ou. Mr. Calhoun has something the American Constitution to amend end the constitution of Northern is. If the Constitution is not reted, white reason have we to anticipate an attendences of the Constitution will better! We should as soon expect to by and ten ante-noons in antiticipation of speccess on the Report of the Committee of the advantage of the Committee of the dd half a dozen more prohibitions against as to convert abolitionists by amending Constitution. It is neither the Constituon nor the Bible, but it is the sinners who rim, who need omending, and whose ent will be of any service.

The true remedy for the South is "Equal-

of exist permanently without the latter. We orse the motto, "Might is Right," we do say with confidence, Might is Seof man, that truth is proclaimed every day.—
The lair of the lion is safe from the depredascept it. He met all the
scept it. He met all the of weaker foes. He may and does go prowling about the face of the earth, and working injuies and violence upon inferior animals; but if injuries remain univergen.

The eagle comes back with his helpless ies remain unavenged. No one wrongs prey, but no pursuer follows him to his moun The weak are ever the prey of the rong. It is so in society. The rich upstart a wades with impunity the rights of the poor. I lie one lamb is taken, and unless Henven interpose, he can expect no relief or redress. poor man commits a crime, ten chances that he is punished. If the rich man its the same crime, ten chances to one escapes. The South, pursuing the plan of dependence, must become poorer every year, and ultimately fall a prey to the superior cuterprise and energy of the North. South-ern non-action will do more to ruin the South than Northern action. The South has its wa and its rights will be respected. year arms against their Northern broth- now passed through Congress. ren. Their souls would shudder at the though: in which every Southern citizen can parste. Buy nothing from the North which you can raise at home. Raise your own food on the State of the Union. ation of a direct trade with Europe. Depend tipen yourselves, and your institutions are safe, up.

and your last days, like those of the patriarch

Job, will be better than the hermitian But.

Ar DAVIS, of Mississippi, moved to amend which bears us to destruction. Rich. Rep. The Nashville Convention .- A large mee

propriety of appointing delegates to the South-Convention. The meeting, by an over-laing majority, declared it inexpedient to sint delegates.—Bal. Son. MR. CLAY'S GREAT SPEECH.

ing without distinction of party, was held in Nashville on Monday last, to consider the

The Washington correspondents of the Clay's great speech in the U. S. Senate on Monday. "X" says:

If it were possible to add to the statute of

If it were possible to add to the stature of Henry Clay, his speech of to-day would have mbination rarely to be met with in the work of any man. Mr. Clay spoke in support of the compromise bills; exhibiting their justice and policy; and urging that the exhibiting committee by recommending the admission of California with her present limits, and actually followed out the recommendation of the ident as far as it went and merely intended to supply deficiences. Mr. Clay spoke with great confidence of the ultimate passage of the bill, and I have no doubt in the world of the bill, and I have no doubt in the world of the bill. that he has a right in saying nine-tenths of the country ore for it, and that the will of the try cannot, for a long time, be resisted impunity,"
n" writes as follows,

Mr. Clay's exposition of the principles and spens of the report and scheme presented by a committee of thirteen, was listened to with soluted attention by a full auditory. Mr. imparted some portion of his own confi-in the success of the scheme, as a whole to all who heard him. Like Mr. Clay, the

public must be willing to await events, without abating one jot of heart or hope.

Mr. Clay, has with candor and carnestness, stated his views as to the result of the defent of this plan of compromise. He has stated, that in his opinion, if it do not succeed, the stry will be involved in agitation and confrom which it cannot, soon or easily escape. He has compared this with all other plans which have been presented to the country, and shown that this alone can restore to us the lost pearl of harmony and peace.

The President's plan, as it is called—mean-

ated in the California mes ry 21st—he treated with proper et, but showed in atter insufficiency e purposes in view—the fulfilment of the A obligations of the government, in the ter-ories asquired from Mexico, and the reso-tion of hazziony at home. Mr. Clay. I nagine, did aux speak without authority, that the President, if he were

I learn from the best sources that such the fact and that the President auxiously de-sires an adjustment of the Mexican subject. When the President wrote the message of the 21st January, he apprehended that the Wilmot Provise would be attached to any ternot Proviso would be attached to any ter-al bills. He avowed that he suggested

sons have objected to Mr. Clav's on the ground that his territorial bills a provision which is equivalent to be. This objection is founded on a The bills reported are clean bills, are no reservations or qualifications unject. The impression is taken a of the resolutions originally offered

re the institutions of the South trined a defuration that slaves which he apprehends. We there by law and never could fastitutions, gentlemen, visitors in this city, have, within British Minister with the Secretary of State to ich is not sustained by the hearts of the last two days, arged this objection, on the appropriate committees; and adjourned with ent on which authority of Mr. Berriea's speech.

SENATE WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1850.

During the transaction of the usual more

Mr. Foole moved that the ladies be admitted—rejected.

The Bill reported by the select Select-Com-

mittee of Teiateen was then taken up.
Mr. Clay addressed the Senate, giving his impressions of the matives which governed Committee in reporting the blil. marks were but amplification of the report made on Thursday last. He said he was not discouraged the signs of opposition made in the Senate He was suce the bill would pass the Senate and that the people would gladly gainst the bill, and particularly disposed o

Benton's parliamentary law. After Mr. Clay concluded, on motion of M.

Hale the Senate adjourned.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A bill was reported from the Committee of Elections on the Delegates from New Mexic and Deseret, and made the Special or the 22.

morrow offer a resolution closing debate on the California bill. After an ineffectual at tempt to have the rules suspended to offer resolutions, the House went into Committ

of the Whole on the California bill.

Mesers, Clarke and Savage made on the question. Mr. Me floer, and then the House adjourned,

Tarsday, 14th. In the Senate the census bill was under silvation in its own hands. Let it make itself consideration, and the amendments made to it by the House were disposed of. cency bill was reported back, and the amend the lion instead of the ox-the rich instead of ment made by the House to the amendments the poor man. Yew Southern men would the Senate were concurred in, and the bill

In the House of Representatives passed of inking a brother's blood. But here is a a resolution, offered by Mr. Stanly, to termion the second Tuesday in June; and then re solved itself into a committee of the whole

Wednesday, 75. In the Senaie, the bill for the admission of r, farming and garden utensils. South of In the Senaic, the bill for the admission of California, providing territorial governments Educate your children at home. for Utah and New Mexico, and making procanals, and lay the found- posals to Yexas for the settlement of h northern and western boundaries, was taken

will be better than the beginning. But the following portion of the tenth section of the intenue the provincial habit of dependence the bill, "That the legislative power of such
the North, and no amendments of the Territory (Utah) shall extend to all rightful
two secconstitution, no compromises, no guarantees, subjects of legislation, consistent with the ward off the ultimate result. Every year that passes will weaken the South and strength-risions of this act; but no law shall be passed to the North. We shall glide down the independent of the United States and the province the North. We shall glide down the independent of the United States and the province the North. We shall glide down the independent of the United States and the province the North. We shall glide down the independent of the United States and the province that the North. We shall glide down the independent of the United States and the province that the North. We shall glide down the independent of the United States and the province that the North of the United States and the province that the North of the United States and the province that the North of the United States and the province that the North of the United States and the province that the North of the United States and the province that the North of the United States and the province that the North of the United States and the province that the North of the United States and the province that the North of the United States and the province that the North of the United States and the province that the North of the United States and the province that the North of the United States and the province the North of the United States and the province the North of the United States and the province the North of the United States and the province the North of the United States and the province the North of the United States and the province the North of the United States and the Province the North of the United States and the Province the North of the United States and the Province the North of the United States and the Province the North of the United States and the Province the North of the United States and the Province the North of the United States and the Province the North of the United States and the Province the North of the United States and th to min, amusing ourselves as the current bears nor in respect to African slavery." &c , by The interest what commenced in pride and vindicating those rights by seizing grow out of the institution of African slavery cumulated to the cormons sum above, the cars and manfully pulling against the aream as it exists in any of the States of the Union claimoriginally belonged to one Galphin, a he desired to know whether the right of a certificate of debt for £3,710 whether Go

> Mr. CLAY said that by the provision of the for the payment of all and A. Wise, in which he from passing any law whatever on the subject attempted to fix upon Mr. A. Wise, in which he from passing any law whatever on the subject to the report of Henry A. Wise, in which he from passing any law whatever on the subject to the Claim of Galphin which was being prosecuted. Mr. B. showed that an effort was made to now in force, then the legislatiure cannot, by any legislative acts, introduce or allow it. But if we are to understand the amendment

Mr. DAVIS was understood to say, the Senator was correct in his understanding of the amendment. Mr. CLAY said that, if such was the pur

ose of the amenhment, he could not vote for

and he was ofthe same opinion, that slavery is forever prohibited by the Mexican laws and that those laws were now in force in that States extended over them, the right to take slaves there attached; and that the Mexican laws prohibiting that description of property were annulled. There was another difficulty to was held by some that Texas had no

elaim to the territory on the upper Rio Grande elaimed as part of New Mexico; and again it was held that Texas had an unquestioned right to all the territory east of the Rio Grande and that over all territory now in dispute, sla very exists by the laws of Texas. Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, said that he

did not doubt that the true bound are of Texas and unjustifiable. was the Rio Grande; such was her boundary as defined by her previous to her annexation and with such boundary was she annexed. leaving the question to be settled by negotiations on the part of the government with Mex-

The amendment submitted by him propose to recognise in this bill that which he had alow to give the riews, would present a much ways contended was a clear question. and that was, the Mexican laws abolishing slavery ceased to have any force when the Constitu tion of the United States was extended over the country; and that every cinzen of the U nited States had a clear constitutional right against the United States. to carry his property, of whatsoever description, into any part of the Verritories of the United States which was the common proper-

ty of the whole Union.
He had proposed this amendment, but he The South stands as the corn sheet before the

The atalement of the treasury to pay interest on said claim, and its payment
was not in conformity with law or proceedent.

The stalement of facts contained in this report The South stands as the corneshest before the sickle; and the amendment was proposed for the purpose of exposing to her those who were depriving her of her constitutional tight's.

The Hause of Representatives adopted a rosolution authorizing the select committee that the select committee and the select committee that asked as under the select by Messre. Burt. Brack, Conrad, Drimedl, Jackson and King, and disagreed to hy Messre. Burt. Brack, Conrad, Drimedl, Jackson and Manu. The first resolution was agreed to by Messre. Courad, Breck, Conrad, Conrad, Breck, Conrad, Conrad, Breck, Conrad, Conr

on the State of the Un out coming to a conclusion.

Washington, May 16. SEVATE After the presentation of petitions and reports which consumed the usual time allotte to formal business, the Compromise Repor

was taken up Mr. Davis of Mississippi, withdrew amendment offered vesterday, and submitted the following in new thereof, "Provided tha nothing contained in this section be so construed as to prevent the Legislature of Utah from passing such police or other laws as may proect the owners of African slaves in said tory, or who may remove to said Territory in the enjoyment of such rights as they may possess under the constitution laws of the U

Mr. Clemens gave notice of an amendmen was his purpose to offer, fixing the Texas paid: boundary on the limits defined by the Siste previous to her annexation to the United

Mr. Foote then addressed the Sena en couple Loss for of Joseph Brian. of hours in reply to the speech of Mr. Yulce, delivered vesterday.

Mr. Clemens commenced replying to Mr. F., but gave way frequently to enable the Sen-stor from Mississippi to make explanations Finally Mr. C. gave way to a motion to hold an Executive Sesson; which being agreed to, the doors were closed. The Senate shortly

afterwards adjourned.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Numerous reports were received from co certed a bill from the Senate granting costal privileges to the Tascaloosa Rudroad Co ny-passed. The same Committee reported all for facilitating commercial regionority with annota, as well as relating to the free mayign ion of St. Lawrence, which was referred to the

Committee of the Whole.

The bill from the Senate to authorise the placing of coin in the mint to be advanced to positors of bullion in said mint, was taken in and ousseld.

The Census Bill, returned from the Senate with certain amendments of the House nonneutred in, was taken up. The House refus ing to recede, a committee of conference between the two Houses was ordered. Washington, May 17th, 1850.

S-mate not in rescion to-lay.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Haymond, of Md., presented additional spers in the case of Matibla H. Beard for a easion, which were referred to the Committee

Pensions, GALPHEN CASE. Mr. Burt from the majority of the Select Committee made a report. He said that upon one of the questions involved under the resolution of the House the Committee were unable to agree ; particularly in regard to the payment the interest. On the part of the Committee is submitted a resolution that the report and the two several reports or arguments of other

songs of Southern Pride and striking out the words in italies, and inserting half which then commoned rolling in South in hea thereof, "nor with those rights which. Carolina, under the British tiovernment has acting the south of the commone of the south carolina and the south of the common of the south He said that by the vote on this amendment, an trader, to whom the British Government is me property in man which is recognised by the constitution, when carried beyond the States of this Union, was to be recognised by Conform until 1789, and then under the 2dd section of the act appended to a sale of town loss at Au gress; and whether that property is to have gusts, Georgia. He traced the history of the ma extended to it those rights of protection and berto its payment. Galphin, he said, died in 1786 security which are extended to all other spe.

The first application was made on the part of forherne to defend our position, as we had a perthe heirs of training by an eminent leaver of feet right to do, against the insidious attacks.

Mr. CLAY said that by the provision of the
South Carolina, in 1791, to the State of Georgia
which have been subject to do, against the insidious attacks.

> such claims. The policy of the government, said, had always refused interest in such case. He contrasted the conduct of Mr. Monroe refusing to let the administration, of which was a part, investigate the claims which he he against the Government. So delicate was he a ut it, that he struggled in the depths of pover by rather than permit a passage upon the claim. In Crawford's case he said there was a contract His connection with the claims of Galphin unknown to the Attorney General, and He as an honorable and high unded man, should have made the fact ke Territory Thiswas one opinion. Another that these officers of the Government might have opinion was, that when these territories were neted with delicacy in the matter. He did not acquired, and the Constitution of the United believe that the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury examined fully into the history of this matter. If they be would have learned from Mr If they had done so, Crawford was connected with the matter. This fact shows that he did not make the investiga-tion. If they had known the whole facts in the case they would not have manned the responsiadministration. He had himself investigated and read through seventy-five volumes to get the information he possessed in regard to the matter. He deemed the payment of the inter-

tory of the claim; presents a statement of the disposition of the money, and concludes with three resolutions. The argument of the commit-tee may be judged by its conclusion in the form

The committee have thus performed all the duties imposed on them by the House, excepting those which relate to the payment of the principal and interest of the claim upon consideration.
On that subject, they have come to the concluciusions expressed in the following resolutions, which they recommend the House to adopt.

1st. Resolved, That the claim of the represent-

2d. Resolved, That the act of Congress made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the principal of said claim, and it was there-fore paid "in conformity with law" and "proce-

3d. Resolved, That the act aforesaid did by Mr Clay.

Mr. Herrien, though a member of the committee of thirteen, made an elaborate speech in opposition to the scheme, z week ago, upposition to the scheme, z week ago, upposition to the ground that the bills reported, as to ways and Means reported two bills for the Breek, Central, Grinnell and King.

Burt. Disney, Featherston, and disagreed to by Mesers. Courad, Breek, Grinnell and King.

Burt. Disney, Featherston, and disagreed to by Mesers. Burt. Disney, Featherston, agreed to by Mesers. Burt. Disney, Featherston, and disagreed to by Mesers. Burt. Disney, Featherston, and disney and disne

They make a strong argument against the jus-

ts reading, was appended resolutions, declaring orts, arguments,

A Statement of the Interest pand on the Gaiphin whatever nterest on \$43,518 97 for 73 years, 3

Loss under eintract with th. W. Craw

Executor of theorge tiniphin at

Vidne Ann Milleder, E. e., Y. verte

trix paid to be some and agent in east in Treasury Braft, No. 657, in

tif Dr. Galphin as Executor. &c., in each - \$1,000 (c) In Treas. Proft (6224) 63,25 (c)

\$61,353,50 Washington City, Mar 5 2, 1850 Signed, W. CRAWFORD, Agent, &c. WILLEDGE GALPHIN

Ex. of Geo. Gulphin steem were made the special order day for the 4th Thouday in June next, and every day thereafter until disposed of,

THE STAR.



Libertus et natale salum.

RALEIGH MAY 22 1850

books like a fool bumbard that would shed he We have sincerely and anxiously desired to a

from the convertion that if we do my duty is battling against the enomy, we shall all have injure the public interest, whether seen in friend On the 4th, inst. Dr. Wm. A. Smith presented work enough to do ; and for this reason we have unfounded assaults of the N. S. Whig, they were perfectly harmless and unworthy of notice un-dictated by "n til they were capied into the columns of other padoes not exist in the ierritory by the local laws does not exist in the ierritory by the local laws have the claim recognised by the Indians under now in force, then the legislature cannot, by the treaty of New Echoto. That John Ross spurning force, then the legislature cannot, by the treaty of New Echoto. That John Ross spurning force, then the legislature cannot exceed as it and conduct of these who have assailed us with the judgment of the public upon the motives and conduct of these who have assailed us with the judgment of these who have assailed us with the judgment of these who have assailed us with the judgment of the public upon the motives and conduct of these who have assailed us with the judgment of the public upon the motives and conduct of these who have assailed us with the judgment of the public upon the motives and conduct of these who have assailed us with the judgment of the public upon the motives and conduct of these who have assailed us with the judgment of the public upon the motives and conduct of these who have assailed us with the judgment of the public upon the motives and conduct of these who have assailed us with the judgment of the public upon the motives and conduct of these who have assailed us with the judgment of the public upon the motives and conduct of these who have assailed us with the judgment of the public upon the motives are not as a public public upon the motives and the public upon the motives are not as a public public upon the motives are not as a public public public upon the motives are not as a public public public upon the motives are not as a public publi stood. The language of the amendment does a vote of 20 to 12. It was in fact reproduted by which had absunded in the Times) we persuaded think it as not upon its face extend beyond that point.— England, by the Indians, and by Georgia. He ourselves the wrong was unintentionally comshowed that an attempt was subsequently made mitted; but we find we were mistaken. The in the Georgia Legislature to instruct the memwith the rights of persons in slave property which may or may not be brought into the country c utrary to the local law which may be in force in the territory at the time, he could and refusing to publish our reply, but by at the Calanet. According to some, it had become vested with authority to pass upon all the acts of the lower house, and shall constitute a high court the lower house, and shall constitute a high court

Our neighbor of the Tonce may think a zeal- conduct of his advisers, and was determined to have intration of the discipline. in the State that have appeared to think it necessibility offend the Editors."

The report of the majority goes into a full his-zealously, but not blindly, supported "Whig which cannot be influenced by the idle clar the incense of flattery under the noses of men in mony once more to our councils. high places, when the perilous condition of the EDUCATION AT THE PRESENT DAY. country required a jealous vigilance over their it came from the hands of the fathers of the Republic, and at the same time strenuously conday! In it for this that our neighbor would wake up the storm-

> The noon-tide sun, call forth the mutinous winds, And 'twixt the green sea and the asure vault Set rearing war; to the dread rattling thunder Give fire, and rift Jove's stout oak Make shake : and by the spurs pluck up The pine and cedar" ?

To the charge which we now flud insinuated

\$24,175, 44 ment was made in the dictation of the Standard, by the very principles of their organization.

paper, needs his apprediction. We have ever re- tions of our people. garded him as a patriot and an horogable manfaced attempt to marzle the press, and prevent These are not totally disregarded, but are so a free examination of the opinions and conduct of the Representatives of the people. What! useful as to make us a nation of intelligent, inloss it come to this, that a Whis press must be so narrow-minded, contracted and slavish, as not the refinements of mankish lore give way to the to speak of the polical errors of any member of clear and brilliant rays of practical truth, and the party, however injurious to the public interest such errors might be considered? Is any ness of superstition. one man the Wall, PARTY? Does the frank and opinions of a Whig constitute an attack upon the party! If so how many Southern Whice Have they not conscully expressed decided disapprobation of Mr. Clay's compromise resolu-good will to the whole generation of man? tions? Has not Mr. Clay himself expressed disapprofusion of the President's plan? Did general conference—M. E. CHURCH, beauty of the State. Rev. Dr. Hoorza, form nor Mr. Badger make an able speech against the wind; your same block cloud, good kage out, opinions? We have not formed solow and degrahigh and important duties, it should not only of the Bishops gives a strong and comprehensive and controversy with any of our Whig friends, party, but fearlessly and independently to ex. the Church, and holds forth promises of axewest its disair reliation of whatever tends to

Times-for what landable purposes, his reat this without any apparent hesitation. Gen. Taylor tion us support of the constitutional rights of the others around him who would carry out his views

Star and the Times," of which he speaks, we are totally unable to ricw it in any light calculated.

This serves also to illustrate the firmness and ters which have been and will be presented to The same writer thinks that the measures represented to the speaks, we are totally unable to ricw it in any light calculated.

This serves also to illustrate the firmness and ters which have been and will be presented to The same writer thinks that the measures represented to the speaks, we are totally unable to ricw it in any light calculated. otally unable to riew it in any light calculated of classification and the classification of the separation of the separ the Times! Mercy upon us! Is he, how long virulence force him to swerve from that line of conbe gathered up against the the rimes: sherey upon us. Is no, now song virulence force him to swerve from that line of con-He had himself investigated has he been, and who constituted him, the ortho-duct which his duty has imposed upon him. He it, the present session of this body must be lookdox expounder of the Whig faith? If we differ has never learned the petty arts of the intriguing ed to with absorbing interest by the entire memfrom istin, shall it be with the terrors of the in-quisition before our eyes? Shall we "be pinched to death" for our contumacy? The Star has with a simple honesty and sincerity of purpose little interest in the whole Southern communimeasures and Whig mon!" it has endeavored partisans. We have great confidence in his window, to present the truth "fairly" and fully before firmness and patriotism, and believe that he will do the public; it has shrunk from no duty which all in his power, consistently with his duties as the interest of the country required, to shield or chief-magistrate of this republic to calm the troubbolster up any favorite; it has scorned to buse led waters of discord, and to restore peace and har-

conduct; it has honestly supported the "Ad" Several centuries ago, all the learning of the lions, which they recommend the House to adopt.

1st. Resolved. That the claim of the representatives of George Galphin, was not a just demand cruments; " not differing from the former (the few of certain privileged classes. Even kings from the United Season and the Comments of the world was confined to a few of certain privileged classes. ational administration) more than have Mesars, and the princes of the land were so Ignorant Badger and Mangam, our able and patriotic that they were unable to sign their own names, Whig Senators; nor from the latter (the State the learning of those ages being entirely in the administration) in a single particular that we hand of the ecclesiastics: So that we see, in the are aware of ; and it has stood by the Union as history of England particularly, that this gave them some peculiar privileges which were denied even to men high in rank. Afterwards this tended for Southern rights. And good lack-a- pravision was extended to all who could read, or had any familiarity with polite literature,-Soon these advantages began to be extended morely widely, and to embrace the nobler and wealther classes of the community, until it became a matter of landation to England, that her nobility had all the learning, knowledge and refinement of the realm. But the benefits of education were unknown and unfelt by the lower, and the laboring classes, those who were really D. Newsom and Burwell Ro the producers, the bone and sinew of the country, No nomination was made for Sheriff.

sidered of scarcely as much importance as t beasts of the field. They had no knowledge chends. We there by law, and never could there be legal. The House spent some time in debuting the subject of the constwise trade and the tariff, and justifies the payment of the principal, and justifies the payment of the principal and interest. The House spent some the payment of the principal, and justifies the payment of the payment o

act of Congress authorizing the payment of said sy and good breeding, which renders the Editor's desire for any, they were contented with those Mr. Diancy read to the House the views of soundness as a true Whig extremely questionalimself and Mr. Featherston. Their statement ble; for he ought not to forget that these are sires of their physical natures. But as the world the market world the historical facts of the market world. sets aside some of the historical facts of the re- fundamental Whig principles. Whige may dif- has become more civilized and enlightened as dressed a letter to Col. C. S. Tapley, a promise the conveniences of life have been for in more matters of upinion—and such is the the comforts and conveniences of life have been Democrat, in which he ulvised. diversity of the human mind, if they are honest, multiplied, as the arts of war have failed, in a lat, That Mississippi being deeply interest nce of the original citim, denying that there was diversity of the Builted States to they cannot help differing occasionally—and measure, into disuse; and peace has proclaimed should take the lead. sythe claim, which had been repudiated by the still be Whigs; but they cannot disregard car her welcome triumphs, the masses of the people Indians and by Georgia, and should never have been recognized by the United States. They all the manner of interest, as unto argue against the allowance of interest, as unthe name. We had at first serious notions of arsaid never have dinal principles, without forfeiting their title to have begun to raise their heads, and to emerge States. elifable by the practice of the Government, raigning him of the Times for trial; but our occupied. That spirit of liberty and equality compassion got the better of us, and we conclu- which has arisen and shed its healthful influence ture. To this argument, which occupied an hour in ded, as "My Uncle Toby" did of the fiv. there upon the world, has been accompanied in it was room in the world for him and us, and so progress by such ameliorations and improveobligation on the part of the we'd let him go. But what is this supposed ments in the condition of mankind as an enlight-The "personal matter" between the Star and Mr. ened and liberal view of christian philanthropy remedy Stanly? If any such matter exists, we are to-would dietate. Man is no longer looked upon were ordered to be printed.

Stanly? If any such matter exists, we are tothe following is a statement of the amount tally ignorant of it. We have entertained no by his fellow man as an instrument in his hands, the interest, and how and to whom it was feelings of personal hostility towards Mr. Stanly, merely to serve the ambitious views and to ad- was present and took his seat in the convention. there is no cau--, within our knowl vance the unprincipled aims of those who seek that Mr. Calhoun wrote a second letter to some edge, why we should. If Mr. Stanly indulges for power; but all are regarded as friends and else, advising the measure; that the Vickab any such feelings towards us, we are not aware equals, entitled by the laws of God to equal ad-\$191,552.80 of its certain we are, we have given him no vantages and equal privileges. Philanthropists, then, have striven to extend the inestimable S188.752.89 Our common upon Mr. Stanly's speech, with benefits of education to the whole human race, but a slight modification in the introductory part as by that they hoped to elevate them to that

\$708.00 calling for the opinion of the Star, appeared. The vantages of this enlightened age, the healthful Standard's article made some allusion to Mr. Standinger of the coupled with a sound mo-intended, which at once claps an extinguisher u ly's course, in regard "to a certain office," which rality, are spread over our land, and are extend-1) Scaures, in regard to a certain office, which are placed by all classes and orders of men. This is a side, the able and patriotic letter of Chief Just We treated Mr. Stanly with due courtesy and greater triumph than the overwhelming victories. respect; we did not question his patriotism or of the sword. It is more beneficial, more endurmotives nor denounce him; neither he nor any ing, more cheering to the good and the patriotic refutes the charge. one clse had any cause to complain. Many of all countries. It brings no desolation to the Whigs, with ours less, were brought under his hearths, or destruction to the lives of our people the object of the Nashville convention is to dissert and strife the Union. His proof of this charge is drawn for went no farther, and that more in serrow than over the face of society, but blends the interests the remarks of the following newspapers, via: anger, than we decemed it our duty to go in our of whole communities, and renders them models Wilmington Aurora," "Fairfield (S. C.) Senting own and their defence. Nor can we believe that of order, harmony and fraternal love. The idea the "South Carolina Miscellany," and a correspondent the calamnions assaults upon the Star, attempt. that Government owes every one an education is dent of the "Augusta Republic." The letter ing to create personal hostilities, and injure the gaining ground and rooting itself in the affect Judge Sharkey, above referred to, rebuts this

Nor is our system confined to the mere ab highly respectable body over which he west stract and theoretical branches of learning . and for the whole State of Mississippi; and may blended and united with the practical and the there over the country, could have no weight have dustrious and thinking freemen. The scholas-

As asteriishing as have been the effects of this open opposition of a Whig press to the views and universal diffusion of knowledge over the land. we see but the commencement of its career of conquest. When all shall have come more fully under its influences, and have profited by its been appointed for the annual Comare free from the charge of such an attack? teachings, may we not suppose that that millen-our University. ialera will dawn which proclaims peace and

SOUTH

The ministers composing this body met in St. Louis, Mo. on the first day of May, but did not of Wake Forest College-will deliver the usual organize, for want of a quorum present, until the edictory surmen to the graduating class. The lie second day. All the Bishops were present ex. James C. Donnix, of Favetteville, will deliver cept Bishop Soule with was absent on account of address before the two Literary Societies. And D the affliction of himself and family. The address view of the condition, progress and prospect of the Alumni Association. Dr. W. was graduated fulness to this large and influential body of men. the following resolution which has since been open they Meaning to be the day for the ment

Resolved, That a special committee be raised with instructions to consider and report a bill, if they deem it expedient, for the organization of fu-ture sessions of the General Conference of the Micthodist Episcopal Church, South, by two Houses an upper and lower House—conformed, as far as pper and lower House—conformed, as far as be deemed advisable, to the following out its interests should be well guarded, and its us

vested with the same authority, so far as may be of better opportunities of improvement or m

this without any apparent hesitation. Gen. Taylor
was reported to be dissatisfied with the actions and
of ecclesiastical law that may arise in the adminof the Republic "receives no countenance from

South, and a fearless defence of truth, places more faithfully. It appears, from the most unthe Star in a very "critical condition." Such a doubted authority, that all these are merely idle flourishing condition and giving promise of much satisfied with his Cabinet, believing them to be not the opinion of the high souled and enlight fabrications. Gen. Taylor has never had such an usefulness to the church and the world. The vari- faithful and industrious in their devotion to the ened freemen of North Carolina; and so far as intention, but is resolved to maintain his position ous Committees had been appointed. Appropriate lie service; and the sturdy firmness of his we have seen, the Times and N. S. Whig, (the and to do his duty to his country as well as his Cab- subjects had been referred to them, and the busi- is so fixed upon this point, that any attempts former of which is particularly recommended by inct, fearlessly and faithfully. All these reports ness of the Conference fairly commenced. The change him would be as vain as though and the latter to public patronage,) are the only papers and rumors are got up for mere party effect. The prevalence of the Choicea, to some extent in St. should strive to uproot the mountains that ever Locofocos find themsives at a less for anything to Louis, will probably either cause an adjournment Buena Vista. The members of the Cabinet in sary "to be very [scrupulously] particular that bring against the administration, and they set to some other place, or a hasty dispatch of the his opinion, unjustly assuiled, and he will the their selections contain nothing which may by posthis, believing that they will find some few willing ty, talent and exemplary piety of this large and internal intrigues, nor open or indirect atta As to the "considerable difference between the This serves also to illustrate the firmness and ters which have been and will be presented to The same writer thinks that the measures in

By some late statements from St. Louis, we earn that the Cholera has again appeared in that city, and that fears were entertained that it would soon prevail to an alarming extent. The Conference had appointed a committee to make nquires in reference to it and to report on the stagnation had taken place in business. The propriety of adjourning its settings to some other, the mining business continued successful

General Methodist Conference have elected one Bishop.
First Ballot—Bascom, of Ky. 47; Wynaus, 8;
Pierce, 14; Patton Wadsworth, 4; Boyle, 14; Early, 0; Alexander 1; Murral 1. Second Ballot—Bascom 59; Pierce, 13; Early, 10: Boyle, 14; Wynans, 8.
So Mr. Bascom was declared elected. The com-

ncies and no Book Concern. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS The Democratic county convention met on Mo

nittee reported in favor of Eastern and West

day evening last at the town hall, and after a very F. Williams, of Pitt county, was consumprotracted and harmonious(?) session, finally united fire, on the 30th ult., together with the is on the following ticket of candidates to represent Wake county in the next Lerislature :

For the Senate-Wesley Jones, For the Commons-Gen. R. M. Saunders, Jame

Mr. Langdon, the Editor of the Mobile Adm

2. He suggested a convention

should be fellowed by action of the State Legisle ices would probably come to less than twelve sound 5. Upon certain events, secession was the oil

This witness further saith, that the Hen. D. W. lace, a member of Congress from South Carolin Calboun first suggested the idea; and that a 8m tor of the Mississippi Lagislature, recently at a

tille confirmed the above statement. All this, if true, it must be admitted, furnit some presumptive evidence of the charge. But w So amongst the other improvements and adcer, published in the Star week before last, e

dence. He speaks not only for himself, but for the apintons of a few individuals scattered here;

who would adopt rash or evil measures, is not d nied; but in such an assembly as we had hoped t UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By reference to our advertising columns it e seen that Thursday, the 6th day of June h The early part of the week will be employed

public exercises of an interesting nature, which cannot full to attract much of the wisdom, wit m THOMAS H. WRIGHT, (President of the Bank of Ca 1890 his class consisted of twenty-five mon eleven of school are at more. It is cornectly

Tuesday of the same week has been appoint will likewise interest the patriotism and State a of our citizens, and tend to increase the con

We cannot too atrangly uries the lumotte 1st. The lower house shall be constituted as ness promoted by every attention from an all think it erong to make the just and proper reparation.

GEN. TAYLOR—THE CABINET.

The newspaper press has been teeming with a cliffer for each Annual Conference, to be elected interesting in the proper representation on the continue of the standard proper representation on the continue of the standard proper representation of the pre

> The Washington correspondent of the Baltim upon the Cabinet, in commenting upon an art President. On the other hand, the impressi The reports on the Book Concern, Missions, well founded that they are regarded by him as

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE. The Richmond Whig states that a most shed vent took place near the Blue Ridge Tunnels days ago. A little white boy of 10 or 12 jess age proposed to show a little negro boy how in rishmen at work on the Tunnel blew rock, and a train from the house in which powder for purpose was deposited, and set fire to it, blew up the house and killed both the boys

BUSINESS IN CALIPORNIA. Letters from California represent that ag chandize, real estate and rents had fallen degrees, and there was quite a pante amore italists and business men. Goods, in set stances, were not paying their freight. ing materials were very low.

A large public meeting was held at Nest few days ago; at which it was resolved to to rate with the countles of Lincoln, Gaston ern York District, in constructing a plank road Newton to Yorkville, S. C.

FIRE! We regret to learn from the Tai Press, that the dwelling house of Dr. fis smoke house and two or three other The fire originated accidentally in the kits

The Committee has reported on the U Claim. For particulars, see last day's P