

We are authorized to announce Hon. JOHN P. CALDWELL, for re-election as Representative of the District in Congress.

We are authorized to announce Major CALVIN BROWN, as a candidate for Colonel of the 3d Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers. Election on the 14th June next.

The canvass in Georgia and Mississippi, now going on, waxes warm. In each of these States the question of Union or Disunion is involved in the contest. The people, we see, especially in Georgia, are becoming aroused. When they shall have come fully to realize the true question at issue, rest assured they will give Disunion a black eye, and its advocates the gripes. The Southern people are willing to abide by the compromise, and they will look for the Northern people to do the same. Faithlessness there will arouse here that same spirit of indignation and resentment which the compromise measures allayed. Loyalty to the Constitution and laws, on the other hand, will rekindle sentiments of brotherly feeling in Southern bosoms; and if our sister, South Carolina, will secede whether or not, her neighbors, regretting her rashness, will nevertheless leave her to the consequences. The Constitution of these States—the bulwark of our civil, social and religious liberties—is not to be cast away as a worthless bauble. When it is gone, where shall we get a better one? Wrought in toil, and pain, and blood, and made sacred by the groans and tears, and prayers of Washington and the pure patriots of his day, can the Rhett, the Tan Clingman, the Green Caldwell, &c., &c., give us something of greater value in its place? Who is so blind to his own interest, and the interest of his children, who are to follow him, as to rush unhesitatingly into the vortex of secession—disunion—depending on such pigmy grounds as to bring him thence in safety!

The Mountain Contest.—From all we can learn of the contest between Messrs. Clingman and Gaither in the Mountain District, the latter gentleman is likely to prove a dangerous opponent to the former. It is ardently to be hoped that the man who has so evidently misrepresented his constituents as Mr. Clingman has done, should be soundly beaten. The contest it seems is to turn on the question of Union or Disunion; at least a form of question ultimately ending in that. If we are correct in this, it were strange, indeed, that the people of that District should reject Mr. Clingman.—Mr. Gaither is a match for him of the stump, and if elected will represent the State with honor and with profit.

The Fayetteville Carolinian makes an extract from Mr. Webster's speech at Buffalo, N. Y., of just three lines in length and indulges in many lines of severe censure thereupon. Could not the editor find a sentence of equal brevity more worthy of his praise than the one quoted? His denunciations? Take for instance the following: "But I say that I will maintain for them, as I will maintain for you, to the utmost of my power, and the face of all danger, their rights under the constitution, and your rights under the constitution. And God forsake me as my children, if I ever be found to falter in the one or the other."

Mr. Webster is here speaking of the rights of the South and the rights of the North, under the Constitution. His speech is remarkable for its clearness, power of expression. Every sentence stands out boldly, and without the least disguise; and no man can charge him with a wish, or feeling, antagonistic to the welfare of the whole country.

Mr. Isaac of the Livingston (Ala.) District, has declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress. The "Sumner County Whig" regrets this determination of the Hon. gentleman on the ground that it believes the people of the District were waiting to rebuke him for his course in the last Congress.

We learn from the same paper that the Hon. C. C. LANGFOLK has been nominated as a candidate for Congress in the District of that State.

The Hon. Wm. Yahey, of the Montgomery (Ala.) District, has declined nomination tendered him by a District Convention.

Improvement on the Violin.—The Professor (Ala.) Republican of May 10th, has that Mr. William B. Tilton, of that State, has made an improvement on the violin which enhances the tone and volume of sound at least one hundred per cent. These improvements, but only in proportion to their qualities before-hand, can work on any old violin and produce these improvements, but only in proportion to their qualities before-hand. For instance, an indifferent instrument will remain so, comparatively, after receiving his "touch"; whilst one of superior quality is rendered vastly more superior.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, AT BUFFALO.

Well, gentlemen, we have a race of agitators all over the country—some connected with the press—some, I am sorry to say, connected with the learned professions. They agitate—their livelihood consists in agitating—their freedom, their copyhood, their capital, their all and all depend on the excitement of the public mind. Gentlemen, these things went on at the commencement of the year 1850. There were two great questions before the public. There was the question of the Texan boundary, and of a government for Utah and New Mexico, which I considered as one question; and there was the question of making a provision for the restoration of fugitive slaves. Gentlemen on these subjects I have something to say. Texas, as you know, established her independence of Mexico by her revolution and the battle of San Jacinto, which made her a sovereign power. I have already stated to you what I have anticipated from the movement—that she would ask to come into the Union as a slave State. We admitted her in 1845, and we admitted her as a slave State. We admitted her in 1845, and we admitted her with her own boundaries. Remember that. She claimed by conquest all that territory which was commonly called New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande. She claimed also by these limits what her constitution had declared and established as the proper limits of Texas. This was her claim; and when she was admitted into the United States, the United States did not define her territory. They admitted her as she was. We took her as she defined her own limits, and with the power of making three additional slave States. I say "we," but I did not always remember that. Now, in this state of things, let us go back to 1850. What was the state of things in 1850? There was Texas claiming all that, or a great part of that which the United States had acquired from Mexico as New Mexico. She stated that it belonged to her by conquest and by her admission into the United States, and she was ready to enforce her claims by force of arms. Recollect this is not all. A man must be ignorant of the history of the country who does not know that at the commencement of 1850 there was a great agitation throughout the whole South. Who does not know that six or seven of the largest States of the South had already taken measures for separation—were preparing for disunion in some way? They concurred with Texas, for Texas was prepared or preparing to enforce her rights by force of arms. Troops were enlisted; and do you not remember, gentlemen, that at this state of things how many thousands of persons were disaffected towards the Union, or were desirous of breaking it up, or were ready to join Texas—to join her ranks, and see what they could make in a war to establish the right of Texas to New Mexico? The public mind was disturbed. There were thousands and thousands ready to join Texas. Now, all the extreme South at this time was disaffected towards the Union. These very men were in a condition to fall into any course of things which should be violent and destructive.

Well, then, gentlemen, what was to be done again, as far as Texas was concerned? All low me to say, gentlemen, there are two sorts of foresight. There is a military foresight, which sees what will be the result of a due appeal to arms; and there is also a statesmanlike foresight, looks not at the result of battles and carnage, but through the results of political disturbances, the violence of faction carried into military operations, and the horrors attendant on civil war. I never had a doubt, gentlemen, that if the administration of General Taylor had gone to war, and had sent troops into New Mexico, he would have whipped them in a week. The power on one side was far superior to all the power on the other. But what then? What if Texan troops, assisted by thousands of volunteers from the disaffected States, had gone to New Mexico, and had been defeated and turned back; would that have settled the boundary question? Now, gentlemen, I wish I had ten thousand voices. I wish I could draw around me the whole people of the United States; and I wish I could make them all hear what I now declare in my own conscience, before the Power who sits on high, and who will judge you and me hereafter, as my solemn belief, that if this Texas controversy had not been settled by Congress in the manner called the adjustment measures, civil war would have ensued; blood—American blood—would have been shed; and who can tell what else would have been the consequence? Gentlemen, in an honorable war, if a foreign foe invade us—if our rights were threatened—if it were necessary to defend them by arms—I am not afraid of blood. And if I am too old myself, I hope there are those connected with me who are young, and willing to defend their country to the last drop of their blood. [Sensation.] But I cannot express the horror I feel at the shedding of blood in a controversy between one of these States and the government of the United States, because I see in it, in the sight of Heaven, a disruption of all those ties that make us a great and happy people. Gentlemen, that was the great question, at the commencement of the year 1850.

Then there was the other, and that was a matter of the fugitive-slave law. Let me say a word about that. Under the provisions of the constitution, in General Washington's administration in the year 1793, there was passed a law for the restoration of fugitive slaves by general consent. No one opposed it at that period. It was thought to be necessary to carry the constitution into effect. The great men of New England and New York all concurred in it. It passed, and answered all the purposes expected from it, till about the year 1841 or 1842, when the States interfered to make enactments in opposition to it. The law of Congress said that State magistrates might execute the duties of the law. Some of the States passed penal enactments involving a penalty on any who executed authority under the law; others of them denied the use of their jails to carry the law into effect; and generally, at the commencement of the year 1850, it was absolutely—I say it was absolutely—indispensable that Congress should pass some law for the execution of this provision of the constitution, or else give up that institution entirely.—That was the question. I was in Congress when the law was passed. I was for a proper law. I had, indeed, proposed a different law. I was of opinion that a summary trial by jury might be had, which would satisfy the prejudices of the people; but I left the Senate and went to another station before the law was passed. The law of 1850 was passed. Now, I undertake to say to you and to all, that the law of 1850 is decidedly more favorable to the fugitive than General Washington's law of 1793; and I tell you why. In the first place, the present law places

the power in much higher hands—of independent judges of the superior and circuit courts and district courts, and commissioners who are appointed to office for their law-learning. Every fugitive is brought before a tribunal of high character, of eminent ability, of respectable station. Well, then, in the first place, say that one A or one B has run away, or is a fugitive from service or labor, he brings with him a record of the county from which he comes, and that record must be sworn to before a magistrate, and certified by the county clerk as to its correctness. The affidavit must state that A or B (as the case may be) had departed under such and such circumstances, and had come here; and that record under seal is, by the constitution of the United States, entitled to full credit in every other State. Well, the claimant, or his agent, comes here, and he presents to you the seal of the courts of Virginia, that A or B has escaped from service. He must prove that he is here. He brings a witness and asks if this is the man, and he proves it, or in ten cases if of eleven the answer would be, "Yes, massa, I am your slave; I did escape from your service." Such is the present law; and so much opposed and maligned as it is, it is a more favorable law to the fugitive than the law of Washington's, of 1793, which created no disturbance at the time it was passed, and which was sanctioned by the North as well as by the South. But this position is a sentiment of modern times. From whom does this claimant come? Why, look at the proceedings of the anti-slavery convention—look at their resolutions. Do you find among all those persons who oppose this fugitive-slave law any admission whatever that any law ought to be passed to carry into effect the solemn stipulations of the constitution? Tell me any such case. Tell me if any resolution was passed by the convention at Syracuse favoring the carrying out of the constitution. Not one! The fact is, gentlemen, they oppose the whole—they oppose the whole—not a man of them admits that there ought to be any law on the subject. They deny altogether that the provisions of the constitution ought to be carried into effect. Well, what do they say? Look at the proceedings of the anti-slavery conventions in Ohio, Massachusetts, and at New York. What do they say? That, so help them God, no colored man shall be sent from the State of New York back to his master in Virginia. Don't they say that? And for the fulfillment of that they pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor! [Laughter.] They pledge their sacred honor to violate the laws of their country. They pledged their sacred honor to resist their execution. They pledged their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country! God bless them and help them who pledge their sacred honor in such a cause! [Applause.] I have already stated, gentlemen, what your observation of this must have been. I will only recur to it for a moment for the purpose of persuading you, as public men and private men—as good men and patriotic men—that you ought, to the extent of your ability and influence, to see to it that such laws are established and maintained as shall keep you, and the South, and the West, and all the country together, as far as it is just and right, and as far as the constitution demands. I say, that what is demanded of us is to be up to our constitutional duties—to do for the South what the South have a right to demand.

Gentlemen, I have been some time before the public. My character is known—my life is before the country. I profess to love liberty as much as any man living; but I profess to love American liberty—that liberty which is secured to the country by the constitution under which we live, and I have no great opinion of that liberty which goes over the restraints of law or the constitution. I hold the constitution of the United States to be the bulwark, the only bulwark, of our liberties and our national chart. I don't mean that you should become slaves under the constitution. That is not American liberty; that is not the liberty of the Union for which our fathers fought—that liberty which has given us a right to be known and respected all over the world. Gentlemen, let me say to you that, as much as I admire the character of the people of western New York—as much as I wish to retain your good opinion—if you would ever place me hereafter in any connection with public life, let me tell you now that you must not expect from me the slightest variation, even of a hair's breadth, from the constitution of the United States. [Cries of God! God! good!] I am a northern man. I was born at the North—educated at the North—I have lived all my days at the North. I know five hundred northern men to one southern man. My sympathies—all my sympathies—my love of liberty for all mankind, of every color—are the same as yours. My affections and hopes in that respect are exactly like yours. I wish to see all men free—all men happy. I have no associations out of the northern States. My people are your people. And yet I am told sometimes that I am not a liberty man because I am not a free soil man. [Laughter.] What am I, what I ever, what shall I be hereafter, if I would sacrifice, for any consideration that love of American liberty which has glowed in my breast since my infancy, and which I hope will never leave me till I expire? [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I regret extremely that slavery exists in the southern States, and that Congress has not power to act upon it. But it may be in the dispensation of Providence some remedy may be found for it. But in the mean time I hold on to the constitution of the U. States; and you need never expect from me, under any circumstances, that I shall falter from it—that I shall be otherwise than frank and decisive. I would not part with my character as a man of firmness and decision, and honor and principle, for all that the world holds. You will find me true to the North, because all my sympathies are with the North. My affections, my children, my hopes, my everything is with the North. But when I stand up before my country as one appointed to administer the constitution of the country, by the blessing of God I will be just. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, I expect to be libelled and abused—yes, libelled and abused. But it don't disturb me. I have not lost a night's sleep for a great many years. I have some talent for sleeping. [Laughter.] And why should we not expect to be libelled? Is not the constitution of the United States libelled and abused? Don't some people call it the production of hell? Is not Washington libelled and abused? Is he not called a bloodhound on the track of the African negro? Are not our fathers libelled and abused by their own children?—and ungrateful children they are; and I am afraid, in some cases their mothers played false. [Laughter.] How then, shall I escape? I don't expect to escape, but, knowing these things, I impute no bad motive to any one. The great settlement measures of the last Congress are laws. Many respectable men, representatives from your own State

and from other States, did not concur in them. I don't impute any bad motive to them. I am ready to believe they are Americans all. They may not have thought them necessary—they may have thought these laws would be passed without their concurrence. Let all that pass away. If they are now men who will stand by what is done, and stand up for their country, and say that these laws were passed by a majority of the whole country—we must stand by them and live by them—I will respect them and live by them—I will respect them all as friends. Gentlemen, allow me to ask of you to day what do you think would have been the situation of the country at this time, in your judgment, if these laws had not been passed by Congress? If the question of the Texan boundary had not been settled, New Mexico and Utah had been left as desert places, and no government had been provided for them, and if the other great measure to which State laws had opposed so many obstacles in the restoration of fugitives had not been settled, I ask, what would have been the state of this country now. You men of Erie county—you men of New York—I adjure you to go home to-night and meditate on these subjects. What would have been the state of this country now, at this moment, if these laws had not been passed? I have given my opinion that we should have had a civil war. I refer it to you, therefore, for your consideration—meditate on it—do not be carried away by notions or ideas of metaphysics—think practically on the great question of what would have been the condition of the United States at this moment if we had not settled those agitating questions?

I have stated that, in my opinion, there would have been civil war. Gentlemen, will you allow me for a moment to advert to myself? I have been a long time in public life; of course not many years remain to me. At the commencement of 1850 I saw something of the condition of the country, and I thought of the inevitable consequence would be civil war. I saw danger in leaving Utah and New Mexico without any government—a prey to the power of Texas. I saw this condition of things arising from the interference of the States in debating some of the operations of the constitution in respect to the restoration of fugitive slaves; and gentlemen, I made up my mind to encounter whatever might befall me; and, allow me to say, something which was not entirely unexpected. A member of the House of Representatives told me that he had made a list of 140 speeches which had been made in Congress on the slavery question. That is a very large number, my friend, I said; but how is that? Why said he, a northern man gets up and speaks with considerable fluency until the Speaker's hammer knocks him down; then gets up a southern man, and he speaks with more warmth; he is nearer the line, and he comes out against the North. He speaks his hour and stops; and so it has gone on until I have got one hundred and forty speeches on my list. Well, said I, where are they? If the speaker, said he, was a northern man, he held forth against slavery; and if he was from the South, he abused the North; and all those speeches were sent by the members to their own localities, where they were the cause of the local irritation which existed at the time. In this way the other side of the question was not heard; that is the way of it. I thought that in this state of things quiet was necessary. You can't suppose that I was indifferent to the danger. I am a Massachusetts man, and know what Massachusetts is to be. I am a Massachusetts man.—Massachusetts has kept on a great while in Congress. I will honor her. I respect her, and mean to do so as long as I live. [Applause.] Well, suppose that on that occasion I had taken a different course from what I did. If I may allude to anything so insignificant as myself, suppose that on 7th of March, instead of making a speech that would reconcile the country, I had joined in the general clamor of the party; suppose I had said I have nothing to do with any accommodation; we will admit no satisfaction; we will let Texas invade New Mexico; we will leave N. Mexico and Utah to take care of themselves on the Wilcox Proviso, and let the devil take the hindmost. Now, gentlemen, I don't mean to say that great consequences would follow from that. But suppose I had taken such a course; how could I be blamed for it? Was I not a Massachusetts man? Did I not know Massachusetts's sentiments and prejudices? But what of that? I am an American! [Great applause.] I was made a whole man by God, and I don't mean to make myself half a one. [Tremendous outbursts of applause.] I felt I had a duty to perform to my country, to my own reputation; for I flattered myself that a service of forty years has given me some character. I thought it was my duty, and I did not care what was to give way. I felt it to be my duty to come out to go for my country and my whole country, and to exert every power I had to keep that country together. [Great applause.] I cared for nothing. I was afraid of nothing, but meant to do my duty. Duty performed makes a man happy; duty neglected makes a man unhappy, as well as those around him. I therefore, gentlemen, in the face of all circumstances and danger, was ready to go forth and do that which my country—your country demanded of me.—And, gentlemen, allow me to say here to day 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 become a martyr to save my country.

And now, gentlemen, farewell! Live and be happy. Live like patriots; live like Americans. 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 satisfy them of the superiority of his manner of imparting instruction. To persons desiring information, he will cheerfully send a printed copy of a pamphlet explaining his system. Every parent, and every young lady in the land, should carefully examine this pamphlet, and attentively read the beautiful "address" it contains.—*Lincoln Republican.*

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 Government and a Republic. We conscientiously believe that the crisis of the monarchy, long approaching, cannot be far distant, and we trust that this danger (which every day will, we predict, render more and more imminent) may rally to the conservative, that is, the constitutional cause, two distinct 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 those who party having died, at least 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 those who party having died, at least classes in Parliament and the country, not yet 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