In the Senete, ofter the morning hear. Mr. Berriega concluded has remarks on Mr. Chay's Comprestoise resolutions, opposing Mr. Clay's reachison in the man. After seconduled, the Senate ad-

In the House, the Revenue Collection Bill weeunder consideration. The previous question, pending when the House adjourned fast right, was re-

dr. King of New Jersey, moved an amen ment appropriating one million two hundred and fifty Phonsand dollars to deltay the expenses of the colbetter mutil July, 1850. The assendanced was dopted, and the joint resolution as amended, grants ing the amount asked for by the Secretary, was ever, open to conviction, and, if it could be shown

The House then went late Committee of the Whole on the reference of the President's Annual

Wasmisoron, Feb. 14. SENATE'S PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Davis, of Mississippi, concluded his speech on the Slavery question and contended that Congress had no power to legislate on the subject of Slavery, or to abolish it in the District of Columbia. He contended that the South was in earnest and that she would be found so: California should not be admitted until the question of Stavery was

The Senate took up the California Constitution for consideration. Mr. Clay spoke in favor of her and to express the result of his deliberations, and thought that it was the an every Senator to give his attention to the significant to the sig The whole subject was then postponed until Mou-

d.v.
The Hanse re-considered the resolution in relation to the Clerk of the Supreme Court; and laid the whole matter on the table.

On motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole, when Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, concluded his speech on the President's Message, tak-log strong Southern ground. The was followed by Mr. Fitch, of Massachu-

setts, who went for the provisions of the Ordinance of '87 over the new Territories. The South was fighting shadows. Virginia land a duitted the constitutionality of the Ordinance over her own Ter ritory white exercising State sovereignty. He the cold embrace of 54 deg. 40 min., said it had been remarked that 'when Gods destroy they first make mad. If madness precedes destraction, we must conclude that many seats in Congress will soon be vacant, for a greater number of nonomaniacs here exhibited before the election of Speaker were never seen outside a madhouse. He ridiculed the threats which had been made by the gentleman as to a dissolution of the Union, and tho't that, like the war-horse spoken of in scripture, they snuffed danger from afar. The sensativeness of Southern gentlemen was ridiculous and perhaps painful to themselves,

They create inniginary dangers. They first fire the building themselves, and then give the alarm. He alluded to the speech of Mr. CLINGMAN, and soid that that gentleman perhaps had woold vain to wir, else he would not have spoken as he had against some of the fair petitioners of the North, who had sent anti-slavery petitions to Con-

Mr. Clingman subsequently made his appearunce. He said that the Northern ladies had treated him with uniform kindness. The charge of the gentlemen could not be true, for he (Mr. C.) had ust received a valentine from a lady with a New England postmark.

Mr. Fitch said that the gentleman had successfully defended himself. The lady appears to have

Mr. Root obtained the floor, and Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

REMARKS OF MR. BADGER.

We take from the report of the Republic, the remarks of Mr. Babous on the subject of California. He followed Mr. Butler in the debate, who said that he had opposed the acquisition of any territory; he had predicted the evil consequences which would result from it. But he hoped, and that sincerely, that the majority would not force upon them any

Mr. Badger said he would state some of the reaadmission of California, under the present circum stances, and why he should vote against the instruction to the committee. He had opposed the acquisition of any territory from Mexico, and, when the treaty was under consideration, had proposed an amendment to it, which, if adopted, would have prevented that acquisition, and would have saved the country from its present confusion and alarm.

If the Senator from South Carolina and one or two others had voted with him on that treaty, the acquisition could have been prevented.

Mr. Butler said that when he had opposed the acquisition of territory, it was before the time of the treaty. When the treaty came before them, he thought the country was too for into the difficulty, and that the only way to get out was to adopt the treaty.

Mr. Badger said that California presented horself here under circumstances vasily different from any strending the admission of any other State .-California had no territorial Government prior to the adoption of her constitution, and this he considered an important matter. Congress had the sovereignty of the land. Michigan was admitted without having had an act of Congress to authorize her to form a constitution, but Michigan belonged tothat portion of territory to which was guaraniled the right of admission as a State, major cer-Lin circumstances, which had transpired.

But California land no territorial government,which was necessary in order to know who was to be represented-who was to be admitted into the Union. The United States having the sovereignty of the land, the consent of Congress, the agents of the U. States, was necessary to the formation of a State government by the people of California. It was an act of revolution on their part-a wresting of the sovereignty from the hands of the power holding it by the Constitution and the provisions

of the treaty. Mr. B. then examined the different articles of the treaty of Gaudampe, contending that, under its articles, the people of California were only to be admitted to the rights and privileges of American cittzens when Congress chould think it proper to do so. In considering the treaty, it had been maintriped that Congress should retain this privilege of exercising its discretion as to the admission of the people of California even to the rights of Amer-I an citizens. The Senate, by a very decided vote of 40 to 3, had decided in favor of this procision .-What became of all their prodence and caution, I the people of California and the right to set up a State government, and to be admitted here at any sime, without that coment having been given by

He was an advocate of strict adjurtance to preceicub. The was opposed to any departure from precedence in this case of Caldornia. He was also opposed to the consideration and additional afthis in just without any reference to the other subjectconnected with it. They ought all to be settled upon some and basis. He thought this penericable and the Union could be preserved. Head sted the saying of General Jackson-the Union must be pr served. He agreed with what had been said, that a full and enreful consideration of the subject should be had before any action, and that every Senator should express his views on it. He had stated his objections to the admission of California. They were well weighed by him. He was howto him that, by admitting California, any thing could be gained, any thing effected to the rettle-Message. Mr. lage made a speech of an hour on the slavery question. Mr. Hilliard obtained the month of the distracting questions of the day, towards the promotion of peace and harmony, he floor, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Webster said that he concurred with the Senators from South Carolina and Missouri in the propriety of giving this subject at this time a full and calm discussion. It was a question in which the country, and all sections of the country, were deeply interested. So far as he was concerned, he would give to it a fair, calm, and deliberate consideration, and thought that it was the duty of every Senator to give his attention to the subject,

The course of the Senator from North Carolina was a fair and candid one-setting forth his objections, but declaring himself open to conviction .-He (Mr. W.) was ready to admit that the subject had its difficulties; but they were not insuperable ones, and he hoped in the course of their deliberations these objections would be removed.

Mr. Hale said that, in the election contest of '41, Oregon and Texas were one and inseparable -were Siamose twins-but after the election the loving sisters were separated, and Texas was welcomed into the Union, while Oregon was left in

Here was a precedent for a separation of subjects closely allied and connected together; and if the Senator from North Carolina only wanted a precedent, he claimed his vote,

Mr Badger said he saw no analogy between the case put and the one before him.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE-MESSES BUT-LER AND HALE.

On Tuesday a memorial praying for the exclusion of Slavery la the Territories, from 1400 women in N. Hampshire offered by Mr, Hale, being under consideration, Mr. Bu ler said :

I have some petitions to offer which require immediate action; for, if they are not acted upon now, or at a very early period, that action will answer no purpose. And yet every morning the gentleman representing a minority monopolizes the whole time of the Senate by resolutions such as this, producing nothing but mischief, without rebake, and it would almost seem with the countenance of those who vote for his resolutions. Can this be tolerated? that the time of the Senate, the Legislature of the United States, should be appropriated by mischievous incendiaries who claim the right of introducing pelitions, resolutions, memorials and propositions of this kind to the Senate? Sir, I have business which requires legislation, and vet every morning that gentleman takes up the whole time of the Senate by propositions of this kind. He has the whole time to himself. A mere minority comes here and produces all this mischief, and stands unrebuked, as far as I can see, by the Scnate, I know, air, it is a gart of his existence; I am but giving him food open thing which would be a degradation for them to which he can feed. He lives, sir, upon mischief; it is the very food that sustains him, and I know that I am not rebuking bim. Sir, it is intolerable ms which would induce him to vote against the that a miserable minority, a dangerous incendiary, a madman, if you chose, should come here and interfere with the rights of others. | Loud cries of

Mr. Hale. I have but a word to say, sir. The Senator from South Carolina says that I live pronmischief, and that he furnishes me the food upon which I live. If that be the case, it is clear that not I, but he, is to blame. He has denounced me as a miserable minority, and charges me with trespassing upon the privileges of the Senate. I leave the question to be decided by others who it is that trespasses upon the privileges of the Senate. But, sir, he will have to talk louder, and threaten more, and denounce more before he can shut my mouth here. I have taken up the whole time of he Sena te, have I? I have taken two morning only in presenting petitions since 1850 commenced -the other day and this morning; and so far from occupying the time of the Senate, as I have just been charged with doing. I have confined simply to stating what the nature of the petition was. The talk does not come from this "miserable minority;" it comes from the majority, to whom I will not apply adjectives, though I have enough of them here which I could apply if I chose.

The mischief, sic, comes from the majority, that wants to tread down this minority, and want to make them more miserable than they really are .-Miscrable as they are, I think the Senator from South Carolina will find out that our powers of speech are not exhausted; and, whilst we can exercise it within the provision of the constitution It will be exercised at any and all hazards. We e not to be frightened, sir, out of our rights; we are not to be frightened by denupciation; we are not to be frightened even by threats of dangers personally to ourselves. Small and few, we are not the miserable cowards that can be driven from the assertion and the maintenance of our rights. Sir, New Hampshire blood does not course brough coward veine- She has tested, from the first moment of her existence, both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and on the field of battle, her rights; and, sir, she has sons that will vindicate those rights against foes, let them come when they will, and where they will. and how they will, she will not be infinidated by

any language of this sort. Mr. Mangum. I move that the further consideration of this matter be postponed until to-morrow. and that the Benate now proceed to the consider-

ation of the special order of the day. The motion was sgread to,

The Passenger of the United States is expected at Richmond to-day to attend the laying the corner si

POLITICAL

WHIG MEETING.

Randolph was held at the Court-house in Aslessa. gates to that convention, and for sustaining the of on the 5th day of February, (it being Counweek,) for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Convention to nominate a candidate for Go-

On motion of Major Russ, John B. Troy, Esq. was called to the Chair and J. M. A. Drake apminted Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of he meeting in a few brief and pertinent remarks, Major Russ was called for, when he arose, and afer paying His Excellency CHARLES MANLY some eservedly high compliments he proceeded to urge his claims, and the propriety of his re-nomination, in a very forcible and animated manner; at the close of which he introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That we concur with our Whig friends in other sections of the State, (who are aleady nioving in this matter,) in the propriety of a onvention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That having the utmost confidence in ability, integrity and enlightened patriotism of His Excellency Chantes Manty, and approving, as we beartily do, of the able and importial manr in which he has discharged his duties to the State, we unanimously recommend him to saidConvention for re-nomination.

ppoint twelve Delegates to said Convention hereapon the following gentlemen were appoint-to wit :-- Rouben H. Brown, Jonathan Worth, A. S. Horney, H. B. Elliott, W. B. Lane, Jason Harris, John P. H. Russ, M. W. Leach, Allen Isaac Fonst, Jesse Walker, A. W. Hogan, W. J. Long, and John B. Troy.
On motion of Mr. Hogan the following resolu-

Resolved. That as it has heretofore been the cusom to hold such Conventions in Raleigh, we serviore prefer that place, at such time as the

Eexentive Committee shall designate, Mr. Hogan and Mr. Worth made very strong appeals in favor of the present Executive. Messrs. Waddell, Leach, Gilmer and Mendenhall, gave their hearty concurrence and made, each, a short dress, pledging an increased vote for Manly in

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolina Herald and ether whig papers in the State.

JOHN R. TROY, Chairman.

J. M. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

WELL REBUKED .- In the Indiana Legislature, some days ago, a Dr. Sherrod introduced a series of resolutions defamatory of Gen. Taylor, and enogistic of Gen. Lane. The language used towards the President is said to have been highly disrespectful at ! insulting; and immediately after the resolutions were read. Mr. Reed offered the following amendment:

Resolved; That the foregoing resolutions are a direct insult to the people of this State, a libel upon the President of the United States, and a disgrace to this Legislature.

This resolution was laid upon the table by a vote of yeas 45, to mays 38. Whereupon Mr. Reed followed it up by another amendment, as follows: Resolved, That Col. W A. Bowles, a staunch Democrat, is a fit candidate for Governor of his party; that though he may have exhibited some nfortunate symptoms of the want of moral and hysical courage at Buena Vista, he has redeemed

reputation on a recent occasion by a glorious rictory over a certain Doctor of Orange county. The peculiar bearing of this amendment will be understood by stating a fact or two. Col. Bowles was the commander of the Indiana Regiment, which fled from the field of Buena Vista, in the thick of the fight; and soon after his return to his State, he had a quarrel with Dr. Sherrod, which resulted in his chastising the latter very considerably. Mr. Reed's amendment was a two-edged sword; and while it, of course, met with a decided on at the hands of offended Locofocracy, it threw Dr Sherrod's resolutions so absolutely into tion for member of Congress, to supply the vacandeserved and contemptuous ridicule, that they, cy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. T. to the South! also, were laid upon the table, where, there is every prospect, they will lie for an indefinite period,

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the Abolitionists propose to hold a Convention next June in Buffaloe, as a set-off to the Nashville Convention. By arranging telegraphic communications between these two places, the two assemblages can inflame each other to a very detectable degree .-

ry and slaveholders are the greatest curse of the age.[Received at Nashville at 1 past 12 .- Re-

sponse :] Resolved, on motion of Gen'l Bayly, That if the negro thieves and white twrants of the North, and runa way negroes, now assembled at Buffalo; will ome here, we will give them jesse. [Received at Buffalo at 1 .- Response :]

Resolved, on motion of Mr. John Van Buren. That the blood thirsty negro-drivers and traitors at Nashville are beneath contempt, and we will no onger hold fellowship with them. And on motion of Mr. Douglas, (runaway nig.) Resolved, That white negroes are better suited to the menial druggeries of life than the genteel blacks from Africa. nously, that black was the original colour of our first parents before their full, and that a black greasy skin, set off with a woolly head and thick lips, is the most lovely object in nature, and that we depiore from the bottom of our hearts the bleaching process practised at the South and North, by which

he lustre of the black race has been tarnished. The fair mover prefaced the resolution with be remark, that it was her intention to do all in her power to counteract the prevailing tendency of the times, by taking to herself the blackest African she could find for a husband. Greeted with im-

nense applause.]
Received at Nashville at 1, and produced an intenue sensation.

On motion of Gen. Quattlebum, Resolved, that this Union be dissolved.

On motion of Mr. Garrison, in reply to the foregoing, resolved that not only this Union be dissolved, but that this Universe be resolved into its original nothingness! [Adopted with deafening applause.]

VIRGINIA.-The resolutions providing for the vention. (to devise the best means of resisting Northern aggression and thereby preserving the U. nion.) have passed the Legislature almost unaniSOURHERN CONVENTION.

A little stir has been made on the subject of "the nggr ssions on southern rights"-and a few editors A meeting of a respectable perform of the wings of any for a Southern Convention—for sending delenetion of said convention, right or wrong, a gardless of consequences! We open the oldest Journals in this State with interest, to see what the wise, the experienced and tried heads have to say on this subject. And we find that they, like all wise and impassioned lovers of the Union, are opposed to such a rash measure—and touch the subject light. They sometimes extract articles from papers frautic on this delicate subject, with few mild comments, but the lesser lights cannot or will not take a hint, to follow wise council and good examples. With hit-mouse courage, Peacock vanty and Jackdaw wisdom, they are to accomplish that which never was accomplished before, and never will be accomplished again! With 'OLD ZACH' at the head of Government, and our many able Representatives in Congress we are content to entrust this agitated question-vet a little while nger-in fact, things have gone on more smoothy than could have been expected; and if all things be tone, which are said to be ture, the Wilmot Proviso has well nigh run its course-the Freesoilers will soon lay down to die, the Factionists are struggling for breath like a sick kitten in the sun-shine-and soon the storm will pass o'er and the old ship will be safely moored without the loss Resolved, That the Chairman of the meeting of a single man, or the parting of a cable! Plymonth News.

MR. KERR-AND THE GUBERNATORIAL CHAIR OF N C.

We have had occasion to notice the proceedings of several public meetings in diff-rent parts of the State, in reference to the election of Governor; anong the rest, the meeting in Rutherford by which

John Kerr, Esq., of this county was nominated. We are authorized by Mr. Kerr, to states, that so far as he is concerned, he could not, under any solicitation, however importunate, consent to become a candidate for Governor, at this time, even if the field were open, -but whatever might be his anxiety to fill the Executive Chair of North Caroling, he could not be induced to suffer kimself to be brought in conflict for a nomination with the distinguished gentleman who now so worthily fills the office. No man, 1 : thinks, has higher claims agon the whiga of North Carolina for that Office than the present incumbent; nor would any man the whigs could select be more likely to bear our banners in triumph through the next canvass. Mi ton Chronicle.

The Hornets Nest comes to us with a large number of names calling a convention in April to send commend all good citizens and farmers about the 1st of April, to attend strictly to their business at home and their farms, believing that it will be of infinitely more advantage to them and their common country, than to try to adopt measures to defeat a something that has never been created.

We give this week a telegraphic report of Mr. Clingman's Southern Speech from the "Telegraph." We expected to receive his speech in full, in time, but did not do it until too late for this week. We now have it; and will publish it in full. think it rather hot for the mountains .-- Ib.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date of Feb. 15, says : We cannot credit the rumor that Mr. Calhoun, having recovered his health in a measure, has expressed himself decidely and warmly in favor of a dissolution of the regards the dissolution as inevitable, and conscquently expedient and desirable.

Butler King, has probably resulted in favor of Jackson, the democratic candidate. The democratic stretching far beyond Dr. Sherrod's official career. majority in Savannah is 400.

> WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. after a long executive session, and considerable delate, have just rejected the nomination of Col. James Watson Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer as Minister to Austria --The exact vote is not known, jut I have the best Senators voted in favor of this confirmation.

> MR. CLAY IN MARYLAND .- By the report of the proceedings of the Legislature we see that resolutions have been introduced, approving the resolutions of Mr. Clay, and inculcating that spirit of harmony, compromise and conciliation, which controlled the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and under the influence of which the Union has been preserved and will be maintained.

We have an abiding confidence that the rights of the South will be preserved inviolate under General Taylor's administration. "WHATEVER DANGERS MAY THREATEN THE UNION," says the And on motion of Abby Kelly, Resolved unani- President, " I SHALL STAND BY IT AND MAINTAIN IT IN ITS INTEGRITY, TO THE FULL EXTENT OF THE OBLIGATIONS IMPOSED AND THE FOWERS CONFERED ON HE BY THE COSST-TUTION.

> The Democrats praise Mr. Seddon's speech, and the Democrats praise Gen. Cass', and yet one is an answer to the other. Gen. Cass contends that Congress has no right to establish a Territorial Government; Mr. Seddon objects to the admission of California because it has not passed brough the probationary state of a Territory !-Gen. Cass thinks the California Constitution a model Constitution : Mr. Seddon abhors it as an execrable production by the Secretary of State! Gen. Case would instantly and joyfully a mit California igto the Union ; Mr. Seddon would slam the Territorial vassalage!

And yet both gentlemen are lauded to the akies by the consistent Democracy !

REBELLION IN THE CAMP.

The Detrit Bulletin, a Locofoco paper published at Gen. Case' door, has raised the flag of ville Convention." Benton ! What folly? Case is the strongest Our own opinion is that they ought to pay their man of the party, and we are very much afraid own expenses. So far as the people of North Car- furnish Bitter-endism with correct, if not satisfact that he will be thrown overboard.—Rich. Whig.



RALEIGH, N. C.

Fridan Morning, Februarn 22, 1850.

"Connected as the Union is with the remembrance f past happiness, a sense of present blessings, and we hope of future prace and prosperity, every dio-ale of wisdom, every feeling of daty, every constinu-f patriotism, tend to inspire fidelity and devotion to t, and admonish us continuely to avoid any unnecesary controversy which can either endange upair its strength, the chief element of which is to found in the regard and affections of the people reach other."-GENERAL TAYLOR'S MESSAGE

FANATICISM AND PROSCRIPTION. It grieves us to see that any who call themselves

defenders of Southern rights, should so far forget their self-respect, (not to say the respect they owe to others.) as to descend to a fanatical and proscriptive course: especially at a time when they need the help of all Southern men, to ensure to their cause the influence which a union of action s calculated to give it. The time has gone by when men who really contend for right and jusice, should cavil about shades of difference of cinion, or split hairs with each other. For ourself, we have always waived, with respect to the interests and rights of the South, the discussion of constitutional powers; expressing our opinions (as we have a right to do,) one way or the other-but placng the exercise of powers, if conferred, upon higher grounds. We have said, and we still say, to the neonle of the North, who are ureing Congress to a certain course of action, that the safety and honor of the South forbid Congress thus to act, and render it impossible for us to submit to wrongs so grievous as you attempt to inflict upon us. And, dhough we are unwilling to act in advance. upon threatened outrage, still, if the outrage is deliberately perpetrated, in spite of our admonitions, solemn warnings, and united determination, we see not how the Union of the States can be preserved -it will be dissolved; it ought to be dissolved; by delegates to Nashville. Well, go on, but we re. that great right which all men have to resist onpression, and strike even to blood and death, for liberty and equality of rights.

Well,-for our patience is sometimes severely tried with the reiteration of these discussions, while unsound upon the Slavery question, and faithless the censure of the "sole organ of the party."

could not be clothed with any actual power-it can REJECTION OF COL. J. W. WERE-The Senate, the decrees of such a Convention be binding on the or make recommendations which no one would be to the people of California on the subject of slavebound to adopt or follow; beyond that they could not go; and their proceedings might render less ment of a State government, but as to its partic-On motion of Mr. Giddings, Resolved, that slave- authority for saying that there were put seven, easy the settlement of the questions in dispute, and ular provisions he had as little to say as Mr. Inge in which we have such a mighty stake.

the Legislature of North Carolina to vindicate her During its session he was one hundred and fifty sage of which forms the very groundwork for its to show that Mr. King is in no manner responsi-Our Legislature can enfarce measures for our pro- to which Mr. Ingo refers. tection-no Southern Convention can.

-at the very moment when propositions are pending for the security of our rights and the pro- Administration at the North.

tection of our property. But if, at the present session of Congress, no just and fair settlement of the great matters in allegation; and if the California constitution had be obtained; if our rights are not respected; if our appealed to, in proof of the determination of Preswrongs are not redressed; then call a Convention | ident Taylor to force slavery upon the new Terris of the Southern States, and, in the name of God, let us set up for ourselves in good enroest! We must have Revolution, then, all constitutional remedies having failed. And it is surely needless formin into the Union; Mr. Seddon would slam the for us to add, that should that time ever come, sea subject, he has only to consult with Dr. Gwin, one of the new Senators frem California, a southcome what will of it.

ANOTHER STEP.

The Standard, of Wednesday, cays- We have

THE RALEIGH TIMES, much self-constituted, or appointed without authority of law,-they will go to represent themselves, and not the State; and the least that can be expected of them is, to pay every man his own way. How was it in Virginia? It was proposed there to pay the expenses of certain fanatical continuen in this same Convention-but the Legislature struck out of the resolutions finally adopted everything that might go to pledge the State to the Nashville Assemblage, and gave, what they had no right to refuse, permission to as many gontleman an choose to go to Nashville on their own hook, on their own responsibility, and at their own cost, and to do, on their own individual authority, whatever they pleased when they got there.

So let it be here-If the State pays one, let it pay all-let it may the disinterested gentlemen who are going to the Wilmington Convention-let it pay the expenses of every District Conventionand all about it. If not, let all pay their own .-These Nashville Convention men cannot have the authority of the State-and we have no idea of the State's paying their expenses.

IT Our readers have not failed to observe that, among the most fanatic of the fanatical on the subject of the rights of the South, the State of Mississippi, and her senators and representatives in Congress, take the lead. In other words, the Nullification State, at the present crisis, has given way to the Repudiation State. And the honest Old North is called upon to follow such a lead! If North Carolina were to imitate these States now, having escaped from the leading strings of Virginin, it would be time to abandon her to Locofocoism at once-for nothing but Locofocoism has brought them thus low, or could sink them, with stained escutcheans, to a point so degraded as to plot for the overthrow of this Union. Locofocoism sent us to Mexico in quest of plunder-and would now min the country in a quarrel over the division of the ll'-rotten gains. Let North Carolina say No ! this Union must be preserved!

I. The Standard publishes the speech of Mr. Sedilon, of Virginia, with commendation, who goes for remanding California to her rightful position of Territorial dependence; and thereby takes sides against Cass, who declares that it will give him great pleasure to vote for her admission as a State. We were aware that in the great diversity of Locofoco opinions it would be a difficult matter for any one to agree with them all-but we presume there is no intention among them to give up any of the seven principles of Democracy, viz: "the five loaves and the two fishes !" These they will all hang on to until death, opinions or no opinions.

CALIFORNIA AS A STATE.

The Southern Locofocos, of course, are opposed to every thing which General Taylor recommends. They are bound to oppose him and his Administration to "the bitter end." And although he is supported by Mr. Cass in his recommendation to rewe doubt if any good comes of recrimination a- ceive California as a State, who declares he will nong ourselves-what good arguments have ever | vote for her reception with great pleasure-and albeen advanced for taking out of the hands of our though she has but excercised the powers claim-Senators and Representatives in Congress, and our ed for her by the Southern press during the State Legislature, the defence of our rights, and last Presidential campaign, while supporting Casa appointing Delegates to an irresponsible Conven- and his Nicholson letter-yet now, we are told by tion for their maintenance? Never have we seen these very same presses, that California must not one! But attacks are made upon Messrs. Badger, be received in this way, because there has been im-Stanly, and others, who have been denounced as proper interference in the formation of her constisubmisionists, because they do not go with those who tution. It is utterly ridiculous to suppose that Gen. are for placing the sovereign authority of the State Taylor, himself a Southern man and a slaveholder, in the hands of men to use it in a body outside of could have interfered with the action of the people the Constitution, and by means never contemplated of California for the purpose of inducing them to by it-which body is to be convened (if we believe prohibit slavery. The result of the labors of the some of its advocates) for the preservation of the Convention, called for the purpose of forming a Union at every and all hazards. It is said that he Union and that very Constitution! Ay, a section- Constitution, was brought about by Democratic al Convention is to assemble to overawe and pre- influence; for it will not be denied, even by the vent the legislation of Congress, and we are asked | Union, that the Democrats had an overwhelming to take part in it, against the consent of our State majority in that body. It was a Democratic act, Legislature, on the penalty of being denounced as and as such, one would suppose it would escane

But it is asserted that Mr. T. B. King was the We say it is not the proper way for North Car- active agent in bringing about this result. In olina to act. Such a Convention would not and reply to the charge made in the House of Representatives, last week, by Mr. Inge, we submit the do no good-it may do much mischief. How would following article from the Republic of Thursday.

"In reply" (says the Washington Republic) "to State authorities or the people? They might pass the allegation of Mr. Inge, we have only to state resolutions which no one would be bound to obey, that Mr. King had nothing to say, and said nothing, ry. It is true that he recommended the establishhimself. If he had been disposed to interfere with Failing in the efforts of our Senators and Rep- the action of the convention, or to advise at its resentatives in Congress, we look to the action of deliberations, it was entirely out of his power, oner and redress her wrongs-and not to an irre- miles from the scene of action, prostrate on a bed of sponsible Nashville Convention; which is to me t aickness, and prevented by his physicians from while Congress is in session, and in advance, it intercourse with any person on this or any other may be, of any measures, the contemplated pas- subject. These facts are of themselves sufficient assembling, and will be the basis of its action .- ble for the section in the constitution of California

"At the South, Bitter-endism now holds Pres-We complain of fanaticism at the North-why ident Taylor responsible for the excluding clause, should we imitate it at the South? Let us act During the summer, Bitter-endism at the North when it becomes necessary-upon vital matters has been assailing him for sending out a Southerthere is no difference of opinion among us. But ner and a slaveholder to California for the purpose let us not prejudice our cause by precipitate and of inducing him to incorporate a clause in her exciting measures,-by a fanatical and rash course, constitution establishing slavery. It was on this ground that the Locofocos electioneered against the

"Mr. King's feelings, position, interests, and associations were appealed to in support of this controversy between the North and the South shall | admitted slavery, these would have continued to be tory. Mr. King interfered in no manner or form with this or any other subject touched in the Cali-fornia convention. It was no part of his mission; it was not his intention or desire.

"If Mr. loge desires to speak advisedly on this

one of the new Senators man education, an opponent of General Taylor's Administrator, and al-ways a member of the party to which Mr. Inge-belongs: He will be enabled to enlighten Bitter Endiam generally that it should fortify itself with facts from this or same other source, instead of reno hesitation in saying that the Legislature ought to pay the expenses of the Delegates to the Nash-lying entirely upon the streagth of its imagination or belief. Mr Gilbert and Mr. Wright, members of belief. Mr Gilbert and Mr. Wright, members of the House of Representatives, isoth Loelect of the House of Representatives, cofoces, will either of them probably