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POLITICS AND NEWS.

R. WEBSTER'S SPEECH AT BOSTON. Coulds and others. He was received by a larg-sel and with great enthusianm. As Mr. Wabed and with great embrainsm. As Mr. Web-of that common mother who shall deal it to her hipproteched, D. R. Curtis, esq., addressed him; neart. [Cheer.] In the mean time, let use reto welferme him boms. These were not pol-ana, but had knowe his worth and had gathered ther in greet him. Here was some of the north-ther to greet him. Here was some of the north-

aptessing their high consideration of his efforts and from a sense of counton interest and common meserve the Constitution.

They knew that prode. re were many conflicting influences, any stpt to reconcile which could not full to meet who, before they were born, had secured the fidence of the community, and had ever main-

ned it. At the conclusion of Mr. Curtis's remarks-WEBSTER rose in the carriage, and was rered with load cherring. After the noise had, some manner, subsided, he proceeded to may 1 did was with great pleasure that he met so large assemblage of his friends at a time when his cate affairs had called him from the seat of vernment to his own home. "As you have said, , the labors of the winter have been ardnous --in sorry to say those arduous duties are not I am sorry to say that the public afrs of the country have not yet made so much ; gross towards satisfactory adjustment as to reve all the anxieties which have been felt about t condinatment of the subjects under discussion ; t I feel authorized now to say there is reason to no, reason to expect that further reflection, that generous comparison of various wishes where a disagree, will bring about that improved state

public feeling, in the reproduction of which all a lour expectation of useful legislation, must de-

"I cannot but feel, sir, that I stand in the pressince of my friends; I must regard this gathering . the personal tribute of your welcome to me.but do not welcome the politician; and this is not copportunity or discussing those questions which we agitate the community and the Government; is sections which can leave little repose in the mind any intelligent man, till be can see some probsility that from their discussion and adjustment any secure the prosperity, passe happiness, and mtinued union of the country. Gontlomen, I have felt it my duty, on a late occasion, to make

a effort to bring about some amelioration of that cited feeling on this subject, which pervades people of the country everywhere, North and onth; to make an effort also to restore the Govt is proper business of the country. Let me say it

- unable to discharge that business, and that it muy gain that capacity there is a necessity for effort, Congress and out of Congress. Neither who nor I shall see the legislation of the country proceed in the old harmonious way, until the dis-

with you, and take it as a truth. Until somethin, can be done to allay the feeling now separating soon in different sections, there can be no needed and satisfactory legislation in the Houses of Con

gress. "Mr. Curtisand gentlemen : The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has done me the honor to place the as her representative, as one of her representa-tives in Congress. I have believed that she would oprove in me any honest, cautious and sincere effort to allay the dissensions which we see among the people of the country, and to restore Congress

ng--That his fellow citizens lied assembled peat that I tread on step backwards. [Cheers.] I to welcome him home. These were not pol- an devoted to the restoration of peace, harmony,

haviors of when we had heard so much, balarces of when we had heard so much, errewas there a northern man who was not a ret, and hey were sensible of his effast to obte and defend the labor of the country, hey were aware that the internal improvete had found in him an able advocate. They nion of broth riv regard, of fraternal feeling w, also, when we were in danger of war with a throughout the whole country. I do not wish that orful nation, his nice and well-directed effats I any partion of the people of this country shall feel preserved the peace and harmony of the coun- | held together only by the bonds of a legal cirpo He knew, also, that they were all citizens of r tion; boads which some of them may think re-great country, and that the friends of the strain their limbs, comp their affections, and gall m were their friends ; that there was one great and worry them. On the contrary, that they shall ty in which all were united, and that party was be bound together by those unseen, soft, easy-fitone of the Union ; and that they were united ting chains that result from generous affections,

'in shart, follow citizens, my desize and my !abor is to see that state of things produced in which the disapprobation of a partion of the commu- filling all bosoms with gratitude, all hearts with -but they were not about to begin to distrust | joy, illuminating all faces, sprending through all ranks of people, whether rich or poor, whether North, South, East, or West, there shall exist the halo of all our suffering, the great solace of all our political calamitica in the great and glorious fu-ture, and that is a love of our united government."

Fram the Richmond Times.

THE NASHVILLE CONVERTION .- Since the 5th of February last, it has been demonstrated beyond dispute that neither Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, nor Louisiana will be represented with any adequate sanction of popular authority at Nashvillo. It is impossible, therefore, that there can be a "union of the whole South" in the proprend consultation, such as was contemplated by our Legislature, or such as will give to the acts of the Convention solemnity or consequence.

In view of this now underiable fact, those we rocates of Southern rights who speak of the fail r expectations of useful discharge of public daty, ure of the Convention as equivalent to a surrender of the Southern position, seem to us to commit a most unfortunate, and it may be a fatal error .-They are making for the South an issue in which it is obliged to show apparent weakness. They rest our cause on a reed already broken. In our poor judgment, it is the part of true wisdom to decline the mere accessory measure, about which we cannot now attain unanimity of septiment, and to stand in perfect unitedness upon our principal ground of resistance to the first act of aggressign.

MESSES, SWAIN & SHERWOOD :

A meeting of the General Commissioners of the N. C. Railroad, held in Greensboro' 30th March last, the local commissioners were directed to keep the Broks of Subscription open until 1st inst. and on that day make return to myself of their Books of Subscription and the money paid in thereon. As the triends of this great improvement may be desirous to know the progress making therein, you resions in Congress, and out of Congress, upon is subject to which you have alinded, shall be it some way suppressed. Take that truth home

the second s	Shares.	and the second second	and the second
Salem.	Bhares.	Paid in.	\$1,625
Davidson, (Fair Gi			400
Guilford, (Jamestown.) 11		- 44	05
" (Greensboro,') 124		-	520
Bancambe,	80	. #	400
Burke.	80	41.	400
IreJell,	100		500
Since 30th March.	800		\$4,000
Theretofore aubsc'd,		66	\$13,400
	Contraction of the	85	(<u></u>
	9,480		847,400

Southers if against her our mejudices. She has procession of the country. Not only the Mostuicompared sviry many else in ad own time. Sin to country, but all of New Granada, San Salva-tus compared this occan which was her shore ; she has compared for indexible climite ; she has Bain ther way to the universal respect of the foreign interference. The treaty is ahead of world; she has can used every hedy's prejudices "the Monroe doctrine," which looked only to check, and was driven to the Revere House in but har own ; the question is, whether she will no new European actilement on the continent, open barouche accompanied by the Hou. Rufus on part her own prindees. I shall return to for this is a practical abandonment of one already that South to part that question to her in presence in a state of the south of mude.

> This Treaty is one of the most important and honorable that has been negotiated, and does infivite credit to the Administration, and to the principal negotiators, American and British, under whose laborious investigations the result has been reached. Under it we may expect the early commencement of the Canal, which is to unite the waters of the Atlantic with the Pacific, and the saving of thousands " ilos in the transit of persons and merchanous, between the Eastern and Western Oceans. Commerce, under the Treaty, is assured of the protection of both the United States and Great Britain, and the land is to be o pen to all nations upon terms of perfect equality. N. Y. Express.

Important from New Mexico-Texas taking Possessian-Resistance, &c.

The St. Louis Republican announces the arri val at that place of Mr. Skinner, who left Santa Fe on the 19th of March. He met with no interruption on the way. He brings intelligence of the arrival in New Mexico, a few days previous to his departure, of Maj. Neighbors, the Texan Commissioner. He was at the military post at El Passo, and had forwarded his comu Col. Monroe, the Civil and Miltary Governor saying that he came as Commissioner of Texas, with plenary powers, to establish the jurisdiction of her government in New Mexico.

The Sub-Prefect at Frontenas, in the neighborhood of El Passe, had already resigned his jurisdiction to the Texas Commissioner, thus abandoning to that State a large, and the finest portion of New Mexico.

Col. Monroe had issued an order to the con mandants of the military posts, instructing them to observe rigid non-interference with Maj. Neigh- Perhaps it looked so: for the arrogance of the bors, in the exercise of his functions, and equally to avoid coming in contact with the judicial authorities of Texas. This has caused the greatest excitement at Santa Fe. and throughout the territory: meetings were being held, and Mr. Skinner gave as his opinion, that although the Governor will not resist the action of Texas, the people, both Mexican and American, with the exception of a ew who entertain malice against the present civil and military officers, will offer armed resistance.

THE CROP .- We are informed by a planter from Perry county, that the prospects for cotton are not very promising. 'A good many planters have been compelled to replant twice; first by the frost, and the second time by the heavy rains which fell imnediately after the second planting, and which beat down the ground so hard that the newly-planted cotton could not come up. A scarcity of seed has been the result in some sections. In Greene the prospects are reported better, as the cotton which come up immediately after the frost is growing off finely. The heavy rains, reported by the beats as having fallen the past week, must injure very much the growing crop.

The Lowndes County Chronicle, of the 20th inst. says : "The prospects of the planters in this section are rather unpromising. Many have had their crops entirely ruined by the late frosts and cold weather, and are at this late period compelled to plant over. We are rather inclined to the opinion, that the crop of the present will fall very far short of that of the past season .- Mobile Adver. THE CROPS. Extract of a letter from a highly respected and extensive planter, duted.



RALEIGH, N. C. Fridan Morning, May 10, 1830.

"Connected as the Union is with the remembran of past happiness, a sense of present blessings, and the hope of future peace and prosperity, every dic-tate of wisdom, every feeling of duty, every emotion of patriotism, tend to inspire fidelity and devotion to it, and admonish us crutiously to avoid any unnecessary controversy which can either endanger impair its strength, the chief elament of which is to be found in the regard and affections of the people or each other."-GENERAL TAYLOR'S MESSAGE.

OUR POSITION.

Our friend, the Editor of the North State Whig mays us a very high compliment for the stand which we took at the first, and have maintained to the last, against the Nashville Convention humbag -for it never was anything else in the State of North Carolina. It is our opinion-we may be mistaken-that Locofocoism thought to carry everything by storm here, when it was first starfed. At any rate, a very hold face was put upon it,and the apparent union of Whig and Democratic presses in its favor, at first startled the minds of many of the conservatives of the State, and led them to expect that the popular current would set tint way, and sweep them nolens volens with it .-Standard, aided by the assistance which it received from a portion of the Whig press, swelled so high as to demand of a Whig Governor, the immediate issning of a Proclamation in aid of the "brazen image" which Southern Locofocracy had set up,-that all men, everywhere, might be commanded to fall down and worship it. The excitement was tremendous about that time-apostles and evangelists trampoosed from Waynesboro' to Wilmington -from Fayetteville to the "soil of old Bladen-the Eden of the earth"-their oracular voices sounded in meetings in every Locofoco County down that way,-Delegates were appointed to the District Convention at Wilmington, in hot haste, and that famous Sanhedrim met and acted; and, according to high authority, "sang our title pretty clear to mansions in the skies." All went on swimmingly for a time. But the inquiry and discussion went on too, and rather got ahead of the music-so that, when the same machinery was tried elsewhere, it would'nt work, and has'nt worked effectually,-and its further introduction has been stopped by the majestic voice of public sentiment in North Carolina. The humbug kicked its last at Charlotte-and its weeping friends may as well confess its death and burial.

We have been amused to see the gravity, how ever, with which some of the friends of the Nashville Convention in this State claim, that the little splutter which they raised on this subject has had great effect in bringing the people of the North to their senses! They could'nt move the people of North Carolina-they could'nt drive them from propriety to fanaticism-yet they pretend that the brag and bluster of their puny organs, which the people here looked upon with derision and contempt, have frightened the people of the North, and disposed them to do justice to the South ! Consequently, iberally by us. The wet and cold have rotted they (the Editors of the aforesaid organs.) are the great men of the day who have maintained and secured Southern Anhta! In our indement, ing that favorable weather may give them a stand. it is pretty clear now, that the riolence and misrep resentation of those presses which favored the Nashville Convention, in this State, had as much sufficiently to work, and no cotton, and cannot tell to do with its death as anything else. They thought they had the world in a string-they played upon popular prejudices and popular rights, which almost always respond to the touch and give the desired answer-they raised the cry of indignant, ontraged, oppressed, robbed men,-and we believe they sometimes added murdered-aud they doubted not that all the world would listen and sympathise and fly to protect. But when the first feeble voice of opposition was raised, they did not stop to argue and convince-they had no hesitation in denounc ing, and cursing, and branding all opponents as submissionists," "tories," "traitors to the land of their birth," "Provisoists," "Abolitionists." He that doubted was damned at once, and no quarter shown. Men did'nt like that-their blood got heated too; the discussion of rights was dropped; the cry of Discrice raised; recrimination ensued, and the epithet of "iraitor" was hurled back; the Union triumphed, and the humbug died.

ion, Secrasion, Disunion, a Southern Confedera-, send their men here, as they ought to do, to over cy with a capital at Asheville, or somewhere else, shadow and snow under any suspicion of such in may do for Mississippi and So. Cirolina, fer what floence ? Let them do so-let them exercise the we know--but they will never do for the Ohl North | undoubted right of being a six and num State.

most ultra were Thomas L. Clingman and Abram and so unjustly borne. W. Venable. Let us see how they were sustain-

ed in their Congressional Districts. Beyond the a general attendance of whigs from every part a mountains, not a single Nashville Convention, or the State, is one connected with whig strongth an Southern Rights Meeting (as they are called) has whig pride. The Locofocos, with the ficklenes been held-net ong-no stir has been made at all which distinguishes them as a party, have shifte -Clingman is not sustained at home. In the 5th frequently the time of holding their Convention, District, two meetings have been held, in Gran- as to follow ours. It is thus in our power, it they ville and Chatham--and the Nashville Conven- is any eclat to be gained, by a bold and powerful tion repudiated-not a single expression of senti- demonstration of enthusiasm at our Convention ment austaining Abraham Venable has been had, to strike terror into their hearts and kindle such a the pious labors of his son to the contrary not witl - old-fashioned Whig fire, as shall utterly consum standing. In Daniel's and Stanly's districts, at- their feeble and wavering hopes, and scal the tempts were made to get up Conventions and fail- bome dispirited, and therefore, vanquialied, er ed. In Shepard's, no meetings; in Caldwell'a ditto; the contest begins. To be united as a partyin Outlaw's ditto. In Deberry's, three Counties | come together as brethren, laying our individu out of ten held meetings, after a fashion, and a preforences aside for the success of our glorio Convention met at Charlotte-a great failure,- cause, and the triumph of pure conservative Whit and appointed two men who, of all others in the principles-(above all, when our union is so n State, if we wanted the Union dissolved, are the cessary to prevent this good Old State from comit very men to select for that purpose. The one was under the blighting, blasting rule of Locofoco den an insubordinate, if not mutinous---the other a agogues, who have sought to wean away her low scatterer of fire-brands. In Ashe's, the thing was for the Union: who would have cantured, mans done pretty well to all appearance-though we do | eled, and sacrificed her to the demon of unho not believe the people consented to it. That is the Southern Ambition in a Nashville Convention) aum and substance. And if our Representatives these should be our aims, and with a determination regard public sentiment at home as any guide, to advance them, we should all be prepared to mer they will immediately drop all their wild and fac- Then heart and mind will we be one in sentime tious schemes, and attend now to their public du- and in object-and when we fling the unconquer ties. Enough time has been thrown away upon Whig Banner to the breeze, our united and enthe wild calculations and fanciful dreams. They can stastic shouts shall be the sure harbinger of victor for their reputation and future success, it is high Whigs of the East and West-come one, come al

time they should labor for its preservation. The Whigs of North Garolina have once more common good. We, of the Centre, will hid yo vindicated their title to be considered the Conser- welcome-place our glorious standard in the hand vative party. They have saved the State from Dis- of any worthy bearer you please-and we are with union projects: not that we believe that Disunion you to the victorious end ! sentiments were entertained by many of those who There are no discussions among the Whig press entered these Southern Rights meetings; on the es now which should prevent them from callin contrary, but by very few-yet those who did enter, general attention to this subject. We feel cothrew themselves into a current which might have vinced that it is high time, apart from collateral an borne them very far beyond the point they contem- extraneous issues, that the Whigs should retur plated. Dissatisfaction and agitation were but the back to their party organization and distinctiv entering wedges, making room for others, by which principles. Our auccess, if we would necure the Union might be cleft asunder. They have been demands this of us. Our opponents never bicke driven off, and there is now ample verge and space and fall out-we must imitate their prudence for repentance. It will come-that is certain. It is due to the great body of the Whig Editors to say,-and it is highly creditable to them-that, and patriots cheerfully to make them. If any from the first they opposed the Nashville Conven- the sentiments here expressed are believed by o tion; with only two or three exceptions, which it is cotemporaries to be sound and right, and the hardly worth while to name :-- one or two others should deem their tendency proper for considers wavered and temporised for awhile, but afterwards | tion, we trust they may receive enough of the

the Domocratic press was united. But the Whig press received but little aid and comfort from our leading and public men-their hearts we know were with us-they should have given us their active, zealous co-operation-but they did not do so, in a conspicuous and leading manner. One alone; and let all the people give him honor !--one gallant, bitter spits as they do against its prominent oppo ing his lofty plume, amid strife and battle,-always lifting high his ponderous battle-axe, and crushing in the bones and skulls of Whig opponents-always where he ought to be, his during voice ringing loud and clear the pealing war-cry of the Whigs, and striking dismay and terror into the heart of the Locofoco camp-one, at the mention of whose name, every true Whig heart should thrill with delight and pride;-Jous KERE, of Cas-

well, came up to his work like a man ! And there was doubt and fear no longer-Locofocoism will

prevailed. We say now, once for all, Nullifica-1 Whigs of the East and West would take name presented in our Convention, and remove from the Of our Representatives in Congress, the two Central brethren that elium which we have so long

> Among the many considerations which call for Let us consult together freely and fully for the

this respect; and, if sacrifices are necessary for the good of the cause, it is the part of true me came to our aid, and stood with us. We believe attention to be enforced upon their readers.

JOHN KEER, OF CASWELL.

It is natural, we suppose, that those Editors wh were the strongest advocates of the Nashvill Convention in this State, should feel somewhy hurt and disappointed at its complete, failure. is not dignified in them, however, to manifest and outs, who hardly deserve abuse at their hands fo thinking for themselves, upon a subject on which a difference of opinion was certainly allowable In Mr. Kerr's communication to the Editor of th paper, he made no attack upon Mr. Toole, as a conceive, unless an allusion to his being in fav of the Nashville Convention can be so construedof which our readers can judge when we quote th whole paragraph, and the only one which has an allusion to the Autora :

"If we have anything to urge upon our norther

believed that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would support her representative in that Congress. of the

I have believed that a general sentiment whole country would favor and encourage their efforts in it, and I have the natisfaction now to believe it, and in that faith I shall not be disappointod. [Cheers.] Howeverthat may be, that ef-fort I shall repeat. [Renewed cheering.] In that course of pacification I shall preseverve, regardless of all personal consequences. [Three cheers, I shall minister to no local prejudices. I shall support no agitations having their foundations in real ghostly abstruction. [Laughter and cheers. I shall say nothing which may foster the unkind passions separating the North from the South.----May my tongue cleave to the roof of my month before it may atter any sentiment which shall is crease the agitation in the public mind on such a subject. [Cheers.] "Sir. I have said that this is not an occasion for

tolitical discussion. I confere that if the time and circumstances gave an opportunity, I should not be indisposed to address the people of Massachusetts directly upon the duty which the present exi-gencies of affiirs has devolved upon her-this great and glorious commonwealth ; upon the duty, at least, which it devolves upon us who represent her in the national legislature. This will not be such an opportunity. I shall have an occasion in my seat in the Senate, to which I shall immediately return, to give my opinions upon some top ics of an interesting character-topics in regard to some of which there exist both mis-statements a disinapprehensions-the greatest missiatoments, the greatest mis-apprehensions. I may slopply mention one of these topics-the delivery of fugi-tives from service. With regard to that question there exist the greatest prejudices-the greatest unisapprehensions. I do not wonder at the misapprehensions. I am well aware that it is a topic which must excite prejudices. I can very well feel what the prejudices are which it must very naturally bring up in the minds of the good people of this coamonwealth. But, Mr. Curtie, and gen-ilemen, there are, in regard to that topic, duties, absolutely incumbent on the commonwealth; du-ties imposed by the Constitution, absolutely incum-tem on every person who holds office in Massa-

"Under her own constitution and laws and those of the nation, she is bound, and persons are bound in the discharge of the duty—a disagreeable duty. We call upon her to discharge that duty as an al-fair of high marals and high principles. We show to her and we ask her to reacive mon the performance of duty; though it be a disagreeable duty.--Any man can perform an agreeable duty, but it is not every one who can perform a diagreeable duty. Any man can do what is altogether pleas-ant. The question now is, whether Massachu-atts-whether the old State of Massachusetts, innerwed by two conturies of civilization, renown-ed for her intellectual character, mighty in her track i power, curspleasans before the world, a fead-ing State in this country ear since it was a Union : a question is whether Massachusetts will shrink from or chan by a full and modernic well shrink frun er cease to a fair and moderate performance ar swara unlightions. I think she will-AND THE STATE OF A STA patety of

subscribed and the five per cent. paid in, as officially reported. It is said other subscriptions have been made and the five per cent. paid in, but they have not been officially reported. From the best information I can get, I believe there yet remains to be subscribed (over and above the shares said to be subscribed but not reported) from 190 to 200 shares, before the stock will be completed.

J. M. MOREHEAD. N. B. I shall delay one week before taking further action, to see if any more subscriptions will be reported.

Greensboro' May 3, 1850.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR. We see that the 'Indomitables' have changed the

neeting of the Democratic Convention from the 15th of May to the 13th of June, to be held at Rawith, an unmistakeable sign that the old "racers" are afraid to place their mag in the field before the whigs bring out theirs ! Well, we are one of the most accommodating men in the world, and we do most sincerely urge on our Whig brethren in Raleigh, to fix our Concention on the same day. Let the mourners and scekers all come up to the altar at once, and the champions start at the same time, and from the same point. If this is done, we hope the whigs will propose to our opponents, let both candidates go home, and there stay till after the election, and leave the people to decide who they will have for Governor; for it will at that late day, be impossible for them to canvass any great proposition is made and not acceded to, we move that the whigs all unite, maks a strong pull and beat them at least 5,000 ! be their candidate who he may, and we can do it, and do it we world. must. What say you all ?- Ash. Messen.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY, signed by Mesars, Clayton and Bulwer last winter and approved in March by Lord Palmerston, has been amended by the addition of a Protocol which has just been signed by the British Minister, (who has the fullest powers for this porpose,) and the Secretary of State. The Testy itself secured entire neutrality in the Mosquim country, and guaranteed the free navigation of the Canal. The protocol goes but little further, but that little is to our andvantage or rather to the advantage of the country through which the canal is to be made. It embodies a declaration that the Mosquito country shall not be under the rule of a formal British Protectorate, as it has been for many years, and declares that noth ing shall be done in violation of the Treaty, which Treaty secures the neutrality of the Country .-Troops cannot be introduced there, nor can then be, as there may be now and has been, any armed

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"PERRY COUNTY, April 16, 1850.

"The rains of which you speak, have been shared ost of the cotton seed in the ground. Some perns are planting over-others are waiting, hop-No acre of ground has the fiftieth part of a stand. Our prospect is wretchedly gloomy; no corn up if we have any."

Extract from another large planter dated. "LOWNDES COUNTY, Ap'l 17, 1850.

"I am ploughing up my cotton and planting o ver. The prospects nearly as bad as this time leat year."-Mobile Register.

Mr. RIVES, our Minister to France, has written strong letter to a friend in Albemarle, against both the "Wilmst Proviso" and the Nashville Convention. In conclusion, he says:

"There is one wish however which I could umbly form and that is, that all my countrymen. to whatever State, section, or party they may beong, could view this vital question, from a foreign land, with the quickened American sympathies which such a point of view rarely fails to beget, and then they would pronounce with one voice that every thing is comparatively worthless and contemptible which stands in the way of the preservation of that glorions Union, one and indivisible which has protected our liberty and independence developed our prosperity and greatness, and made portion of the Stato before the election. If this us what we have hitherto been, and but for the sinister clouds raised by the breath of civil discord, we should at this moment, more than ever, be the wonder, the admiration, and the study of the

> Count de Bodisco, the Russian Minister to the United States is among the passengers by the steamship Cambra.

> The Cambria brings also, in the custody of an officer, Mr. George J. Bulloch, late cashier of the Central Reilroad and Banking Company of Savannah, who absconded in the beginning of March, with \$100,000 of the funds of that institution.

> MAYOR OF NEW ORLEASS .-- Some days since we published a telegraphic despatch announcing the re-election of that sterling Whig, amiable gentlemen, and vigilant and excellent magistrate, the Hon. A. D. Crossman, to the mayoralty of the Crescent city. His majority over his compe-titor, John M. Bell, seq., (Loco.) is 452. We rongratulate our friends in New Orleans upon the

There are nine Whigs to seven Locus elected to the council of the Second Municipality; among the former is Samuel 1. Poters, esq., Collector of the Port.

But the people of North Carolina are true to themselzes and to the South. There are no traitors among us, save such as are open and avowed Disunionists-bot they are few and harmless .-They will come to thely senses after awhile, and ve their country too.

It is quite obvious to remark, that the politicians, instead of waiting for the expression of public scatiment, were far ahead of the people. So far were they canied, that,

"Statesmen loudly talked Of national resources, war and peace; And sagely balanced empires soon to end."

hate him to his dying day. EDWARD STANLY came next-and what a how!-

ing storm has been whistling around his ears ever nco-the best, the very best evidence that he did his duty. Locofocracy and its allies are gnashing their teeth upon him, and all the bitterest denunciations their hateful malice can invent are poured forth against him. And what Whig, seeing this, can hesitate longer, can doubt a minute, that those who would ruin Kerr and Stanly, if they could, would rain also the Whig party-aye, the whole South, the whole country-rather than not rule the Government and share the Government "apoila."

It will be observed we speak of "allies" here. We could not help it-we regret it. If any Whigs choose to go out from among us, for this cause. we can only say, that it is a subject on which men night differ, and the difference be not irreconcileable. But there is a necessity for union among the Whigs of the State if our policy is to be predominant here-at any rate we shall need the aid of all the Whig presses in the coming State election. If there be those who have fought on their own hook heretofore, as it were, who yet sincerely desire a whig triumph, now is the time to come up in good faith, and aid in securing it. But if any are to fly off from the handle-if one be lor A; another for B; and a third for C;-and there can be no agreement between them-if they have favorites among men, to the destruction of the harmony and unanimity of the party, the sooner the Whigs abandon what would then be a useless struggle for ascendancy, and sutrender to the enemy, the better-and let us all return to the Egyptian darkness into which Locofocoism would plunge us,

and suffer our beloved State to become the waste howling wilderness which Locofocolem would make It.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION. Monday, the 10th of June, the day appointed for the assembling of this Convention, is but little over The "value of the Union" was closely calculated four weeks off; and yet we fear that many Counand we were gravely told how much richer the ties have not yet held meetings to appoint their Southern Confederacy would be than the Northern. Delegates. It is of great importance that the The chances of mortal conflict between the soctions were discussed, and Southern ability boldly proclaimed to whip the North. And we were seriously warned that separation must come at last, and it was just as well it should come now. Until men's minds were alarmed, and they began to much less the smallest fear of the success of the tions asked, we suppose. Hungry Locofoces he fear, from its frequent reiteration, that what they looked on at first as idle bravado, was destined to sentation is not full, that the sections are sometimes course us pity is felt for the removed Whige come real carnest-that what was only hinted not pleased-and it is not annoual to find the very served them right. But turn the tables-support

love of Country. For one, I believe our norther fellow-countrymen are for the most part both periotic and enlightened; and if, upon the subject slavery, they are appealed to as brethren-rathe than as aliens and foes-they will do right, by co operating with us to the full extent of their const tutional obligations, in securing to the slaveholder the possession and enjoyment of his property.-They have heretofore-some of them, done wrong -aye, very wrong,-in regard to our fagility slaves. But those who have thus acted, are but small portion of the North-they are frantic, far atical disunionists-and as much in favor of th Nashville Convention as Clemens, of Alabama, Toole, of the Aurora."

The dispassionate reader can judge whether th Aurora had any very heavy ground of complain against Mr. Kerr for this passage. Yet its Edito published an article in which he is spoken of in most disreputable and alighting manuer, if not terms of reproach and contempt-an injustice to palpable to oscape notice; but to call attention which, wherever Mr. Kerr is known, is all-suf clent. It is not our wish or purpose, however, enter into any controversy on this subject with th Aurora. Elsewhere in this No. we have spoken Mr Kerr as we thought he deserved, in connecti with the subject of the Nashville Convention-as are only sorry that the Aurora has found it nece sary to underrate and decry him. We trusted was not anpardonable in Mr. Toole's eves for a ma to be a Whig-and hardly thought it hereau or tree son to doubt the expediency of the Nashville Co vention, or to make a speech against it-howeve dainning it may be to mention the name "Toole, of the Aurora" without praising him. this should happen to be Mr. Kerr's offence, fo which he is denounced and nicknamed, we fea there is no redemption for him.

TRUE AND FAITHFUL.

When a Locofooo obtains power, he is alway proscriptive-he knows nothing about liberality an opponent; that is a thing he never dreams When a Locofoco is removed from office, on th scription, in a land voice, until the welkin echo Whigs of the State generally should be well repre- to the bitter cry, and all the world has been con sented-and if they would be more active in this pelled to hear him. The newly elected Clerk respect, and provide for a full attendance of Dele- the House of Representatives, true to his cres gates from every County, we should never have any has put the broom in exercise and ewept the Whi dissatiafaction with the action of our Conventions, assistant Clerka out of office summarily-no que Whig Ticket. It is precisely because the repressionly to clamor for their places to get them, and before was now actually contemplated-what a first machane from counties which have neg- a Whig had been elected Clerk, and had ajec short time ago was theory, began to assume the locted to send any Delegates up to express their Loe focus-right or wrong, would the world eve impurtance of a future measure. And then the feelings and wishes. Would there ever he any have heard the hast of it? One long continu sp il was broken, and patriotism and good some i ground of compleint about Central Influence, if the bowl would have been sent up from one fail of the

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