COMMUNICATION

FOR THE RALEBON TIMES.

Mg. Enring: I desire, with your permission, to call the attestion of your readers to a lew plain . trating in vegenito this yes, d subject which has so discuried the clinds of some of the people of our State and of the various other Southern States of this Confederacy. I do not feel any disposition to noter the group of configersy op this matter; b t I son not altogether satisfied that the good people of our State should rush headlessly into a course of conduct which may ever afterwards be thrown onto us as a disprace, without a warning wice being raised to caution them to shun this rock on which they will sup ly split. Let us e quire briefly, then, what is it that is

offered to car consideration as the great measure which we are to adopt, and the policy we are urged to maintain, in order to defend rights guarantied to us by the fundamental compact between the members of this Union? We are called upon to send delegates to a great Southern Convention, to be held in Nashville in the month of June next, to be composed of representatives from the various States in the South, to propose such measures, and out such means as shall satisfy the Northern States that we intend to stand by our peculiar institutions, and defind them to the last extremity. We think we have stated the question at issue fairly; and Low, as expressive of our own views, we wish to make a few inquiries. Who has the power to appoint the the delegates to this Convention 7 Have any of the States, through their L gislatures, or through their Executives, brought this matter directly before the great mass of the people, and endeavored to learn the popular will in regard to it ? If, as ought to be the case in all representative govermments, the will of the people is to be consulted, should not the matter be brought before them in some tangible shape, and be discussed freely, fairly and fully? If a few leading men of any party, by the weight of their character, or by their personal influence, are to have the guidance of this whole lusiness, without any direct reference to the popular will, can we expect or even believe that the great must of the intelligent constituency of these States will acquiesce in the action of a body so constituted and directed, or that they will be prepared to detend the positions they assume? In our State, there is no way in which we can arrive at the popular mind on this subject anterior to the meeting of that Concention; and the question again arises, how shall we be represented in that body ? Shall some busy partisans call a me ting of the faithful few in a snorll number of the districts in each county, and a few countles of each Congressional District, and thus constitute a small Convention for probably only a part of the districts in the Sinte, and these irresponsible few take it upon themselves to appoint Representatives of the whole State ? Is any intelligent and patriotic son of the State willing to entrust the discussion of his rights and the determination of the course he may be compelled to pursue, to men appointed in this way, and acting under no responsibility? Will the freemen of North Carolina submit to this ? But it will be suid that the Convention will meet, and North Carolina will not be represented, unless we adopt this plan; very good-who would not prefer that North Carolina should preserve this Union, and by to a drop yes comperate course, secure to us all the rights which are guaranteed to us by the Constitution, than to contribute to fan the flames of a fanatleiam which will, in the end, destroy the fairest fabric ever crected by the hands of men? Are we to have no opportunity of carrying out the wishes of our people? Shall those who professedly cry

lected by the people of each Congressional District; another will be represented by mon appointed by irresponsible Conventions in different sections of her territory; another will clost her representatives through the Logislature; and mother will appoint t cm by a general election, and probably another will be te resented by men appointed by the Executive of the State. Who will be prepared to trust their rights to such a heterogeneous mass as this? Where will be the fairness, the justice, the equality of such a representation? And we are to inraire further, what matters are to be discussed in that body ? Are they to assemble to plot against this Union ? Will they adopt measures which will widen the breach that has already been made between the two sections of this Union ? Let us beware then, let us he cautious how we meddle with this matter, or we may disgrace ourselves and the cause we advocate. We do not favor any assemblage of men whatever, who meet for the purposes of disunion. We love the Union and intend to stand by it as long as we can do so consistentlywith our rights. We do not wish to be misunderstood: we are not in favor of submitting to a pal-

puble violation of our rights or a wanton infraction of the Constitution. When all constitutional measures for redress shall fail us, we are ready to take up arms for our rights and defend them to the last extremity. But we are not willing to favor such a Convention, called in the manner in which it was, and constituted in the way in which it will be. We have excitement enough, intriguing and wire-working enough without this piled on to the agony. We wish to see some discretion exercised by our people, and we are not willing to put it into the hands of demagogues to commit us in favor of anything which our judgment cannot approve, or our reason dictate.

Besides all this, is it placing such confidence as we ought in the wisdom and sound discretion of our President ? Is it giving him that support which he so much needs in this trying crisis ? Are we willing to believe that he will not see justice done to + in the settlement of all those questions which involve our rights and our interests ? Until he proves by his actions that he will permit the North to wantonly encroach on our rights, ought we to do anything which may tend to weaken the moral force of that power which he may feel himself called upon to exercise ? He has sworn to "maintain the Union in its integrity," at all hazards, and we do most fully believe that he will exercise all the "power conferred on him by the Constitution," to secure our rights to us, and to settle this, the only question, which can jeopardize our united existence as a nation.

Lot us then pause before we take this rash step: let us feel our rights safe in the hands of our representatives, and, if we find that there is no hope that we may have justice meted out to us, then we may be prepared to assert our rights, and dare to maintain them, even if it involves the dissolution of this Union and the erection of a seperate Confederacy, so formed as to suit our views, and calculated to secure to us all our rights and privileges. We have thus hastily and imperfectly thrown together a few pertinent queries which have suggested themselves to our mind, and we hope that their bare suggestion may cause some one more competent than ourselves to take up the subject and give that searching investigation which its importance demands. UNION.

LETTER OF EX-GOVERNOR TROUP. The following letter we lay before our readers. among the news of the day. It is from a very old man, but one who has held distinguished stations, and whose word has been enritled to respect. Whether this letter will do the South any good, remains to be seen. We trust rather to moderate counsels : VALDOSTA, Laurens Co. (Ga.) Sept. 15, '49.

(hody ? One State may and herdelegates there e- | -- that is to say, if the Abaltioniste resolve to force | tory information as to which of these influences is | table and mansford in a very large and fashionable of Southern rights; but we are not sure that the States by any act of Congress, then it is my decided o, inion, that with the military preparation here indicted, conjoined to a good volunteer histead of a militia system, the State should march upon Washington and dissolve the Government; and ;ust as soon as such overt act of treason shall have seen committed by Congress.

> We have always been in the right-are still in the right, and I advise you to keep so. They are the active agents of mischief and persecution .-We the passive subjects. There are good men on the other side of Malon and Dixon's line and they might incline to the side of an innoce of and injured people. Even their neutrality might be useful to us : so with the Army and Navy, the justice of the cause might divide them. I assure you, my dear sir, few men would be more averse from this latter alternative than myself, but I have never thought of any cure for our evil short of it: and if you cannot unitedly make up your minds for it or something better, the talk about it only makes the matter worse. In this familiar and in formal scribbling manner I write to you, because 1 believe you would like it best. As long as we maintain braggadocia style the Northern people will haugh at us, and I do not care to be laughed at, and despoiled of what we know to be our own at the same time. If the Abolitionists do not wish disunion, they would keep us in the Union by the argument of Gen. Jackson ; Once in the Union, always in the Union, is Federal argument, but perhaps not as strong as Gen. Jackson's. I would guments, whether offered in the form of paper or enough to alter the Constitution and abolish slave- respectable family connexion. ry, what are you to do ? You must submit, or withdraw or resist; but withdrawal or resistance would be vain without adequate preparedness. Without fatiguing you, I dismiss the heart rending subject with my best wishes for your health G. M. TROUP. and happiness.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The 2d section of the 4th Article of the Condelivered up on claim of the party to whom such and intelligent gentlemen. service or labor may be due."

Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme Court of the U. med.

93, to carry into effect this article of the constitu- host, put every body at their ease, and in a short tion. But the act and article are now utterly disrecarded.

In our opinion, the open violation of this suprem law of the land, by Northern people, and Legislatures, and Courts, is the greatest wrong perpetrated by the North against the South. And unless it be remedied, and this wrong redressed, (of which we confess we see no lose,) the irritation will inevitably lead to violence between the two sections. The Southern people cannot and will not stand this robbery, perpetrated by the whole North, people and authorities. No Southern man is assisted, ay, no Southern man is allowed, but at the peril of his life, to assert his constitutional rights and reclaim his property.

The Governor of Maryland, (a State which suf- beautiful Miss R-of W-and the charming blac in this way.) has sent a special eyed Miss P .- of this county, than whom message to the Legislature on the subject, calling polite and agreeable bevy could not have been se- Editor says :-- "The object and powers of the proits attention to a case in which John Lee, Een., of | lected for the occasion. Where there was such | posed Southern Convention should be clearly defin-Frederick county, in that State, had arrested his a collection of beauty-we hope we may not be cor- ed, that the people may not deceived. We suppose negro in the city of New York, and a Judge of the sidered invidious in designating a few of the par- the Convention should be authorised to seede and Supreme Court of that State discharged him, not- ty who more particularly struck our fancy. In the erect a provisional Government for the Slave-holdwithstanding he confessed that he was Mr. Lee's first group, we had occasioned to notice, we were ing States, to abide so long as the free States reproperty, and all other proof was presented, except, struck with the face of the charming Misa W-of Governor of Maryland, of the laws showing that with a certain nairete of manner, is destined to do slavery was tolerated in that State! Mr. Lee ten- mortal injury to many a forlorn bachelor. This dered oral testimony, and the printed laws of the young lady was under the charge of two of our State, such as are read in the courts of Maryland ; most delightful county lassies, the Misses Nbut it all would not do. His negro was taken who are invariably the very life and soul of any from him. Messaga, is that of a man named Little, of Wash- at the same time possessing such unaffected simington county, Md., who is now in the jail of plicity of manners, as to make her perfectly irre-Huntingdon county, Pen., awaiting his trial on a sistible. charge of kidnapping a negro, the kidnapping consisting is his attempted capture of a fugitive slave | accomplished and intelligent Mrs. S-, of this The slave was set at liberty, and Little clapped in jail, heavily ironed, and treated as a folon. The Legislature of Maryland forthwith a dopted resolution to refund to Mr. Lee his expenses, and directing the Attorney General of Maryland to carry the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States, at the expense of the State. And an- reminds us very much of a Northern beauty. other resolution directing the Governor to employ ounsel to defend Little, who is a poor man. In this same county of fluntingdon, a citizen of Maryland was killed a year ago in a popular ta. duetts on the piano, which will be long rememmult accasioned by an attempt to arrest a fugitive slave; and the man who killed him was acquitted. Fay. Obs.

tion to the measure. the mixed in

Our best wishes go with all the parties, and

By THE MAN WITH THE CARTET BAG.

with this we take our leave until some lucky follow

RALEIGH, N.C.

Fridan Morning, februarn 1, 1850.

4 Commercial as the Union is with the remembrance

ate of wisdom, every seeing of duty, every emotion of patriotism, tend to inspire fidelity and devotion to

and admonish us cautiously to avoid any unneces

ary controversy which can either endanger it or

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

As we have failed to discover, the precise, phier

Again; we remark that of the papers which

upair its strength, the chief element of which is to

late of wisdom, er

If dissolution is not nimed at; we do not cleary see the necessity for the Convention. It could eing party at Mr. Purguson's Hotel, given by the effect no more perfect manimity of sentiment than young guntlemen, on Friday night ; and by Sunday exists at present, and could not express Southern morning our town was still and as quiet as ever. sentiment more strongly than it has already been lone by the Legislatures of most of the Southern shall give us another excuse for as extended a no-States.

If dissolution is the object of the Convention, we tice of his wedding. abmit that the State of North Carolina will hardly be committed to the project by a set of irresponble delegates. They must be clothed with more THE RALEIGH TIMES authority and go under more solemn sunctions than can be conterred by the usual hasty process of court-house and cress-roads meetings.

We entertain no doubt of the good faith and canlor of those of our cotemporaries of the press, in the State, who recommend the Convention-that it is according to the best dictates of their judgment. for the public good. But for ourselves, we are not prepared to take the initiative in a step the corequences of which we cannot as yet at all foresee .- Greensboro Patriot.

From the Plymouth News.

Windsor N. C. Jan, 13th 1850.

Mr. Enror : Our Village has just goue through with the most delightful little affair, that has been gotton up among us in a long time. The second lady who has ever been born and raised in our town, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, was married last Wednesday evening-1 allude to Miss Mary E. Outlaw, who was married to Mr. like to be always well prepared to resist these ar- Wm, Hill of Wilmington N. C. She was one of the most admired in sur section, very much beloved iron bullets. When the adversary becomes strong the her friends ; and hoasting a very extensive and

The marriage took place at our worthy Townsbe found in the regard and affections of the people for each other."-GENERAL TAYLOR'S MESSAGE. man's, Lewis Bond, Esq., than whom a more courtly and urbane gentleman never done honors to a house

- At an early hour in the day, our Town was thrown into commotion by the continued ar ival of train after train of the most splendid equipages, of this Convention-and we deem it necessary the which continued until nearly night. If we were neonle should know it before they are called upon to impressed with this, what was our astonishment act-we shall continue our observations upon what ritution of the United States provides, that "no upon entering the reception nouns of our worthy we have seen said concerning it. serson held to service or laber in one State, under host and hostess, to find assembled fifty or sixty of Some say it is to save the Union. But how are the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in the most beautiful and fashionable ladies in all the we to limit the action of the Delegates? The consequence of any law or regulation therein , he surrounding country ? and as an appendage there- whole power of the State is to be intrusted into discharged from such service or tabor, but shall be to, nearly double the number of elegantly dressed their hands, and if the people appoint them, it will be so much a sanction that the people will be bound

At 9 o'clock, the bride and groom were escorted by their action. Could they not, therefore, prebefore the minister, the Rev. Mr. Cheshite, nounce the Union dissolved ! We by no-means S. a Northern Judge, in a decision affirming the by their attendants, and we do not recollect of ever charge that they will do so-but if they can do so, rights of siaveholders under this provision, declar- baving heard the marriage ceremony performed in we are opposed to their appointment-we are oped that it was the corner stone of the Union with- a more elegant and impressive manner. The siposed to an unlimited delegation of power-and we out which the Union would never have been for- lence which followed the conclusion of the cere- have seen no plan proposed by which instructions mony, was becoming a little embarrassing, if not are to be given, so that it may be said to the Dele-

An act of Congress was passed Feb'y 12th, 17- painfol, when a little pleasantry from our witty gates "thus far shalt thou go and no farther !" time we were all happy and acquainted. After advocate this measure, hardly any two of them are

taking an introduction to most of the strangers, and agreed upon the purposes to be accomplished. We swapping a few of the pleasantries common on such have seen the views of the Star last week-but occasions, we made our way to the presence of the Wilmington Aurora we take to be in favor of the bride, and tho, we have always admired her a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of beauty, and as we have often done, complimented a Southere Confederacy; and this Convention at her on her elegance and taste in matters of dress. Nashville its editor looks to for the accomplishment yet, we were more than ever, struck with the ex- of these objects. If the people of North Carolina treme elegance and appropriateness of her costume are not prepared to go these lengths-and in our on this occasion, "and if we ever do marry-but heart and soul we believe them to be friendly to the we know we won't," it is exactly the style of dress Union-they should pause before they enter into this scheme-bofore they sanction the appointment we want our bride to have on.

Her bridesmaids were first the elegant and affa- of Delegates to any meeting where, by possibility, ble Miss W-of our Town. The sweet and accom- these ultra measures are to be discussed, not to say plished Miss O-of Franklin. The wealthy and perfected.

The Wilmington Commercial is not hearning in the C on at all, at

mancipation, or to force dishonor on the Southern likely to proponderate, before he gives his sance crowd, spreading life and gayety in every circle, time has come for this land of arthon, and are extermely unwilling to see the South placed in a false The festivities were closed by a handsome dan- position.

SPEECH OF MR. CASS.

This distinguished gentleman, on the 21st and 22d January, made a Speech in the Sonate, which, we suppose, would occupy about 40 columns of our paper. It is calculated for the latitude of the South, being a strong argument in support of the doctrines of the Nicholson letter, and adverse to the power of Congress to legislate respecting slavery in the Territories. The Senator commences by acknowledging the question an abstraction; though involving a great principle; and he contends for the absolute right of the people of the Territories to settle it for themselves. Are they not, (he asks) " competent to manage their own internal affairs ? Are they not of us, and with us ?hone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh? The The same people, with the same views, habits, and intelligence ; all, indeed, which consitutes national identity ! Aye, sir, and exhibiting by the very act of emigration a spirit of enterprise which commends them the more to our respect. Cannot such a people administer their own government safely and wisely ? Experience says they can .--They have in every instance proved their capacity for self-government, and life, liberty, and property have been as well protected by their laws as by the laws of the States. It is clear, then, that there is no necessity for Congress to legislate for the Territories. They have never legislated excluof past happiness, a sense of present blessings, and the hips of future peace and prosperity, every dic-

sively ; and the very few instances of the exercise of such a power upon the statute book were not only unconstitutional, but were acts of supererogation, which the Territorial Legislature was much more competent than the National Legislature to consider and determine to the satisfaction of the people of the Territory. It may be said, sir, that some of the recent acquisitions contain a considerable population foreign to our political institutions, and not as well qualified to appreciate them as our native or maturalized citizens who are familiar with their operations. But, sir, this objectionwhich however, does not touch the principle-is entitled to no consideration as a practical one .--There is not a territorial government we shall organize in which the majority of the active population will not be American citizens, emigrants from the older States, in which this class of persons will not exercise a preponderating influence, controlling all public measures. What, then, have we to fear ? The great issues of life and death are left to the people. No one calls this in question. And to the same trust may be committed. with equal safety, all the other objects of internal legislation.

And late proceedings in California to organize a government, and the constitution which has been e result, are the best proofs that could be offered of the capacity of the people to lay the foundations of their political institutions wisely and instly ----What a practical comment is that constitution upon the doubts we have heard expressed in this hall and out of it, respecting the intelligence of the remote Territories, and the necessity of restraining them by Congressional legislation. I know of no constitution in this broad Union, where the principles of rational and progressive liberty are better secured than in this first great political offering from the shores of the Pacific."

We have nothing to object to the doctrine that when the people of the Territories come to form their State Constitutions, they have the right, and it is their duty, to settle all questions of domestic policy for themselves. On the contrary we have always contended for that right, in comme

diamini harry us on to a participation in acts which will ruin our social and political happiness forevert Is there no other incans to avert the calamity which threatens us, and which may precipitate us into a struggle which will inevitably destroy the lopes of millions who are now looking with great anxiety upon the operation of our government?

But, we would inquire, are we to be bound by the action of this Convention, or are we not ?-If we are not, where exists the necessity of holding this Convention? What good will result from the meeting of such a body? If they meet there merely for discussing the questions which shall call them together, and only to furnish materials for the ngitators North and South, what practical good is to result from it } What rights will be enforced? What wrongs will be remedied ? What point will be gained ? But, sny the friends of the Convertion, we wish to show the Northern people that we are united; that our partisan feelings are all swa'lowed up in this one great subject ; and thus their aggressions will cease, and they will see that they are treading on dangerous ground. And has it come to this? Are we to admit to the North that what we have said and done heretofore is all brag and bluster, full only of "sound and fury"? Is any Southern man prepared to admit that we are not mitted? Will any one say that we stand in need of any such a grand consultation to satisfy ourselves and our aggressors that we are prepared for any emergency ? It is all a mistake. Never was there greater mainimity among any people on the real question at issue; never, were a people more fizulz resolved to maintain their position, and seenter to themselves equal rights under the Constitution, than the whole Southern people. What State in there that has not spoken out in tones not to be minunderstood, and declared her unalterable resolve to maintain her rights at all hazards? One cannot be pointed to. What necessity then, is there for this spitation ? Do we wish to make more fanatics at the North ? Are we anxious to keep up this game of recrimination and abuse ? Shall this question never he settled fairly without disanson? The voice of the wise and moderate men of all parties at the South declares it shall.

It is said, again, that the action of this Convertion is to be the action of the Southern people ; that their deliberations are to evolve a plan to which the whole Southern people must and will conform. Hothis is to bothe understanding before the mosting of that tasly, the question again recurs, how is and a start of the provided of the start of

Serentar I a 1819.

1.00

Ma Dear Sie. . . . It is worse than use. ess to conceal anything from ourselves-it is far better to lay bare the naked truths, and in good time. Are we to surrender because the civilized world, and it may be, more than one-half of our own countrymen, are against us? This is the only question worth considering-and I begin by answering no, by no means. If you are divided you can do nothing-perfect unanimity is not to be hoped for, but an approach to it might be realized, what then 7 I say a perfect preparedness for the last resort, by the establishment in every State, without delay, of Military School, Foundaries, Armories, Arsonals, Manufactories of Powder, &c. Have you not seen that our adversaries are constantly growing stronger, and ourselves comparatively weaker, in all the elements of now er-population, wouldh, education, military resour ces of all kinds; and these sustained by a Government strong in its military and naval power-all ready for combat at any time, and at any place. and already the terror of the world. Have you not remarked also, that, in the very proportion our weakness was disclosed, in the same proportion our adversaries advanced, until he assaults us to our teeth and at our fireside? I say then, ceasing all bluster and bravado, prepare to meet them or that last field, in which, if you be well prepared, they will receive harder blows than any can give, and they know it. General Lafayette would not have been deterred by the fear of death from carrying into practice his anti-slavery notions, but nost men will ; and it is only the dread of death, that in the United States will stay the hand or stop the machinations of the famatic. That dread you must present to him in a visible palpable form. They know you have courage, but where is the flying artillery, the most formidable arm in modern warfare ; where the munitions, the arms, the discipline ; and where the science, to serve them in the field ? If united and ready for the last recourse. the Union might yet he saved by the very knowledge of our adversary, that to a bloody fieldmore blondy than that of Ghengis or Tamerlanemight be added the loss of the Union, and the loss of the very object they seek to accomplish. Victory is not always to the strong, and Alexander con-

quered the world with little more than thirty thou-"at heir to be constituted ? How can the will of sand men. To be sure, if the Abolitionists seek formulals people to sepresented!" "Fo, when will disunion, they may have disunion by peaceful the appinters of this Conventing be responsible for means ; nothing would be more easy, because we their setuna ? and who will instruct them as to want no better Constitution for our government the course they use to person \$ (And how are we diam that which governs the Abelitionists and our-

Cui Boxo ?-Several of the newspapers are strongly advocating the appointment of delegates Nashville in June next.

What is the object of that Convention, and what effect is it expected to have upon the country ?---Its purpose is so ill-defined that every one appears at liberty to explain according to his own wish or fancy.

The Wilmington Aurora comes out flatly in favor of said Convention methodising a plan to dissolve the Union, and wants a Southern Confedercy

The Raleigh Star insists upon it as the wisest. safest and best measure shat the South could adopt for the maintenance of their rights and the preservation of the Union.

The Anrora and the Star are here the represe tatives of two distinct classes, uniting in their advocacy of the Convention, yet hoping and expecting to accomplish very different purposes by its means. It is but mitural that the honest and in-

Toulade Subreakers 81 Gran distant and the second states of the second

company they may be thrown into. The elder

Another case presented by the Governor in his Miss N-we consider one of the finest of ladies;

The next group was under the charge of the county; consisting of her agreeable daughter Miss S____: Miss W. F. M. and Miss H____, the last

belonging to the county of Orange. Miss H. can boast of as sweet a face and as hundsome a figure. as any lady we know of; and with the beautiful combination of the lily and the rose on her cheeks.

The Misses P * * * * * of War renton form el a very considerable moiety of the gay scene; especially by their combination of those beautiful bered by many of us. Their vivacity and gayety of manners is perfectly charming, and if they were not the most beautiful ladies in the room. we never found it out. We must not omit to mention another stranger, whose acquaintance gave us much pleasure; we allude to the charming miss from this State to the Southern Convention at 1, ____, of Franklin, the quietude and elegance of whose manners, wop all hearts that approached her. Though we have given these especial notices of the preceding ladies, yet we would by no means place them in advance of others of our more immediate vicinity,-for instance Mise A. of C who is still under the tation ge of Mrs. Pholos of Patapaco and Miss H-R-, of these two young ladies do not create a sensation in the affair, for you to infer, that it was elegant and

fuse to a ward to us the rights and privileges of the rooth, a copy, in writing, under the seal of the Virginia, whose black eyes and raven tresses, Federal Constitution. Action less positive and final than this, would be equivalent to doing nothing at all-and to attempt it without the lover of the public voice, would be futile, and result only in clamor and fustian and quattlebummery."

The idea here is, that no action would be of any avail unless this Convention be authorised "to secede and erect a provisional Government," &c -Are the people of North Carolina ready for this 7 -is there any necessity for it ?-and are they prepared to send Delegates to Nashville authorised to "seconde," Sec. 1

We have no idea of any such thing. And here let it be observed, that all this action we are called upon to take is anticipatory. Congress has not passed the Wilmot Proviso since it was incorporated into the Oregon bill, and approved by Mr. Polk, a Southern President,-which approval was excused and defended by many of the presses so rabilly altra on this subject now, and in favor of a Nashville Convention, in advance of its passage again. Slavery has not yet been abolished in the District of Columbia, nor has Congress excluded the people of North Carolina from participation in the Territories. We suffer grievances, it is true, from the action of the Northern people on the subject of Slavery, and the rights of the South denied by the practical operation of Northern laws. But is there no remedy for all this short of secession and disunion? If there is, is it likely the Southern Convention at Nashville can provide such reanedy 7 We believe it would exasperate rather than healwe believe it would increase the difficulties in our way rather than remove them.

We have now discussed this question as far as we deem right and necessary. It is for the people to decide-to their enlightened judgment, we com mit it. We have expressed our own views frank our town who also belongs to the same school. I ly and freely, as we had a right to do-we know am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet; but if better than to attempt to dictate to any one. If, upon the whole, it is desmed best that this Conventhe fashionable circle, in a year or two-then I am tion should meet at all,-and North Carolina is no judge of the human form divine. A dascing be represented in it .--- we hope and trust our Deleparty was given on Thursday night, by Mrs. O. gates will be instructed to take no steps lowards a the lady of our member of Congress. And we disolution of the Union, until the measures against need only mention her name in contraction with which we protest are actually adopted by Congress, For ourselves we are free to any again, as we recherche in the extremo. The fact is, there are have often said before, that if Congress assume few ladice in our country, who will compare with the right to abolish Slavery where it exists, we see her, either in the domestic circle, or when seen, as not how we are to remain in the Union, consistentquiring citizen should like to have some satisfac- upon that escasion, doing the honors of her splendid by with Southern honor, and the just maintenance at the best of the the 145

suppose, with every person at the South-hat we regard this very right as settling the Slave question, so far as relates to them, against us : The course of events abundantly proves it.

Of course, we intend no analysis of this long. learned, and able Speech-it is impossible for us to publish it-but we shall refer to it whenever necessary for our purposes. We regret to find that it contains no proposition for the pacification of the country-no remedy for the sectional divisions which threaten the harmony and permanence of the Union. It is entirely personal to the Senator in his prevent situation-and he is not even willing to vote as he thinks right-though his vote night prevent the passage of the Wilmot Provino through the Senate. But he intimates that he will resign his seat, and give the Legislature of Michigan the opportunity to elect some one in his place, who will go for the Proviso at all hazards. The Speaker is exceedingly brave, therefore, in vords,-but strinks from taking the responsibility of violating the instructions of his Legislature, and appealing to the people.

How Mr. Cass is to reconcile his opinions with those of his Democratic Free Soil friends elarwhere, is also his own business. Some of the Democratic Senators seem to have but little resp-ct for his Speech, long as it is-for Mr. Phelps, eclared in the Senate, the next day, that the doctrine advanced within the past few days that Congres had no power over the territories except as to he title to the land, and not over the people inhabiting the land, was untenable. Congress had by treaty attached the land to the Union, and also the sovereignty of the land; and it was rather ridiculons to say that Congress could not exercise that overeignty further than to sell the land by quarter sections. And if the doctrine lately advanced in the Senate be correct, he knew no term to apply to the situation of the Territories. If Congress had no power of control over them, and the United States had only a claim to the land, and not over the inhabitants, he know but one term applicable to their condition, and that was, they were adrift.

Upon the whole, we regard this Speech as the bid of Mr. Cass for Southern support in the Democratic nomination for the Presidency,-and we are perfectly willing it should be successful With the lights before na, we prefer to trust Old Zachary, now and henceforth, upon this subject and upon all others. He, at least, meddles not with the power of Congress either to define or in control it. He leaves that question where he found it-and his policy has been to leave to the people bemselves the regulation of their Internal affaira thus prasticing what the theoretical mind of Cass only preaches, while he shrinks from expeing himself to the wrath of his constituents who think differently,