

From the R-public of the 8th inst.

MR. WEBSTER.

The coalition of Locofoco, Abolitionists, and Disunionists, has received some severe blows...

The speech of Mr. WEBSTER was of course looked for with the deepest solicitude...

When the body was called to order at twelve o'clock, there was some conversation in regard to the propriety of inviting or permitting the ladies to take seats on the floor...

Mr. WEBSTER then rose, and, with suitable reference to this act of courtesy, embarked at once on the current of the great subject of the day...

Mr. WEBSTER opened with a review of the slavery question from the commencement of our Government. He showed that in the days of the Confederation there was a comparative indifference on the subject in the Northern States...

In this connexion Mr. WEBSTER alluded to his own course, and that of the Northern Democracy, on the subject of the acquisition of Texas...

But no sooner had these Northern Democrats admitted Texas than the war with Mexico was set on foot with their concurrence and assistance...

This view of the question led Mr. WEBSTER to speak of the "Wilmot." On this subject he expressed himself very distinctly...

care was presented. If there were any objection as to the territory, if there were any practical good to be effected by adopting the ordinance of 1850...

With regard to the charges of aggression made against the North for the formation of Abolition societies and the establishment of Abolition papers...

In regard to fugitive slaves, Mr. WEBSTER was of opinion that on this score the South had substantial cause for complaint, and that the North had done wrong...

In the course of his remarks, Mr. WEBSTER alluded to the Nashville convention, and to the idea of "peaceful secession," of a peaceful dissolution of the Union...

Mr. WEBSTER has placed himself on high ground by this speech. He will be assailed for it by the fanatics and Free-Soilers, but the great heart of the American people will respond to it with warm pulsations...

Had this been a Locofoco administration, these documents would have been published with all the speed that steam can give to a Napier press...

Mr. Webster never had to do with a complaint that they were not printed. His complaint, if he made any, would rather have been of the extravagant appropriations for printing...

MARRIAGE IN PANAMA.—On Sunday last, were celebrated the rites of marriage between ROBERT WALLACE, Esq., of Washington city, D. C., and Senora MARIA ALEMAN, of this city...

Colonel J. C. FREMONT, Senator elect from California, with his lady and child, arrived in this city yesterday evening by the cars from the North...

WHIG MEETINGS.

WHIG MEETING IN ASHE.

On Tuesday, the 26th of February, a portion of the Whigs of Ashe assembled in the Court House at Jefferson, (it being Court week.)

On motion of A. B. McMillan, Esq., Isham T. Calloway, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Thomas A. Faw was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained to be to appoint Delegates to a Convention to be held for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate for the office of Governor.

F. B. McMillan offered the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten Delegates to represent the County of Ashe in the Convention to be held for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate for Governor at the next election.

Resolved, That we recommend that the said Convention be held at Greensboro.

Resolved, That we seize with pleasure upon this opportunity to express our confidence in the present incumbent of the Governorial Chair, and our approval of the manner in which he has discharged the high and responsible duties of his office.

Resolved, That holding it to be right for the people in primary assemblies to consider and express their political views, we therefore declare that we are in favor of electing Judicial officers (including Justices of the Peace) by the people, for limited terms; and that we are also in favor of abolishing the test of property as applied in this State to the restriction of elective franchise...

The meeting was ably addressed by A. B. McMillan, Esq., in favor of the principles contained in the foregoing Resolution.

In accordance with the first Resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates to the proposed State Convention: B. C. Calloway, Paul Hartzog, F. B. McMillan, David Worth, Abram Bryan, M. Carson, Geo. P. Faw, N. H. Waugh, Hamilton Ray and Johnson Perkins, Esqrs.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Delegation.

On motion of A. B. McMillan, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the faithful and impartial manner in which they had conducted the meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

ISHAM T. CALLOWAY, Ch'm'n.

T. A. FAW, Sec'y.

WHIG MEETING IN NORTHAMPTON.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Northampton County, held at the Court House in the town of Jackson, on Friday, the 8th March, 1850.

On motion, Samuel Calvert was appointed Chairman, and John B. Odom Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, Mr. David A. Barnes rose and proposed the adoption of the following resolutions, to wit:

1. Resolved, That we approve of the proposed State Convention to be held in the City of Raleigh, on the 8th day of May, for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate for the office of Governor.

2. Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of our present Governor, and whilst we do not mean to dictate to the Convention, or recommend any particular candidate for that high office, the nomination of the present incumbent will meet our hearty approval.

3. Resolved, That we cherish an unwavering attachment to the union of these States—a union endeared to us by the proud recollections of the past, and the bright hopes of the future.

4. Resolved, That in the present state of agitation and excitement, a spirit of moderation and concession should govern the action of the representatives of every section of the union, as this alone can lead to a happy issue out of our present difficulties.

5. Resolved, That in the sound judgment, broad patriotism and inflexible integrity of Gen. Taylor, we have a sure guaranty that the responsible duties entrusted to him will be faithfully and fearlessly discharged.

6. Resolved, That the Chairman of the meeting appoint ten Delegates to represent this County in the State Convention to be held in Raleigh in May next.

7. Resolved, That the Chairman be added to the list of delegates.

The resolutions were then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then appointed the following Delegates in pursuance of the sixth Resolution to wit: Roderick B. Gary, Herrod Faison, David A. Barnes, Samuel J. Calvert, Henry K. Burgwyn, Thomas J. Jarratt, John W. Squire, T. Pollok Burgwyn, James T. Lamberton and Ethelred J. Peebles.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

SAMUEL CALVERT, Ch'm'n.

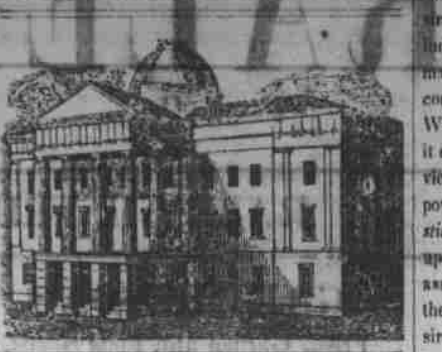
J. B. ODOM, Secretary.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

We were unable to account for the obstinacy with which the Union refused to be dissolved, after it had received peremptory orders to that effect by Senator Foote. Late developments however, lead us to believe that we have discovered a solution to the mystery. Foote was sick on the occasion, and the master of ceremonies being not able to attend, the show was put off as a matter of course.

COLLISIONS BETWEEN NATIVES AND AMERICANS ON THE Isthmus.—Meetings have been held at Panama by both natives and American citizens, to devise means to put a stop to the collisions which are continually occurring between the two races on the Isthmus...

THE RALEIGH TIMES.



RALEIGH, N. C.

Friday Morning, March 15, 1850.

"Connected as the Union is with the remembrance of past happiness, a sense of present blessings, and the hope of future peace and prosperity, every dictate of wisdom, every feeling of duty, 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 affections of the people for each other."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. JOHN COLLIER, Assistant to Mr. ISAAC E. JAMES, is now on a Collecting tour through the Eastern part of the State, and is authorized to collect also for us, receive new Subscribers, and receipt in our name.—(ED. TIMES.)

Our thanks are due to Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN for a copy of his late speech in the House of Representatives.

We are also indebted to the Hon. ED. STANLEY for numerous Documents—and for a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. He will please accept our thanks, given "under a lively expectation of favors to come."

MR. CALHOON'S SPEECH.

The war of the giants has commenced in earnest in the U. S. Senate, and Messrs. Calhoun and Webster have already given their views upon the great subject of the day. We have inserted on our last page, a portion of Mr. Calhoun's remarks, in which his positions are fully defined, and his arguments recapitulated. It is as much justice as our space will allow us to afford to any of the speeches.

We continue, therefore, our desultory comments upon Mr. Calhoun. The constitution is an instrument of universal construction. No editor, no stump speaker, no citizen of ordinary intelligence in the land, but what claims, and boldly exercises the right of construing it for himself.

The constitution is an instrument of universal construction. No editor, no stump speaker, no citizen of ordinary intelligence in the land, but what claims, and boldly exercises the right of construing it for himself. This is all right enough—but who could expect that there should be universal agreement? or who has a right to demand that all others should give up their opinions, and abide by the interpretation of any one man—especially when that one has been all his life a sectional partisan; prejudiced; the victim of disappointed ambition; the fanatical agitator, whose abstract theories have frequently wrought mischievous excitement; whose measures have led to the brink of the precipice upon which the Union stands this day?

But really, now, is there not some cause why Southern men should distrust the leadership and the counsels of Mr. Calhoun? Has he always been a safe and prudent counsellor? We dare aver he has not. Look at the remarkable events of 1832 and '33, when South Carolina, throwing herself upon her reserved rights, (as it was called,) nullified an act of Congress, without even the pretence that it was unconstitutional; rebelled against the law of the land; and was whipped back to her allegiance by the iron-hearted old Chief then the people's President, and at the head of the Government. The doctrines and leadership of Mr. Calhoun brought her into that difficulty—and we candidly confess, not only from those events, but from all his past life, we cannot think it safe to follow him now—though he lays down the law and the constitution as firmly, as strongly, as confidently as he did then; and tending to a vagary far more direful, it may be, in its consequences—involving far more followers—perverting ten times as many States—and putting in peril not only the Union, but the ultimate prosperity and happiness of this great nation, and dealing a death-blow to the cause of human liberty all over the globe.

Mr. Calhoun contends for the right of secession now, as he once contended for the right of nullification. We have no desire to argue the question—but he was wrong then, and he may be now. Our constitution tells us that "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation." And again, "No State shall enter into any agreement or compact with another State."

It would appear, therefore, that the right of secession of any two or more States was surrendered. Revolution, however, can effect the purpose of disruption; and Mr. Calhoun, and such as he, would drive us to it. But this is from our purpose. The fierce attack which Mr. Calhoun makes upon the Administration is in bad taste. In spite of the established facts—in spite of official documents—in spite of the statements of T. Butler King, Mr. Calhoun so far descends from the dignity of a great Statesman, and the gravity of an elderly public man, as to charge the Executive with having formed a proslavery proslavery, more objectionable than the Wilmot. It does appear to us, that Mr. Calhoun might have left this branch of the business to some of his factious partisans—the out-criers of his political camp. It hardly becomes a great leader—and rising, as he does, in the face of truth, it is really unworthy of a fair and honest man. If General Taylor could have such vast influence over the Democratic people of California, why was not his friend T. Butler King returned to Congress? why were not some Whigs elected? But no—all Democrats—the Convention Democrats—the people Democrats—and yet it is charged that General Taylor could influence them to exclude Slavery, or to do anything else! How absurd—even if it were not clearly disproved by the facts.

We come now to consider that ground assumed by Mr. Calhoun, which closes the door against all adjustment by compromise of the question in dispute between the two sections of the country, and which knell the American people in fraternal bonds. The "peculiar position" to which he

of the Union, and could we and bloodshed, which would surely follow. We desire to be calm in our discussions—but there is a limit to human patience. Here the South has for many long months been claiming justice under the constitution—a sacred regard to its guarantee.—We have contended that all we wanted was, that it should be administered in its purity, and not be violated by the exerts of usurped or doubtful powers. We all professed to believe that the constitution protected our rights, and that we relied upon it to defend them still—and Southern people asserted, on all occasions, their attachment to the Union as our fathers framed it; and their desire to preserve it—and even the hottest and most fanatical among us repudiated the wish to see it dissolved. We were all anxious that a returning sense of justice in our Northern brethren might lead them to retrace their steps; do their duty under the constitution; cease meddling with our "peculiar institutions;" let us alone; and restore harmony to the sections, and tranquillity to the country. And all candid men must confess, that so far, the North has evinced a disposition to meet us fairly.

But while this disposition prevailed, Mr. Calhoun—to whom we all looked up, as a Statesman of eminent ability, as well as one of the chiefest of our champions—goes a bowshot beyond the craziest fanatic in our hot Southern land—perplexes himself and the Nation with a metaphysical disquisition upon "the balance of power,"—the exceedingly delicate adjustment of which has drenched Europe in blood for a hundred of years—and declares that there can be no adjustment, no preservation of the Union, without an amendment of the constitution to restore the "equilibrium" of the Government, and confer upon the Southern section of the Confederacy an equal ratio of political power with that which she had when the Government was first formed! And immediately we are all at sea again!

The prompt repudiation of this extreme ground by Southern men, leaves the presumptuous ultraist standing alone and unsupported. We hope and trust that the tendency of this remarkable speech—the danger to which it would expose us—the openly offensive doctrine of Disunion to which it clearly points, and which it can no longer be denied Mr. Calhoun is in favor of, may have the effect to open the eyes of many who were disposed to concede patriotic purposes to this Southern Defender, and to aid him in his views. But let every friend of the Union bethink him whether he may be hurried, before he lends his confidence and support to any of the insidious schemes of those who, like Mr. Calhoun, when the concealing mask is removed, may exhibit the hideous elements of treachery to the constitution, and enmity to the perpetuity of this great, prosperous and united Nation.

This is but the beginning of the end. Interesting developments are close at hand—the chaff must be winnowed from the wheat; and sterling loyalty to the constitution and our glorious Union will triumph at last, over the fanaticism and treason of both sections.

IF We think we can say, with much truth, that we are the best abused Editor in the State—but we shall not lose our patience. The Wilmington Journal is very unjust towards us, to say the least of it. We are unwilling to believe the Editor of that print designed deliberately to insult and injure one who, whatever may be his course towards others, has ever treated him with courtesy and politeness. The character he gives of us is very undeserved, and we trust not wilfully entertained—and he is mistaken. We remember that kindness and amity are more desirable than bickering and feud, and therefore return him a "soft answer," trusting it may not be without its usual effect.

A MODERATE WORD OR TWO. Did Mr. Toole, of the Wilmington Aurora, ever read that sentiment of Daniel Webster's, "LIBERTY AND UNION, now and forever, one and inseparable"? If he did, he has no reason to grope any longer in the dark to find our position: And he need never think to commend his own by misrepresenting ours. No plea of ignorance will excuse him. Let him produce his authority—let him put his finger upon any line or passage where the Times has declared in advance, in the name of the people of North Carolina, that they will submit to wrong, and that the Union must be maintained at whatever sacrifice! We disclaim using any such language at any time.

We have always had an abiding trust and confidence in the ultimate justice of the American people; but have likewise felt and continually expressed a keen sense of the aggressions which have been committed against Southern Rights. Our difference with Mr. Toole is this: He goes for a Southern Convention, looking ultimately to a dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, with a capital at Asheville, &c. to preserve the South. We are for trusting this matter in the hands of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to whom the people of N. Carolina have committed their rights and interests there. If they fail in protecting them—if they do not succeed in procuring a settlement of all the vexed and grievous questions in dispute—if the constitution is trampled under foot, and the South shall be deprived of her guaranteed and equal rights under it—then let them come home and tell the people so; and it is for the sovereign State of North Carolina, through her Legislature,—or for the sovereign people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, to devise the rightful remedy; to save this Union, if possible; if not, to take care of ourselves.

Does Mr. Toole, of the Aurora, see any submission in this? Yet this, over and over again we reiterated in the columns of the Times, as our position, until even an enemy (which Mr. T. is not, but we always thought our friend,) could hardly fail to understand us, and our produce no apology, for our words, for misrepresenting us.

We are not going to discuss, at this late day, with Mr. Toole, the subject of the Nashville Convention. That project is dead enough! Time will show Mr. Toole that he is wrong—to that "gentle chasterer" we leave him. But oh! how sadly is his judgment warped, how strangely his mind astray, if he can calmly ponder upon the disruption of the sacred ties which bind the Union together—and which knit the American people in fraternal bonds. The "peculiar position" to which he

elsewhere alludes, rather flippantly in our opinion, is by no means an enviable one. He comes to himself, one day soon. In the mean time, let him learn, how but the other day in the Senate, when Mr. Calhoun, in the presumptuous boldness to close the door against compromise and adjustment, by demanding an impracticable amendment of the Constitution as the only remedy to save us from disaster—every strong Southern champion,—with Fort King, Clemens, Mangum, Atchison, and even his own colleague, Butler, flew off from him, and left him standing alone.—As the Aurora will shortly stand alone under the press of North Carolina.

The Editor objects to our comparing the Nashville Convention to the Hartford Convention; in language no doubt intended to be very sarcastic remarks that "the political affinities of every member of the Hartford Convention; living or dead were and are with Mr. Calhoun; not with us. We remark, that they resemble each other in being merely sectional, called for purposes of sectional patriotism—the disloyalty to the Union of the last is well proved—the disaffection to the Union of the promoters of the first is more than suspected—and its wildest advocate in North Carolina, Mr. Toole, has come out openly in favor of a "Southern Confederacy with a capital at Asheville." "Political affinities" be hanged! We are opposed to all such schemes; they are revolutionary in their tendency; and are gotten up in the teeth of the letter and spirit of the constitution, which declares that "no State shall enter into treaty, alliance, or confederation;" nor "enter into any agreement or compact with another State."

Can Mr. Toole's "Southern Confederacy," therefore, be formed without a violation of the Constitution, and resolution? to say nothing of what may follow!

THE STANDARD AND DISUNION.—It is now too apparent that much of the agitation on the subject of Slavery, is produced by the malignant Locofoco who wish to destroy General Taylor's popularity, break down his administration, and get the "spoils of victory" to themselves. This view of the subject is very apparent to us, and we have heretofore brought it to the notice of our readers. The proofs are at hand, and are daily multiplying, so that we can hardly go on pointing them out. Besides other evidences, however, the Standard of Feb. 27th furnished another instance. This Locofoco Editor professes to "know no party" in this issue of Slavery. No—not until he can secure something by it. He knows a party—yet in the paper referred to we found the following:

"Whatever Zachary Taylor's motives may have been, or may now be, his acts prove him thus: not merely a traitor to the land of his birth, but an equally weak and inefficient in the great post he occupies; and if a day of blood and of separate amid blood and carnage should dawn upon our land, as the result of this question, the flag will rest on his head, and on the heads of those of his Cabinet who have moulded his will to their will and controlled him for their base and selfish purposes. He and his insubordinates of the free States talk about the standard and the bayonet for the South! But we can trust ourselves on such a theme."

Will not the Standard have its readers believe that it is their duty to resist and oppose the Administration of "a Traitor"? But the Editor "cannot help himself on such a theme"! "Hold me! hold me! for when I fight, I fight!" said a boy who could not trust himself to fight, but was trying to provoke others by opprobrious epithets. But the Editor of the Standard is a most knowing man! Hear him in this same paper of the 27th of February:

"In addition to this, we understand the Standard has gone forth from Washington that no man is in favor of the Southern Convention it is to be pointed to by General Taylor and his Cabinet; but that submissions only, and 'trial friends' of the Union, are to be placed in office through the Southern States, or tendered foreign Missions. Messrs. Clingman, Toombs, Stephens, Hills and other Southern Whigs, have already been under the ban on account of their devotedness to Northern rights; and in this State, while as a general rule, all Democrats are to be kept out of the friends of Clingman, Outlaw, &c. are to be included, and the adherents of Messrs. Stanley and Badger only put in."

Only think of the Editor of the Standard in Raleigh knowing "THE EDITORS" of General Taylor's Cabinet! Wonderful man that Editor is!