SENATE-

WASHINGTON, Jun. 17, 1850. The resolution heretology offered by Mr. Clemens, calling for information us to all proceedings, instructions, &c., of the President, &c., in relation to California, was taken up.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the resolution upon the

Mr Douglass was determined, he said, that the

Somete should be fully informed on the subject. Mr. South stated that the Information had been whendy bill before the Senate, every word of it, and it would be a useless expense to cause other

Mr. Clay auguested that it would be better to wait and see the character of the information which was before the House. If it was not satisfactory another call could be made.

A long discussion followed, in which Messrs. Dawson, Donglass, Smith and others took part.

Mr. Clemens took occasion to state that the information, when called for, was from time to time delayed. Democratic Senators had voted to delay it. From the democracy of the North, the South had nothing to expect. The democratic Senators had voted to lay this resolution on the table, with the purpose of preventing proper information for the South in relation to the Slavery question.

The North would always take such a course as would shield themselves from their constituents, on the subject of slavery.

Mr. Dickinson said lie ought to be exempted from the charge, for he voted against laying the resolution on the table.

Mr. Clemens. May God deliver me from such friends as the Northern Democrats are. I would sooner trust the Northern Whigs, who had begun earlier. Look at the resolutions of all the Northern legislatures; look at their popular conventions. and it will be seen that they are all hostile to the South. He would not countenance the belief imposed on the South, that she would be aided by Northern Democrats, when they would take such a course here as would shelter themselves, by refusing information.

Mr. Shields disclaimed for himself the imputation that he had been guided by such a motive, in voting to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Clemens said that notwithstanding the gen tleman's disclaimer which was meant to be offensive, he would repeat what he had said, and would be personally responsible for it, here and else-

Messrs. Dodge of Iows, Butler and Foote interposed, and urged upon the Senators the propriety of preserving order and avoiding personalities.

Mr. Butler said the Senator from Illinois had not, he was certain, intended anything offensive. Mr. Shields. I do not. I did not vote to lay it

on the table with the view to evade the question of slavery. He had, in disclaiming it, intended no personal offence. Mr. Clemens was glad that the matter was end-

el. There was not a free State North or West | Committee and the friends of this great State imthat had not passed anti-slavery resolutions. Mr. Dodge of Iowa. You are wrong. Iowa

Mr. Bright also denied the fact.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., requested the Senator from Alabama to yield for one moment. He was him- Mount Mourse, Statesville, Mocksville, Clemmons self subject to be much excited in treating this question. But he would suggest that it was unby bringing up topics not before the Senate. He hoped that the discussion would be confined to the nubject.

Mr. Clemens would accept the suggestion ; and he would now say that it was unnecessary to pass the resolution, as the information asked for was before the House. He moved to lay the resolution

At the request of Mr. Dickinson, the motion was not laid on the table. Mr. Dickinson said that for himself he had always stood up for the South, and always would, and whenever the sectional laste was made, he would repudiate it, no matter whother it arose from the North or South. The great body of the Northern people were as sound on the anhject of slavery as any other part of the people. Take fifty men out from each section and all this agitation would cease. He intended to stand by the Union as it was. The agitations of the subject in one quarter furnish the food for agitation in amother quarter. The sweeping denunciations of the North, such as we have heard from the Senator from Alabama, created sectional agitation at the South. He was sorry the subject had been introduced, but was glad to see it coming to a

If the North ever marched against the South, so help him God, if he had a sword to draw, he would draw on the side of the South. He would sustain the North, too, in opposition to any orgent demands from the South. But the North never would march againt the South. The sword would never be drawn. From this heat, a better spirit of conciliation would soon be produced. He would say to the Senator from Alabama, that by one of hi speeches, he did more to provoke assaults of the North upon the South, than all that the Garrisons and Phillips had done. It would do more to promote agitation and incendiarism at the North, than all that had ever been done by abolitionism in the enest fleadish portion of its career. He would support the Union as long as it would secure harmony and peace; but, without them, as he had once said, the Umon was not worth keeping. The remarks of the Senator half a tendency to dissolve the Union, by repullating the Northern portion of the Democracy. The Democracy could not stand unless it was smited. As a sectional party it could not stand. If the Democratic party was divided by sectional lines, so would the Whig party be, and the Union would be at once rent in pieces by

Mr. Downes did not believe that the Northern Democracy was unfriendly to the South. He refied much upon their future aid in settling this

he allowed his remarks to be arrested by the sugpostion of the Secutor from Mississippi, Mr. Du-

ed. No one knew what he had intended to say, or how far he considered the Northern Democracy unfriendly, and what proofs of it he intended to

Mr. Davis of Miss., was of the same opinion. Mr. Douglass said that, upon inquiry, he had nderstood that the Speaker of the House had declared that he was not aware that the information was in the House.

Mr. Clemons explained that the documents were on the Speaker's table, but not opened. He would ow say, that the South could not rely upon Northern aid-either of democrats or Whige. Here and there were Southern friends. But the masses of the Northern people were against us, and so were the Legislatures, and the popular Conventions. He would show this at a proper time.

He would now state that he regretted that he had not answered more calmly a remark from the Sonator from Illinois, Mr. Shields. He now perceived that he had misconstrued the remarks of that gentleman. He was aware that he spoke under excitement of feeling, and taking the advice of his friend from Mississippi. Mr. Foote, he would promise to keep his temper bet-

After an explanation between Mr.Douglass and Mr. Downs, in regard to a remark of the latter, Mr. Whitombe asked the yeas and mays on the resolution Mr. Downs moved to amend by adding a further

Mr. Clemens accepted it as a modification The resolution passed, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1850. In the Senate, to day, Mr. Foote's resolution providing for the admission of California into the Union, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Cass made a speech, in which he defined his position on the Slavery question. After which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House, to-day, had under consideration the

notion to re-consider the resolution postponing the election of remainder of officers until March, 1851. A motion was made to lay the resolution or the table, which was carried-Aves 106. Noes

(not given.) Mr. Burt moved that the Sergeant-atArms act as Doorkeeper.

The Speaker ruled that the resolution was in or-An appeal was taken and the Speaker's decis-

on overruled, by Ayes 101, Noes 102. The Speaker laid before the House a Message

from the President in reference to California, After the reading of which, the House adjourned.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. GREENSBORG , Jan. 17, 1850. Hon. R. M. Saunders, Chairman of the Executive Committee on the N. C. Railroad:

Sin: Agreeable to the request of the Railroad Convention which met at Greensboro', the Hon, Calvin Graves, John A. Gilmer, Esq. and myself attended the several meetings appointed to be held west of this place: and that your provement may know how the good work progresses in that region, I address you through the press.

We left here on the 3d inst., and attended meetings at Union Institute in Randolph, Lexington, Salisbury, Concord, Rocky River, Charlotte, ville and Salem-reaching this place last night. Our efforts were mainly directed to procuring "the necessary and improper to aggravate the difficulty Hundred" individuals or companies who would become responsible for the balance of the stock not covered or taken by independent subscriptions. The number of individuals or companies agingly augmented :- Randolph added one; Lexington five; Salisbury four; Rocky River two; Charlotte and Mecklenburg nothing; Mount Mourne one; Statesville none, but two or three promised : Mocksville and Davie two : Clemmonsville one; Salem two; -making thenty theo added to the fifty-one subscribed at the Convention. I think we way safely calculate on four or five

> more promised shortly. What additions have been made to " the Hun dred" east of this I am not apprised, save as to the four additional names in Raleigh.

I now feel assured the Railroad will be built, if every good citizen does his duty and proper exertions are made. The best spirit prevailed whereever we went. In some of the counties the subject had been but little canvassed, but when the subject was fairly and fully presented to them the people took a lively interest in the Read.

Our friends Graves and Gilmer did yeoman's service in the cause; all praise is due to them for their zeal and indefatigable exertions, by argument and statistics, to convince all-all-of the absolute necessity of accomplishing this great enter-

This is the great work of the day for North Carolina; and I am pleased to find Whig and Democrat contending side by side which shall do most for its success. I saw in the mote but two individuals avowedly opposed to the work.

Permit me to suggest to you, to keep the public apprised through the Raleigh papers of the success of the subscriptions. For, we trust, the nearer the subscriptions approach the Hundred, the livelier will be the interest manifested.

It is desirable that the Company should be organized at as early a day as possible, that the reoisance of the route, preparatory to surveys, should be made before the leaves put forth in the Spring.

Yours respectfully, J. M. MOREHEAD.

flicers is paid, there will be an end of the affair.

From the Republic.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE Upon the Terrritorial Question.

We lay before our readers, this morning, a docmore powerful and salutary influence upon the the power of Congress, by the admission of Calimind, than any paper which has issued from he Executive office for many years. It is the message of President Taylon in reply to the resolutions which were offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. VENABLE on the 31st of December, and passed by that body on the same day

From the documents account aying the message which are very voluminous, we are only able to transfer to our columns to-day the instructions of the Secretary of State to Mr. King, a letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Vorbies, and Mr. Clayton's report to the President. The remaining papers relate more to the details of what was done, than to the policy upon which the administration adoptmeasures in regard to the Territories acquir ed by the treaty of Guadelupe Hidsleyo, The message now before us is an amplification

contained in the annual message in relation to

these possessions, and the suggestion of a distinct

difficult questions to which they have given rise Any comments which we might feel disposed at another time to offer would be lost sight of now in the eager interest with which the message itself will be read, if we may judge of what its effect will be elsewhere from the intense silence which prevailed in the House whilst it was being read at the Clerk's table. The subject is one of the gravest imaginable consequence, and the recommendations of the President touch the peace and hap-

mistaken in the indications of satisfaction and approval with which they were received. We have no doubt that every member, who is

piness of a whole people. We cannot have been

We shall have abundant occasions to refer to this message hereafter. It covers the whole ground. It submits to the safe and quiet operation of natural causes the disposition of questions which con-vulse and threaten the Union whenever they are sought to be disposed of by legislative interference.

Washington, January 21, 1850. To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution of that body, passed on the 31st of December last, the accompaning reports of heads of Departments, which contain all the official information in the possession of the Executive asked for by the resolution.

On coming into office I found the military comnandant of the department of California exercising the functions of civil governor in that Territory; and left as I was to act under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo without the aid of any legislarice provision in establishing a government in that Territory, I thought it best not to disturb that arrangement, made under my predecessor, until Congress should take some action on that subject. I therefore did not interfere with the powers of the military, commandant, who continued to exercise the functions of civil governor as before, but I made no such appointment, conferred no such authority, and have allowed no increased compensation to the commandant for his services.

With I view to the faithful execution of the treaty, so far as lay in the power of the Executive, and to enable Congress to act at the present sion with as full knowledge and as little difficulty as possible on all matters of interest in these Territories, I sent the Hon. Thomas Butler King as bearer of despatches to California, and certain officers to California and New Mexico, whose duties are particularly defined in the accompanying letters of instruction addressed to them severally by the proper department.

I did not hesitate to express to the people of those if prepared to comply with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, form a plan of a State constitution, and submit the same to Congress, with a prayer for admission into the Union as a State; but I did not anticipate, suggest, or authorize the establishment of any such government without the assent of Congress, nor did I authorize any government agent or officer to interfere with, or exercise any influence or control over the election of delegates, or over any convention, in making or modifying their domestic institutions, or any of the provisions of their proposed constitution. On the contrary, the instructions given by my orders were, that all measures of domestic policy adopted by the people of California must originate solely with themselves; that while the Executive of the United States was desirous to protect them in the formation of any government republican in its character, to be at the proper time submitted to Congress, yet it was to be distinctly understood that the plan of such a government must at the same time be the result of their own deliberate choice, and originate with themselves, without the interference of the Executive.

I am unable to gave any information as to laws passed by any supposed government in California, or of any consus taken in either of the Territories mentioned in the resolution, as I have no information on those subjects.

As already stated. I have not disturbed the arrangements which I found had existed under my

In advising an early application by the people of these Territories for admission as States, I was actuated principally by an earnest desire to afford to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress the oppornity of avoiding occasions of bitter and angry dissensions among the people of the United States.

Under the Constitution every State has the right of establishing, and from time to time altering, its municipal laws and domestic institutions, independently of every other State and of the General Government, subject only to the prohibitions and The very intelligent and usually well informed guarantees expressly set forth in the Constitution correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquir- of the United States. The subjects thus left excluer, writing from Washington on Thursday last, sively to the respective States were not designed says: "The Solicitor of the Treasury, the Hon. J. or expected to become topics of national agitation Clark, has been dispatched to New York, under Still, as under the Constitution Congress has powinstructions from the Secretary, to supervise in er to make all needful rules and regulations res person the proceedings against Mr. Wetmore. If pecting the Territories of the United States, evethe draft for the deficit, certified by the accounting ry new acquisition of Territory has led to discussions on the question whether the system of invol-If it is not, Mr. Wetwore will have the opportuni- untary servitude which prevails in many of the ty of tasting the sweets of that political medicine, States should or should not be prohibited in that which his Democratic friends have pronounced as Territory. The periods of excitement from this v s, and he doesned it state | that inferences should the only catholicon for the delinquencies of defaulby its win an to remarks which lie had not conclud- ting agents." Pet. Int. | eafely passed, but during the interval of whatever

length which may clapse before the admission of the Territories ceded by Mexico as States, it appears probable that similar excitement will prevail to an undue extent.

Under these circumstances I thought, and still think, that it was my duty to endeavor to put it in fornia and New Mexico as States, to remove all occasion for the unnecessary agitation of the pub-

It is understood that the people of the western part of California have formed a plan of a State Constitution, and will soon submit the same to the judgment of Congress, and apply for admission as a State. This course on their part, though in accordance with, was not adopted exclusively in consequence of, any expression of my wishes, inasmuch as measures tending to this end had been pomoted by the officers sent there by my predeces sor, and were already in active progress of execution before any communication from me reached California. If the proposed constitution shall, when submitted to Congres, he found to be in compliance with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, I carnestly recommend that it may receive the sanction of Congress,

The part of California not included in the proited, except in a settlement of our countrymen in laken.

the vicinity of Salt lake.

A Claim has been advanced by the State of Texas to a very large portion of the most populous district of the Territory commonly designated by the name of New Mexico. If the people of New Mexico had formed a plan of a State government not an agitator from choice, or a "Bitter-Ender" by position, "breathed free and deeper" at the prospect of the solution of difficulties surrounded lung Hidalgo, and had been admitted by Congress lupe Hidalgo, and had been admitted by Congress as a State, our Constitution would have afforded the means of obtaining an adjustment of the quertion of boundary with Texas by a judicial decision. At present, however, no judicial tribunal has the power of deciding that question, and it remains for Congress to devise some mode for its adjustment. Mean-while I submit to Congress the question whether it would be expedient before such adjustment to establish a territorial government, which, by including the district so claimed, would practically decide the question adversely to the State of Texas, or, by excluding it, would decide it in her favor. In my opinion such a course would not be expedient, especially as the people of this Territory still enjoy the benefit and protection of their municipal laws, originally derived from Mexico, and have a military force stationed there to protect them against the Indians. It is undoubtedly true that the property, lives, liberties, and religion of the people of New Mexico are better protected than they ever were before the treaty of cession,

Should Congress, when California shall present herself for incorporation into the Union, annex a condition to her admission as a State affecting her domestic institutions contrary to the wishes of her people, and even compel her temporarily to comply with it, yet the State could change her constitu tion at any time after admission, when to her it should seem expedient. Any attempt to deny to the people of the State the right of self government in a matter which peculiarly affects themselves, will infallibly be regarded by them as an invasion of their rights; and, upon the principles laid down in our own Declaration of Independence, they will certainly be sustained by the great mass of the American people. To assert that they are a conquered people, and must as a State submit to the will of their conquerors, in this regard, will meet with no cordial response among American freemen. Great numbers of them are native citizens of the United States, not inferior to the rest of our cise of an undoubted right, substantially guarantied to them by the treaty of cession itself, shall ever be attered by me, or encouraged and sustaindd by persons acting under my authority. It is to be expected that in the residue of the territory ceat the time of their incorporation into the Union as a State, settle all questions of domestic policy to and protested enough.

No material inconvenience will result from the want, for a short period, of a government established by Congress over that part of the territory which lies eastward of the new State of California ; and the reasons for my opinion that New Mexico will at no very distant period ask for adnission into the Union, are founded on unofficial information, which I suppose is common to all who have cared to make inquiries on that subject.

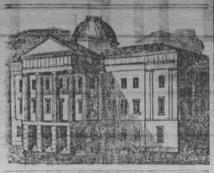
Scring, then, that the question which now cites such painful sensations in the country will, in the end, certainly be settled by the silent effect of causes independent of the action of Concress I again submit to your wisdom the policy recommended in my annual message of awaiting the salutary operation of these causes; believing that we shall thus avoid the creation of geographical parties, and secure the harmony of feeling so necessary to the teneficial action of our political sysem. Connected as the Union is with the remembrance of past happiness, the sense of present blessings, and the hope of future peace and prosperity. every dictate of wisdom, every feeling of duty, and every emotion of patriotism tend to inspire fidelity and devotion to it, and admonish us cautiously to avoid any unnecessary controversy which can either endanger it or impair its strength, the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and affection of the people for each other.

Z. TAYLOR.

THE RAIL ROAD.

We understand that about seventy six of the hundred men have been mode up. Of these, 51 were obtained at Greensborough Convention .-The remaining 25 have been found, 4 in Wake, I in Randolph, and the balance in Davidson, Rowan, Cabarres, at Mount Mourn, and in Davie. To Gov. Morehead, Graves, Gilmer, and Thomas, belongs the bonor of running up the list in this part of the State. We are anxious to learn what has been Gen. Saunders' success in the Eastern part of the State. We trust his report will be a

THE RATEIGH TIMES.



RALEIGH, N.C.

Fridan Morning, January 23, 1850.

II We invite attention to the letter of one of our friends, which may be found in to-lays paper. It was not intended for publication-but we could not resist the wish that our readers should see what appeared to us so interesting, as well as valuable. It accords in the main with our own views upon the subjects of which it treats-and we beg posed State of that name is believed to be uninhab-

PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

Our thanks are due to the Editor of this able and sterling Whig paper, Jonx W. Syme, Esq. for his kindness in sending us his daily-not less for the value of the gift,-we prize it highly,-than for the courtesy and politeness of its bestowal.

CITY ELECTION.

The Election for Intendant, Commissioners, and Constables for the City of Raleigh, took place on

William Dallas Haywood was re-elected Intendnt, without opposition, receiving 225 votes.

In the Eastern Ward, Eldridge Smith received 61 votes, and is therefore elected. The other T. M. Oliver 60; O. L. Burch 52. There being a tie between Messra. Pescud and Oliver, we understand the matter has been referred by the Sheriff to the Board, and we have not heard the decis-

In the Middle Ward, E. B. Freeman received 66 votes ; T. R. Fentress 58 ; John Primrose 54 ; vention to do. C. B. Root 20; Richard Smith 19. The three first named are elected.

In the Western Ward, S. W. Whiting received 52 votes; Silas Burns 45; W. W. Holden 32; W. F. Collins 14.

Messrs. Whiting and Burns are therefore elected. Constables .- Hinton Franklin and Wm. H. Putney re-elected.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

Our readers will bear us witness, that one of our chief objections to the proposed Southern Convention was the indefinite manner in which its purposes appear before the public, as set forth by its different advocates-so that it is difficult to tell what that Convention may or may not accomplish.

Our article of last week has called forth comments from the Editors of the Star and Standard ; and, passing by, for the present, all else they may of Southern resolutions." Why this mode of uncontain, we propose to examine their articles, loosing the Gordian knot may last forever—let's contain, we propose to examine their articles, briefly, in order to discover, if we can, the purpose they deem will be served by this Convention, which they consider so important for the salvation of the Southern States.

We premise that we are in favor of awaiting them Convention io do any more. countrymen in intelligence and patriotism; and no the action of Congress at the present session, in language of menace to restrain them in the exer- which body our State already has her Representasome compromise may be effected, by which, while Southern rights are maintained and respected, harmony may be restored, and the Union preserved. If no such result is obtained, we hope to see the ded to us by Mexico, the people residing there will, united Southern States acr, promptly, and at once, -God knows we have remonstrated and resolved

When the Nashville Convention was proposed, we may be pardoned for supposing that something new and more salutary was to be effected by itome great good to be attained. What, then, is the Nashville Convention going to do?-that it is so inportant that North Carolina should be represented therein. What is the impending, imminent danger ?- so pressing as to invoke the Governor of the State to call the Legislature together -- or his Council-or, "at least issue his Proclamation to the People," Wherefore is "authoritative State action" so speedily necessary ?

We have examined the last Standard carefully -but we have failed to discover any change even indicated in the posture of our affairs-any reason assigned for the hot haste with which Delegates are to be appointed to the Nashville Conventionor any detailed information respecting the great and important work which that Convention is to accomplish. If we were worthy of any notice from the Editor at all, we prefer, -as he has apparently abused us to his heart's content,-that he should have given us some information on these heads. For light we asked-we wanted to know what this Convention was for; what it is going to do? We are answered with invective; with personalities which we have neither the time nor inclination to notice. The Editor is on his tripod; his responses are oracular; ominous; alarming: his shoe latchets are exidently rattling with emotion, not to say frenzy; while his troubled knees are (figuratively) smiting each other with alarm: but what it's all for, he does not vouchsafe to let us knowhe utters a despairing, heart-rending appeal to Gov. Manly, full of 'gorgons, hydras and chimeras dire,' -then seals his white and quivering lips, and we can know no more.

We are compelled to seek the shrine of another

oracle in quest of knowledge.

It is proper to remark, in passing, that both the Star and Standard quote, with approbation, the views of the Richmond Times upon this subject. Well, that paper is in favor of passing more resolutions-reiterating, is the word-giving assurance good one, and that the work will still go on un- to Congress that "Virginia, with the other Southuit all is made up. We beg those gentiemen who are to be benefitted by this road, and who have not yet subscribed, to do so at once. They will feel much better by doing what their judgement admonishes them is their duty on this subject.

They will as tantamount to a flusolution of the Union." In other words, more threats are to be thrown out the control of the Union of the Union of the Union of the Union of the Union. other words, more throats are to be thrown out; tended with fever. The attack is said to be n more resolutions are to be passed; in the hope of serious than that which he had last year."

impressing the "majority" with "the

Southern resolution," &cc. More fold, at hear And the Star quotes this passage, and says it is precisely the ground taken by the Star last week;

"We concur in the propriety of the Legalature's now repeating this warning, not because we really apprehend that the occasion will shortly arise for its application; but because we inthalge the hope that it may tend to postpone that occasion forever, by persunding the Northern majority in Congress to desist from efforts to enact obnexious laws. And doubt the stand unitedly taken by the Southern States, full to impress that amjority with the sincerity of the Southorn resolution, it would powerfally strengthen the hands of the President in applying his negative (as we doubt not be will,) to measures which, if sanctioned by his approval, would unquestionably be fatal to

The Editors then go on to say, after quoting from other papers to strengthen their position :

"The voice of the press, the resolutions of the Le-Congress, are regarded at the North as oil talk! What else then can be done? Why it does appear to us that a Southern Convention, speaking calmly, temperately and firmly the sentiments of the South would be heard and believed at the North-and it is the oxiv voice that would be believed there. This, spoken before the fatal blow is struck, will save the Union : unless it is done, all who know the temper of the North, must believe that blow will be given ; and then, mlas! it will be 700 LATE."

We rather, then, that this Convention is to sneak "calmly, temperately and firmly, the sentiments of the South !"-to pile "Pelion upon Ossa"-to superadd one more agony of deprecation to all that have gone before. If that's all, then we are called to a work of supererogation-and the paramount sovereignty of the State is to be entrusted to eleven men's hands, in order that they may meet other men at Nashville, and "speak calmly," &c.

The Editors of the Star are not disunionists. They go on to say :

"We would not disregard the authority, nor change the form of our Government. But we would resist a Candidates polled as follows: P. F. Pesguil 60: palpably unconstitutional and outrageously oppressive act of a bare uniority of Congress, stripping one-half the sovereign States of this confederacy of their constitutional rights, robbing them of their honor, and clothing their citizens in poverty and diagrace. We would tell our Northern brethren so, in a language they can understand, and by an authority they would believe. This is all we would have a Southern Con-

> What ponderous, immense, it may be dangerous, machinery is to be put in motion, with the hope of accomplishing only this result!

We declare, we think all this has been done over and often enough, in language solemn and serious as language can be -- so plain, that if misunderstood by the Northern people, nothing that we can say will ever be understood-enforced by the authority of the State Legislatures, speaking the united sentiments of the poople-And yet a Southern Convention must be called to speak it over again: "This is all we would have a Southern Convention to do !"

If this don't try the patience of the Southern peoole, we know not what will. We are to speak daggers, it appears, but use none; and speak them forever, in all sorts of ways, and by all sorts of means, to make the North believe in "the sincerity cut it at once-let's prate and threat no more! If resolving and warning and threatening will do any good, we have done enough of it. If not, we have done too much-for God's sake let's have no Sou-

- So far the purposes of the Convention as revealed by the Star; and this is the hopeful and bright

BY We assure the Editors of the Star-who show rather more feeling, we think, than the occa sion warrants-that we had no intention of imput ting to them any discreditable collusion in the iden tity of the two plans of the Star and Standard fo getting up Delegates to the Nashville Convention The construction is strained a little, perhaps, to make it so seem. The child, it appears now, has two distinct fathers,-we thought it looked a little too curious to be the offspring of lawful wedlock The Star is not the only Whig paper, however whose views are identical with those of the Stand ard upon this subject-but our difference with then is not as to the rights of the South, and the duty of maintaining them. It is as to the mode of perform ing it. The South has always asserted her rightswe think her sext step should be acriox-prompt vigorous, decisive action, when the crisis demand ; when the means we have heretofore tried hav failed; when our constitutional rights are palpabl and tyrannically invaded; when the Union of th

States can no longer be preserved. But Congress is in session; our Represents ives are there; Genl Taylor, the choice of Nort Carolina, is President. Is it possible that nothing can be done for us? They have promised to d all they can. Let them avert the crisis, if they can let them heal the breach; let them quiet the sec tions; settle agitation, and restere harmony. they cannot; if aggressions continue; if our righ are disregarded, or taken from us; if Slavery abolished where it now exists; would you want Southern Convention, for the purpose of talking our Northern brethren a language they can u derstand, and by an authority they would believe No, indeed! The people of North Carolina wou then rise up in one mighty Mass Convention, as maintain their rights at all hazards!

But we have no fear that any Convention is r cessary. This Union will be saved-we pray G it may stand forever!

We purposely avoid all recrimination with neighbors of the Star. Our feelings are kind towards them, and we trust may ever be. V differ-that cannot be helped, perhaps-but need not quarrel. It shall be, however, as the

A Washington correspondent of the Alexand Guzette, writing under date of January 18, say "Mr. Calhoun has been detained from the Ser for several days by indisposition, and I am sorr learn is, this morning, quite ill with pheumonic