched, is indeed pleasant in the extreme! It brings back lerva fi. ma, who in the hand of spirits may have been widely separated? It is evident that our bemocratic friends do not like thic way the Whig-

Rush things are well calculated, no doubt, to

and the great destroy when the destroy of the state of the great of the state of the control of

rive—when the desputism of party shall become so galling and powerful as to silence the indig-nant voice of her people against such assaults upon their rights as freemen!

Bu., sir, it does not end here. When Mr. Fill-But, sir, it does not end here. When Mr. Fill-more was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, he repeatedly declared, through the public press, opinions on the subject of the power of Congress over the institution of slavery, which should have been satisfactory to the whole South,—and when, on the death of that patrioticold chieflain, Gen'l Taylor, he became President, we all know that the whole country knows how boldly he stemmed the mad and sweeping current of Abolistemmed the mad and sweeping current of Aboli-tionism, and with what independent, fearless and indomitable spirit he shielded the constitutional rights of the South; yet, the midipalty of party never waved to present him! He was denounced at the South as an Abolitionist. For sentiments around in a lutter many years before he w a candidate for the Vice Presidency, he was still avowed in a letter many years before he w a candidate for the Vice Presidency, he was still held to the strictest accountability. For him there was no room for repen, nee—no place for forgivness! The contents of the poisoned chalice of party malignity and situperation were poured out freely upon his head. Let, we find the very men who thus assailed him and who denied him even the merit of sincerity, apologizing in honoyed and sycothantic tones for the principles, and conduct of Van. Bureu and his followers,—claiming for and extending to them all the len-

animosities between them. If left to their own feath!

All remember (the truth of history will attest it) with what real and manimity the Whige of the South supported the compromise measures of 1850. They were the crowning glory of Mr. Fillmore's Administration—sustained by it with inflexible formuses during the darkest hours of their fate, until their adoption spread joy and confidence throughout the land. Nor can it have been forgotten, with what bitterness and malignity, the friends of those measures of pease were assailed by many of the democratic leaders and papers of the South!—No epithet was too atrong and danderous for their use. "Traitors to the land of their birth," and "base uslymissionists," were f.eely applied to the best and promise. It was pronounced as a surrender of certification to the North—as a security of nothing to the South!—What was its the tone of these as all lants of the friends of shore measures? We find them amongst the most scaleus in support of the position, that the Compromice of 1850 repealed the M securi Compromice, and removed the slavety restriction from all the territory North of 26° 20°, whereby a rest region, out of which eight or ten States, as large as the largest in the Loion, can be carved, has been re-opened to the institution of shavey! By their own admission, then, the doctrine of "non-fitervention" was, in 1850, by those very acts of Compromise, which hey demounced with he small shaded in, not only the territory of the position, the doctrine of "non-fitervention" was, in 1850, by those very acts of Compromise, which they demounced with his most scaleus in the Loion, can be carved, has been re-opened to the institution of shavey! By their own admission, then, the doctrine of "non-fitervention" was, in 1850, by those very acts of Compromise of the Compromise of the Compromise of the sand established in, not only the territors of New Mexico and Crah, but the which of the slanders which they so lavrably lesayed upon the first of our party inserthed on our lumner, and d

will always be heard when raised in defence of right and justice!

To the resolution adopted by this Convention, on the subject of Constitutional Reform, I give my learty approval. That the paople of the State desire amendments of the Constitution, cannot be denied. How shall this be done?—That instrument has provided but two modes—one by Legislative emerment, the other by a Convention of the delegates of the people, selected for that express purpose. Which shall we dopt? Let us not, in this matter, leave the road of experience. Our State Constitution was originally adopted in 1776, "By the representatives of the foremen of the State, cherter and chaese for the foremen of the State, cherter and chaese for the forement of the State, was approved by the people. Other States have almost uniformly adopted this course. Shall we depart from it? Will it be politic and wise to give the amendments of this charter of our rights and iloctrics to the Legislature will necessarily be ,—with so many important effects, which we all know is controlled, more or less, by party feelings and sectional jealousies? Can a body, situated as the next Legislature will necessarily be ,—with so many important officers to elect,—with the whole Code of the State laws to pass upon—swayed to and fro, by the influences of personal and party prejudices and aspirations, he in away it condition to pass upon important umendments to the fundamental law? Let us call together, then, the experienced, wise and patriotics use not feel to the State of the Caur, and woult to the fundamental law? Let us call together, then, the experienced, wise and patriotics use not feel to the State of the Eagnbalus of the Tuile trained as the text of the Eagnbalus of the Tuile trained as the condition to pass upon important umendments to the fundamental law? Let us call together, then, the experienced, wise and patriotics use not feel to the Eagnbalus of the Tuile trained as the text of the Eagnbalus of the Tuile trained as the Eagnbalus of the Tuile trained as the text

and conduct of Van. Barea and his followers, claiming for and extending to them all the leniency and extending to them all the leniency and extending to them the highest particle and assigning to them the highest penitents, and assigning to them the highest penitents are penitents, and assigning to them the highest penitents are penitents, and assigning to the penitents, and assigning to them the highest penitents, and assigning to them the highest penitents are penitents, and assigning to the high penitents, and assigning to them the highest penitents are penitents, and assigning to the high penitents, and assigning to the high penitents, and assigning to the high penitents, and the state of the said that they penitents are the high penitents and the guarantees and the repetution of the said the penitents and the state of the said penitents and the said the penitents and the said the penitents and the said the said the said the penitents and the said the penitents and the said the said

which they denounced with so much violence, applied to and established in, not only the territories of New Mexico and Unth, but the whole of the slanders which they so havely longed upon the friends of the Compromise of 1850? Will they exhibit the magnanimity—will they display even the justice, to retract them? If not, then, let the position which they themselves now occupy—the construction they now place on that compromise, pass that judgment of condemnation upon those slanders, which they so justly discrete to indelge in recraimation. We esinted exceed the Government—non-interference by the Federal the fact that another fearful struggle on that antiplect, which is of the most vital importance to the South, is approaching—that it has already began? I rejoice to see there is a prospect that the South will present an undivided and unbroken front on this subject. Whigs and Democrats are standing together, with a resolute purpose to defend our rights and repel all attacks, cause five method of the state of the convention, we required for many he diveloped in the South will present an antipropose to defend our rights and repel all attacks, cause five method of the state of the convention, we required for allows party to catter for eye moment into its

The second process of the control of