EXTRACTS from the European Correspondence of the National Intelligencer. LONDON, MAY 15, 1851.

The current number of the Quarterly Review, in an article headed " LORD JOHN RUSSELL," in which it reviews the circumstances of the late Ministerial crisis, and the probable consequences of the present state of political parties and public feeling and opinion in England, has the following very remarkable passages:

"We are confident that the experience of the next few months will give the proof that there is no other than a Conservative Government possible, or, to speak plainly, no alternative between a strong Conservative Covernment and a Republic. We conscientiously believe that the crisis of the monurchy, long approaching, cannot be far distant, and we trust that this danger (which every day will, we predict, render more and more preent may rally to the conservative, that is, the constitutional cause, two important classes in Parliament and the country, not yet included in the conservative forces: first, a class not so numerous as it used to be, but still considerable and highly respectable-those who support a Government because it is, and while it is, a Government, and who abandon it only when it abandons itself: and, secondly, those Whigs of the old school, whose party having died, as it were, by its own hands, have now another party to choose, and whose principles have in for er times always been the maintainance of the constituted in Church and State as settled at the revolution-principles which the Bedfords and Devonshires, the Fitzwilliams and the Spencers, and the rest of the great Whig aristocracy, have always professed as the guide of their political conduct. A common danger should ally us in a common defence of our common principles, and the greatness of the peril may become again, as it did upon the lifting of Burke's trumpet half a century ago, our best preservative."

At the conclusion of this dissertation, the Reviewer, (supposed to be Mr. Croker.) when speaking upon the subject of protection, says:

"But this is a question which, though a Government may and ought to bring it before the people, the people themselves must answer at the next general election, which cannot now be far distant. The result of that general election will be the most momentous perhaps that was ever so decided. In the state of parties and factions, and the struggle of principles not only in England, but in the whole European world, we can hardly doubt that the real and ultimate question will be between monarchy and republic; and upon that issue we hope that it would be treason to common sense as well as to the constitution to doubt of the result."

measure for the extension of the elective franchise has awakened all this constitutional and monarchical zeal in the Re-

"If." says he, "Lord John Russell can persuade himself that any enlargement of the popular franchise is compatible with the stability of any Administration, or with the due power and authority of the aristocratical and monarchical branches of the Government, we should think worse of his understanding than we ventured ever to do of his measures." "Lord John Russell cannot deny that the reform bill shook the foundations of the British constitution, for he himself called it a revolution; and it was as such that the great body of the conservatives opposed it. The Duke of Wellington asked, prophetically, how, with such a Parliament as the new reform bill must produce, 'the Royal Government was to be carried on ? The result has been jusstifying these fears; and, though property has continued to have sufficient weight in the constituencies to prevent so rapid a change as was at first expected, every succeeding session has paid an additional tribute to the demouratic principle. The present session will, if the present Ministry lasts, be no exception. We cannot foretell what measures it may attempt, and still less what it may perfect; but we can already see that, partly through its weakness, partly through its radical tendencies, it has already given, what we must be allowed to call the revolutionary party considerable advantages."

The flax question continues to attract a great deal of attention. The following statistics have been published in connexion with it. The foreign flax imported into England in 1849, was 90,340 tons .-There are 374 linen factories in England, Scotland, and Ireland, containing 965.031 spindles and 3.670 power looms, and employing 68.334 persons; the work done being equal to the hand labor of 1,166,-800 persons. The quantity of linen and varn exported in 1850 was, in value, £4,-835,030; the quantity kept for home consumption was valued at \$9,700,000; together, £14,545,035.

stituted to any great extent for cotton has been solved so far as to prove that the ter, the flax having been previously subjected to a process, mechanical or chemi-Edinburgh, say upon this subject:

"All this is very well so far as it goes, but one or two considerations convince us that the proposed innovation twenty-five inches long; and were these shortened to one of two inches, as they would require to be, it is manifest that the strength of yara spun therefrom would be wantage on the score of economy, because flax can to fight the devil with his own weapons. searcely be called cheaper than couon-by weight it is ; but when we bear in mind its greater specific gravity and heavier waste, as well as the cost attending the proposed method of preparation, we should find that ultimately it is not cheaper, but the reverse; lastly, were the system to become general, as has been aptly observed, ' the demand for flax thence resulting would necessarily advance the already high price of that article, and, in the same proportion, cotton, being less in demand, would fall; so that, at the very outset, the substitution these experiments, and we think the evil complained of can only be effectually remedied by taking decisive steps for extending the culture of cotton on a large scale to other lauds, and more especially to the British possessions in the East."

We coincide in great measure with these observations, but we think the agitation of the question will produce one valuable result. It will probably lead to our raising from our own soil, and to the great advantage of the agricultural interest, the ninety thousand tons of flax which we have hitherto been compelled to import every year from foreign countries.

The Great Exhibition bas, thus far, advanced without a single accident or discouraging circumstance; every thing which could tend to accident or failure has been carefully guarded against by the foresight of the Commissioners and Committees. Fire, that most dangerous and destructive of enemies, has been most especially the object of attention; and here a peculiarly happy combination of cir. General at Havana.

cumstances has placed at the disposal of the managers of this great World's Fair. a new and powerful agent as an opponent of fire, in Mr. Phillip's simple but wonderfully effective " Fire Annihilators." a number of which are dispersed through the Glass Palace. The old enemy of firewater-is in most cases powerful enough to gain the victory in its contests with its antagonistic elements; but water would prove almost as destructive to the rich stores of art, science, and labor which peculiarly fortunate that, at this juncture, when the collected wealth of the industry and ingenuity of almost every nation on the earth's surface is gathered under one vast roof, the skill of man should also have provided the means of preserving the rich collection from its most insidious enemy, fire, without employing the almost equally destructive agent, water. Phillips's Fire Annihilators-small portable machines-operate by means of a chemically prepared gas, perfectly innoxious to life, and productive of no injury to property; its application instantaneously subdues the flame, and a great practical result is effected which may be said to interest all mankind. We consider this discovery of Mr. Phillips likely to have a great practical influence upon the proprietary interests of the country. Organized companies, with large capitals, have been formed in England, and one upon a large to place the use of this Fire Annihilator lish company in Leandenhall street to all parts of the Empire, and their use is attended with almost universal success .-Her Majesty's Palaces at Windsor, St. "he hoped before long no vessel would be readers must not be weary with this long account of this great invention; we resteam to the locomotive wishes of man, be violent and destructive. protect us from the ravages of fire. The sight, looks not at the result of battles and car. is before the country. I profess to love liberty used to be. I am a Massachusetts man. building has also proved itself capable of resisting the attacks of water. One of the heaviest showers of rain known in England fell upon the roof on Monday, but without invading the interior, except in one

23rd inst., that John F. Brower, the proprietor had gone to New Mexico, and had been defeat. which our fathers fought-that liberty which satisfaction; we will let Texas invade New extract from Mr. Webster's speech of a Drinking and Carousing establishment in ed and turned back; would that have settled has given us a right to be known and respect. that city called the 'Rialto,' took offence at the boundary question? Now, gentlemen, I ed all over the world. Gentlemen, let me say damning iniquity, and entered the Editor's States; and I wish I could make them all hear much as I wish to retain your good opinion sequences would follow from that. But sup. a sentence of equal brevity more worth Sanctum underemoniously with vengeance on what I now declare in my own conscience, be. if you would ever place me hereafter in any pose I had taken such a course : how could I be of his praise than the one quoted men his brow' and a pistol in his pocket, and de. fore the Power who sits on high, and who will connection with public life, let me tell you now blamed for it? Was I not a Massachusetts man? his denunciations? Take for instance manded a 'retraction' of the 'offensive re- judge you and me hereafter, as my solemn be. that you must not expect from me the slightest. Did I not know Massachusetts's sentiments marks." The Editor refused-Brower made lief, that if this Texas controversy had not been variation, even of a hair's breadth, from the and prejudices? But what of that? I am an at him—the Editor put himself in a defensive settled by Congress in the manner called the constitution of the United States. [Cries of American? [Great applause.] I was made maintain for them, as I will maintain for The question whether flax can be sub- attitude, which brought Brower to a stand, who adjustment measures, civil war would have en. Good! and I don't mean to you, to the utmost of thy power, and commenced pulling out a pistol, when the Ed- sued; blood-American blood-would have I was born at the North-educated at the North make myself half a one. [Tremendous out. the face of all danger, their rights und he ran, oh no! friend Gorman don't belong to have been the consequence? Gentlemen, in know five hundred northern men to one south. Form to my country, to my own reputation; for former may be spun by the machinery the running breed;—but he very prudently an honorable war, if a foreign foe invade us— eru man. My sympathies—all my sympathies. which has hitherto been used for the lat. did some "tall walking" to the door of his if our rights were threatened-if it were neces. -my love of liberty for all mankind, of every has given me some character. I thought it my children, if I ever be found to fall sanctum, and called in some gentlemen who sary to detend them by arms-I am not afraid color-are the same as yours. 'My affections was my duty, and I did not care what was to seized Brower and took him before the Mayor. of blood. And if I am too old myself, I hope and hopes in that respect are exactly like yours. give way. I felt it to be my duty to come out

fections which have since been remedied.

cal, or partly both. Messrs. Chambers, of men-the world knows they look upon fighting young, and willing to defend their country to the have no associations out of the northern States. to exert every power I had to keep that country rights of the South and the rights of the south a as ungenteel, and don't want to hurt anybody last drop of their blood. [Sensation.] But I My people are your people. And yet I am told together. [Great applause.] I cared for no. consequently there is a great disposition in the cannot express the horror I feel at the shedding sometimes that I am not a liberty man because thing, I was afraid of norbing, but meant to do world to Hector over Editors; and Hector bet. of blood in a controversy between one of I am not a free soil man. [Laughter.] What my duty. Duty performed makes a man hapcannot be productive of either present or ultimate bene- ter mind, or he may go into a printing Office these States and the government of the United am I, what was I ever, what shall I be here. py; duty neglected makes a man unhappy, as power of expression. Every senter fit. In the first place, the ffax must be greatly weak- some of these days to demand a "retraction" States, because I see in it, in the sight of Hea- after, if I would sacrifice, for any consideration well as those around him. I therefore, gen- stands out holdly, and without the less ened. In its natural state it consists of fibres fifteen to and go out of it with half a dozen revolver balls ven, a disruption of all those ties that make us that love of American liberty which has glow. the face of all circumstances and disguise; and no man can charge him in his carcass. If Editors are to be shot at or a great and happy people. Gentlemen, that ed in my breast since my infancy, and which I danger, was ready to go forth and do that which whipped every time they expose vice in high or was the great question, at the commencement hope will never leave me till I expire? [Apmeterially diminished; seededly, there would be no ad- low places, it's time that they were learning of the year 1850.

> CUBAN "PATRIOTS" RETURNING .- The American Union" of the 22d instant (pub-

Milton Chronicle.

lished at Griffin, Georgia.) says : their homes some of the youngsters who were would check-mate itself, and consequently cease.' It is doped into the idea of taking Cuba by storm. our belief, then, that no permanent good can result from Some of the boys give rather a bad account of the whole affair, and are now willing to acknowledge that they were deceived. They have spent all the money they could rake and scrape. and many of them were compelled to borrow in order to get home. They have seen the elephant, and are perfectly content to let the Cuoans, under existing circumstances, work out their own salvation.'

> ARREST OF CUBAN REVOLUTION. ISTS.

The Savannah News has the following letter: ST JAGO DE CUBA, May 7.

covered a plot to commence an insurrection while on a grand parade, and the insurgents had

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, AT BUFFALO.

to communicate his desires and wants again, as far as Texas was concerned? Al. that what is demanded of us is to be up to our side of the question was not heard; that is the with the rapidity of thought. We have low me to say, gentlemen, there are two sorts of constitutional duties - to do for the South what I way of it. I thought that in this state of things misrepresented his constituents as M employed two invisible agents to annihi- foresight. There is a military foresight, which the South have a right to demand. late time and space, and we have now sees what will be the result of a due appeal to Gentlemen. I have been some time before I was indifferent to the danger. I am a Massa- beaten. The contest it seems is to turn harnessed a third to the car of science to arms; and there is also a statesmanlike fore. the public. My character is known-my life chuselts man, and know what Massachusetts nage, but through the results of political dis- as much as any man living; but I profess to love Massachusetts has kept me a great while in at least a form of question ultimately turbances, the violence of faction carried into American liberty—that liberty which is secured Congress. I will honor her. I respect her, ending in that. If we are correct in this military operations, and the horrors attendant to the country by the constitution under which and mean to do so as long as I live. Applause. It were strange, indeed, that the people of on civil war. I never had a doubt, gentlemen, we live, and I have no great opinion of that Well, suppose that on that occasion I had takthat if the administration of General Taylor had liberty which goes over the restraints of law or en a different course from what I did. If I may gone to war, and had sent troops into New the constitution. I hold the constitution of the allude to anything so in significant as myself, man .- Mr. Gaither is a match for him of or two places where there were imper- Mexico, he would have whipped them in a United States to be the bulwark, the only bulweek. The power on one side was far superi. wark, of our liberties and our national chart, ing a speech that would reconcile the country, the State with honor and with profit. or to all the power on the other. But what I don't mean that you should become slaves I had joined in the general clamer of the par-Attempt to Assassinate an Editor .- We then? What if Texan troops, assisted by thou. under the constitution. That is not American ty; suppose I had said I will have nothing to learn from the Raleigh Spirit of the Age of the sands of volunteers from the disaffected States, liberty; that is not the liberty of the Union for some remarks that appeared in the Age lam- wish I had ten thousand voices. I wish I could to you that, as much as I admire the characpooning the house for its deeds of dark and draw around me the whole people of the United ter of the people of western New York—as gentlemen, I don't mean to say that great conitor "had business outside the door"-not that been shed; and who can tell what else would -have lived all my days at the North. I bursts of applause.] I felt I had a duty to per-Generally speaking, Editors are peaceable there are those connected with me who are I wish to see all men free-all men happy. I to go for my country and my whole country, and

Then there was the other, and that was a Gentlemen, I regret extremely that slavery matter of the fugitive slave law. Let me say exists in the southern States, and that Congress a word about that. Under the provisions of has not power to act upon it. But it may be the constitution, in General Washington's ad. in the dispensation of Providence some remeministration in the year 1793, there was pass. dy may be found for it. But in the mean time ed a law for the restoration of fugitive slaves. I hold on to the constitution of the U. States; "Every arrival of the cars brings back to by general consent. No one opposed it at that and you need never expect from me, under any period. It was thought to be necessary to carry circumstances, that I shall talter from it-that I the constitution into effect. The great men of shall be otherwise than trank and decisive. New England and New York all concurred in it. would not part with my character as a man of It passed, and answered all the purposes ex. firmness and decision, and honor and principected from it, till about the year 1841 or 1842, ple, for all that the world holds. You will find when the States interfered to make enactments me true to the North, because all my sympain opposition to it. The law of Congress said thies are with the North. My affections, my that State magistrates might execute the duties children, my hopes, my everything is with the of the law. Some of the States passed penal North. But when I stand up before my counenactments involving a penalty on any who ex. try as one appointed to administer the constiecuted authority under the law; others of them tution of the country, by the blessing of God I denied the use of their jails to carry the law in. will be just. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, to effect; and generally, at the commencement I expect to be libelled and abused-yes, libellof the year 1850, it was absolutely-I say it ed and abused. But it dont disturb me. I have was absolutely-indispensable that Congress not lost a night's sleep for a great many years. should pass some law for the execution of this I have some talent for sleeping. [Laughter.] provision of the constitution, or else give up And why should we not expect to be libelled? A number of arrests have been made at St. that institution entirely. - That was the ques. Is not the constitution of the United States li-Jago de Cuba. Papers were taken which dis. tion. I was in Congress when the law was belled and abused? Dont some people call it passed. I was for a proper law. I had, in- the production of hell? Is not Washington lideed, proposed a different law. I was of opin. belled and abused ! Is he not called a bloodtaken measures to capture the headquarters of | ion that a summary trial by jury might be had, | hound on the track of the African negro? Are the city and to secure the landing of Garibaldi which would satisfy the prejudices of the peo. not our fathers libelled and abused by their

the power in much higher hands-of independ. and from other States, did not concur in thement judges of the superior and circuit courts I dont impute any bad motive to them. I am and district courts, and commisioners who are ready to believe they are Americans all. They appointed to office for their law learning. Ev. may not have thought them necessary-they Well, gentlemen, we have a race of agita. ery fugitive is brought before a tribunal of high may have thought these laws would be passed tors all over the country-some connected with | character, of eminent ability, of respectable sta. | without their concurrence. Let all that pass the press-some, I am sorry to say, connected tions. Well, then, in the first place, say that one away. If they are now men who will stand with the learned professions. They agitate- A or one B has run away, or is a fugitive from by what is done, and stand up for their countheir livelihood consists in agitating-their service or labor, he brings with him a record try, and say that these laws were passed by a freehold, their copyhood, their capital, their all of the county from which he comes, and that re. majority of the whole country-we must stand and all depend on the excitement of the public cord must be sworn to before a magistrate, and by them and live by them - I will respect them mind. Gentlemen, these things went on at the certified by the county clerk as to its correct. and live by them-I will respect them all as commencement of the year 1850. There were ness. The affidavit must state that A or B (as friends. Gentlemen, allow me to ask of you to adorn the building as fire. Hence it is two great questions before the public. There the case may be) had departed under such and day what do you think would have been the situawas the question of the Texan boundary, and such circumstances, and had come here; and tion of the country at this time, in your jugdment, a government for Utah and New Mexico, that record under seal is, by the constitution of if these laws had not been passed by Congress? which I considered as one question; and there the United States, entitled to full credit in ev. If the question of the Texan boundary had not was the question of making a provision for the ery other State. Well, the claimant, or been settled, New Mexico and Utah had been restoration of fugitive slaves. Gentlemen on his agent, comes here, and he presents to you left as desert places, and no government had these subjects I have something to say. Texas, the seal of the courts of Virginia, that A or B been provided for them, and if the other great as you know, established her independence of has escaped from service. He must prove that measure to which State laws had opposed so Mexico by her revolution and the battle of San he is here. He brings a witness and asks if many obstacles in the restoration of fugitives Jacinto, which made her a sovereign power. I this is the man, and he proves it, or in ten ca. had not been settled, I ask, what would have becoming aroused. When they shall have have already stated to you what I have antici. ses cut of eleven the answer would be, "Yes been the state of this country now. You men nated from the movement-that she would ask massa, I am your slave; I did escape from your of Erie county-you men of New York-I ad to come into the Union as a slave State. We service." Such is the present law; and so jure you to go home to night and meditate on admitted her in 1845, and we admitted her as much opposed and maligned as it is, it is a more these subjects. What would have been the a slave State. We admitted her in 1845, and tavorable law to the fugitive than the law of state of this country now, at this moment, if gripes. The Southern people are willing we admitted her with her own boundaries. Re. Washington's, of 1793, which created no dis. these laws had not been passed? I have givmember that. She claimed by conquest all turbance at the time it was passed, and which en my opinion that we should have had a civil that territory which was commonly called New was sanctioned by the North as well as by the war. I refer it to you, therefore, for your con-Mexico, east of the Rio Grande. She claimed South. But this opposition is a sentiment of sideration-meditate on it-do not be carried the same. Faithlessness there will atoms also by these limits what her constitution had modern times. From whom does this claimor away by notions or ideas of metaphysics—think declared and established as the proper limits of come? Why, look at the poceedings of the an. practically on the great question of what would Texas. This was her claim; and when she ti-slavery convention-look at their resolutions. have been the condition of the United States at was admitted into the United States, the United Do you find among all those persons who op- this moment if we had not settled those agita-States did not define her territory. They ad. pose this fogitive slave law any admission what ting questions? mitted her as she was. We took her as she ever that any law ought to be passed to carry I have stated that, in my opinion, there would die sentiments of brotherly feeling in scale is about being established in France, defined her own limits, and with the power of into effect the solemn stipulations of the constitute been civil war. Gentlemen, will you al. making three additional slave States. I say tution? Tell me any such case. Tell me if low me for a moment to advert to myself? I within the reach of the community, by "we," but I did not always remember that .- any resolution was passed by the convention have been a long time in public life; of course substituting, through the agency of fire in- Now, in this state of things, let us go back to at Syracuse favoring the carrying out of the not many years remain to me. At the com. neighbors, regretting her rashness, will surances, the new mode of extinguishing 1850. What was the state of things in 1850? constitution. Not one! The fact is, gentle. mencemont of 1850 I saw something of the fires, instead of the old one by fire engines, There was Texas claiming all that, or a great men, they oppose the whole—they oppose the country, and I thought the in-&c. Phillips's portable machines are dis. part of that which the United States had ac- whole-not a man of them admits that there evitable consequence would be civil war. I tributing daily from the office of the Eng. quired from Mexico as New Mexico. She sta. ought to be any law on the subject. They de. saw danger in leaving Utah and New Mexico the bulwark of our civil, social and relited that it belonged to her by conquest and by ny altogether that the provisions of the consti. without any government - a prey to the power gious liberties, - is not to be cast away as her admission into the United States, and she tution ought to be carried into effect. Well, of Texas. I saw this condition of things arising a worthless bauble. When it is gone was ready to enforce her claims by force of what do they say? Look at the proceedings from the interference of the States in defeating arms. Recollect this is not all. A man must of the anti-slavery conventions in Ohio, Massa. some of the operations of the constitution in rebe ignorant of the history of the country who chusetts, and at New York. What do they spect to the restoration of fugitive slaves; and Wrought in toil, and pain, and blood; and James, and Buckingham House are sup- does not know that at the commencement of say? That, so help them God, no colored man gentlemen, I made up my mind to encounter made sacred by the groans and tears, and plied with the Annihilator," and so are the 1850 there was a great agitation throughout shall be sent from the State of New York back whatever might betide me; and, allow me to prayers of Washington and the pure pas residences of the principal nobility and the whole South. Who does not know that six to his master in Virginia. Don't they say that? say, something which was not entirely unex. gentry. The chief manufacturing estab- or seven of the largest States of the South had And for the fulfilment of that they pledge their pected. A member of the House of Represent Lord John Russell's announcement of lishments in Manchester, &c. have adop- already taken measures for separation-were lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor! alives told me that he had made a list of 140 Clingman's, the Green Caldwell's, &c. his intention to bring into Parliament a ted them. The leading public journals preparing for disunion in some way? They [Laughter.] They pledge their sacred honor speeches which had been made in Congress on &c., give us something of greater value speak unanimously in their praise and ef- concurred with Texas, for Texas was prepared to violate the laws of their country. They the slavery question. That is a very large num. ficacy. Mr. Dickens has dedicated near- or preparing to enforce her rights by force of pledged their sacred honor to resist their ex. ber, my friend, I said; but how is that? Why ly an entire number of his "Household arms. Troops were enlisted; and do you not ecution. They pledged their sacred honor to said he, a northern man gets up and speaks interest, and the interest of his children Words" to a description of their impor- remember, gentlemen, that at this state of commit treason against the laws of their coun. with considerable fluency until the Speaker's who are to follow him. as to rush unne tance, and Lord Brougham lately said that things how many thousand persons were disaftry! God bless them and help them who pledge hammer knocks him down; then gets up a cessarily into the vortex of secessionfected towards the Union, or were desirous for their sacred honor in such a cause! [Ap. southern man, and he speaks with more warmth; allowed to put to sea without having Phil- breaking it up, or were ready to join Texas- plause.] I have already stated, gentlemen, he is nearer the line, and he comes out against lips's fire annihilators on board." Your to join her ranks, and see what they could make what your observation of this must have been. the North. He speaks his hour and stops; and bring him thence in safety! in a war to establish the right of Texas to I will only recur to it for a moment for the pur- so it has gone on until I have got one hundred New Mexico? The public mind was disturb. pose of persuading you, as public men and pri. and forty speeches on my list. Well, said I. ed. There were thousands and thousands vate men-as good men and patriotic men- where are they? If the speaker, said he, was can learn of the contest between Messa gard it as one of the principal discoveries, ready to join Texas. Now, all the extreme that you ought, to the extent of your ability and a northern man, he held forth against slavery; Clingman and Gaither in the Mountain and one of the greatest blessings, of this South at this time was disaffected towards the influence, to see to it that such laws are es. and if he was from the South, he abused the age of progress and improvement—an age Union. These very men were in a condition tablished and maintained as shall keep you, North; and all those speeches were sent by District, the latter gentleman is likely to which has witnessed the subjugation of to fall into any course of things which should and the South, and the West, and all the coun. the members to their own localities, where prove a dangerous opponent to the fame try together, as far as it is just and right, and they were the cause of the local irritation seeker of Buncombe. It is ardently to be and the employment of the electric fluid Well, then, gentlemen, what was to be done as far as the constitution demands. I say, which existed at the time. In this way the other

why. In the first place, the present law places able men, representatives from your own State tains .- Lincoln Republican.

quiet was necessary. You can't suppose that Clingman has done, should be sound suppose that on 7th of March, instead of mak. the stump, and if elected will represent do with any accommodation; we will admit no Mexico; we will leave N. Mexico and Utah to Buffalo, N. Y., of just three lines in lengt take care of themselves on the Wilmot Proviso, and indulges in many lines of severe cer and let the devil take the hindermost. Now. my county-your country demanded of me.-And, gentlemen, allow me to say here to day fare of the whole Country. that if the fate of John Rogers had been presented to me-if I had seen the stake, if I had heard the thorns cracking-by the blessing of Almighty God I would have gone on and discharged the duty which I thought my country called upon me to perform. I would have be-

come a martyr to save my country. And now, gentlemen, farewell! Live and be happy. Live like patriots; live like Amer icans. Live in the enjoyment of inestimable blessings which your fathers prepared for you; and if anything that I do hereafter should be inconsistent in the slightest degree with your opinions and principles which I have addressed to you, then discard me forever from your recollections.

FEMALE SEMINARY IN SALISBURY .- We had the pleasure, this week, to see in our office, Professor Morgan, of Salisbury; and from a highly interesting conversation with him, we are of the opinion that he has matured a system of instruction better adapted to secure the object in view than any of which we have at present, any knowledge. Parents interested should, at least, see Professor M. before they engage to send their daughters elsewhere; or if they call on us we think we shall be able to with 3.000 men. The judge, after having con- ple; but I left the Senate and went to another own children ?- and ungrateful children they satisfy them of the superiority of his manner of cluded the proceedings, sentenced to death four, station before the law was passed. The law are; and I am afraid, in some cases their mo. imparting instruction. To persons desiring and to life time punishment three of the princi. of 1850 was passed. Now. I undertake as a there played false. [Laughter.] How, then, information, he will cheerfully send a printed pal officers, and to ten year's hard labor a ser- lawyer, and on my professional character, to say shall I escape? I dout expect to escape, but, copy of a pamplet explaining his system. Ev. instance, an indifferent instrument geant of the garrison and two privates. The to you and to all, that the law of 1850 is decid- knowing these things, I impute no bad motive ery parent, and every young lady in the land, traitor who betrayed them was released. This edly more favorable to the fugitive than Gener- to any one. The great settlement measures should carefully examine this pamphlet, and atsentence has been approved by the Captain al Washington's law of 1793; and I tell you of the last Congress are laws. Many respect. tentively read the beautiful "address" it con-

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1851.

District in Congress.

We are authorised to announce Major CALVINS BROWN, as a candidate for Colonel of the 3d Rep. ment of North Carolina Volunteers. Election on the

The canvass in Georgia and Mississia pi, now going on, waxes warm. In each of these States the question of Union . Disunion is involved in the contest. The people, we see, especially in Georgia, are come fully to realize the true question at issue, rest assured they will give Disus. ion a black eye, and its advocates the to abide by the Compromise, and they will look for the Northern people to do here that same spirit of indignation and resentment which the Comprom ise mean ures allayed. Loyalty to the Constitution and laws, on the other hand, will re-kin. Southern bosoms; and if our sister, South Carolina, will secede whether or not, her nevertheless leave her to the consequen-The Constitution of these Stateswhere shall we get a better one !riots of his day, can the Rhetts, the To disunion-depending on such pigmies a

The Mountain Contest .- From all w hoped that the man who has so evident on the question of Union or Disunion; that District should reelect Mr. Cline

The Favetteville Carolinian makes a sure thereupon. Could not the editor fi the following: "But I say that I wi the constitution, and your rights underth in the one or the other."

Mr. Webster is here speaking of t North, under the Constitution. His who speech is remarkable for its clearness at a wish, or feeling, antagonistic to the wi

MR. INGE, of the Livingston (Ala.) trict, has declined being a candidate re election to Congress. The "Sum County Whig" regrets this determinant of the Hon, gentleman on the ground it believes the people of the District we waiting to rebuke him for his course the last Congress.

We learn from the same paper, ' the Hon, C. C. LANGDON has been nome ted as a candidate for Congress in the

District of that State. The Hon. Wm. Yancy, of the Ma gomery (Ala.) District, has declined nomination tended him by a District U

Improvement on the Violin.—The Po ens (Ala.) Republican of May 10th, that Mr. William B. Tilton, of that !! has made an improvement on the which enhances the tone and volume sound at least one hundred per cent can work on any old violin and produ these improvements, but only in P tion to their qualities before-hand. remain so, comparatively, after received his "touch"; whilst one of supe quality is rendered vastly more super