Cause Sufficient for Re cicing. "Charity waiketh with a high step, ar i sumbleth no ut a trifle."- Tapper.

Were we disposed to indulge in brag that kind of satisfaction which one feels he has taken is sustained, especially when Lost met with the indifference, undancern ters : Were we inclined to drive home to tie first harbored them that ind fierence, that in oncern, that derision, that they might rankle there wal all the poignancy of involuntary self-forture, we hat apportunity to-day so to gratify curself. Lat we the dis. guarantees of the Constitution be respected and preserved inviolate ! Is it not important, that one of opposition to some proud trophy of su cass, we would section of the Union have the same protection trousphanely raise the intex tager to the long list of from the federal compact and the same privileges Nashville Convention.

their fear conceth," we would call upon the n to look upon this monument of a chivalrous people's letermination, defiance of your claims, you will undoubtedly enumen which is inscribed with hands that z d not tremble, deavor to prevent the aggression by all the means influenced by hearts that pulsate only to moriotism, the names of the country's traced soms-from lim who reaps to him who builds the garner, from "him be gives adthe body." And then point with the finger of scorn," your last dollars in defense of that right, even crooked with contempt, at their own futile efforts to pre-

vent this exhibition of proper Southern feeling and pride.
Out we have no disposition to indulge it self-gratulations of this sort, at the expense of those who perhaps have rather erred ignorantly than wilfully. We are no desire to wound unmercifully the feelings of those who perhaps supported error rather from resemblance it, a their infat. ful panoply of the Wilmot Proviso, excluding the hide its deformity with the bright colours which they themselves laid on. We encourage no suci Spartan resentments. We feel more inclined to take them by the hand, to carees them, to call their attention for the painful fact that they have been in a false position, and have its importance. A claim on our part to a portion endeavored to place others in it, through an xcusable ig- of this territory-a claim resting its merits upon norance of its danger or insecurity. We ould say to the guarantees and explicit provisions of the Conthem let there be no vaunting, no exultation in our part; stitution; and a denial on the part of Northern no mortification, no wounded pride on yours Gensistent with these remarks, we would say to those

n the South who have been opposed to the Suthern Concention in all possible kind feeling : . In all things consider thine own ignorance, and gladly ake occasion to be taught ; Bet saffer not excess of liberality to neutral to thy men

And urge upon them the importance of this ruth-that, "Whiles a man liveth he may mene.

To Readers and Correspondents.

An able article on Agriculture, for which , premiun will be awarded in advance of the time fixed upon, wil appear to our columns shortly.

"A Speeper" shall be heard from soon. The "Ox Sernox," an interesting tract, elected by a viergyman -as soon as we have room for it mire, as i is too good to be abbreviated. "W" Would much prefer your writing en only one

side of a sheet, as you would not have far to malit. Persons who live at a distance, we do not require to write on but one side, as the postage would be heavy. An answer to Miss -

You will not say the word, "good bye," You will not own, Life's all a "che t That ' hopes are false" which made the sigh And thy young heart, impulsive bert. You will not sadly, say " farewell"

To visions fur, to scopes once bright; And those "loved thoughts" you will no 'que Thoughts bathed in hues of living I sht.

A lingering, "long, a last adica," You bid not, for there still are nigh, Those beauties which so softly woo. In "murm'ring winds and sunset sk ? And 'flowers, sweet flowers,' they still my cheer

Thy every fond desire, be blest While now the Siren singeth near, The song which cehoes in thy breas ; A song of purer, happier hours,

With Love, and Truth and Pleasure Fraught Sang sweetly 'neath the golden bowers, By bright-winged, rosy Scraphs wrought You will not say the word " farewell," For Life has yet some clearer gleam

And Hore still says, " tis well, 'tis well,"

To trust her bright, her fitful dream.

Then here Miss H-, take back the word, And with it, some sweet happy spell : Let schoon from thy lips be heard. The 'whispered, gentle,' sad farewell.

Groceries in Charlotte.

Mistakes have frequently been made ab ut the number of Groceries in Charlotte, and our neighbor of the 'Courier' has fallen into an er or in setting down the number at 12-a round lozen. There are several less than this number; and even of these, the greatest portion are net the low tippling houses that is generally understood about here, to be meant by Groceries. The may more properly be called Family Groceries o Provision Stores, where most of the articles o for-

place was very dissipated; but such is far from in the way of obtaining any quantity of names, being the case: it rarely happens that a drurken as the people readily entered into the spirit of the man is seen on our streets, and you may go far hefore vou will find a village more remarlable for its sobriety and generally orderly con uct. We dankithese marks due alike to the chirac. ter of Charlotte and to those establishments chen

of centrobiously called Groceres, P. S. Charlotte is death on How-Bogs! and mplar ins. cts.

17 Have you seen the City-like appears of Mr. Trotter's show-window? Call around the store next the Bank and take a look.

67 There were nearly 3,000 arrivals at S. p. LES's HOTEL last year.

The -W. tehman' says there were about 4,0 a at the Mansion House, (SHAVER'S) Those, toge- CONSIGNERS PER CAMDEN RAIL ROAD. ther with a large number at Robards', make a considerable amount of travel through and to Salisbury. The Watehman' proposes to publish weekly the names of arrivals, at the Hotels, if

The question of the further extension of slavery this time overrides all others. What is the Tariff question at this time, what the Sub-Treasury, what the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands? They pale before this, they lose all interest while this is pending. Even the violent and malignant opposition which the discomfitted Union endeavors to excite against the administration is lost view of and Ritchie finds himself racked with anxiety in offorts to maintain the con- ting settlements to exiled Hungarians. sistency of the Democratic party as a whole, and anon gives offense to the entire Northern wing, by remembering that the whole souled Southern State Virginia gave him birth and setting down regard to the Territories. Slavery in territory Southern feeling:

Some persons may, through inattention to it, or through affected indifference, treat the subject as amend the rules that every body be admitted into breasts that not worthy of much thought or interest. But they are deeply, seriously in error.

Is it not a question of some importance that the names calling for a Convention to appoint dispates to the and immunities under its provisions as another? If we cherished an inclination which in ty suggests of "langling at their calamity," and "mocline 'now' that rights disregarded and set at naught? If a ras-Is it nothing to have what we know to be our just at your command, however violent. If some one denies your right to certain property, you will go to law with him about it and you will spend should you spend twelve times the worth of the property in dispute. It is a principle of human nature to contend strenuously to the very last sinew of ability, for its own. Well this very territory, over which they would fling the disgraceproperty, is as much ours as it is theirs who deny us-or would deny us any part or parcel in its distribution. This is what gives the question fanatics that we have a right to such a claim, a based for support upon the selfishness and fanaticismof those who proclaim it. This is the issue, and " he who runs may read."

Tuesday, January 29th, 1850. VALERIUS' DAY.

Westmoreland. "O that we now had here But one ten thousand of those men in England That do no work to-day.' King Henry. " What's he that wishes so My Cousin Westmoreland? No my fair cousin If we are marked to die, we are enough-- He that outlives this day, Will stand a tip-toe when this day is named, - And gentlemen in England now abed

And rouse him at the name of Crispian, Shall think themselves accursed they were not here, And hold their manhood cheap, while any speaks, That fought with us upon St. Crispin's day.' Henry V., Act 4th.

crown and a foreign throne, he addressed (Shakespear) Westmoreland apparently as above. It was a day marking its bold colors alike deeply upon the French and English Histories. That was St. Crispin's day, and there are in England to this day, those who if they know nothing of another in causes long prior to Gov. Manly's first W W Orr, Saint's day in the calendar, are familiar with "St. nomination. The truth is the East has for six J W Harris, Crispins day" and the glorious achievements of English arms at Agincourt. To-day is "Valerius day," whether so named to celebrate a Saint's happy memory, or to commemmorate the virtues of the Roman Consul, Publius Valerius, is of no moment, yet like St. Crispin's day with those who with Henry were in blood "from the helmet to the spur," it is one which will long be remembered by those who participated in signing the call for a Convention to be held here on Tuesday of April Court. So far from any of them having occasion to regret their action on this day, they will be proud of it; proud that they had the independence by and the Register will look at these things with the freedom from vassallage to any set of men or an eye single to the success of the Whig Party, their opinions, to step boldly and manfully forth, they will find something more powerful to suide and do what their duty and their consciences told them was right. There are those that "when this day is named "will rouse" them at its mention. And persons now absent, who have no op- things to make it repreachful to Gov. Manly toportunity to sign this instrument who

" Shall think themselves accursed they were not here, And hold their manhood chesp when any speaks That were with us upon 'VALERIUS' ' day."

Tuesday, the list of names calling the April Convention, was not handed, because it was utterly to teach the Raleigh Times and those who follow in impossible in the hubbub of so much business as its Wake, that they are not "Sir Oracle" as to eigh production called for in domestic use may be was being transacted to get around among more obtained: together with fruits, confectioners, &c. persons than those whose names appear. The the fundamental data in the first of the jurisdiction necessarily reverts to Maryland. It carnot the jurisdiction ne obtained: together with fruits, confectionery, &c. persons than those whose names appear. The Again: one would imagine from the number same thing prevented more town names from be-

> Reader, look at that list of names calling the April Convention, and say if a devotion to Southern rights has abated. Say; has the "spirit subsided."

COTTON STILL UP .- From a reference to the Markets, and Telegraphic Intelligence, it will be seen, this staple is still up.

County Court proceedings next week:

& A. Graham, Esq. is erecting a new residence on Mam or Tryon Street.

FOR CHARLOTTE AND VICINITY.

H. B. & L. S. Williams, S. & Brawley, R. King & Son, Carson Young & Grier, M. B. Tay-I D Bred D Date Dann to Our Chaining

Without W. R. Parks, J. L. Shaver,

ostract of principal proceedings of Congress.

As nothing of importance has transpired in Congress since the half-way organization, beyond the slavery discussion, we think our readers will thank us for a mere abstract, and for omitting longwinded Buncombe speeches, and dry reporter's details. We present them somewhat at random. Resolution by Mr. Seward directing inquiry from Committee on Public Lands as to propriety of gran-

A great many petitions presented by Webster and others on the subject of cheap postage. A resolution by Mr. Houston, in the Senate in penning an article dyed in the deepest hues of south of 36, 30, to be no bar to its admission as a

Proposition of Mr Thompson of Penn, so to the house. Not adopted,

Excellent speech by Mr. Butler on the slavery

Mr. Douglass in the Senate, resolution to the Committee on District of Columbia, enquiring into the expediency of retroceding Washington City

I K Harrison,

R. R. King,

D Weant,

Cyrus A Allen

John H Grier,

Isaac Campbell,

R C Carson,

T J Hunter,

Col J A Dunn,

M W Johnson,

J A Patterson,

Gen W H Neal.

Jonathan Reid,

Nathan Orr,

A W Cooke,

J B Knox,

Debate by Messrs. Pearce, Hunter, Dickinson and Davis upon a resolution extending the time of paying in the revenue under the Sub-Treasury act. Amendment offered by Mr. Dickinson that certain specific appropriations be suspended.

Discussion in Senate upon the employment of Chaplains in Congress and Navy.

Petitions presented by Mr. Seward from citizens f New York praying the Abolition of glavery in the District of Columbia. He moved that it be referred to Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Berrien moved that it be laid on the table. It was after Ira Parks, some discussion laid on the table. E Elms,

Mr. Benton in Senate, introduced a bill to reduce the limits of Texas, and to cede the portion beyond the limits to the United States. He made a speech upon it, not exactly to Buncombe for twont take at home, but to the northern voters for Dr Robt Gibbon, president in 1852.

Mr. Foote offered a bill and made a speech upon it for the providing of territorial governments for California. Deseret, New Mexico. Resolution M N Hart, in Senate by Mr. Smith calling upon Departments | Samuel Rankin, for information respecting California. Debated by E C Wallis, Messrs. Douglass and Smith principally, and denial in utter disregard of the Constitution, and partially by Mr. Dickinson. Resolution was adop-

> Attempt of House of Representatives to elect a A H Erwin, door keeper; no success.

Various other matters are referred to in the letters of Washington correspondents to the 'Cou-

For the Horney Nest.

Candidate for Governor. MR. Eprron:- I believe, sir, the permanent suc. cess of Whig principles in N. C., imperatively demands a free and full expression of public opinion Dr Thos M Carr, in regard to the approaching Governor's election. If Gov. Manly can be re-elected, as there is no Moses H Rhyne well-founded complaint against his administration, James R Orr, nor personal objections to the man, I think him Adam Alexander, fairly entitled to the nomination. If on the other Joseph Cochran, hand, he cannot be elected, let the Whigs know J N Lec, Shakespeare makes that a great day for Hen. the truth and let them act accordingly. The idea D W Moore, that battle which brought him in its train another only blind favouritism, but perfect the idea D W Moore, only blind favouritism, but perfect madness and H B Galloway,

> I am clear, sir, that Gov. Manly would not be John L Parks, the most judicious selection. And I say his not J G Flenniken, because of his unfitness, his want of personal pop- A H Brown, ularity or any unfaithfulness in the discharge of W T Alexander, his official duties. But my reasons find their force Wm Cooper, years been entitled to that nomination; and but Z L Morris, for her unfortunate difference in the last Con- J H McCord, vention, an Eastern man would have then been J C Newell. chosen. Gov. Manly was taken up as a compro- John L Todd mise candidate, and, though we elected him, his John C Tagert, nomination did not effect the object intended. In fact, it rather increased our troubles. Though Gov. Manly and his immediate friends had nothing whatever to do with it, his nomination was attributed to the "Raleigh clique" (a thing that does not exist except in imagination;) and ever since the extreme East and extreme West have been clamorous in their denunciations of central influence and central monoply. I think myself, sir, we have had enough of this, and if Gov. Mantheir action, than the "irresistible propriety" of conformity to "previous custom." Such talk, sir, is sentimental weakness and sickening toadyism. There is nothing in the existing state of discuss the subject or even to effect another nom-

Who then, Mr. Editor, is our strongest Eastern take off their hats to us, and say good bye. This has been man? The name of Mr. W. B. Shepard bas frequently been mentioned. To him I have no ob-To many persons who were in town on jection. He is a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman: I believe him too, an abused and injerred public man. And it would be well enough out of the party merely because they did not

> But, sir, I also desire to mention in this connection the names of other Eastern gentlemen, who would bear our banner in triumph through the State. They are Col. Joyner, Josiah Collins, South abandon it? Should a conflict ever arise—and, if Esq., Hon. W. H. Washington, Dr. Hill Lewis any one here believes that there can be any but a violent disruption of the Union, he is mistaken, at least so far as the States bordering on Mason and Dixon's line are concerned, others. I have not alluded to Mr. Stanly or Mr. Rayner, because there is a prejudice in the public at least for some time to come---on the Missisippi, or south mind (no doubt without foundation) in regard to their position on the Slavery question. You know, Why give up the keys of the Treasury? Why denude her-Mr. Editor, I am not, what is often called by way of opprobrium, fanatical on this subject, nor do I reside in Mecklenburg, the only place where many suppose much feeling prevails in relation to it but, sir, our candidate must be a Southern man only expose the South to ridicule; for it could not be a uniin every sense of the word and sound to the core. With such a man we will triumph as in times left in Chagress to prosecute business, and the Executive gone by, with any other, mevitable defeat awaits and the judiciary would still continue to perform their A WHIG OF 1840.

Jan. 29th 1850.

Mr. Calhoun .- We are glad to learn that Mr. CALHOUN, who has been detained from his scat in the Senate for some days by indisposition, is recovering his health.

Sonthern Convention at Mushville.

"OLD MECKLENBURG" SPEAKING OUT

"Thrice armed is he whose cause is just,"-- Pariphrase.

WHEREAS, we believe that the Slavery Question now agitating the Halls of Congress, is the most momentous and absorbing one which has occupied the minds of the American People since the tion to formation of their government, and that it involves issues of the greatest moment to citizens of the South; that the Wilmot Proviso embraced in the discussion and ends of this question, aims a deadly blow at Southern institutions, Southern interests, and particularly Southern rights; that in its continued and unremitting warfare by designing men, it has assumed an aspect threatening increasing and unmitigated hostility to this section of the Union: And whereas, by the simultaneous and cognate action of nearly every other Southern State, delegates have been appointed to the Convention proposed to be held in Nashville early in June next; which Convention will take into serious consideration the nature of the aggressions being made upon the South, and to devise ways and means, either to avoid the evil impending, to prevent the calamity of disunion, or to advise some mode of the event of our Constitutional rights being disregarded and our just demands action for mmunities spurned, Therefore, for equa citizens of OLD MECKLENBURG, believe that the time and occasion has We, t

the whole people of the South, should speak in a firm, resolute and arrived, v on of our rights and interests; and to take and maintain such a position. uliar institutions, as will prevent unconstitutional and fanatical encroachments upon them, the preservation of which is indissolubly connected with the perpetuity of the Union and the stability of our government. And in order to secure these, our "inatienable rights" and the inestimable blessings of Constitutional government, we call upon our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, to assemble at the Court House in this place on Tuesday of our Court in April next, for the purpose of adopting measures to insure a representation in the Southern Covention to be held in Nashville.

SIGNATURES RECEIVED.

Col R M Cochran, John Dixon, Miles B Abernathy, Col. W. B. Cochran, B H Garrison, E H Andrews, R C Cook Dr. James Stuart, Robert Grier, A H Moss, R. J. McDowell, Joseph McCrum, G.S Sloan, Elam M. Query, Wm T Stilt, B R Smith, Sam'l. J. Harris, P L McCoy, Cyrus A Alexander, Robert L. McGee, Eli Stuark E A Springs, Real Atexander R. M. P. Waring. W.A Cooles W N Brown, Patrick A. Hodges, W F Baker, J Lawrence Badger M L Wallace, D. T. Caldwell, Silas Alexander, E D Williamson. Junius M. Alexander, Samuel Flenniken, J W Houston, James F Warren. J D Rankin, Rev. H.B. Cunningham, Jonathan Stinson, R H McIlvaine, James A Todd, C M Ray Chas J Tittermary, Beni Morrow. John L Springs, O W Torrence, R H Weddington, A A Norment, J J Wilson, EBD Sloan, Rev J B Watt, Wm Johnston, J P McGinnis, R A Ruz Samuel A Davis, Thos McAlexander, Jno B Moss, Cyrus Williamson, TP G Faires J W Coffey, Thos B Price, Wm Hutchison, J W Alexander, T T Alexander, R H Morrison, Alex Springs, D Asbury, Elam Hunter, J M Sample, James Abernathy, C J Fox, M D A Bethune, M M Orr, J A Cannon, S P Alexander, Dan Alexander, J L Means, T D Gillespie, Philo Henderson, R A McNeely, John M Long, S J Gilmer, M D Leroy Springs, W.W Elms, Matthew A Edwards, Joseph W Ross, C E Spratt, Samuel Lawing, Neil M Stilt, R M Robinson, J A Sadler, E.C Davidson, Josiah Montgomery W F Phifer, HA Hunter, R L K Harris, Wm McConnel, William Reid. Tho H Brem James Hennigan, W Harty, C. L. Hunter, A C Steele, Caleb Erwin, T Sample Davis, Jos B McDonald, J B Bayley, . J F Gilmer, M D H C Alexander, Chas T Alexander, John R Daniel. John Henderson, S A Harris, R H Brawley, A.H Moss John Campbell, G W Houston, R H Maxwell, Gen. J. A. Young, M D L McLeod,

E C Grier,

H M Houston

Jas H Davis,

W Wallace,

H B Williams,

Thos T Johnston,

Wm A Sample,

Thos M Kerns,

R W McDowell,

John R Taylor,

N A Harrisson,

Janies Porter,

Charlotte, N.C., Tuesday, January 29th, 1850,

The question between the North and South has assumed

and lower Virginia have taken it up in earnest, and, on ac-

count of the continued irritation produced by the elopement

State of Pennsylvania, there is really greater excitement

these than in more southern States. I should not be sun

ment of Little, a citizen of Maryland, under a law of Penn-

sylvania. A citizen of Maryland was, a year ago killed in a

his attempt to arrest a slave. Little was arrested, and is to

be tried for kidnapping, though his offence was to attempt

the recovery of a fugitive slave. At this time all these things

tend to prepare the people of Maryland, and, at least, of low.

south in whatever mode of redress the Southern Convention

It has been suggested, by some of the Southern States, in

and Representatives should, in a certain contingency, with-

draw from Congress; or, as Mr. Clay said, the other day,

the prevalent opin on here as to the course which the South would pursue. But I have reason to know that the people

of this region have strongly remonstrated against this course

and with success. The seat of the Federal Government

was fixed, under a constitutional provision, which is now

ty of the District of Columbia is in a slave-holding State

(Maryland) the jurisdiction only being in Congress. If the District be abandoned, or the seat of government be removed,

ment) to the non-slave holding States. Maryland, and if

she is to fight for anything, she is determined to fight for her

own ground-the District of Columbia. Virginia, though

she has taken back her part of the District, will not suffer

Maryland to resist, unaded. Neither can make so effectual

it must be upon the northern frontier of the south, and not-

But why should the south yield the reins of the government

self of her own armor-the army and navy? Why not hold

ests, by a withdrawal from Congress and from the Union,

would be apsurd as a remedy for grievances. It would

The South can exhibit an united and invincible front,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

by justice, or if not, it can be secured by force.

furetions.

exhausted, in a slave holding community. The sovereign-

er Virginia, for an entire and hearty co-operation with the

umult in Huntingdon county, Pa., which was produced by

of slaves, and the obstacles opposed to their recovery, by the

R M McEachern, Joseph M Davidson Rufus L Alexander, Rev Cyrus Johnston F H Maxwell, Wm R Myers, Wilson Parks; Albert Wilson, C J Harris M B Taylor, M D F M Ross, J W Harrington, R F Davidson, Wm Lee Davidson,

Samuel B Hall

T M Kirkpairick, Joseph Mc Combis, Wilson Wallace, William McCombs. L S Williams. hn Kimp, Jun Grier, Johnson, J Farer. R C Bell, John O Abernathy, John Kirk, Sen. A A Kennedy, J E Sample, C B McGinnis, PK Rounsaville, Ark, A B Davidson, S X Johnson, M D

J B Kerr, G W Ross, M W Robinson, D L Torrence, J Corwig, Geo A Houston, John B Peoples, Wm Rea, J H McDowell, Lewis Dinkins, A P Alsobrook, Jonathan Lewis, Jno Moss, Jno N Houston. T D Winchester, Wm Gribble, Hon G W Caldwell, W F Davidson, A Graham, A R Briard, A Springs, J N Dinkins, W J Hays, J W Blair, W S M Davidson, M Jas B Robinson, R D Alexander, Edw'd Lonergan, T C Wilson, FS Weddington, J W Sehorn, C E Schorn; J M H Flow. David A Caldwell, John Walker, E O Elliott, T J Lowrie, B B Smith.

John S Porter,

Robt Kirkpatrick,

John R Alexander,

Z A Grier.

J D Boyd,

W W Rankin,

J C Caldwell.

J S Gribble.

B Harris,

Jas P Henderson,

Robt, Cunningham,

has conducted the mat'e; with his accustomed shrawdness being compelled to keep wit in the pale of his legitimate powers, and yet to effect his object, to wit : to promote the welfare of the people of the new territories, and to evade the agitation of the question as to the power of Congress to exclude slavery from them; Mr. Thomes Butler King, it appears went to California as bearer of despatches, and with instructions to procure information as to the condi obligations of the treaty with Mexico and to inform Congress as to the matters which would become subjects of legislation. The president does not conceal the fact that he had in view the formation of a State Constitution and form a government by California, though the people were left entirely untramelled as to the particular provisions of their Constitution. The President states that he made no attempt to influence them on this sulject; but he re peats his former recommendation of the adoption of the Constitution thus formed, with a view to avoid any agitacluding South Carolina and Alabama, that their Senators tion of the slavery question. He insists much upon the right of a State to form and to alter, at pleasure, their orhis view, to settle their domestic questions In a manner response among Arerican fremen. Great numbers to suit themselves. You will see that he steps out of his of them are native ctizens of the United States, and way to meet an argument presented by Mr. Calboun; to not inferior to the rist of our countrymen in idielliexclude from the benefits of the acquisition half of those by whose blood and treasure it was acquired. As to Des. by of cession itself, stall ever be uttered by me, or

> and be ready for admission into the Union. There will be an interesting debate on the subject of the message, should an opportunity effer. Gen. Cass commenced his speech yesterday, on the ter

> ritorial question. He made a sound argument in support of his non-intervention policy.
>
> A new candidate for the Presidency in 1852, has sprung up in Indiana. Gen. Joseph Lane, has been thus early erpoused by the democratic hoosiers, as their candidate; and Robt. Dale Owen was solicited to write a sketch of his life, character and public services. Mr. Owen, says the

and not of his subject.

upon this ground only. Let the then the list hell them; and whenever they demand will surely be yielded The following is a Message from the President of the United States, in reply to a call upon him by the House of Representatives for information concerning the Territory ch California, its Government, &c. :

The papers of this morning will convey to you the Pre- To the House of Representatives of the United States : si lent's message on California affairs. The message was I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to CAUTION TO PARENTS .- We see it stated in an orened as soon as the House had at length, made a doubtful a resolution of that body, passed on the thirty-first of De English paper that a gentlemen whose fittle son out of sett ment of the door reeper's and postmaster's cember last, the accompanying reports of heads of departto -a , thereby for by ent purposes, effecting an ments, which contains all the official information in the says ion of the Executive asked for by the resolution.

19 1 governor in that Terri ory; and left, as I was dr. the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, without the gislative provision establishing a government I thought it best not to disturb that ar-under my predecessor, until Congress action on that subject. I therefore did the powers of the military commandant, nade no such appointment, conferred no ad have allowed no increased compensadant for his services.

the faithful execution of the treaty. lay is the power of the Executive, and to enable as to set at the present session, with as full knowledge little lifficulty as possible on all matters of in-Teritories, I sent the Hon. Thomas Butles forult and New Mexico, whose duties are beined in the accompanying letters of instruc-

te to express to the people of those Ter. I dil i that each Terri o y should, if prepared e requisitions of the constitution of the m a plan of a State constitution, and subongress, with a prayer for admission in of Congless, nor did I authorize ans or officer to interfere, with, or exercise ontrol over the election of delegates, or on in making or modifying their dotitions, or any of the provisions of their pro-Parders were that all measures of domestic policy adopted by the people of California must originate policy with t employes; that while the Executive of the United States was desirous to protect them in the formation of any strement, republican in its character, to be at the proper time submitted to Congress, yet it was to be distinctly uncerstood that the plan of such a government must at the sime time be the result of their own deliberate choice, a d originate with themselves, without the

the Executives. to give any information as to laws passed by any sup o ed government in California, or of any cen-cus taken in either of the Territories mentioned in the reave no information on those subjects. solution a

As sleet I trated I have not disturbed the arrangefound had existed under my peedecessor. In advising in early application by the people of these Territoies are diminion as States, I was actuated principally by an earnest desire to afford to the wisdom and patriorism of Co great the opportunity of avoiding occasions of bitter and a great dissension among the people of the Heinet States.

Under the constitution, every State has the right of establishing and from time to time altering its municipal laws and donestic institutions, independently of every other State and of the general government, subject only to the prohib tion; and guarantees expressly set forth in the constitution of the United States. The subjects thus left exclusively to he respective States were not designed or exp cred to become topics of national agitation. Still, as under the constitution, Congress has power to make all needful rules at 1 regulations respecting the Territories of the United S'ar s, every new acquisition of territory has led to discussion on the question whether the system of involuntary ser tude which prevails in many of the States, should or shoul not be proh b ted in that Terrifory. The periods of excit ment from this cause which have heretove been safely passed; but during the interval of whatever leng h, which may elapse before the admission of the territories coded by Mexico as S ates, it apreass probabl that similar excitement will prevail to

Under these t reumstarces, I thought, and still think, congress, by the admission of Culifornia and New Mexico as States, to ser we all occasion for the numecessary agitation of the publishment.

It is under to I that the people of the western part of California have semed a plan of a State constitution, and well soon submit the same to the judgment of Congress and apply for ad rission as a State. This course on their part, though in a cordance with, was not adopted exclu sively in consequence of any expression of my wishes, inby the offi ere or t there by my predecessor, and were already in active y ogress execution before any communics. tion from me res hed California. It the proposed consti-tution shall, what submitted to Congress, be found to be in compliance which the requisitions of the constitution of the United States I carnestly recommend that it may receive the sanctio of Congress.

The part of Ca ornia not i cluded in the proposed State of that name, is elieved to be uninhabited, except in a settlement of our outrymen in the vicinity of Salt Lake.

A claim has an advanced by the State of Texas to A very large parion of the most populous district of the designated by the name of New Mexico. If the paper of New Mexico had formed a plan of a State go ment for that Territory, as ceded by the treaty of Ga idalupe Hidalgo, and had been admitted by Con rese as a State our constitution would have and ded the means of obtaining an adjustment of the juestion of boundary with Texas by a judicial coestion. At present, however, no ju-dicial tribunal as the power of deciding that question, and it remains for Congress to devise some mode for its acjustment. Meanwhile, I submit to Congress the question, whether it would be expedient before such adjustment, to establish a territorial government which, by including the district so claimed, would practically decide the question adversely to the Sr te of Texas, or, by excluding it. her lavor. In my opinion, such would decide it be expedient, especially as the a course would people of this ritory still enjoy the benefit and protection of the municipal laws, originally derived from Mexico and have a military force stationed there to prote them against the Indians, It is undoubtedly true that the property, lives, liberties, and religion of the people of New Mexico, are betler protected that they ever were before the treaty

of cession. Should Congre s, when California shall present herself for incorporation into the Union, names a domestic institute is contrary to the wishes of her people, and even smpel her temporarily to comply with it, yet the St te could change her constitution at any time after dmission, when to her it should seem expedient, any attempt to deny to the peof ple of the State the right of self government in a natter which pecu iarly affects themselves, will inallibly be regarded by them as an invasion of their ighte; and, upon the principles faid down in our own declaration of adependence, they will certainly be sustained by he great mass of the American people. To assert hat they are a conquered peoganic law. The California, and all the other communities | ple, and must, as a State, submit to the will of their formed in the new territories, should be left, according to | conquerors, in this jegard, will meet with no condini wit: that Congress should not suffer the people of con gence and patriotism; and no language of menace quered territory to form laws for themselves, which will to restrain them in the exercise of an undoubted ple residing there to I, at the time of their incorpor-tion into the Union : a State, settle questions of epared to form constitutions for State governments, domestic policy to a t themse'ves.

No material inconvenience will result from the want for a short period, of the government established by Congress over the part of the territory which lies eastward of the w'States of California, and the reasons for my opinion that New Mexico will at no very distant period, a k for admission into the Union are founded on unofficial information, which, I suppose is common to all who have cared to make in-

life, character and public services. Mr. Owen, says the account was understood to accept the duty assigned him, as he remarked that should not the biography of Gen. Lane exceed in thrilling interest and romantic character that of Gen. Marion, it would be the fault of the biographer, and not of his subject.

Seeing then that the question which now excites such painful sensation; in the country will in the end certainly be settled by the silent effect of causes independent of the action of Congress, I again submit dependent of the action of Congress, I again submit to your wisdom the pelicy recommended in my annual message of awaiting the salutary operation of those causes, believing that we shall thus avoid the creation of geographical parties, and secure the harmony of feeling to uccessary to the beneficial action of our political system. Connected, as the Union is, with remembrance of past happiness, the it is much apprehended by his friends that he will never be able and prosperity every dictate of wisdom, every

eace and prosperity, every dictate of wisdom, every feeling of duty and every emotion of patriotism, tend to inspire fidelity and devotion to it, and admocish 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 affection of the people tor each other.

Z. TAYLOR, WASHINGTON January 21, 1850.

Letter from Mr. Ciaston to the president, This letter recites the resolution under which the call was made on the president, and introduces Discorring it is the I found the military command the documents wine's fallows