THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.] "Porth Carolina-Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical cesources - the land of our stres and the home of our stress and the home of our stre

WINTER AND SPRING SESSION

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE. 1 Menor on Wednesday, the 19th of January. FACULITY OF COLLEGE.

of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

LANGUAGES. A. BLANCH, A. M. Prof. of pur and applied Mathematics.
REV. CHAS. P. DEEMS, Prof. of Experi

DLIVER H. P CORPREW, A. B. Tuter of An Dr. J. SCHIMMEL, A. M. Instructor of the

French Language. PRINCIPALS OF PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

tory School at College.
CHARLES B. STUART, A. B., Principal of

CHARLES H. STUART, A. B., Peincipal of the Preparatory School at Garyaberg, N. C.

Principal of the Preparatory School at Hidgeway, N. C.

The Collegiate year is disided, late two sensions. The first begins 8 weeks after, and the second 21 works before, the 24 Wednesslay of June. To seek as desire to enter College, it is important that they be in attendance at the opening of the sension. A shirt absence at that time may place a student under disadvantages which will impair his set olarship throughout the sension. Our course of study is so are any and as to meet the wants of women men, who throughout the session. Our course of study is so arranged as to meet the wests of young men who desire to sequire an extensive English education, without studying the ancient languages. The benefit to be derived from the use of the Liberries and from attendance on the Liberry Societies should strongly induce such young men to prosecute their studies here. In order for a student to enter upon the English course, he must be thoroughly acquainted with English Grammar, Generally and Arithmetic.

ography and Arithmetic.
The expenses of this lastitution are as follows: The expenses of this Institution are as follows:
Board per session \$4°; Tuirion and deposite fee per session, \$22 50—are \$125 for the Callegiste year, exclusive of incidental expenses, which include the cost of text books; fuel, furniture, ke., fur room in College. We respectfully advise parents that more pocket money than is necessary to supply the reasonable wants of a student is injurious. The practice of contracting debts with tradesmen in the visitinty of College, is in a high degree permissions. A law of the State of Virginia, with a view to previde a remedy for this bane of all Colleges, is to this effect. That any merchant who shall give credit to a College attitudent, mithaut special authority from his parent or guardian, shall, more assettion of the law, force and grardians have due regard to his law, and where it may be necessary to open an account with a Morekant, for the individual be designated, and the amount specified, and the evil will coace.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The primary object of the Preparatory Schools,

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.
The primary object of the Preparatory Schools, is to prepare young men for College, but the course of study is such as to meet the wants of the neighborhoods in which they are located, and to qualify students for the ordinary occupations of life.
The School in the vicinity of College continues under the direction of Mr. W. T. Davis, an able and processful Teacher, and my own immediate

and precessful Teacher, and my own immediate supervision.

Its sessions and recations are the same as those of the College proper. The cost of board, &c., is a little less than a student of College pays.

Boarding and ledging in private families, including all necessary expenses, \$40 per month.

Inition per session for Classical students, \$20 00 miles are considered at the preparatory school at the same we have obtained the services of Mr. Chaples B. Stuart, who gadusted at our institution with its highest honors, and who has been teaching with eminent successions that time. His school will commence on the since that time. His school will commerce on the 3rd Monday in January. The scholastic year with he divided into two acasions of fire months each. Board can be obtained in the best families at \$6 or \$7 per month. The rates of tuition per session are for fireck and Latin, \$17; for reading and spelling \$10; for other English brunches \$12.50. The school is in an eligible location, in an intelligent and moral community in Northempton country, N. C., directly at the junction of the Portsmouth and Wilmington Rail Roads.

The school at Ridgeway, N. C., is still unsupplied with a teacher. One well qualified to take charge of this school would obtain a profitable and permanent situation by application to the subscrip-

permanent situation by application to the subscri

Persons sending to the Preparatory Department on scholarships most send to the actual in the viemity of College, unless some special arranger

JAMES E BROWN

SADDLER AND TRUSK MAKER. No. 142 Market St. between 4th & 5th Sts.,

PRILADELPHIA. BESPECTFULLY inere, that he manniactures and keeps constantly on hand ac extensive assertment of Sad-dies, Briddles, Russet and Enumelled Leather Saddle

Begs, Cellars, Whips, &c. Leather, Russet, Black and Pancy colored Solid Riveted Trunks, Valices, See, together with from 300 to 500 Saxony, Brossels and Damask Carpet Hags, Ludies Bars, Satchells, &c., all of which he offers at the lowest prices, and solicits an examination of his goods, being confident that every at ticle will give natisfaction both in price and qua

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN.

Concluded The President is right. If the vigorous prosecution of the war should be successful. and the contingency on which he expects to make a treaty falls, there will be no retreat. Every argument against calling back the army and taking a defensive line will have double force, after having spent sixty millions of doflars, and acquired the possession of the whole of Mexico, and the interest in favor of keeping possession would be much more powerful then than now, The army itself will be larger those who live by the war, the numerous contractors, the merchants, the sutlers, the speculators in land and mines, and all who are profiting directly or indirectly by its prosecution, will be adverse to retiring and will swell the cry of holding on to our conquests. They constitute an immense body of wast influence, who are growing

own hands. But why delay it until the as far as my information extends, there is the earth by the superincumbent weight gence and elevation of character to the first, that the only one by which it can be ing. You have ever professed to oppose, as whole country is subdued! Why not no instance whatever, of any civilized of debt and taxation, which may one Cherokees Ceobtaws, or any of our South-certainly guarded lagainst, is to take the a party, a national debt, and charged your

number, are in danger; and wrged, on that tions.

other alternatives alluded to in these reso large provincial possessions have lutions. With this impression I cannot support the policy he recommends for the to need any proof to satisfy you how hostile reasons assigned in the first resolution.
The first of these is that it would be inconsistent with the avowed object for which the war has been prosecuted. That it would be so is apparent from whathas al ready been said. Since the commencement of the war until this time, the Presi-denthas continually disavowed the intention of copposition Maries and the her to our control, He has constantly proclaimed that the only object was indemnity and that the war is prosected to obtain it by treaty. And yet, if the results should be as I have stated, the end will be, that what was disavowed will be accomplished and what has been avowed to be its object will be defeated, Such a result would be a deep and lasting impeachment of the sincerity or the intelligence of the go on, and the power transferred from the Government-of its sincerity, because

high honors on the country, for which I especially when combined with the sincerely thank them; but I apprehend that principle of proscription which has now the reputation acquired does not go beyond become the established pratice of the Govthis and that in other respects we have ernment. The struggle to obtain the Preslost instead of acquiring reputation by idential chair would become proportionspublications from abroad, that the Government itself has not gained reputiation in the eyes of the world, for instice, moderation or wisdom. Whether this be deserved or not, it is not for me to inquire at present. I am now speaking merely of holds previnces of vast extent and poplareputation; and in that view it appears that tion, without materially impairing we have lost abroad, as much in civil and liberty of the subject or exposing the Gov. political reputation as we have acquired for our skill and raler in atms. But much sion, or corruption. It is so. But it must as I regard military glory-as much as I be attributed to the peculiar character any portion of that high character, for

history. The next resson assigned is, that either holding Mexico as a province, or incorporating her into the Union would be unpreredented by any example in our history-We have conquered many of the neighboring tribes of Indians but we have never thought of holding them in subjection or of incorporating them into our Union They have been left as an independent people in the midst of us, or been driven back into the foresis. Nor have we ever incorporated into the Union any but the Caucasian race. To incorporate Mexico, the British in its capacity for conquest, would be the first departture of the kinds No Government ever did exist, and none for more than half of its population are pure indians, and by far the larger portion of the residue mixed blood, I protest against the incorporation of such a people- as nothing compared to that of Great Brit Ours is the Government of the white man, ain; and hence when the Roman power The great misfortune of what was formerly passed beyond the limits of Italy, crossed Spanish America, is to be traced to Spanish America, is to be traced to the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, and the the fatal error of placing the colored race Alps, liberty fell prostrate; the Roman on an equality with the white. That people became a rabble; corruption pene-error destroyed the social arrangement trated every department of the Government, This error we have wholly escaped; the military despotism closed the scene, Brazilians, formerly a province of Portu on the contrary, we see England with But suppose this difficulty removed.

gal, have escaped also, to a considerable subject provinces of vastly greater territo Suppose their bostility should cease, and extent, and they and we are the only pential extent, and propably of not inferior they should become distrous of being in regolations without anarchy. And yet, we see her, I repeat going on without the with this example before them and our personal liberty of the subject being mate uniform practice, there are those among us who talk about erecting these Mexicans to violence or anarchy! Yet England has not wholly escape the curse which must them on an equality with the people of ever befail a free Government which constitute of a member of a Union of which must be a made out them on an equality with the people of ever befail a free Government which constitute of a member of a Union of which must be a made out them.

take it now! A part of Mexico would be a colored race of any shade, being found; day terminate in revolution. The wealth lern Indian tribes? take it now? A part of Mexico would be a colored race of any shade, being found the bester indemnity now, than the whole of Mexico would be at the end of the next ance of free Government, although by far campaign, when sixty millions of dollars will be added to the present expenditures. We would indeed acquire a control over the largest proportion of the homan and even in the savage classes, but has done nothing to alleviate the people of this continent and over the present of the a much larger portion of her population; such Governments, except it be our noble below. On the contrary, the expense but we would never be able to extort from them, by all the forms of taxation to which you can resort, a sum sufficient to had, free institutions, but such institutions been drawn mainly from their labor and pay the force necessary to hold them in such and such institutions is a such disadvantageous to her to lose. Such was my impression when the measurements excent it be our noose to the power. It has placed in a very respectable quarter, such least disadvantageous to her to lose. Such was my impression when the measurements excent it had, free institutions. But such limit to the mission of this country to spread civil and religious liberty over all the globe; and especially over this continued to Congress the recognition of the globe; and especially over this continue. My subjection. That force must be a large savage than a civilized people. Are we weight of the proper one, not less certainly than forty thousand to overlook this great fact? Are we to a burden upon them which with all a sad delusion. None but a people all course to be persued, was to vote the men, according to the opinion of the Sens associate with ourselves, as equals, compan- the vast accumulation of capital vanced to a high state of moral and intellection. from Mississippi, (Mr Davis,) who must be ions, and fellow citizens, the Indians and power of machinery with they are regarded as a competent judge upon this and mixed races of Mexico? I would are aided they are scarce capable of bearing point. He stated is debate the other day consider such association as degrading without being reduced to the that the army now there, exceeding that to ourselves, and fatal to our institu- lowest depths of poverty. Take, for exam

ever had on the institutions of free States. it would be to the institutions of this country to hold Mexico as a subject province.-There is not an example on record of any free State holding a province of the same extent and population, without disastrous consequences. The nations conquered and held as a province, have, in time, retaliated by destroying the liberty of their conquerors, patronage and irresponsible power- Such certainly would be our case. The conquest of Mexico would add so vastly in the patronage of this Government, that it would absorb the whole powers of the States; the Union would become an imperial power and the States reduced to mere subordinate corporations. But the evil would not end there; the process would States to the Union, would be transferred

ingthe Senate. Let it not be said that Great Britaian is an example to the contrary; that she ernment to violence, anarchy, confarejoice to witness the display of that in- of her Government. Of all Governments domitable energy and sourage which sur-mounts all difficulties. I would be sorry the British far transcends them all in one indeed that our Government should love particular pand that is its capacity to bear any portion of that high character, for patronage without the evils usually incident to it. She can bear more, in proportion distinguished it in the early stages of our to population and wealth, than any Govern ment of that character that ever existed. I might even go further, and assert than despotism itself in its most absolute form! I will not undertake to explain why it is so, it will take me further from the coursecourse which have prescriped for her Executive and the House of Lords, the

conservative branches of her Government are both hereditary while the other House of Parliament has a popular charac-ter. The Roman Government exceeded pobably ever will, which in that par-ticuler, equalled it; but its capacity to hold conquered provinces in subjection, was which formed the basis of their society. violence and anarchy roled the day and ple of this continent who have made population, (I have not compared them;) corporated in our Union. Ought we to

ple, Ireland, her earliest and nearest con-

Chief Magistrate; and so far from the wisest provisions, example of Great Britain constituting a But of the lew who have been so forsafe precedent for us to follow, the h'tle she hasgained from her numerous cond. 188-4 and vast provincial possessions, and the

twenty, to appoint governors, judges, and magistrates, and to continue the same a subordinale right of making laws we directly opposed to what it has continual from the Legislative department to the Excelling and emphasically disavowed; or or use the Legislative department to the Excelling the continual from the Legislative department to the Excelling the Continual from the Legislative department to the Excelling the Continual from the Legislative department to the Excelling the Continual from the Legislative department to the Excelling the Continual from the Legislative department to the Excelling the Continual from the Legislative department to the Excelling the Continual from the Legislative department to the Excelling the Continual from the Legislative department to the Excelling the Continual from the Legislative department to the Excelling the Continual from the Legislative department to the Excelling the Continual from the Legislative department from the Legislative department to the excellent magistrates, and to making laws we discussions of the great ting to the pringit as a province would create, the mainten ance of a large army to bold it in subjection so far as legislation goes, the work will and the appointment of a multitude of civil be done; but there would be a great differ; on the free institutions and the appointment of a multitude of civil be done; but there would be a great differ; on the free institutions and the under to. We have heard much of the reputation which our country has acquired by this war. I acknowledge it to the full amount, as far as the military is concerned. The army has done its dutyloobly and conferred bright honors on the country. (or which I high honors on the country.) (or which I high honors on the country.) (or which I have been the great influence which we have heretofore estab. Its had dispersible done; but there would be a great differ: on the free institutions and the appointment of a mul itude of civil to dispersible the people have scarcely been at the adopt a countries; to avoid the people have scarcely been at the adopt a countries; to avoid the people have scarcely been at the adopt a countries; to avoid the people have scarcely been at the adopt a countries; to avoid the people have scarcely been at the adopt a countries; to avoid the people have scarcely been at the adopt a countries; to avoid the people have scarcely been at the adopt a countries; to avoid the people have scarcely been at the adopt a countries; to avoid the people have scarcely been at the adopt a countries; to avoid the people have scarcely been at the adopt a countries; to avoid the people have scarcely been at the adopt a countries; to avoid the people have scarcely been at the adopt a countries; to avoid the people have scarcely been at the peo our ancestors came. The first settlers in all others, have had the most powerful the Territories are too few in number effect in arousing the attention of the counto form and support a government of their try. But now, other topics occupy the atown and are under obligation to the Government of the United States for forming one for them and defraying the expense of mainthe war. It would seem certain, from all bly great—so great as to destroy the free for them and defraying the expense of maindom of elections, The end would be ansrchy taining it; knowing as they do that when or despotiem as certain as I am now address they have sufficient population, they will be buted! Is if because there has been a depersmitted to form a constitution for them. cay of the spirit of liberty among the peoplet selves. & be admitted as a member of the U- I think not. I believe that it was never but provinces under another name, and plunge into war, contract heavy debts, inwould involve the country in all the difficulties and dangers which I have already tive, and indulge in many species of exshown would result from holding the travagance, without thinking that we exas States, we may form some i lea from the reckoning, and heavy the responsibility similar instances with which we are famil somewhere. by England for many centuries, and yet quest of Mexico, and holding it as a subject myself than I desire; but I will say, in a remnine hostile although her people use of province, or incorporating it into our Union few words, that it results from the fact that a kindred race with the conquerous. The is liable to the many and irresistable ob-French colony in Canada still entertain jections usugned in the first resolution. although living in the midst of them for mend by the President, if corried out Gothic stock -quite equal to the Anglo- lead to consequences so disnafrons, Saxons in many respects, and in some superior. Of all the people upon earth, they are the most pertinacious, they hold out longer, and often when there would seem to be no prospect of ever making effectual resistance. It is admitted I believe on all hands, that they are now universally hostile to us and the prob

ability is, will continue so. or was innuence, who are growing the set of the by what is is poverishing the set of the country.

It is at this stage that the President is a remarkable fact in this connection of fallen into anarchy, yet we be the far greater part of the inhabitants of the inhabitants of the inhabitants of the population of England crushed to which are pure Indians, not equal in intelli.

vanced to a high state of moral and intellec-tual excellence are capable in a civilized con-dition of forwing and maintaining free Gov-dition of forwing and maintaining free Governments; and among those who are so fat er we should recognise the wor or not .advanced, very few indeed have had the Had it been adopted, I would have insisted good fortue to form constitutions capable on raising a provisional army to be cal

fewer had the wisdom long to pecserve free, popular institutions"—how is it to affect our herry." It is not so now.—Questions of the greatest magnitude are now discussed a thout reference or alluminations. sion to the struck with the ther, in whites To what is this great change to be attri nion. During the period of their Territorial more ardent. The true cause is, that we Government, no force is necessary to keep have ceased to remember the tenure by them in a state of subjection. The case which liberty alone can be preserved. We have powerful armies to hold them in dangers without the loss of liberty-that subjection, with all the expences in sident we begin to think that we hold it by right to appporting them. You may call them divine from beaven uself. Under this imstate of things would last before they would and fatal mistake. The day of retribution be fitted to be incorporated into the Union will come; and when it does, swild will be

I have shown, Senators, that the nearly one hundred years. If we may would terminate, in all probability in its judge from these examples it would not conquest, and holding it either in one or se unsafe to enclude that the Mexicans the other mode stated; and that such is the never will be heartily reconciled to our opinion of the President himself, unless in authority. The better class have Castilian the mean time peace can be obtained. blood in their viens, and are of the old Believing, then, that this line of policy might of the second resolution, to be adopted.—
Thus thinking, I cannot give it my support. The question is then presented.— What should be done? It is a great and difficult question, and daily becoming more so. I, who have used every effort in my power to prevent this war, might excuse are interested in adopting a line of prevent

things, ought to be adopted, is to decide persist, and if peace by some good fortune what line will effectually guard against the dangers which I have shown would from year to year, and you will be utterly result from the conquest of Mexico, and overthrown as a party. Do you see that

We make a creat mistake in supposing to secupy defensively, and hold habiter for world if they had the power. It has been and least disadvantageous to her to lose. number, are in danger; and preed on that thouse account, the immediate passage of the bill to save the remaining reasons assigned. The next remaining reasons assigned. It is a remarkable fact in the political history of man, that there is our continued, and the more numerous of the United States? and the longer the war is continued, and the more numerous our or the country to the gards and the heavier the barden impossal upon the country. That it would be contrary to the gards and the heavier the barden impossal upon the country. The policy recommended by the President, whether contemplated or not, will be to down the American Constitution show the form the form of the policy recommended to the policy recommended to the remaining reasons assigned. The genue and shared on this subject, that it would be in conflict. The next remaining reasons assigned. The next would be the delivation of the political history of man, that there is defined that it would be the political history of man, that there alloued the next in the political history of man, that there alloued the next in the political history of man, that there is defined the political history of man, that there alloued the next is the political history of man, that there alloued the which these Resolutions are intended to goard. But such was the urgency which was supposed then to exist, that no time was allowed to present or press these views tunate as to adopt a wise Constitution, still them. It is harder to preserve than to obtain liberty. After years of prosperity, the tenure by which it is held, is but two after forgotten; and I fear Senators, that such is the case with us. There is no heavy burdens which it has imposed upon her people to mee; consequent expenses, onglit to be to us a warning never to be forgotten; especially when a reflect that from the nature of our Government, that we would be so liable to the other and greater evils from which the case with us. There is no solicitude now about liberty. It was not so in the early days of the Rapubic. It was not so in the early days of the Rapubic are the objections to conquering Mexico. The maxim then, was, that "power is allowed the course would be so liable to the other and nature of her Gavernment, is, in a great maxim then, was, that "power is allowed the course would be so liable to the other man and so in the early days of the Rapubic."

The maxim then, was, that "power is allowed the course would be so liable to the other than a ways stealing from the many to the few," was, that "power is allowed the course would be so liable to the other than a ways stealing from the many to the few," was not "is incorporating her into the Union. As far re as law is concerned, that is easily done. If you not so not the constitution of the war. Mexico is to us as a dead of the course adopted nation of the war. Mexico is to us as a dead of the course adopted nation of the war. Mexico is to us as a dead of the course adopted the country, would have effective the country, would have effective the country, would have effective and the affective of the asset of the affective of the asset of the affect our the country, would have effective and the affective the country, would have effective and the affective the country, would have effective the country, would have effective and the country, would have effective and the a corpse.

servition of its free popular institutions.—
With me, the liberty of the country of all in all. To preserve it, it is sindispensible to adopt a course of moderation and justice adopt a course of moderation and justice adopt. ence , tich no country has ever here dolors aunined. By persuing such a course, wen inay succeed in combining greatness and liberty—the highest possible greatness with the largest measure of liberty—and o more to extend liberty by our example over this continent and the world general? ly, than would be done by a thousand victories, but may be, in expressive these continues, that I find no response in the breasts of those around manufico, it must be attributed to the fact that I am growing old, will be entirely different with these Mexis have had so many yours of prosperity - and that my named feelings belong Territories when you form them, you must passed through so many difficulties and to a period of thirty or thirty-five years anterior to be present date. It is not, howover, the first time I have centured in their maintenance to stand alone on this floor Territories, but they would in reality, be pression, without thinking or reflecting, we Whou General Jackson some years since. during the latter part of his Administration. recommended to Congress to issue letters of marque and reprisal against Prance; I stood sione in my place here, and raised country in that condition. How long this pose our liberty to hazard. It is a great my voice against it on the ground that there was no just cause of war with hers that in chtering into the treaty to indemnity our citizens for old claims against here the King of France and his Ministers declared to our Minister, that it required a vote of the Chambers to make the appropriation to carry it into effects and that they were no This was all communicated to our Executive, and the trenty accepted and ratified, that she King and his Minister had fully redeemed their pledge to use their best efforts to obtain the necessary approprintion, recommended the adoption of the measure to which I have alluded and which would have been tantamount to war, lead to consequences so disastrops, it Portunately the Government of Grent ought not, in my opinion, in the language Britain, by her interposition, prevented it. This example. I fear has contributed much to give the strong tendency, which we have since witnessed, to resort to menace and force in the actilemment of our differences with other powers, he ad blouds bussingers According to my opinion, all parties

myself from answering it, and leave it the which will certainly disentangle us from those who have incurred greater, responsi- the affairs of Mexico, and avoid the great bility where the safety of the country or its sacrifices of men and money, and the many The first consideration in determining Let me say to my friends, who support the what line of policy, in the present state of Ailministration in their policy, that if you the disastrous consequences which would his effects, in reference to our affires, is to After the most mature reflection which contrary to that which you have professed I have been able to give to the subject I to support, and in favor of that which you