

Whitaker of the South Carolina Senator, we do not believe that any remedy he has proposed will secure the institutions of the South from the dangers which are apprehended. We do not believe that an amendment of the Constitution, if it could be obtained, would afford permanent security to Southern institutions. A law which is not sustained by the hearts of the people is not worth the parchment on which it is written. Mr. Calhoun has something more than the American Constitution to amend—his amendment of the constitution of Northern human nature before he can succeed in his patriotic objects. If the Constitution is not rejected, will it be amended? We should expect to convert a winner by amending the Bill as it is, as to convert a loser into a winner by amending the Constitution. It is not the Constitution that is to be amended, but the hearts of the people. It is the sinners who violate the law, who need amending, and whose amendment will be of any service.

The true remedy for the South is "EQUITY AND IMPERIALISM." The former cannot exist permanently without the latter. We do not endorse the motto, "Might is Right," but we do say with confidence, "Might is Security." Throughout the realm of nature and of man, that truth is proclaimed every day—The law of the lion is safe from the depredation of weaker foes. He may and does go prowling about the face of the earth, and working injury and violence upon inferior animals; but his injuries remain unavenged. No one wrongs him. The eagle comes back with his helpless prey, but no pursuer follows him to his mountain nest. The weak are ever the prey of the strong. It is so in society. The rich usurp the law, with impunity the rights of the poor. His own lamb is taken, and unless Heaven intervene, he can expect no relief or redress. The poor man commits a crime, ten chances to one that he is punished. If the rich man commits the same crime, ten chances to one that he escapes. The South, pursuing the policy of dependence, must become poorer every year, and ultimately fall a prey to the superior enterprise and energy of the North. Southern non-action will do more to ruin the South than Northern action. The South has its salvation in its own hands. Let it make itself ardent and its rights will be respected. It will then be the eagle instead of the lamb—the lion instead of the ox—the rich instead of the poor man. Few Southern men would like to bear arms against their Northern brethren. Their souls would shudder at the thought of taking a brother's blood. But here is a peaceful and more efficient remedy. Here is one in which every Southern citizen can participate. Buy nothing from the North which you can raise at home. Raise your own food for man and beast. Manufacture your clothes, shoes, farming and garden utensils, South of Mason and Dixon. Encourage your own mechanics. Educate your children at home. Build roads and canals, and lay the foundation of a distant trade with Europe. Depend upon yourselves, and your institutions are safe, and your life better than the beginning. But continue the provincial habit of dependence upon the North, and no amendments of the constitution, no compromises, no guarantees, can ward off the ultimate result. Every year that passes will weaken the South and strengthen the North. "Let us glide down the tide to ruin, among ourselves as the current bears us on by childish signs of Southern Pride and Southern Rights, instead of manifesting that pride and vindicating those rights by seizing the oars and manfully pulling against the stream which bears us to destruction." Rich. Rep.

The Nashville Convention.—A large meeting in Nashville on Monday last, to consider the propriety of appointing delegates to the Southern Convention. The meeting, by an overwhelming majority, declared it inexpedient to appoint delegates. Rich. Sun.

MR. CLAY'S GREAT SPEECH.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun speaks in high praise of Mr. Clay's great speech in the U. S. Senate on Monday. "It was a masterpiece of logic and policy—a combination rarely to be met with in the work of any man. Mr. Clay speaks in support of the compromise bills; exhibiting their justice and policy; and urging that the committee by recommending the admission of California with her present limits, and actually followed out the recommendation of the President as far as it went and merely intimated to supply deficiencies. Mr. Clay spoke with great confidence of the ultimate passage of the bill, and I have no doubt in the world that he has a right in saying nine-tenths of the country are for it, and that the will of the country cannot, for a long time, be resisted with impunity." "Ion" writes as follows.

Mr. Clay's exposition of the principles and objects of the report and scheme presented by the committee of thirteen, was listened to with profound attention by a full assembly. Mr. Clay imparted some portion of his own confidence 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 shaking one jot of heart or hope.

Mr. Clay, with heart and earnestness, stated his views as to the result of the defeat of this plan of compromise. He has stated, that in his opinion, if it did not succeed, the country will be involved in agitation and confusion, from which it cannot, soon or easily, escape. He has compared this with all other plans which have been presented to the country, and shows that this alone can restore to us the lost pearl of harmony and peace.

The President's plan, as it is called—meaning the policy indicated in the California message of January 31st—has been treated with proper respect, but showed in utter inefficiency for the purposes in view. Fulfillment of the high obligations of the government, in the territories acquired from Mexico, and the restoration of peace at home. Mr. Clay, I imagine, did not speak without authority, when he said that the President, if he were going to give his views, would present a much wider platform.

territories, expressed as a reason for omitting the Wilcox, an opinion, or rather contained a declaration that slavery did not exist there by law, and never could there be legalized. This would be a Wilcox, but it is not the bill. Yet, still, it is a fact that southern gentlemen, visitors in this city, have, within the last two days, urged this objection, on the authority of Mr. Berrien's speech.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Wednesday, May 13, 1850.

During the transaction of the usual morning business, great crowds collected in the lobby and tea-rooms in anticipation of speeches on the Report of the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. Foote moved that the bill be admitted—rejected.

The bill reported by the select Committee of Thirteen was then taken up.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Elections on the Delegates from New Mexico and Deseret, and made the Special or the 22d list.

Mr. Stanly gave notice that he would tomorrow offer a resolution closing debate on the California bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Numerous reports were received from committees. The Committee on Commerce reported a bill from the Senate granting certain privileges to the Tascadero Railroad Company.

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payment of navy, revolutionary, and other pensions, which were committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

WASHINGTON, MAY 16.

SENATE.

After the presentation of petitions and reports which consumed the usual time allotted to formal business, the Compromise Report was taken up.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi, withdrew his amendment offered yesterday, and submitted the following in lieu thereof: "Provided that nothing obtained in this matter be so construed as to prevent the Legislature of Utah from passing such police or other laws as may protect the owners of African slaves in said territory, or who may remove to said Territory in the enjoyment of such rights as they may possess under the constitution laws of the U. States."

Mr. Clemens gave notice of an amendment it was his purpose to offer, fixing the Texas boundary on the limits defined by the State previous to her annexation to the United States.

Mr. Foote then addressed the Senate a couple of hours in reply to the speech of Mr. Yates, delivered yesterday.

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Mr. Breck read his report, signed by himself, Messrs. Conrad, James H. King, and Grinnell, making a full justification of the payment of the principal and interest. Their argument justified the justice of the payment of the principal, and justified the payment of the interest on grounds of equity, and upon legal construction of the act of Congress authorizing the payment of said principal.

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in the times, that the Star was influenced by "personal spite and malice." In the notice which it took of Mr. Stanly's speech, we have directly and unqualified contradiction. It is directly and totally untrue, and whether made in ignorance or malice, manifests a want of courtesy and good breeding, which renders the Editor's soundness as a true Whig extremely questionable; for he ought not to forget that these are fundamental Whig principles. Whigs may differ in mere matters of opinion—and such is the diversity of the human mind, if they are honest, they cannot help differing occasionally—and still be Whigs; but they cannot disregard cardinal principles, without forfeiting their title to the name. We had at first serious notions of arraigning him of the Times for trial; but our compassion got the better of us, and we concluded, as "My Uncle Toby" did of the fly, there was room in the world for him and us, and so we'll let him go. But what is this supposed "personal matter" between the Star and Mr. Stanly? If any such matter exists, we are totally ignorant of it. We have entertained no feelings of personal hostility toward Mr. Stanly whatever, there is no cause, within our knowledge, why we should. If Mr. Stanly indulges any such feelings towards us, we are not aware of it; certainly we, we have given him no cause for it.

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For long, weary ages they were kept in darkness and ignorance, deprived of their rights, and considered as scarcely as much importance as the beasts of the field. They had no knowledge of their rights, claimed no privileges and enjoyed none. With no intellectual enjoyments, and no desires for any, they were contented with the comforts of their physical nature. But as the world has become more civilized and enlightened; as the comforts and conveniences of life have been multiplied, as the arts of war have fallen, in a measure, into disuse, and peace has proclaimed her victorious triumphs, the masses of the people have begun to raise their heads, and to emerge from the low position which they heretofore have occupied. That spirit of liberty and equality which has arisen and shed its beautiful influence upon the world, has been accompanied in its progress by such ameliorations and improvements in the condition of mankind as an enlightened and liberal view of Christian philanthropy would dictate. Man is no longer looked upon by his fellow-man as an instrument in his hands, merely to serve the ambitious views and to advance the unprincipled aims of those who seek for power; but all are regarded as friends and equals, entitled by the laws of God to equal advantages and equal privileges. Philanthropists, then, have striven to extend the inestimable benefits of education to the whole human race, as by that they hoped to elevate them to that standard of excellence which has been set up by the very principles of their organization.

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7. LANGDON ON THE CONVENTION. Mr. Langdon, the Editor of the Mobile Advertiser, has published in his paper several interesting articles, over his own signature, in opposition to the Nashville Convention. He attempts to prove that the scheme originated in South Carolina, and that Mississippi, as would appear from the proceedings of the Convention of the latter. He also, as evidence of this fact, in October last, prior to the meeting of the convention, Mr. Calhoun addressed a letter to Cal. C. S. Tepler, a prominent Democrat, in which he advised,

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