We find the following letter from the hero o Landy's Lane, in the Philadelphia News of yesterday :- Balt. Sun, 10th inst

Wast Peixt, June 29, 1849. My Bear Sir .- The news ifom the Parliament of Great Britain, this morning, must, I think, increase the discontent of our neighbors on the other. ride of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, not a littie; and that those discontents will in a few years, lend to a separation of the Canadas, New Branswick, &c., &c., from the mother country, weren equally probable.

d pen e : nation, or seek a conte i n with our Union? I think the probability is greatly in favor of the latter. In my judgment the interests of both sales wouls be much promoted by annexationthe several Provinces coming into the Union on equal terms with our present thirty States. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is already of immense importance to perhaps a third of our present population, and would be of great value to the remainder. After annexation, two Revenue Cutters, below Quebec, would give us a better security aguinst sauggling than 30,000 custom house emplayers, strung along the line that separates us rom the British Possessions on our Continent. I am well acquainted, with that line, and know a great deal of the interests and character of the Provincials. Though opposed to incorporating

What may be the views of our Executive government on the subject I know absolutely nothing: but I think I cannot err in saving that two-thirds of our thority on all occasions for charging the Southern other third soon perceive its benefits.

Of course, I um opposed to any underhanded former would soon follow the latter--considering the present temper and condition of Christendoncannot be doubted.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

POOTE'S EULOGY.

Mr. Sexron Foore, of Mississippi, in his eulogy dent Taylor and his Cabinet, had the bad taste to much prominence in the canvass of 1848. indulge in many flings at Whig principles and the Whig party, -but Mr. Foote has the license of the stage and nothing is offensive in him,-everything hardly necessary, even if any of Mr. Foote's far- Secretaries. cical performances ever deserved anything so serious as criticism upon them.

exist in California-a jewel, Mr. Poote tells us, Mr. Polk won-though any day even such a Northern man as Mr. Webster was ready to purchase it from Mexico, at a tenth part of what the war cost to win it, to say nothing of the subsequent

But let this all pass. Mr. Polk is dead and buried-and we shall cease to speak of him with any other than the proper feeling due to the memory of the dead, though the Whige can never cease to condems, in the main, the destructive principles of his lawless administration. To hear Mr. Poote, however, claim his as a Southern Administration, only excites a smile, when, no doubt, having all the while that intent.

1st. It re-established the principles of the Jeffer-

ion (Wilmot) Proviso, in the incorporation of Oreon, by restricting slavery there, Mr. Polk approv-

It added on to the Union the immense terriarry of the Pacific, opening it wide to free Northrn and Western emigration,-with a certainty that's large majority of the people that would go bere, would be anti slavery, and so make smaller one fielf, than it is now, the slave Representa-

on of the Union. SI. It bequeathed to us principles and precedents, which we can annex the vast British empire, America, to our own Union, which will, of course, trodden by people all free.

Providence so overruled all the events and all the salts of the Mexican war, that it ended in putting n the man who got it up, in order to rise upon popularity, and it created a President and a Government for the Whigs, who were opposed to the war—while it has resulted in the triumph, of the very opposite principles, and opposite acctions of the Union, to sustain and strengthen which the

CURIOUS REMINISCENCE.

Lanking, a day or two since, over an old file of

Ritchie once opposed to Stavery.

the Richmond Enquirer, for the year 1820, pubished by the present editor of the Union, we found (says the Richmond Times) in a number which was mostly full of the debates in Congress on the Missonri question, then in its crisis, a curious arowal of the ethter's epinions on the subject of slavery. An able correspondent, using the signature of "An Inquisitive Starcholder," proved by many quofations from the Bible, that slavery was distinctly recognised and sanctioned under the old Jewish polity. The editor published the essay Will those Provinces form themselves into an in-Enquirer, of the present day, holds every Whig ress to be heterodox which liesitates to give assent to Mr. Elwood Pisher's pleasant argument, that the slave States are richer than the free States, such sentiments as the following were openly declared by the former editor in the very midst of the great excitement that pervaded the country on the Missouri question. In the same paper which contained this editorial, the first news was given of the prospect of a compromise at Washington, (the same which was carried in a tion by a number of the Ladies of the City to preeffect.) and the editor bitterly condemned the scheme as a violation of the sovereign rights of

From the Rich. Enquirer of Feb. 20, 1830. The same principle which this day induces us with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happy to fraternize with press be free. We confess it to be a very ingenious, elegant and north-eastern neighbors. to publish an address on the Missouri question, have the good effect desired by the author, of softening down those fiery enthusiasts of the East, who cite the Bible, without reservation, as an aupeople would rejoice at the incorporation, and the people with inhumanity—and who seem to have longotten that the evil of slavery has been too common; not confined to ourselves alone, but even found among the ancient Hebrews,—by what mysmeasures, on our part, in favor of the measure, or any other act of bad faith to Great Britain. Her for us to presume to conjecture. We protest, howgood will, in my view of the matter, is only second ever, and of that of so many others, that we do not to that of the Provincials themselves, and that the vindicate servitude; we wish no slave had touched our soil; we wish it could be terminated. As republicans, we frankly declare, before our God and our country, that we abhor its institution; but what then? Is this the question now? Is it not a The foregoing views I have long been in the curse, not chosen by our forefathers, but imposed The foregoing views I have long been in the upon them, and entailed upon ourselves? And habit of expressing in conversation; I give them to you for what they may be worth. Faithfully ceive how difficult it is for us to be rid of it, in a manner consistent with our future peace and tran quility? As to the extension of slavery beyond the Mississippi, it is miserable cant; it would tend to soften the evil and to accelerate aboli-

which he bestowed upon Ex-President Polk and his Verily this is as bad as Gen. Cass's famous administration in Washington, and before Presi- prayer for "Abolition everywhere," which had so

SNEERING AT GEN. TAYLOR.

The opposition press have adopted, systematithat he does being only funny, droll, or curious .- cally, a style of scoffing, belittleing and contempt-The eulogy mainly looks with a Southern demo- uous remark, when speaking of Gen. Taylor, fore, is so likely to be distasteful to "the Northern indulge it, will scarcely command the sympathics Democracy," now coalescing with Abolitionism of the American people. They allude to him as an that criticism upon it from the Northern Press is imbecile, a cypher in his Cabinet, the tool of his

This is much in the manner of these same gena passion that was wild, in several trying crises, mous opinion of that board, the battle of Resaca gantly over these United States." more particularly in the fury of the 54,40 rage de la Palma was fought next day. When these This is all very well, and doubtless we for an Oregon war. His administration, too, has presses feel like turning up their noses hereafter, left behind it seeds of dissolution, or of destruction. Let them be advised by the history of the last war, Ritchie said more than this of General Jackson, that, it demands, all our prudence, and our patriot- lest they be too much shocked when it thunders and afterwards became his most devoted partizan ism to survive. The annexation of Texas by joint next time. One of the most distinguished Generresolution, under his tittelage, leads, whenever it als, except those who belonged to the regular aris necessary, to the annexations of the Canadas my of the United States, the last administration be well enough to refer to Old Hickory's estimate and of the British Provinces, by a like joint resolution despatched to Mexico, might read them a lecture tion, whether the South likes it, or not ;- and it is on that point. We allude to Santa Anna. He extracted from Breckenridge's letters; "I have in force in those Territories; and we call upon the settled, in every way, if in no other, by the weight turned up his nose to the wind, but he smelt someof the column of emigration, that slavery cannot thing he did not expect to find in it. - Republic.

THE RAIL ROAD CANVASS.

Mesars, Gilmer and Caldwell are doing yeoman's service in the cause of the Central Railroad -overcoming the opposition of some, and awaking others from that state of apathy and indifference which has become constitutional with so many North Carolinians. It is not only upon the comparatively few capitalists, but upon the mass of the people that dependence is had, for encouragement and for means to prosecute the great work. Small subscriptions as well as large ones, according to men's ability, will be found requisite to success. Will there be enough? The people and especially the farmers, who are to be the re cipients of the benefit, must say. And what they say we know they will do. The proposed work is a gigantic one : but the more honor and profit will grow out of its accomplishment. Great as it is, linguess to how to its decision." werer, we are proud to believe that it is not too much for the energies of our people, when properly aroused. Why, if the energy and spirit that we furnish to other States, in the persons of enterprising citizens who annually turn with heavy hearts and tearful eyes from their native land. could be retained among us for five years, twice as much as the Central Railroad could be accomprished, and the budy politic would only feel stronger and more animated after the effort.

We hope the people of our county of Guilford will not be backward in assembling in Greens boro' the day after the Election. Come up, fello citizens, one and all, and counsel together on the great work: A long pull, a strong pull, and a PULL ALL TOGETHER will accomplish the undertaking. Green born Pat.

In The N. V. Tribone calls the attention of the Washington Union to the fact made manifost by its own columns that the While party has not displayed a greedy repacity for office. Scarceclined an office undered to him. You may look such limitedect of distributed official will not not not reallies from great pile all not not it is an exit of an extension of the com-

RALEIGH



FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1849.

Temperance Celebration.

the Sons of Temperance have made arrang ments ist of the Presentation of a Banner to Concord fair hands, to be accompanied by appropriate addresses. We learn, also, that it is in contempla-

most imposing ever witnessed in the State. The swor and is mute as the dead. pression upon the community.

ercises will appear in our next paper.

HIRAM W. HUSTED, Esq. of this City, has re- To the practical effect of which the attention of ceived the appointment of District Attorney for our readers is briefly invited. North Carolina. We hope this "vexed" appoint- If this is "ALL" that the Standard ASKS, we dently state that it will give general satisfaction is nothing left to quarrel for, to the friends of the Administration.

SPEECH OF MR. DANIEL.

ple of Roleigh at the Court House, on Wednesday | demonstrated, that Slavery will never go there;evening last. The greater part of his speech was and whether the Wilmot Proviso is passed or not, Disunion Meeting last winter at Washington City, will not go there if it is passed,-it will not go and signing the Southern Address-no accuser there if it is not passed, no more than it would who heard him out with great good nature.

POLITICAL DECENCY.

The "Union," the dead overage of the dead Government, is all the time rabid. In its No. of Wedtlemen when they heard he was surrounded by a needay week, it speaks of "the weak and perfidi-The verdict of the present living, voting, gener- large Mexican army on the Rio Grande. A num- our administration," which is "regarded with loath- States, to dissolve it. ation upon Mr. Polk's administration of the gov- ber of noses which affect the air in complacent ing." "Gen. Taylor has surrendered his appointernment has been so signal, and so recent, that not mockery now, were then turned up at his imbe- ing power to such unscrupulous Whigs as Ewing, even a culogy from Mr. Poote, will be able to re-cility, his good-hearted good-fornothingness, his Collamer and Clayton. * Ilis hability to exverse it, and, therefore, the less necessary, just feebleness, his unskillfulness, and such like watenow, is any comment from us upon it. That Mr. ry cockneyisms, until the thunders of Palo Alto der him not less deserving the consures of the A-Polk lived in the era of great events, and in a good were wafted upon the wings of the press through- merican People." "The conduct of Thylor, in threwn away; and those who indited them, in our ment was proposed to the 6th section; degree was the organ of them, not the head, there out the land. Do they remember what effect the view of his pledges, is infamous." "Gen. Paylor is opinion, have suffered themselves to be drawn from can be no doubt, but the prudence of Congress a- council of war, held upon the battle-field of Palo a mere cypher, -a simple tool in the hands of the fone saved us from a judgment that was weak, or Alto, had upon him? Against almost the unani- irresponsible cabal who are now lording it so arro- sion, and have spent their strength for next to no- ritory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes,

and obsequious slave, the public will know exactly what weight to attach to these epithets. It may of Ritchie's character, too, in this connection, as often heard him (Jackson) use these emphatic words: "RITCHIE IS THE GREATEST SCOUNDREL IN AMERICA!"

Again:-"If such a corrupt press as the Richto approbate my conduct, I should think that, in great moral impropriety."

THIRD DISTRICT.

We copy from the Charlotte Journal the followsatisfactory result of the Albemazle Convention. readers will receive it with pleasure :

"When it was announced that Edmind Deberry had received the nomination on the first ballor, there was evident pleasure on the countenances of a rge majority of the Convention, and all seemed to breathe freer, for not one person was prepared for such a result; and although some expected a different result, we could see no trace of an unwil-

Before the resolution unanimously nominating the Hon. Edmund Deberry was adopted, several gentlemen made short, but yery appropriate remarks relative to the result, and the pleasure itgave them, "Oil had been cast on the waters," as Mr. Johnston, of Charlotte remarked, "and the storm was assunged.

"Mr. J. D. Pemberton came forward and pledged himself to support the nominee, (when he said this what a rattling of feet followed;) he also stuted that although he was not authorised to make any pledges for Gen. Dockery, yet he believed he would submit willingly to the nomination. When

he concluded a round of applause followed him: ["We are pleased to state here that Mr. Pemierton was right, for we learn from a gentleman who was in Wadasborough a day or Iwa ago, that Gent Dockery was there, and that it was undergrood

that he had declined."] A secoles of the family of Santa Anna is said to have reband him of a targe amount of money and valuable jewels, and to have field from Jamaica.—Possibly the Ex-President will go in pursuit of him to Mozico, where Eccording to the fast noeduct to his washourty with the destruction of

CALLS OF DALL STREET

THE SLAVERY DISCUSSION.

main upon the field.

BLE CITIZEN? ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF DISUNION? California? Will the Southern man participate know was a regular dodge-response. We learn that Concord and Phoenix Divisions of Ann you in yavon or Nuturication? Ann you in the blessings and benefits of the public domain? Who, then, has excluded Slavery from Califor-OUR CITIZENS TO NORTHERN MEN? ARE YOU IN his rights of property. This decision of the people it go at that, Division, by the young Ladies of the Raleigh Fe-male Classical Institute, the work of their own Shavery in New Mexico and California, by tice, ugainst the Slave, and in favor of the Free in an equivocal and mysterious manner, (what if

sent a Bible to Phonix Division on the same occas midst of three columns of exceedingly brave and all right—the people of the Territories have the piously exclaims the Standard. Dim and distant sion. After which the Exercises will be continued, and fine and high-sounding worls, the real issues right to decide—they have decided, as to California visions of sonic revolutionary convalsion, or sanand resolutions offered by Sons of Temperance, to involved, and unfolded our views and principles, -the Wilmot Proviso, if passed, or not passed, guinary contest, perplex his vision and perturb his be followed by Addresses from CH. C. RABOTEAU, and expressed, unequivocally, our firm determina-S. W. WHITING, and HENRY W. MILLER, Esqs. tion to and the Constitution and Laws of and thus, in our view, and we submit in the view ty, dreadful and bloody in the contemplation, which The preparations in a state of forwardness for own Country, and to defend and preserve to the last of all candid, reasonable, and intelligent men, the he would gladly save us from, but cannot. The this celebration, are such as will make it one of the THE USION OF THE STATES, the Editor has no an- Standard GIVES UP THE QUESTION, and has Editor of the Standard may as well make himself

perance, so constantly increasing, is expected to be and collaterals - and "the lame and impotent con- Banknurr! cell represented; and we cannot doubt that the occasion will be of a character to make a deep im- from his last paper, is, that "Congress, in our [his] humble opinion, has no jurisdiction whatever over Full particulars, and a Programme of the Ex- the subject of Slavery, whether in the States or Territories; AND ALL WE ASK of that body is to LET THIS QUESTION ALONE."

ment is now settled. The selection is an admira- cannot, for our life, see what it has published so Is it not a ble one, and admirably deserved ; and we only many long articles about, because this gives up wonder it was not sooner made. We can confi- the question of Slavery in the Territories, and there

> If Congress does nothing on the subject of Slavery in the Territories-leaves the regulation of this matter to the Territories, or to the people there-This Candidate for Congress addressed the peo- of, it is next to certain, and we have over and often

We have not thought proper to discuss the questhing. We have a Tribunal, of highest appeal, to whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."—Globe, 2d, 28th. p. 236. the decision of which this matter may be referred, National Law. And the Supreme Court has decided that the municipal laws of the conquered or acquired Territory, existing at the time of its conquest or acquisition, remain in force until they are altered by the conquering or acquiring power. Then the law abolishing Slavery in Mexico is still Standard to answer us, and say how Slavery is to be re-established there, except by Act of Congress? even if that could do it, which we think extremely doubtful. Congress has never passed any act and Enquirer (Ritchie's own, at that time,) were establishing Slavery anywhere, that we know of The Missouri Compromise was a prohibition of some unguarded moment, I had committed some Slavery North of a certain line; but it did not establish it South of that line-it left that to implication, clear indeed, but only implication at last. But here it is :- the Missouri Compromise :

"And be it further enacted, That in all that Territory ceded by France to the United States, under name of Louisiana, which hes North of thirtysix degrees and thirty minutes. North Latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this Act, Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be the parties shall have occurrent convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited: Provided always, that any person escaping into the same from whom lator or servitude is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

Not a word about establishing or permitting slave

ry South of that line. We regard the question of Slavery as positively settled by the people of California. A meeting was held at Francisco on the 24th of February last. for the purpose of making preparations for a general Convention, to assemble on the first of August, to report a State Constitution preparatory to an application for the admission of California Into the Union. At that meeting Col. Stevenson, the noterious commander of Mr. Polk's anti-davery Regiment, figured prominently. Resolutions were dopted numerimously, excluding slavery from the Territory. The fifth resolution, it appears, diff not go far enough for Mr. Polk's Free soil embeart; so proposed the following an an amendment, which

was quantinously passed that the hours I said the 1-5th. That the delegates who are to represent the district of San Francisco in the Convention that is to be held at San Jose for the formation of a provisional constitution, are hereby desired, requested and instructed, by all honorable means to oppose and that acted, by an indexente means to oppose any act, measure, provision or ordinance that is calculated to further the introduction of domestic shavery, or of free negroes as apprentices, by inden-ture of the prior, to be eradoly of in California, by

Now, San Francisco is California. There is We do not design to weary our readers much | concentrated there, nearly the entire population of

States: Yet, upon the ground occupied by the DARE not openly affirm,) that, in a certain event The Editor of the Standard invited us to meet Standard, and, as he says, "by the Democracy of (we cannot see certainly what,) we are to have :

BURKE, THE ABOLITIONIST.

There is one article in the Standard of the 4th of July, which we should have noticed before this, headed "Gross injustice to Mr. Burke;" in ion, by his proper name.

We now, therefore, take the occasion to expose the trickery and duplicity of that venial print, the Washington Union, which pretends to be very solicitous that all the States should enjoy equally the conquered territory, while proposing a "common ground," by acceding to which, the South will effectually give up everything. We quote from Mr. Burke's Introductory:

"We propose the ground of NON-INTERVENTION by which we mean that Congress shall abstain slavery in the new territories; leaving it to the peodevoted to a defence of himself for attending the can make no difference as to the result. Slavery ple of the territories themselves to make the necessin their own way.

being present. Mr. Daniel has some fluency in have gone to Oregon. Where is the cause of the It will be recollected, that, as soon as the coalilanguage, and a heavy style of Oratory-but a Standard's uneasiness? What becomes of its great tions of the Democracy and Free Soilers at the great contempt for the English Grammar. The matter of discussion? It disappears, when THIS North were announced, Mr. Ritchie proclaimed his attendance of the "unterrified" was quite shim- ADMISSION OF ALL IT ASKS IS GRANT- intention to bring into his establishment an assiscratic eye upon the dead President,-and, there- which, however it suits the tastes of those who perhaps three parts of the audience being Whigs, ED-unless the Standard and its party intend to fant Editor "from the North or North-west." He endeavor to plant Slavery in the Territories, vi et did so, in the person of Edmund Burke, the rearmis, in which case the "STRUGGLE" it else- moved Commissioner of Patents-a Slavery rewhere speaks of will take place with the people strictionist and Wilmot Provisoist: Since which there; or to make war here in North-Carolina a- time the Southern Editor of the Union (old Father guinst the Union, according to a settled purpose, Ritchie,) has suppressed his known opinions on believed to have long existed in certain Democratic the subject of slavery, and permitted Burke to "do" all the articles in that line.

We call him an Abolitionist. When the bill tion whether the Wilmot Proviso is constitutional "to organize a territorial government in the Terrior not. On that subject, abstractedly, so far as tory of Oregon, and for other purposes," was unpractical operation is concerned, the long-winded der consideration in the House of Representatives, essays which have been indited here have been Monday, February 3, 1845, the following amend-

"Provided, however, that there shall be neither

member of Congress from New Hampshire, voted and his vote shows him a Wilmot Provisoist.

Somewhere about the year 1837 or 138, he edited a paper, at Nowport, New Hampshire, called mount.) the "Arms and Spectator." and through its colsoms propagated appeals to "Democratic Abolitionists." He found no fault then with those wayward disciples of Democracy for "dissenting from slavery, and desiring its removal." He only cautioned them "to beware and not get entrapped in the toils of Federalism." Now he maligns Gen. Taylor for having called Mr. Ewing and Judge Collamer into his cubinet. What a fit associate for the guardian of Southern rights, is a slavery restrictionist, and the friend of "Democratic Abo-

Well, what does he go for now, according to his introductory? (and which we understand the Standard as endorsing and approving.) Why, for PRACTICAL ABOLITION in the new territory! Because, "non-intervention," that "noble doctrine," as passage of the Wilmot Proviso .- Leave it to the cople of the Territories to regulate their internal ncerus in their own way, and who does not see be as effectually obtained, and slavery be forever excluded from New Mexico and California.

And now, if the Standard allopts this "non-i vention dectrine," we would hombly crave to know what is left for him, as a Southern man, to contend for 3 Or can be demonstrate, if nothing further is done, and nothing said, that slavery can ever exist in the new Territory?—for such we undecember to be "non-intervention." Why, clearly, antil the law is changed slavery is excluded-and from the known temper of the people now there, and those going in such great crowds, a Southern man may as well settle in Massachunetts with his claves, as in New Mexico and California. But the supreme gravity of taking us to task for calling an Abolitionist by his name! He is an

Abolitionist, even in this very ground of "non-in-

tervention," In regard to the new Territories,

which gives up to Northern men all they claim,

stid effectaally oxeludes the Southern have halden

WHO EXCLUDED SLAVERY?

We charged in our last, that Slavery had here more with this subject. The Standard having the country; because there the miners all assemble excluded from California by means of a Free Son backed out from our branch of the discussion, and during the winter months. They regard it us their Regiment, sent out by the late Democratic Adminefund to define his position, or answer in any way, home, and exercise the rights of citizenship there intration for that express purpose. The proof is [bes use he dare not] our interrog stories, of course accordingly. It follows therefore that the action now out, and is too positive to admit of even the all our interest prepared to admit of even the all our interest prepared to admit of even the all our interest prepared to admit of even the all our interest prepared to admit of even the all our interest prepared prepared to admit of even the all our interest prepared to admit of even the all our interest prepared prepared to admit of even the all our interest prepared prepared to admit of even the all our interest prepared prepared to admit of even the all our interest prepared to admit of even the all our interest prepared prepared to admit of even the all our interest prepared to admit our interest ss. We still re- al exclusion of slavery from California.

Very well. Now apply to this case the conclusion, that the Democratic Administration and setting as they do all sion of the Standard, that "Congress has no juris" their the Slavery question in favor of the Norththat is of practical value involved in this controver- diction whatever over the question of Slavery whe- he boasted that they had fixed it by means of this sy, are phile, and easily answered. What will ther in the States or Territories; and all we ask very Regiment-he declared that it was no long t FOU DO ! IF THE WILMOT PROVISO IS PASSED BY of that body is to let this question along !" And a practical question, and that the Free Soil Denn. Computers, and you is ravon or substituted to what, in the name of wonder, according to the Ed- eracy could therefore vote for General Cass, not THE LAW OF THE LAND, LIKE A GOOD AND FEACEA- ite's own ground, will be the inevitable result in withstanding the Nicholson letter-which we all

IN FAVOR OF NON-INTERCOURSE WITH THE NORTH! Yes, if he thinks proper. But can be settle any nia, we again ask? The late Democratic Adminfor a Public Celebration on Saturday, the 11th of ARE YOU IS FAVOR OF THE CONFISCATION OF Non- of it, and till it with his slaves? No more than he istration did it, and the whole of the Democrate THERN PROPERTY IN SOUTHERN PORTS? ARE YOU can in Oregon, to which the Wilmot Proviso has who supported that Administration are responsible the State, the friends of the cause, and the public IN FAVOR OF CLOSING THE COURTS OF THE SOUTH been applied. A Slaveholder never will to where for the result! The Standard's "conclusion" exgenerally to be present. The ceremonies will con-

nothing of any value left to claim or to discuss, perfectly comfortable and easy, and sleep quietly large and flourishing Order of the Sons of Tem- But he still continues to write upon generalities So far as California is concerned, it is completely o'nights! Neither he nor Ab. Venadie will ever set the world on fire! These paroxyams amoun to nothing, and are only thrown in for effect-All this fine tragic talk is harmless enough, being, as we believe, intended to fool somebody in the pending Congressional elections.

But we will brand him as a TRAITOR, who shall which we are taken to task, for calling that noterious Abolitionist, the associate Editor of the Unmay be what they may-all this talk of "rights" may pass, though we know of no 'rights' above the Constitution and Laws of the land-but our people are determined to stand by the Union, and will never permit it to be abandoned !

It would be a fine pass, truly, should we suffer that very party which acquired the new Territory; and brought upon us all the trouble in relation to at, to dissolve the Union on account of it!

We fear no such thing-we do not believe there is any danger of it-The Union Party, in this country is the strongest, and will ever maintain the ascendancy. To that Conservative party, the sary provisions for their eventual admission into the Union, and to regulate their internal concerns. Whigs of the Nation belong. Old Zack Taylor is our leader and our head-and if he knows but one thing that peculiarly fits him for his exalted and illustrious station, that one thing is our protection. He knows well how to rout, defeat and destroy the enemies of his country. Beware of that stern, unyielding, and unconquered old Warrior! He wont be driven!

CHARACTER OF A DEMAGOGUE.

DRAWN BY HIMSELF.

ABBAHAN W. VENABLE is well known to be a prominent character about these times. He is now going at large throughout the Fifth Congressional District, raising the cry of Nullification and Disunion, with many other raving and heretical degmas, all for the purpose of convincing the people that he ought to be sent to Congress to protect their rights and preserve the Union, at the rate of 8 dollars per day and mileage. Upon this latter subject, (viz. milesge,) It was his fortune to make a speech in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 11th of January hist, in which he drew that admirable portrait of himself, world. (By the way, Mr. V. is violently opposed to any reduction of the pay and mileage, and would doubtless like to see them increased to any a-

The resemblance is so striking that there can be no hecitation in deciding that the author drew from his own presentiment. We quote from Con'l Globe, 2d Ses. 30th Con. p. 227 :

"He charged no man with being a demagogue it would be unbecoming to make such a charge but, if there was a character on earth who deserred the unaffected loathing of men, it was the character to which be referred—the filthy, alimy being who, like the snail, always left his mark in the track where he moved. If ever our beleved in stitutions should come to ruin, it would be when they should fall into the hands of these demagogues, whose hearts are always as filthy as their heads

Again :- "He reiterated his statement, that demagogues were, of all men, the most dangerous the Standard calls it, will exclude slavery as ef- to our institutions; and the page of history would fectually from New Mexico and California as the bear him out in the assertion, that, although the rights and liberties of the people were rometimes overthrown by the sword of the conqueror, and the plots of the traitor, they more frequently fell by that they will never consent to the introduction of the stilette stab of the demagogue. Demagogues, slavery? So that, this "common ground" propes- in a free government, were like children with fire ed by the Abolitionist Burke, and endorsed by the in the woods; they always kindled a flame which Editor of the Standard, is, in reality carrying out | would immediately rage beyond their power to corthe principle for which the Northern Free Soilers trol it. He warned every gendeman, therefore, and Abolitionists contend, only in a different way; to beware how he allowed himself to fan such a and by it, we should escape the passage of the flame. He had never seen a man of this charac Wilmot Proviso, it is true, but the object would be who did not always, and on all occasions, pr fees the deepest affection for the people, and the suffering poor who had served the country. As for himself, he loved the people about as much they loved him." Served

Is it not a master-place? Graphically drawn and true to the life! And accordingly we con-behold this same demagogide Atrain W. Venable with his heart as allthy as "his bead," is corp ty, endeavoring to bring to ruin our beloved inty, endeavoring to bring to ruin our child child tations, by preaching diranton, and "like child in the woods," striving to "lan such a flame will "rage beyond his power to cohiro) it." Mr. Vensble, to use this own language, leaven dores not too large a job to be successful; but it is availing too weary a path to get many to wall with him t he might perhaps find a great many who would be willing to start with him, who will not be vailing to go a little way !"

But the Permaint the Portrait abova for It fire bin to a hairt and he drea it from himself!