

Mr. Seward of New York, in the speech delivered by him in the Senate of the U. States some days ago, exhibited much subtlety of mind with the tendency to what might be called special pleading. It may show great ingenuity and tact in an advocate, having certain points to maintain, to keep back other points, or weaken their force, while he invests his own with an attractive plausibility. From a statesman more comprehensive views of questions are expected; not can any dexterity in paradoxes supply the want of that intellectual soundness and that moral sense of justice in the application of principles, which give real influence to statesmen—those who deserve the name.

It is familiarly known to the whole country that a provision for the future formation of new states in the territory which Texas brought into the Union exists in the resolution of annexation. The third clause of the second section of that resolution is in these words: "New states of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said state of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter by the consent of said state, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provision of the federal constitution. And such states as may be formed out of that portion of territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each state making admission may desire; and in such state or states as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

The meaning of this language seems plain enough. The stipulation which it sets forth is specific, well defined and without ambiguity. There are two things provided for—First, that new states of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the state of Texas, may hereafter by consent of said state, be formed out of its territory with the privilege of admission into the Union; secondly, that in the territory thus to be hereafter admitted as states there shall be no restriction on the subject of slavery, south of the line of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, and no slavery north of that line.

These provisions, we repeat, are clearly defined. The acceptance by Texas of the resolution embodying them made a compact, the validity of which will hardly be impaired while respect for good faith prevails in the national councils. But Mr. Seward takes exceptions. The reader will peruse the subjoined with some curiosity: "I take this occasion to say, that while I do not intend to discuss the questions alluded to in this connection by the honorable and distinguished senator from Massachusetts, I am not able to agree with him in regard to the obligation of Congress to admit four new slave states, to be formed in the state of Texas.

There are several questions arising out of that subject, upon which I am not prepared to decide now, and which I desire to reserve for future consideration. One of these is whether the article of annexation does really deprive Congress of the right to exercise its choice in regard to the subdivision of Texas into four additional states. It seems to me by no means so plain a question as the senator from Massachusetts assumed, and that it must be left to remain an open question, as it is a great question, whether Congress is not a party whose future consent is necessary to the formation of new states out of Texas.

Mr. Webster.—Supposing Congress to have the authority to fix the number, and time of election, and appointment of representatives &c., the question is whether if new states are formed out of Texas, to come into this Union, there is not a solemn pledge by law that they have a right to come in as slave states? Mr. Seward.—When the states are once formed, they have the right to come in as free or slave states, according to their own choice; but what I insist is, that they cannot be formed at all without the consent of Congress, to be hereafter given, which consent Congress is not obliged to give. But I pass that question for the present, and proceed to say, that I am not prepared to admit that the article of the annexation of Texas is itself constitutional. I find no authority in the constitution of the United States for the annexation of foreign countries by a resolution of Congress, and no power adequate to that purpose but the treaty-making power of the President and the Senate. Entertaining the view, I must insist that the constitutionality of the annexation of Texas herself shall be cleared up before I can agree to the admission of any new state to be formed within Texas.

Mr. Root.—Did not the senator observe that he would admit California, whether slavery was or was not precluded from these territories? Mr. Seward.—I said I would have voted for the admission of California, even as a slave state, under the extraordinary circumstances which I have distinctly described. I say that now; but I say, also, that before I would agree to admit any more states from Texas, the circumstances which render such an admission necessary must be shown, and must be such as to determine my obligation to do so; and that is precisely what I cannot be settled now. It must be left for those to whom the responsibility belongs.

Mr. President, I understand, and am happy in understanding, that I agree with the honorable senator from Massachusetts that there is no obligation upon Congress to admit four new slave states out of Texas, but that Congress has reserved her right to say whether those states shall be formed and admitted or not. I shall rely on that reservation. I shall vote to admit no more slave states under circumstances absolutely compulsory.

Mr. Webster.—What I said was, that if the states hereafter to be made out of Texas choose to come in as slave states they have a right so to do.

Mr. Seward.—My position is they have the right to come in, if Congress rejects their institutions. The subdivision of Texas is a matter optional with both parties, Texas and the United States.

The distorted views of the senator from New York seem to have astonished Mr. Webster, who was slow to comprehend such perversity. It need not be surprising, however, that Mr. Seward should question the obligations of the resolution by which Texas was annexed when it was noted in the same speech that he does not consider himself bound by the compact of the constitution.

"There is," says Mr. Seward, "a higher law than the constitution which regulates our authority over the domain [the territories acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo] and devotes it to the same noble purposes. The territory is a part, no inconsiderable part, of the common heritage of mankind, bestowed upon them by the creator of the Universe.—We are his stewards, and must so discharge our trust as to secure in the highest degree their happiness."

When good faith and obligation of law are to be set aside in obedience to other requisitions, it may be doubted whether the commission of the new stewardship comes from a divine source. At least a humble mind might doubt; it might be fearful of mistaking a fanatical spirit for a heavenly one.—*Baltimore American.*

DISUNION.

We firmly believe, observes the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor, that the sentiment most deeply engraved upon the American heart is an abiding love, an unflinching devotion for our glorious Union. No efforts of politicians and panic makers have ever brought the people to contemplate the dissolution of the Union with other feelings than those of abhorrence and dismay. When fanaticism, at the North, is found to endanger the permanency of the Union, the indignation of the masses will overwhelm it at once, and will, if necessary be put down with a strong hand. Witness the declarations of a "passionate love for the Union, made by the immense meetings which have been lately held in New York and Philadelphia"—their avowal that no more appalling misfortune could befall the whole country, both the free and the slaveholding states, than a separation by the dissolution of the Union—and their unanimous approval of those Northern members of Congress who voted to lay the Wilmot proviso upon the table, and thus endeavored to extinguish a firebrand which has been productive of so much disaster and dissension. The people there, as well as at the South, love and reverence the Union; it is connected no less with their affections than their interests, with the glorious memories of the past and the bright hopes of the future.

This feeling is gathering strength daily or more correctly speaking, recent events have called forth a more open display of its power. "The Union is in danger" is a cry that has startled every patriot and caused him, like the Israelite of old, to turn his eyes anxiously toward the Ark of his Safety—the sanctuary of his hopes. There is no name so potent—no leader so revered as to be able to stand for a moment in opposition to this all-powerful sentiment of the American people. This is fully verified by the indignant response which, even here in the outraged South, has been drawn forth by the declaration lately attributed to Mr. Calhoun, that the dissolution of the Union is inevitable, and desirable! We venture to assert that this does not truly express the feelings or the wishes of one in ten thousand of the people of the South. In the direful alternative of disunion or dishonor, the South will not hesitate to choose the first, but we do not believe there is one man out of South Carolina, and but few in it, who desire to see that alternative presented.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

An important step (says the Baltimore American) has been taken by the French Government. The whole of France has been invited to a military organization under five Lieutenant Generals, each having a particular section under his command. This arrangement does not displace the Generals heretofore in commission; it merely promotes some of them to higher and more extensive authority, and is designed to give unity and concentration to the military power. There were seventeen generals of division under the former system, and there are as many now. The new organization, however, groups several divisions under a Lieutenant General, so that the five chiefs of the grade now represent and wield the military power of France.

This movement may be supposed to have a twofold purpose. First, to preserve order against the disturbing influences of the socialists and red republicans; secondly, to afford the means of consolidating and strengthening the executive power. These two purposes, in the present condition of France, are not considered diverse or at variance with each other.—It seems to be indispensable, considering the habits and characteristics of the French people, that they should have a strong government,—that the military element should enter largely into it, and that the exercise of sovereign power should be in the hands of an efficient executive. All analogies between liberty in the United States and liberty in France, between our republicanism and French republicanism, must be viewed with many allowances, many differences.

How the administration of Louis Napoleon is to terminate; whether he is to retire quietly from the Presidency at the end of his term, and leave the choice of his successor to the people; or whether he will succeed in a purpose too clearly apparent to be doubted—the purpose of establishing himself and family at the head of the government and converting the government into an empire—these are contingencies which the circumstances of the times, just now, involve in much uncertainty and doubt.

A great deal depends upon the personal character of the President. The Country is against him; and in this country no man, what ever might be his popularity and personal qualities, could

stand against the Constitution. But in France they do not regard Constitutions so sacredly as we do.

It is time that an honest, a potential, a withering voice should go up over the whole length and breadth of the land in condemnation of plotters against the integrity of the Union, whether they come from the North or the South. It is time for the voice of the great Centre to be heard, invoking the preservation of the Union, of which, while it is the Centre, it is also the honest and generous supporter. It is time that the voice of faction should be still; time that the treason which now seems to vault itself in angry words and threats of destruction to the Union should receive such a rebuke as an indignant and patriotic people know so well how to give.

For these reasons we think that meetings of the People should be held every where in the great Central States of the Union. If, as we believe is the case, there is no man in these States who dares stand up and openly avow himself in favor of the dissolution of the Union; if on this subject public opinion is so unanimous and so honest; if both the slave and the free States are of one mind and one heart, and determined that no disruption of the Union shall take place, the misguided men at Washington should be made to feel the force of this public sentiment.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Mr. Webster's Chain.—We saw Saturday (says the Journal of Commerce) a chain of California gold, which is to be presented to Mr. Webster in acknowledgment of his eminent services in the cause of the Union of the States. It is, indeed, emblematic of that strong chain, forged by our ancestors, which Mr. Webster has done more than any other man living to rivet and strengthen, which binds together this great confederacy of States into one united Republic—so solid it is, so strong, so massive. Such an ornamental appendage, on any other man than Mr. Webster, would look burdensome and inappropriate; but it is quite in harmony with the strength and greatness of the "Defender of the Constitution." It is also a fitting tribute from a resident of California, a State whose application for immediate admission into the Union Mr. Webster has promised to advocate with all the weight of his powerful influence. The chain is of pure gold, of a value exceeding four hundred dollars as it came from the mines. Its workmanship reflects much credit on Californian skill. It was manufactured for the donor, Mr. George W. Eggleston, at San Francisco.

From the Raleigh Register. "Mr. Webster's speech, which we publish to-day, is not well received by the Northern Whigs generally. The Boston Atlas declares that the sentiments of the Speech 'are not those of the Whigs of New England,' and the Courier of the same City is evidently inclined to condemn the effort."—*Standard.*

With a kind of presentment that we would have need for it, we laid aside the "Boston Courier," of March 14th. And sure enough we have. The foregoing extract from the Standard, does such gross injustice, and is demagogical withal, that we are driven to the conclusion that fairness and honest dealing will never be recognized as virtues by that paper.

"The Courier of the same City is evidently inclined to condemn the effort!" Indeed! Well now, read the following unequivocal language from the Courier, which had been published and received before the last Standard was issued, and say if its Editor is not "inclined" to misrepresentation.

"If there be a man among us who dissents from the principles of Mr. Webster's speech we should like to see him answer it. We should be happy to know in what other shape this question, can be placed, than the shape in which Mr. Webster has presented it;—what other argument, as a constitutional argument, can be made upon the great points at issue, than the argument Mr. Webster has made? We, in the North, all dislike slavery, it is true, and all desire to get rid of it; but can slavery be dealt with constitutionally in any other mode than the one he has pointed out? With those persons who would resort to extra constitutional modes we have nothing to say.

"There may be different opinions on minor points embraced in Mr. Webster's speech, but there can be but one opinion on this point, that as a constitutional argument to be applied to the settlement of the existing dispute between the North and South, it is impregnable, unsalable, irrefutable;—it is the true argument, the whole argument, and the only argument. There may be difficulties in the way of applying it practically to all parts of the matter under controversy—who does not expect difficulties in the settlement of a question combining so many delicate and complicated relations?—Whichever way we turn we must encounter difficulties. Here is the constitutional remedy; if that will not put an end to the strife, nothing will. Let any man show us a sounder principle or a safer guide than those now before us, and we shall cheerfully adopt them. Till then we must earnestly hope that Mr. Webster's truly national and statesmanlike efforts for the settlements of this great family quarrel in the American Union, will be seconded by the people of the United States in such a manner as will secure the domestic peace of the country on the most lasting foundations."

At a Southern Rights' meeting lately held in Granville, Gen. Saunders and John Kerr, Esq. were invited to speak, and both made strong Union speeches. The former, though he did not advocate the Nashville Convention, thought it best, since it was to be held, that North Carolina should be represented in it. Mr. Kerr was utterly opposed to any representation there. And finally, the meeting struck out the resolution to appoint Delegates, and adopted one, instead, that it is inexpedient to send Delegates to either the District or Nashville Convention.

A similar meeting in Brunswick county, resolved to take no action in regard to the Southern Convention; and consequently no delegates were appointed to the District Convention.

A Southern Rights' meeting was held in Warren county on the 26th ult., which heartily approved of the Nashville Convention, and appointed Delegates to a District Convention to send Delegates to it.—*Fay Observer.*

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1850.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

This subject is now in every politician's mouth, and the columns of almost every newspaper teem with articles of discussion growing out of it. Some few are reckless enough to advocate the measure, (and they make more fuss than every body else,) whilst a vast majority are utterly opposed to it, and are only solicitous that the right course shall be taken to preserve the glorious fabric in all its power.—Amidst this noise and confusion, it is truly encouraging to the fast friends of the Union, to witness with what calmness the people, in the broad sense of the term, view the whole subject. Their equanimity is not disturbed—they are not alarmed—they are not mad. Walk about among them—ride to the country—attend the sales—you will find them all driving away at their usual occupations as contentedly and happy as ever. They buy land and negroes as freely, and pay as large prices, as ever. The subscribers of stock to the Rail-road, Plank road, and other schemes of internal improvement, come forward with their money and pay up their instalments; and no note of preparation for an awful catastrophe, as that of a dissolution of the Union, and all its attendant evils, is heard throughout the whole land. Who will pretend to say that these facts do not clearly indicate that the people have no mind to follow those mad caps, whose aim, if they are wise enough to have any aim at all, is that of breaking up the peace, harmony, and happiness of the Country? No, no; the people are not thinking about resorting to violent measures—desperate remedies. They have an abiding confidence in the wisdom and truth of the National Legislature; and until this confidence is swept away entirely, and until all constitutional barriers are broken down and over-ridden, by the fanaticism of our Northern brethren, they will continue to stand firmly on the side of the Union of the States. With this confidence, and the loyalty of their own aims and wishes, sustaining their hopes, they steadily pursue those avocations of life by which they live and support their families.

We heard one of these pillars of the Nation's strength remark the other day that he had, for some weeks past been making \$40 a month. We enquired, "how?" "By attending to my own business and letting other people's alone," was his reply. And this is just what the people are doing all over the country. Political gamblers, however, are busily at work, trying to persuade the people that they ought to drop their ploughs, hoes and shovels, and buckle on their swords; or at least to meet in Conventions and appoint delegates to Nashville for the purpose of "forming a Southern Confederacy with a capitol at Asheville," in Buncombe. Reflecting the sentiment of the people—and it is within our province to attempt no more—we tell gentlemen disunionists, every where, that they are odious—they are the stench of the land—workers of evil—angels of darkness; and that they literally "can't come it," in the way they propose.

Central Influence, or Raleigh Clique!—What is this of which we hear so much, of late, from Raleigh? Almost every paper from there, comes with a long article bearing the above or some similar caption. We must confess we are in the dark up here—our own fault, doubtless; having paid little attention to the long editorials alluded to. Who has accused our Raleigh friends of entertaining a purpose, or a wish, to impose upon the party? If any thing has fallen from us (and we think there is nothing) that could by any possible construction look that way, we now distinctly assure them that nothing of the kind was intended. We think our Raleigh folk are entirely too sensitive on this point. We think they talk too much about it. They put words into the mouths of those who will gladly use them to their injury, and against the interest of the Whigs.

So far as our intercourse with the people of Rowan has enabled us to judge, there is no prejudice among them against the Whigs of Raleigh. We are not afraid of them because they live in the great city—we do not distrust them. We believe they are sound Whigs, and no more selfish, or exacting than other people.—Neither is there a wish here to subdue them—mortify them—or disappoint them, in any rightful claim or expectation. And we repeat, we think they talk too much about themselves, and take too much pains to show that the East and the West are opposed to them. We know no better plan to produce a prejudice against themselves than by persisting in charges against others of entertaining it.

Perhaps the chief cause of all this talk about the "Raleigh clique"—who are

they?—springs out of the circumstance of all the Raleigh Whigs advocating the claims of Gov. Manly for another run. This was to be expected. We are not at all disappointed by it. Gov. Manly is their fellow Townsman. They know and appreciate him. They have known him long. They know that he did not seek the place he now occupies. They know the sacrifices he has made for the good of the party by suffering himself to be elected Governor—for it is a fact, that the man who fills the gubernatorial chair of North Carolina pays dearly for the honors which he wears.—In justice to Governor Manly they feel called upon by all these considerations to claim for him the usual full measure of honors, which, though they are quite unsubstantial, do yet constitute the only reward he can receive for the sacrifices made. This is all very natural. And the opposition to him in many parts of the State is certainly matter of regret. We regret it—all his friends regret it. But what shall we do? We must elect a Whig Governor. We must not let the good old State fall into the hands of the Democrats. Shall we run the risk of re-electing Governor Manly? That's the question. We are bound to think it will be a dangerous enterprise. But if the experiment is to be tried we shall feel gratified to see it succeed. But we warn his advocates that there will be a large number of Whig votes to overcome;—such a number as his majority of 800 will poorly withstand.

Southern Rights Meeting.—A large and respectable meeting was held in the Town of Washington, Beaufort county, on Monday night the 18th instant, for the purpose of considering the Nashville Convention movement. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Norcom, George E. B. Singletary, and W. B. Rodman, in favor of the Nashville Convention; and by T. B. Satterthwaite, E. J. Warren, and Hon. R. S. Donnell against it. A Committee was appointed to report resolutions. The Committee could not agree. So there were two reports made: One for the Nashville Convention, by the majority, and one against it, by the minority. The voting then commenced; and those for the Nashville Convention resolutions took one side of the house, and those in favor of the minority report against the Convention, took the other side, when the latter were in so decided a majority that the others caved in quite gracefully, and the meeting adjourned.

We should like to see the vote of all the Southern States taken on the question of the Nashville Convention. We think it would make certain hot gentlemen open their eyes.

Now that this is the season of the year that peach trees are in bloom, it will be as well to call the attention of mothers and nurses to the fact that these blossoms are extremely deleterious to the taste of children, but also diletterious in their effects.

We are informed by a physician of this place that he was called to see a child in the neighborhood in a state of insensibility accompanied with great irregularity of respiration, &c., and was unable to account for this condition of things, until by action of an emetic he threw up a very few of these blossoms. After which all the bad symptoms ceased without further treatment.

NEW DIVISION.

We learn from a friend at Jonesville, Surry county, that the Rev. Mr. Pearce, agent of the Grand Division, of the Sons of Temperance of this State, has established a Division in that place, and that it bids fair to do much good towards staying the ravages of intemperance, in that part of the State. We are pleased to learn also, that it has found many supporters among the students of the Male Academy under the care of Mr. W. L. Van Eaton. No fitter place for a commencement could have been chosen. Let the young be trained up to sober habits, and the object now so near the hearts of every Son of Temperance will soon be accomplished.

RAIL ROAD MEETING IN DAVIE.

On Tuesday last a very animated affair transpired at Mocksville on the subject of the Rail Road. JOHN A. LILLINGTON, Esq., was called to the chair and opened the meeting with a very excellent address. JESSE A. CLEMENT, Esq., was appointed Secretary. Judge Dick, H. C. Jones, and N. Boyden, addressed the meeting, and the result was an increase of subscription to the amount of nine thousand dollars.

At a meeting of the Democracy of N. Hanover, last week, the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Fayetteville, was nominated for Governor of the State.

Mrs. Simpson.—A gentleman of this place, now in Havana, states in a letter to a House in this town that Mrs. Simpson, who stands charged with the crime of poisoning her husband, in Fayetteville, was boarding at the same Hotel with himself.—*Wil. Aurora.*

Cabarrus on the Rail Road.—The readers of the Watchman will recall to mind our tall boasting on Cabarrus County, in January last, when it was announced that she had taken four shares of the hundred and would probably take four more.—Well, we thought then that Cabarrus had done herself credit. But it turns out that she was not satisfied with that. And the first we hear of her after that time, Gen. Means makes his appearance in Salisbury, and coolly informs the people here, that Cabarrus has taken TEN shares of the hundred, and seven hundred dollars besides, as good measure; the five per cent on every dollar having been promptly paid in! Now whoever does not immediately give it up that Cabarrus is "pumpkins," or "some pumpkins," then he is got no more judgment than a monkey.

The Five Per Cent.—Rowan will meet her engagements on her Rail Road subscription. The five per cent is nearly all paid in—only two or three subscribers yet to come in. It is probable that she will even do more than is now expected of her.

Weather.—Snow.—Tuesday last was most beautiful, clear and warm. But Wednesday was quite a different day.—The clouds thickened up, and about four o'clock in the afternoon it commenced hailing, and then snowing, and the snow continued to fall through the whole of the night. This morning the ground is covered to the depth of several inches.—It is the first fall of snow, but one we have had this winter, and by far the heaviest. The peach trees are in full bloom, and as last night was very cold, it is probable that this fruit, and the plums, are all destroyed.

Wilmington Convention.—We subjoin the "Aurora's" editorial account of the Wilmington Southern Right's Convention. Most persons who have paid any attention to this movement, and especially to the announcements of it by the "Aurora," and the blood and thunder articles which have from time to time, appeared in its columns, can't fail to mark the contrast which this account presents. It gives plain evidence of the Editor's disappointment; and the "apologies" he makes would leave the inference that he did not submit to the disappointment like a good philosopher. Our "Wilkes" correspondent may find some consolation in the fact that this valiant knight of the quill will have to "fix" Gov. Dudley, James J. McKay, and Dr. Fed. Hill, before he can get to the mountains with his "grape vine."

FROM THE WILMINGTON AURORA.

THE WILMINGTON CONVENTION.

We publish in this number a full report of the proceedings of this meeting. We omit all comment; they speak for themselves. The delegates appointed are as near to our heart as any gentlemen in North Carolina, and at the Nashville Convention will talk out the sentiments of the State. The resolutions are weak, but they were the best that could be gotten through. The real fact is, there were two parties in the Convention, as there is every where; one for bold action, the other for slumber. We regret extremely to learn that Gov. Dudley, James J. McKay, Dr. F. J. Hill, and others of less note, have made efforts to arrest the proceedings of primary assemblies. They are beaten. For all these gentlemen we entertain a high respect, but when they dare to put themselves between the South and her rights, we feel it an incumbent duty to exhibit them. We will spare no man who steps between us and the consequences we pursue. We wish to preserve the Union, if it can be done on honorable terms, nothing more, nothing less. The best way to preserve it is the Nashville Convention. If it cannot preserve the Union, it can preserve the South. Our private advice from Washington express the opinion, that the Union can be saved by Mr. Webster. If any person can, he can, but 's shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon it.' We have so often delivered our views, so piled precept upon precept, that no further expression is necessary from us. Nevertheless, we feel our continued duty, to rouse all the brave hearts of the State; because with a sort of political clairvoyance, we think we see a bad time coming. The only human hope is to prevent all surprises, and the true policy is to surprise them.—Enough said on that point. The Convention is now adjourned, but for whatever harshness or unregulated temper may have betrayed us into, we make this public apology. We saw, or we thought we saw at one time a disposition to tremble; and upon that hint we acted. We deemed it necessary to ask the Delegates what they came here for? and to rouse the genuine feeling of the Convention. It so turned out. We will only add that there was not one feeling of bitterness in anything we said. To Mr. Isaac Wright of Bladen, and to Mr. James Banks, of Fayetteville, we tender our respectful courtesies. We should not have said a word, except to prevent the fate of Acteon; who was devoured by his own dogs.

The Delegates from this District are Robert Strange, of Cumberland, (Spartan,) Griffith J. McRee, of New Hanover, (Trojan.)

The Resolutions are as clear as mud, (we mean Ignatius,) and as Mr. Watts, or Andrew Jackson would say, they sing our title pretty clear to mansions in the skies.

'Peace, master marquis, you are malapert.' We hear on all hands, commendations of the speech of Samuel Foster, Esq., who was President of the first Wilmington meeting, and shall publish in our next number several extracts.

Mr. BENTON is said to agree in the main with the views expressed by Mr. Webster in his late speech; and, if he speaks at all, will substantially endorse the speech of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

Dr. J. A. Guion and Mr. E. R. Stanly are about to establish a manufactory of woollen goods in Newbern, N. C.