From the R public of the 8th inst. MR. WERSTER

The coalition of Locofuces, Abolitionists, and Asunionists, has received some severe blows withto the last forty eight hours. The smeeth of Sir. Francy in the House, on Tuesday ; the letter of Covernor Brown in reply to that of the Florida delegation, and the speech of Mr. WEBSTER in the Fenate yesterday, have damaged them to an ex-I of that can be properly estimated only by those ho are in the midst of the prevailing excitements, Loui are thus enabled to judge of the action and re-» ction in public sentiment.

The speech of Mr. WESSTER was of course looked for with the deepest solicitude. The Senate, at a very early hour, was thronged in both p dleries, and at eleven o'clock the floor was occualled by ladies and their attendants, in a manner that threatened to disturb the convenience of the Souators.

When the body was called to order at twelve take seats on the floor, and for excluding the gentiemen from the ladie's gallery. But the whole matter was finally settled-as Mr. Bascroff advised General KEARNY in regard to Californiaon the basis of the uti possidetis. It was thought best not to disturb the existing arrangements, and fadies and gentlemen continued in possession of socure. When these matters had been arranged, Mr. WALKER, with a courtesy and consideration which deserve favorable mention, suggested that he would not interfere with the expectations that had been excited by the announcement that Mr. claim to the floor in favor of the Senator from which induced the Senator to postpone the conclusion of his own speech, under these circumstances. were felt and acknowledged by a murmur of approbation that pervaded the whole sudience.

Mr Wenster then rose and with suitable reference to this act of courtesy, emberked at once on the current of the great subject of the day-and for three hours enchained the audience with one of his most remarkable efforts. At no time of his public career has he ever appeared to cater advantage. Naver has he displayed more vigor and parties of intellect, more force of argument, and whomality of temper and spirit, than on this occasion .--It was an occasion which called for the display of boldness and firmness-for he had prejudices, and partialities, and antipathies to encounter-but he met them all, and overcame them all, with a courage which entitles him to the commendation of all tion of the Union. This portion of his speech was good and patriotic men, and which cannot fail to arrengthen him in the hearts of his countrymen.

Mr. WEBSTER opened with a review of the elsvery 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-while the most distinguished citizens of the South regarded and spoke of it as an evil in terms as strong as are now used by the count ardent anti-slavery men of the North. At that time, citizens of all sections regarded slavery as an evil, and looked forward to its ultimate extinguishment. The culture of cotton first developed the great importance of slave labor to the Southern States and with its increase a change of feeling was created, from the great pecuniary interests which it involves. These led to the desire of the extension of shave soil, and resul-North! With the acquisition of Texas, Mr WEB- UNION. aren considered the question suttled and the account closed. Every acre of territory that could be cultivated profitably by slave labor was then recomind and as a practical question, there an end of it.

In this connexion Mr. WEDSTER alluded to his own course, and that of the Northern Democracy, on the subject of the acquisition of Texas. He had been opposed to it from the start. In 1837 he had opposed it in a speech made before the Whites of New York at Niblo's Garden, on the occasion, we believe, (though Mr. WERSTER did not then allude to it.) of a dinner given in his honor.

He had endeavored, without success, to awaker the Northern mind to the great importance of the subject, for he was opposed to the acquisition of Texas on the ground that he was opposed to the creation of any more slave States. Against his will and that of the Northern Whigs, Texas was annexed by Northern Democratic votes, and it was annoxed by resolutions which authorized the formation of four new States, with the consent of Texas, within the boundaries of Texas. This was the compact. It was well drawn, stringent, and obligatory. It was the legacy of the Northern Democrats. The work was thoroughly done, with ont blotch or flaw in it. There was the compact and he was determined to fulfil it. Whenever Texas, under the circumstances contemplated by the resolutions, called for the formation of three new States, he was bound to vote for their admission, for he would never violate or sully the pliebted faith of the Government.

But no somer had these Northern Democrats admitted Texas than the war with Mexico was set on foot with their concarrence and assistance, and unstained by their votes. He with the Waters had opposed the acquisition of territory contemplated by that war. But when his friend from Georgia introduced his resolutions repudiating the idea of acquisition, the Northern Democracy opposed them. and the new territory was acquired ; California and New Mexico became ours by their rotes, and then they undertook to hold us hurmless under the queils fine brought upon as by the saving grace of the Wilmot proviso. The Seaster from libertylowing Connecticut, (Mr. Nittes,) and the Senstor from New York, (Mr. Dix.) after doing what in them by to involve the country in the evils and dangers resulting from these acquisitions of Texas and portions of Mexico, went home to make rons ing and capital speeches about Free Soil.

This view of the question led Mr. WEBSTER to smak of the "Wilmer" On this subject he expressed binself very distinctly. He said that this sixre question, but expected question, with the superation of Texas. Therein or all the slave well. When it came in New Mex. his estimable hely is entirely recovered.

care was premuted. It there were any e territory—if there were any practical good a be effected by subspting the ordinance of 1787 and applying it to new acquisitions—that would present a different case for consideration. But the Whigs of A she assembled in the Court House where it was as idle or an useless provisionwhere it would answer no good end, and could only serve to wound the feelings or the pride of a Calloway, Esq. was called to the Chair, and portion of his fellow-citizens—he would vote against its introduction into any territorial bill .-With regard to New Mexico, he would not so disgrace his own understanding as to vote for the Wilmot." To place it in a territorial bill for the office of Governor. New Mexico, would be to reaffirm an ordinance of Nature-to re-enact the will of God.

With regard to the charges of aggression made against the North for the formation of Abolition societies and the establishment of Abolition papers; Mr. WEBSTER regretted all this, but anw no way to arrest it. They had never, in his judgment, accomplished any good end. They had only c'clock, there was some conversation in regard to strengthened the bonds of the slave, and retarded the propriety of inviting or permitting the ladies to the prospects of emancipation. There was no man now in Virginia who would dure to discuss the slavery question, in the tone and temper in which it was discussed in her convention in 1832. The reason of this was, that the agitation of the Northern papers and societies had aroused an antagonist sentiment in the people which could not be resisted. It united all men of all sentiments against the places which they had been so fortunate as to the improper and impertinent interference of strangers. But for this evil there was no remedy. In the nature of things there could be none. The press could not be shackled any more than the debutes in Congress could be checked, and they had exhibited as much violence and harsh language as tashe restriction of elective franchise and of the Wenster was to speak, and would waive his had ever been displayed in the Abolition newspapers. Under our Government the freedom of speech Massachusetts. The delicacy and self respect and the freedom of the press must remain invio-

> In regard to fugitive slaves, Mr. WERSTER was of opinion that on this score the South had substantial cause for complaint, and that the North had done wrong. The Constitution had made distiuct provision on this subject-and, in henor and justice, the North were bound to fulfil all their constitutional obligations. The State Legislatures had no right to pass any laws in any manner conflicting with the duties of the States under the Constitution-and he was ready and willing to second and sustain all necessary and proper legislation by Congress to carry out the provisions of the Constitution on this subsect.

> In the course of his remarks, Mr. WEBSTER alluded to the Nashville convention, and to the idea o; "peaceful secession," of a peaceful dissolumarked, we think, with a rhetoric as felicitous as adorns the most elaborate of his speeches, and it was thrown off apparently as freely as fire from the flint when struck by the steel. Spark after spark, flash after flash, it warmed and thrilled the breast of every listener, till, when he closed, the pentup enthusiasm of the audience manifested itself in a round of applause that the place and presence could not suppress.

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. We are too great a people-our country is too broad and magnificentto be governed by any narrow, local and sectional spirit. More than this-we shall remain an united people and an American republic, in spite of sed in the acquisition of Louisians. Florida, and all the powers which the triple coalition can Texas, by the votes of the oppressing and aggressive bring to bear against the Constitution and the

SUPPRESSION OF DOCUMENTS.

Houses in reference to the California transactions. has not been published. We ask, why this suppression of matter so important to the vindication of the Executive? Are the Locofoco majorities of sentatives of every section of the union, as this the Senate and House afraid of the truth ? Do they dread it so much, that they think it necessary to forestall the public mind so deeply, that when it comes, it can no longer exert its legitimate influense? Is this the game?

Had this been a Locofoco administration, these documents would have been published with all the speed that steam can give to a Napier press, and scattered by thousands, yea! by tens and scores of thousands, all over the land! Every Locofoco frand would have been in requisition! Every mail next. would have grouned beneath the weight of its contents. This very suppression proves beyond doubt, that the Locofoco majorities are a fraid of the tremendons effect these documents must have. It passes the highest encomium upon General Taylor, and his proceedings with regard to California It is conclusive testimony in his favor.

Had they been calculated to do him injury, Mr. Calhoan would never have had cause to complain that they were not printed. His complaint, if he made any, would rather have been of the extravagant appropriations for printing.

We resture to suggest, however, that truth can scarcely be smothered, and that they who hope to extinguish it in this way, will reap nothing but disappointment for their reward .- Rich. Whig.

MARRIAGE IN PARAMA .-- On Sunday last, were celebrated the rites of marriage between ROBERT WALLACH, esq., of Washington city, D. C., and Senora MARIA ALEMAN, of this city. Since the begining of the California emigration, this is the first marriage we have noticed between the beautiful daughters of New Grenada and the enterprising young men of North America, Mr. Corwine, the American Consul, was present at the ball party in the evening; to were most of the foreign residents and city authorities. In a word, that marriage was celebrated under the brightest auspices, which we trust it will realize.

Panama Echo, Feb. 8. COLONEL PREMONT.

Colonel J. C. FREMONT, Senator elect fro California, with his lady and child, arrived in this city yesterday evening by the cars from the North. We are gratified to learn that the physical condition of Colonel Paracer has much improved since his agers at Mew York ; and that the health of dentally, for

MEETINGS. WHIG

WIRE MEETING IN ASHE. at Jefferson, (it being Court week.)

On motion of A. B. McMillian, Esu., Isham T. Phomas A. Faw was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained to be o appoint Delegates to a Convention to be held for the purpose of nominating a While candidate

F. B. McMillian 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 u this opportunity to express our confidence in the present incumbent of the Gubernatorial Chair, and our approval of the manner in which he has discharged the high and responsible duties of his

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 right to hold office.

The meeting was ably addressed by A. B. Mc-Millian, 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 Perking, 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.

WHIG MEETING IN NORTHAMPTON. At a meeting of the Whigs of Northampton County, held at the Court House in the town of

Jackson, on Priday, the 8th March, 1850. On motion, Samuel Calvert was appointed Chairman, and John B. Odom Secretary of the

The Chairman having stated the object of the seeting, 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 nomina-

ting 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

at, 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 reprealone can lead to a happy issue out of our present

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

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

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

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

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

The meeting then adjourned sine die.
SAMUEL CALVERT, Ch'm'n. INO. B. ODOM, Secretary,

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

We were unable to account for the obstinacy with which the Union refused to be dissolved, at ter it had received persuptory orders to that however, lead us to believe that we have discover ed a solution to the mystery. Foote was sick on the occasion, and the master of ceremonies being not atte to attend, the show was put off as a smatter of course.

Rich. Whig.

COLLIBIONA BETWEEN NATIVES AND AMERICANS or THE ISTRUCS-Meetings have been held at Panama by both natives and American citizens, to devise means to pot a stop to the collisions which are crutinually occurring between the two races on the Isthmus; and the means recommended the American meeting was for the authorities power him to arrest and imprison for turber of the peace-it being alleged that the dislike to be taken in custody by native officers con-stitutes the chief difficulty in preserving the peace in riots in that part of the world.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, March 7, 1850. edge, on Tuesday evening last, near Bridgeport, Dallas county, Alabama. About thirty persons,



RALEIGH, N. C.

Fridan Morning, March 13, 1850.

"Connected as the Union is with the remembra of past happiness, a sense of present blessings, and he hope of future pence and prosperity, every dic the of visiting, every feeling of duty, every emittion of patriotism, lend to inspire fidelity and devotion to the and admentals us cautiously to avoid any unnecesof an accommon its controlling in arous any univer-sary 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."—General Taylon's Message.

NOTICE TO SUBRCRIBERS.

Mr. JOHN COLLINS, Assistant to Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, is now on a Collecting tour through the Eastern part of the State, and is authorised to collect also for us, receive new Subscribers, and receipt in our name .- [ED. Times.

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

We are also indebted to the Hon. En. STANLY or 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. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

The war of use grants has commenced in earn est in the U. S. Scrate, and Messra, 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 argments 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. Calleger

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 exercised the right of construing it for himself. This is all right enough-bu who could expect that there should be universal igreement? or who has a right to demand that all thers should give up their opinions, and shide by the interpretation of any one man-especially when that one has been all his life a sectional partizan prejudiced; the victim of disappointed ambition the fanatical agitator, whose abstract theories have frequently wrought mischierous excitement; whose easures have led to the brink of the precipice mon which the Union stands this day?

But really, now, is there not some cause why the law of the land; and was whipped back to her trusting it may not be without its usual effect. allegiance by the iron-hearted old Chieftain then ernment. The doctrines and leadership of Mr. the constitution as firmly, as strongly, as confidentnore direful, it may be, in its consequences-involving far more followers-pervading ten times of this great nation, and dealing a death-blow to he cause of human liberty all over the globe.

Mr. Calhoon contends for the right of secession ow. as he come contended for the right of nullifition. We have no desire to argue the question -but he was scrong then, and he may be now .-One constitution tolliens that "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation." And again, No State "shall "enter into any agreement 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. Calboun, and such as he,

would drive us to it. But this is from our parpose. The fierce attack which Mr. Calhoun makes upon the Administration is in and taste. In spite of -in spite of the statements of T. Butler King, Mr. Statesman, and the gravity of an elderly public man, as to charge the Executive with having formhoun might have left this branch of the business to some of his factious particans-the out-skirmishees of his political camp. It hardly becomes a great leader-and rushing, 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 Demogratic 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 Slevery, or to do anything else! How ab-

us to our view only the cleasm of a dissolu- at bonds. The "peculiar position" to which he But hear the "no party man of the Six

rel, which would sure so follow to be calmin pur discussions sure to follow. We de-diacussions— at there is a come to himself, one day soon.

In the mean time, let him learn, how mit to homen paties

violated by the exercise of usurped or doubtful as the unity remedy to save us from dipowers. We all professed to believe that the con- every strong Southern champion,-wit stitution protected our rights, and that we relied King, Clemens, Mangum, Atchison, and eve upon it to defend them still-and Southern people own colleague, Butler, flew off from him, and asseverated, on all occasions, their attachment to him standing alone-as the Aurora will a the Union as our fathers framed it, and their de- stand among the presses of North Carolina. sire 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 brothren might, remarks that "the political affinities of every lead them to retrace their steps; do their duty onder the constitution; cease meddling with our "peculiar institutions;" let us alone; and restore har- We remark, that they resemble each other in mony to the sections, and tranquility to the country. ing merely sectional, called for purposes of And all candid men must confess, that, so far, the North has evinced a disposition to meet us fairly.

houn-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-perplex- ville." "Political affinities" be hanced! Wi es himself and the Nation with a metaphysical disquisition upon "the balance of power,"- the ex- ary in their tendency; and are gotten up in the ceedingly delicate adjustment of which has drenched Europe in blood for a hundred of years-and which declares that "no State shall enter into 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 Govern- follow! ment 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 xpose us-the openly offensive doctrine of Disno 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 bothink him whither he may be hurried, before he lends his con- until he can secure something by it. He know idence and support to any of the insidious schemes. of those who like Mr. Calhonn, when the concealig mask is removed, may exhibit the hideous lineaments of treachery to the constitution, and enmity to the perpetuity of this great, prosperous and uted Nation.

This is but the beginning of the end. Interestng developments are close at hand—the chaff land, as the result of this question, the must be winnowed from the wheat; and sterling loyalty to the constitution and our glorious Union will triumph at last, over the lanaticism and treaon of both sections.

IT We think we can say, with much truth, that we are the best abused Editor in the State-but we shall not lose our patiesce. The Wilmington Journal is very unjust towards us, to say the least tration of "a Truitor?" But the Editor "cannot of it. We are unwilling to believe the Editor of Southern men should distrust the leadership and that print designed deliberately to insult and inthe counsels of Mr. Calhoun? Has he always jure one who, whatever may be his course towards who could not trust himself to fight, but was seen a safe and prodent counsellor? We dare a- others, has ever treated him with courtesy and poer he has not. Look at the remarkable events of liteness. The character he gives of us is very 1832 and '33, when South Carolina, throwing her- undeserved, and we trust not wilfully entertained self upon her reserved rights, (as it was called.) -he is mistaken. We remember that kindness nullified an act of Congress, without even the pre- and amity are more desirable than bickering and tence that it was unconstitutional; rebelled against | feud, and therefore return him a "soft unswer."

Did Mr. Tools, of the Wilmington Aurora, ever read that sentiment of Daniel Webster's "Lange Calboun brought her into that difficulty-and we TY AND USION, now and forever, one and inseparacandidly confess, not only from those events, but ble"? If he did, he has no reason to grope any rom all his past life, we cannot think it safe to longer in the dark to find our position: And he need follow him now-though he lays down the law and never think to commend his own by misrepresenting our's. No plea of ignorance will excuse him. was he did then; and tending to a ragary far Let him produce his authority-let him past his finger upon any line or passage where the Times has declared "in advance, in the name of the people as many States-and potting in peril not only the of North Carolina, that they will submit to wrong Union, but the ultimate prosperity and happiness and that the Union must be maintained at whatev er sacrifice!" We disclaim using any such language at any time. We have always had an affiding trust and con

fidence in the ultimate justice of the American people; but have likewise felt and continually express ed 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 aettlement of all the the established facts-in spite of official documents vexed and grievous questions in dispute-if the constitution is trampled under foot, and the South Callions so far descends from the dignity of a great shall be deprived of her guarantied and equal rights under it-then let them come home and tell the people so; and it is for the sovereign State of ed a provine for California, more objectionable than North Carolina, through her Legislature, -or for the Wilmot. It does appear to us, that Mr. Cal- the sovereign people of North Carolina, in Convenibled, to devise the rightful remedy; to save this Union, if possible; if not, to take care of ourselvar.

Does Mr. Toole, of the Angers, are any submission in this? Yet this, over and elten have we But is one of Mr. Badger's bitterest opporreitorated in the columns of the Times, as our poaition, until even an enemy (which Mr. T. is not, but we always thought our friend.) could bardly Mr. Clingman had any "adherent" heres fail to understand us, and car produce no spology, from our words, for misrepresenting us.

We are not going to discuss, at this late day, with Mr. Tools, the subject of the Nashville Convention. That project is dead enough! Time will not apply to have him "kept out," whateve sard !- even if it were not clearly disproved by the show Mr. Toole that he is wrong-to that "gentle dividual opinions may have been, chastener" we leave him. But oh! how sadly is and influential number of the Whigs of We come now to consider that ground assumed his judgment warped, how strangely his mind as- thought proper to recommend him for a by Mr. Cathoun, which closes the door against all tray, if he can calmly ponder upon the disruption ment, in preference perhaps to any writer discreen by compressive of the question is dis-ute between the two sections of the country, and —and which keif the American people in fragen-

elsewhere alludes, rather flippantly in or de- ment, is by no means an enviable one.

g instice under the other day in the Senate, when Mr. Calho constitution—a secret regard to its guarantien—the presumptuous boldness to chose the We have contended that all we wanted was, that gainst compromise and adjustment, by den it should be administered in its purity, and not be an impracticable amendment of the Const The Editor objects to our comparing the 1

ville Convention to the Hartford Convention

in language no doubt intended to be very as

her of the Hartford Convention, living or were and are with Mr. Raboteau; not with us doubtful patriotism-the disloyalty to the Uni the last is well nigh proved-the disaffection But while this disposition prevailed, Mr. Cal- Union of the promoters of the first is more anapacted-and its wildest advocate in North olina, Mr. Toole, has come out openly in favo a "Southern Confederacy with a capital at A opposed to all such schemes; they are revol teeth of the letter and spirit of the constitu treaty, offiance, or confederation;" nor "enter any agreement nor compact with another State Can Mr. Toole's "Southern Confederacy," the fore, be formed without a violation of the Contution, and revolution? to say nothing of what ma

> THE STANDARD AND DISUNION. It is now but too apparent that much of the ag tation on the subject of Shivery, is produced by malignant Locofocos who wish to destroy Gener TAYLOR's popularity, break down his adminis tion, and get the "spoils of victory" to themselve

This view of the subject is very apparent to a and we have heretofore brought it to the notice on to which it clearly points, and which it can our readers. The proofs are at hand, and are ly multiplying, so that we can hardly go amiss pointing them out. Besides other evidences, is ever, the Standard of Feb. 27th furnished and instance. This Locofoco Editor professes to "I no party" in this issue of Slavery. No-no party-yet in the paper referred to we found

> "Whatever Zachary Taylor's motives may ! been, or may now be, his acts prove him the not merely a traitor to the land of his birth, but erably weak and inefficient in the great pot occupies; and if a day of blood and of separa amid blood and carnage should dawn upon will rest on his head, and on the heads those of his Cabinet who have moulded te their will and controlled him for their base and seltish purposes. He and his in nions of the free States talk about the si and the bayonet for the South! But we

trust ourselves on such a theme. Will not the Standard have his readers bell that it is their duty to resist and oppose the Ado himself on such a theme "!! "Hold me!" me ! for when I fights, I fights "! said a boy

ing to provoke others by opprobrious epithets. But the Editor of the Standard is a most k ing man! Hear him in this same paper of the

"In addition to this, WE understand the has gone forth from Washington that no man is in favor of the Southern Convention is to h pointed to office by General Taylor and his : but that submissioness rule the Union," are to be placed in office through the Southern States, or tendered foreign Miss Messra. Clingman, Toomba, Stephena, Hill and other Southern Whigs, have already been under the ban on account of their devoti eral role, all Democrats are to be kept out of the friends of Clingman, Outlaw, &c. are to be Badger only put in."

Only think of the Editor of the Standard i eigh knewing "THE EDICTS" of General Tax Cabinet! Wonderful man that Editor is !

But we chiefly desired to notice this article cause the Editor save "the friends of Clie Outlaw, &c. are to be excluded, and the adh of Mesers, Stanly and Badger only put in." from all that we can understand two appoin of Mail Agents have been made from North lina during the last two or three months, as of these was recommended by Mr. Clings his "friend," Will the Editor of the Stand us if this is keeping out "Mr. Clingman's fre Did not Gen. EDNEY, "Mr. Clingman's frier ceive a Consulship while the Standard was ing and abusing him? Is that keeping or lingman's "friends?" What friend of Mr.

man has been "kept out?"
The Editor does Mr. OLTLAW great inju putting his name in such company. Mr. O s deservedly esteemed as a gentleman of a purity of character, true to the interests of hi stituents, and free from all the ridiculous which characterise the Standard's new Mr. Clingman. We have heard of no"fr Mr. Outlaw's being kept out; and the of the Standard has told a falsehood, as far

Concerned, plainly.
What "adherent" of Mr. Badger has bee in"? Will the Standard inform us? We he refers to the fact that Mr. White, a Der has been re-appointed Postmaster of this Standard "an adjustant" of Mr. Bades appointed? Is this the way the Stands General Taylor ought to be treated when points a Democrat to office ? Mr. Wa "adherent" of Mr. Badger-but Mr. Badge

Clingman's who may favor Di