

**SKETCH OF THE SPEECH OF MR. CLAYTON.**

Mr. Clayton said he had not been interrupted by the Senate from the beginning to the end. He said he was not surprised to find that the remarks which he had made were so much resented. He said he had heard of a man who had been in the Senate for several years, and who had been very much respected. He said that he had heard that the man was a man of high character, and that he was a man of high standing in the community. He said that he had heard that the man was a man of high character, and that he was a man of high standing in the community. He said that he had heard that the man was a man of high character, and that he was a man of high standing in the community.

scholar to sit him for the Presidency, though he conceded he was honest and patriotic. He said he was not surprised to find that the remarks which he had made were so much resented. He said he had heard of a man who had been in the Senate for several years, and who had been very much respected. He said that he had heard that the man was a man of high character, and that he was a man of high standing in the community.

**CONGRESS.**

The Senate on July 25, took up and agreed to the report of the committee on Conference on the Army Bill.

The Territorial Bill reported by Mr. Clayton was then taken up, and Messrs. Underwood, Butler, Foote and Westcott discussed the bill on its merits.

On motion the Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Committees were called for reports, and a number were presented. On motion the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole. (Mr. Morehead in the Chair) and took up the Senate's amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill. After disposing of the amendment, the Committee took up the Oregon Bill, which was discussed by Messrs. Harris, Conger, and Bayly. The latter gentleman read a defence of the course pursued by the last Virginia delegation on the Oregon question, and then replied to the speech of Mr. Holmes. When he had concluded, on motion the Committee rose, and then

**RALEIGH REGISTER.**

**The People's Ticket! FOR PRESIDENT, Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA.**

**FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.**

**FOR GOVERNOR, CHARLES MANLY. RALEIGH, N. C.**

**Wednesday, August 2, 1848.**

TO THE PATRONS OF THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The melancholy announcement of the sudden and unexpected demise of the late Editor, the lamented Father of the undersigned, has already been made. As some doubts may probably be entertained, with regard to the course which will be pursued in the further prosecution of this Paper, it is proper that you should be advised on that subject, however disqualified we may feel, under the severity of the affliction, to address you with any degree of suitability.

**GEN. TAYLOR AND THE NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.**

We have been led to expect, from the rumors we have heard on our Streets for the last fortnight, that a deep scheme was being concocted somewhere, by which an endeavor would be made, to impute to Gen. TAYLOR the use of language in reference to the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico, which would cause a feeling of indignation to be raised among our troops, against the old Hero, and very naturally, among the People of the State generally, if the vile expressions said to be used by General TAYLOR were proved to be true. We published recently, from the New Orleans "Bulletin," a short article, denying in the most positive terms, the truth of the accusation. From this, we learned that General TAYLOR was charged with saying in relation to the mutiny that is said to have occurred in the North Carolina Regiment in August, 1847, that "ALL the Officers should have been shot, and the Regiment sent home in disgrace." This report was circulated in New Orleans, while a part of our Regiment was there, awaiting transport vessels to convey them home; and when it reached the ears of COLS. BLISS, and BRAGO, they both, at once, GAVE A POINTED DENIAL TO THE SLANDER. Not content with this, however, several gentlemen called upon Gen. TAYLOR himself, and apprised him of the report which was in circulation, when the old Hero DENIED IT IN THE MOST EMPHATIC MANNER, AND SAID IT WAS ENTIRELY DESTITUTE OF THE LEAST FOUNDATION IN TRUTH! This set us easy; for we knew that the testimony of three such men as COLS. BLISS and BRAGO, and Gen. TAYLOR himself, could effectually silence any Loco Foco slander that might be set a-going, without any given authority. We consequently withheld, for some future occasion, evidence which came into our hands immediately after publishing the above referred to article, which entirely disproves the allegation there made, and which we will give presently.

when they come to compare the varied statements which he has made. And, indeed, it does not appear that Gen. TAYLOR spoke exclusively of the North Carolina Regiment, admitting that the statement of Lieut. Pender before the Court of Inquiry is the correct one. He spoke of "the Officers and Privates concerned in the outrage," and no one else! Well, there were others "concerned in the outrage" beside the North Carolina Regiment, and of course they also were included.

But the most disreputable and disgraceful part of the whole affair is, that now an attempt is made to create the impression, that Gen. TAYLOR said that "ALL the Officers of the North Carolina Regiment, without discrimination, should have been dishonorably discharged, and the Privates, (without exception, every one) should have been shot." Is there a man in America who believes Gen. Taylor ever said any such thing? We do not believe there is one. Gen. TAYLOR and on all occasions, spoke in the highest terms of the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, and if he ever said any thing disparagingly of any portion of our Regiment, it was in strict reference to those few, and those few only, engaged in the mutiny of August, 1847.

But when it is remembered that this evidence was given by Lt. Pender before the Court of Inquiry, after he had been dishonorably discharged by Gen. Wool, and whose decision had been sanctioned by Gen. Taylor, is it not natural to conclude that he held great animosity towards Gen. T., or at least, was so prejudiced against him, as to have warped his own impression, in February or March last, as to the real observations of Gen. T. in August, 1847.

At all events, Gen. TAYLOR denies it in the most emphatic manner, and says it IS ENTIRELY DESTITUTE OF THE LEAST FOUNDATION IN TRUTH! COLS. BLISS and BRAGO, both GIVE A POINTED DENIAL TO THE SLANDER!! The language attributed to Gen. T. is entirely at variance with his whole character, and we believe it will be universally adjudged to be a malicious calumny and slander.

**NON-COMMITALISM.**

It comes with a mighty bad grace from the "Standard," an advocate of Lewis Cass for the Presidency, to be pinking Gen. TAYLOR about declining to state his principles. We would call to the Editors' mind the last Speech of his Presidential Candidate. It is as worthy of perpetual remembrance as his Chicago letter. On the arrival of Gen. Cass at Cleveland, Judge Wood was selected to tender to him the hospitality of the city, and was anxious to give him an opportunity of setting himself right before the North-western people on two very important and interesting subjects. He pressed the General warmly to come out like a man, and tell them whether or not he was opposed to the improvement of the Western rivers and harbors; and how his administration would behave on the subject of slavery. The Judge told him that the people were ready to hear him, and would listen with the greatest pleasure. Now it was rather an impeachment of the good manners of his audience for the General to protest that they were in such a riotous state, that he could not discuss such matters before them. And yet such was the excuse. Why did he not give the true reason? Why not say like a man that he had closed his profession of political faith? That he believed the Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention—making more, and nothing less. But he could not be betrayed into speaking the truth.

We republish this speech for the purpose, particularly, of calling attention to the fact that General Cass here adopts the TAYLOR doctrine on the subject of pledges. Compare what we have published in the following speech, with what General Taylor says in the Allison letter, and what the statements identical. Certainly, any new pledge Cleveland would have been altogether extraneous; we all know that the General has a holy horror of extras of all kinds. We annex the speech:

"Sir, the NOISE and CONFUSION which pervade this assembly will prevent my being heard on the important topics to which you have called my attention. I must, therefore, content myself with thanking you for the generous reception which the quarterly representative of the great Democratic party of the country, have received at your hands. Fellow-citizens, fifty years ago, when a lad of 14 years, I first looked upon this North-western Territory, then containing a population of 30,000, now covered with 3,000,000.

"No young man in the nation was then more likely to occupy the proud position to which I have been assigned, than I was. A beautiful illustration of the genius and character of our glorious institutions!! Let us, fellow-citizens, cling to these institutions as long as we have strength.

"I hope you have all read the letter which I addressed to the National Democratic Convention, declaring that to be the close of my political professions. Follow-citizens, if forty-two years of service for my country, in the cabinet and the field, in city and on prairie, at home and abroad, do not furnish sufficient pledges, that my thing which I might say can be more delusive.

"Again I thank you for the distinguished reception which you extend to me."

Now, will the "Standard" abuse General Taylor any longer for abstaining from any other pledge of his future good conduct, than it is to be found in the history of his past services?

**NEVER TAKES BACK.**

We have frequently called upon the "Standard" to retract various charges which he had made against the Whig party, after they had been proved to be false; but in not a single case do we recollect of his ever doing so. He is of the same School of a certain "Infallible Editor," of whom the following good saying is told:

"Sir, your journal of yesterday contains false information."

"Impossible, sir!—but tell me what you have said?"

"You said that Mr. M. had been tried?"

"True!"

"Condemned?"

"Very true!"

"Hung?"

"Most true!"

"Now, sir, I am the gentleman himself."

"Impossible!"

"I assure you it is a fact, and now I hope you will contradict what you have alleged?"

"I do not mean, sir."

"But what do you mean? you are deranged?"

"I am very well, sir; but I will not do it."

"I will complain to a magistrate."

"As you please, sir; I never retract. The man that I can do for you, is to announce that I have broken, and that you are now in perfect health, have my principles, sir; it is said of me that I never deceive."

**DISTRICT CONVENTION.**

The Convention in Plymouth, was attended by forty-four delegates from Pitt, Beaufort, Martin, Washington, Tyrrel counties. Hon. EDWARD BRAGG, was unanimously nominated as Whig Elector of the district. Animated and eloquent speeches were made by Gen. H. G. SULLIVAN, E. W. JONES, and R. STRUSS, Esqs.

**THE ELECTION.**

From the various Counties of the State we have the most gratifying assurances of victory to-morrow. Our friends write in the very highest spirits. There does not seem to be a single cloud upon the horizon, and it to-morrow does not add another brilliant triumph to our annals, all our advice is deceptive. Therefore, we say to our political friends, be of good cheer. Labor diligently and heartily. Bring out all your friends to the polls, and allow no pains to be spared to detect and expose Loco Foco intrigues. Be active to-morrow, for there is before us all a glorious reward.

**ALAS! ALAS!**

The days of meriment are about at an end with the Editor of the "Standard" and the other Loco Foco papers in North Carolina. They have all their fun before the Election, in bragging what they are going to do; while the Whigs hold in unflinching the Election, and rejoice over what they have done. "Every dog must have his day," it is said—the "Standard" closes with to-morrow. Then comes our time.

At the last commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Wm. M. GIBBS, of Chapel Hill, N. C.

The Crops in this region, are most promising.