It would be our desire to lay before our readers, (as we have ourselves had the pleasure of roading.) the great speech of Mr. CLAY, in the Senate. on Turslay week, Feb. 5th, upon the Compromise Resolutions introduced by him on the subject of Slavery. But it would take us too long to do this. We therefore present the following extract for the present, and shall follow it up with another next week, as our space may permit:

Sir, what vicissitudes do we not pass through in this short mortal career of ours? or nearly eight years ago, I took my leave finally, and, as I supposed, forever from this body. A that time I did not conceive of the assimility of ever again returning to it. And if my private wishes and particular inclinations, and the desire during the abort remnant of my days to remain in repose and quiet could have prevailed, you would never have seen me occupying the seat which I now occupy upon this floor. The Legislature of the State to which I belong, unsolicited by me, chose to designate me for this station, and I have come here, sir in obedience to a sense of stern duty, with no personal objects, no private views, now or hereafter to gratify. I know, sir, the jealousies, the feats, the apprehensions which are State in the Union, and that among these right engendered by the existence of that party spirit to and privileges one was to decide for herself wheth which I have referred; but if there he in my hear-ing now, in or out of this Capitol, any one who topes in his race for honors and elevation, for higher honors and higher elevation than that which may occupy, I beg him to believe that I, at least, will never justle him in the pursuit of those honors or that elevation. I beg him to be perfectly persuided that, it my wishes prevail, my name shall assure him that when my service is terminated this body, my mission, so far as respects the public affairs of this world and upon this earth, is closed, and closed, if my wishes prevail, torever. it is impossible for us to be blind to the facts which are daily transpiring before us. It is impossible for us not to perceive that party spirit and future elevation mix more or less in all our affairs, in all our deliberations. At a moment when the White House itself is in danger of conflagration, instead of all hands uniting to extinguish the flames, we are contending about who shall be its next occu-When a dreadful crevasse has occurred, which threatens inundation and destruction to all around it, we are contesting and disputing about the profits of an estate which is threatened with total submersion.

at this time divide our distracted country. Sir, at this moment we have in the legislative bodies of this Capitol and in the States twenty odd furnaces in full blast, emitting heat and passion, and intemperance, and diffusing them throughout the whole extent of this broad land. Two months ago all was calm in comparison, to the present moment. All now is uproar, confusion and menace to the existence of the Union, and to the happiness and safety of this people. Sir, I implore Senators, I entreat them, by all that they expect hereafter, and by all that is dear to them here below, to repress the arder of these passions, to look to their country, to its interests, to listen to the voice of reason -not as it shall be attempted to be attered by me, for I am not so presumptuous as to inculge the hopes that anything I may say will destrothe attention which I have desired, but to listen to their own reason, their own judgment their own good sense, in determining upon what is best to be done for our country in the actual posture in which we find her. Sir, to this great object have my efforts been directed during this whole session. I have out myself off from all the usual enjoyments of social life, I have confined myself alm ost entirely. with very few exceptions, to my own chamber, and from the beginning of the session to the present time my thoughts have been anxiously directed to the object of finding some plan, of proposing some mode of accommodation, which should once more restore the blessings of concord, harenony, and peace to this great country. I am not vain enough to suppose that I have been successful in the accomplishment of this object, but I have presented a scheme, and allow me to say to Senators that, if they find in that plan anything that is defective, if they find in that ng that is worthy of acceptance but is susdenounce it, but to improve it—not to reject with-out examination any project of accommodation having for its object the restoration of harmony in this country, but to look at it to see if it be sosceptible of alteration or improvement, so as to acmon to all and every one of us, to restore peace and quiet and harmony and happiness to this country. Sir, when I came to consider this subject, there

were two or three general purposes which it seemwato me to be most desirable, if possible, to accomplish. The one was, to settle all the controcompann. The one was, to settle all the contro-verted questions arising out of the subject of slave-ry. It seemed to me to be doing very little if we sattled one question and left other distracting ques-tions was djusted. It seemed to me to be doing but little if we stopped one leak only in the ship of State, and left other leaks capable of producing danger, if not destruction, to the vessel. I therefore turned my attention to every subject connected with the institution of slavery, and out of which controverted questions had sprang, to see if it were ible or practicable to accommodate and adjust whole of them. Another principle or object which attracted my attention was, to endeavor to form such a scheme of accommodation as that neither of the two classes of States into which our country is so unhappily divided should make any encrince of any great principle. I believe, sir, the series of resolutions which I had I a honor to present to the Senate accomplishes that object. Sir, another purpose which I had in view was this: I was aware of the difference of opinion pre-

raining between these two classes of States. I was aware that, whilst one portion of the Union was pushing matters, as it seemed to me, to the greatest extremity, another portion of the Union was pushing them to an opposite, and perhaps not less dangerous extremity. It appeared to me, then, that if any arrangement, any actial cory adjustment could be made of the controverud stines between the two classes of States, that istment, that arrangement, could only be succes-ful and effectual by exacting from both parties some concessions—sust of principle, not of principle at all, but of feeling, of opinion, in relation to institeze in controversy between them. Slir, I believe the resolutions which I have presented fulfill that object. A believe, sir, that you will find upon at careful, rational, and attentive examination of our which I think they deserve, that neither parme of them my kn any concession at all; in others the concessions of forherrance are mure are resolutions making essions to them by the opposits class of States and any compensation whatever being condergothem to the some stareholding States. I think to make the characteristics which I have as nd the measures which I proposed, is exis-or clear and satisfactory demonstration by we perumal and critical examination of the top. Let us take up the first

party to the inner? I have that gentlemen who came from slaveholding States may the North gets a limit it decree; but by mison does it get it?—Does it get it by any action of Congress? If slavery be interdicted within the limits of California, have t been done by Congress—by this Government? No. sir, That interdiction is imposed by California hers. If. And has it not been the doctrine of all paries that when a State is about to be admitted into the Union, the State has a right to decide for itself whether it will or will not ave shavery within its limits ?

Here the confusion arising from the pressure the crowd was so great that it was with difficulty Mr. C. could be heard. And he auspended remarks until the lobbies had been sufficiently

cleared to secure a restoration of order.] Mr. Clay resumed. The great principle, sir, which was in contest upon the memorable occasion of the introduction of Missouri into the Union was, whether it was competent or not competent Congress to impose any restriction which should exist after she became a member of the Union? We who were in favor of the admission Missouri contended that no such restriction should be imposed. We contended that, whenev er she was once admitted into the Union, she had all the rights and privileges of any pre-existing and privileges one was to decide for herself whethor slavery should or should not exist within her limits; that she had as much a right to decide upon the introduction of slavery or its abolition as New York had a right to decide upon the introduction or abolition of slavery; that, although subsequently admitted, she stood amongst her neers equally invested with all the privileges that any one of the original thirteen States had a right to never be used in competition with his. I beg to onjoy. And so, sir, I think that those who have been contending with so much carnestness and per-severance for the Wilmot proviso ought to reflect that, even if they could carry their object and adopt the provise, it ceases the moment any State or Territory to which it was applicable came to be admitted as a member of the Union. Why, sir, no one contends now, no one believes that with regard to those northwestern States to which the ordinance of 1787 applied-Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan-no one can now believe but that any one of those States, if they thought proper to do it, have just as much right to introduce slavery within their borders as Virginia has to maintain the existence of slavery within hers. Then, sir, if in the struggle for power and empire between the two classes of States a decision in California has taken place adverse to the wishes of the southern Mr. President, it is passion, passion-party, party, and intemperance—that is all I dread in the States, it is a decision not made by the General Government. It is a decision respecting which idjustment of the great questions which unhappily they can utter no complaint towards the General Government. It is a decision made by California herself; which California had unquestionably the right to make under the Constitution of the United States. There is, then, in the first resolution, according to the observations which I made some time ago, a case where neither party concedes; where the question of slavery. decided, it has been by a different body—by a dif-ferent power—by California itself, who had a right

to make the decision. Mr. President, the next resolution in the series which I have offered I beg gentlemen candidly now to look at. I was aware, perfectly awars of the perseverance with which the Wilmot provise was insisted upon. I know that every one of the free States in this Union, without exception, had by its legislative body passed resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to get that restriction incorporated in any territorial government which might be established under the auspices of Congress. I knew how much, and I regretted how much, the free States had put their earts upon the adoption of this measure. In the second resolution I call upon them to waive per-sisting in it. I ask them, for the sake of peace, and in the spirit of mutual forbearance to other members of the Union to give it up-to no longer insist upon it—to see, as they must see, if their eyes are open, the dangers which lie ahead, if they persevere in insisting upon it. When I called up-on them in this resolution to do this, was I not and to offer, for a surrender of that favorite principle or measures of theirs, some compensation in the spirit of mutual forbearance, which, animating one side, ought at the same time to actuate the ico, at the moment of the cession of these councither side? Well, sir, what is it that is offered tries to us by the treaty in question. With what entible of improvement by amendment, it seems them? It is a declaration of what I characterize patience would gentlemen coming from slaveholdence to all those who entertain opposite opinions, as two truths, I will not say incontestable, but so existence of slavery within those territories, the clear, that I think they ought to be regarded as in- Constitution of the United States abolished it the disputable truths. What are they ? that by law slavery no longer exists in any part of the acquisitions made by us from the Republic of Mexico; and the other is, that in our opinion, according to the probabilities of the case, slavery never will be introduced into any portion of the terriculars shall operate as much as the principle of tories so acquired from Mexico, Now, I have heard it said that the declaration of what I call these two truths is equivalent to the enactment of and legislation which prevails in the two parts of the Wilmot proviso. I have heard this asserted, the Union, to any other conclusion than that but is that the case? If the Wilmot provise be adopted in territorial governments established over the countries acquired from Mexico, it would be a positive enactment, a prohibition, an interdiction of the conquest or the acquisition, remains until it as to the intro function of slavery within them; but is altered by the sovereign authority of the conwith regard to these opinions I had hoped, and I shall still indulge the hope, that those who represent the free States will be inclined not to insistideed it would be extremely difficult to give to these declarations the form of these d clarations the form of positive enactment. I had hoped that they would be satisfied with the simple expression of the opinion of Congress, leaving it upon the basis of that opinion, without ask-ing what seems to me almost impracticable, if not impossible—for any subsequent enactment to be introduced into the bill by which territorial governents should be established. And I can only say that the second resolution, even without the decimore acceptable to me than with them; but I could not forget that I was proposing a scheme of arrangement and compromise, and I could not, therefore, depart from the duty, which the preparation of such a scheme seems to me to impose, of offering, whilst we ask the surrender on one side of a favorite measure, of offering to the other side some compensation for that surrender or sacrifice. What are the truths, Mr. President 2 The first is, that by law slavery does not exist within the terri-tories ceded to us by the Republic of Mexico. It is a minfortune, sir, in the various weighty and important topics which are connected with the set. ject that I am now addressing you spon, that any one of the five or six furnishes a theme for a length-ened speech, and I am therefore reduced to the necessity, I think, at least in this stage of the dis-

> cossion of all these various topics.
>
> Now, with respect to the opinion here expressed that sharely does not exist in the Territories ceded to the United States by Mexico, I can only refer to the fact of the passage of the law by the Su-preme Government of Mexico abolishing it, I think in 1834, and to the ambiequent passage of a law by the legislative body of Mexico. I forget in what year, by which they proposed—what it is true they have meyer yet carried into full effect—compensation to the owners of slaves for the property of which they were stripped by the act of and tion. I can only refer to the acquirecence of Mexico in the abolition of slavery from the time of its extinction down to the time of the trenty by which we acquired these countries. But all Mexico, so far as I have a countries of the countries of the second of the countries. a without the impo-te intended or to in-ter. Well, now, is the law by which that was accomplished; but

P.A. J. 1810. Frier mirer 20 704

enssion, of limiting myself rather to the expression

of opinions than going at any length into the dis-

If the exclusive judge whether an object which is lo-for- on, municipal to here II has been or has not been ov- actomplished in confirmity with her fundamental laws? Why, Mexico upon this subject showed to the last moment her anxiety, in the documents which were laid before the country upon the subject of the negotiation of this treaty by Mr. Trist. ongst them you will find this passage in one of his disputches:

" Among the points which came under discussion was the exclusion of slavery from all territory which should pass from Mexico. In the course of their remarks on the subject, I was told that if it were proposed to the people of the United States to part with a portion of their territory, in order that the inquisition should be therein established, the the two portions of this Confederacy should proposal could not excite stronger feelings of abhorrence than those awakened in Mexico by the prospect of the introduction of slavery in any terory parted with by her. Our conversation on ic was perfectly frank, and no less friendly; and the more effective upon their minds, inasich as I was enabled to say, with perfect security, that, although their impressions respecting the practical fact of slavery, as it existed in the United States, were, I had no doubt, entirely erroneons, yet there was probably no difference between my individual views and sentiments on slavery, dered in itself, and those which they entertain I concluded by assuring them that the bare

mion of the subject in any treaty to which the United States were a party, was an absolute impossibility; that no President of the United States would present any such treaty to the Senate; and that if it were in their power to offer me the whole territory described in our projet, increased tenfold in value, and, in addition to that, covered a upon us against the wishes of our ancestors, our foot thick all over with pure gold, upon the single condition that slavery should be excluded there-from, I could not entertain the offer for a moment nor think even of communicating it to Washington. The matter ended in their being fully satisd that this topic was one not to be touched. and it was dropped, with good feeling on both

Thus you find sir, that in the very act, in the &c. very negotiation by which the treaty was concluded, ceding to us the countries in question, the diplomatic representatives of the Mexican Republic arged the abhorrence with which Mexico would view the introduction of slavery into any portion of the territory which she was about to cede to the United States. The clause of prohibition was not inserted in consequence of the firm ground taken by Mr. Trist, and his declaration that it was an utter ossibility to mention the subject.

I take it then, sir-and availing myself of the benefit of the discussions which took place on a former occasion on this question, and which I think have left the whole country under the impression of the non-existence of slavery within the whole of the territory in the ceded territories-I take it for granted that what I have said, aided by duction nor interdiction, is decided in reference to the reflection of gentlemen, will satisfy them of the action of this Government; and if it has been that first truth, that slavery does not exist there by law, unless slavery was carried there the mom the treaty was ratified by the two parties, and nnder the operation of the Constitution of the United Now, really, I must say, that upon the idea that co instanti upon the consummation of the treaty the Constitution of the United States spread itstelf over the acquired territory and carried also with it the institution of slavery, the proposition is so irreconcilable with any comprehension or reason that I possess, that I hardly know how to meet

> Why, these United States consist of thirty In fifteen of them there was slavery, in fifteen of them slavery did not exist. Well, how can it be argued that the fifteen slave States, by the operation of the Constitution of the United States, carried into the ceded territory their institution of slavery, any more than it can be argued on the other side that, by the operation of the same Constitution, the fifteen free States carried into the seded territory the principle of freedom which they from policy have chosen to adopt within their limits? Why, sir, let me suppose a case. Let me imagine that Mexico had never abolished slavery there at all-Let me suppose that it was existing in point of fact and in virtue of law from the shores of the Pacific to those of the gulf of Mexing States listen to any armu existence of slavery within those territories, moment it operated upon and took effect in the ceded territory? Well, is there not just as much ground to contend that, where a moiety of the State is free and the other moiety is slaveholding, slavery which prevails in the other? come amidst this conflict of interests, principle which I understand to be the conclusion of the public law of the world, of reason, and justice that the status of law, as it existed at the momen quering or acquiring power? That is the great principle which you can scarcely turn over a page public law of the world without finding renized and everywhere established. The laws of Mexico, as they existed at the moment of the cession of the ceded territories to this country, remained the laws until, and unless, they were al tered by that new a wereign power which this peo ple and these territories come under in co nence of the treaty of cession to the United

I think then, Mr. President, that, without trespassing further, or exhausting the little stock of strength which I have, and for which I shall have abuseant use in the progress of the argument, I may leave that part of the subject, with two or three observations only upon the general power which I think appertains to this Government on the

subject of slavery.

Sir, before I approach that subject, allow me to my that, in my humble judgment, the justituti say that, in my humble judgment, the institution of slavery presents two questions totally distinct, and resting on entirely different grounds—slavery within the States, and slavery without the States. Congress, the General Government, has no power, under the Constitution of the United States, to touch slavery within the States, except in the three specified particulars in that instrument; to adjust the subject of representation; to impose laxes the subject of representation; to impose taxes when a system of direct taxation is made; and to perform the duty of surrendering, or causing to be delivered up, fugitive slaves that may es-cape from service which they owe in slave States, and take refuge in free States. And, sir, I am ready to say that if Congress were to attack, within the States, the institution of slavery, for the purpose of the overthrow or extinction of slavery, that then, Mr President, my voice would he for war; then would be made a case which would justify, in the right of God and in the presecold justify, is the sight of God and in the pres-ence of the nations of the earth, resistance, on the part of the save States, to such an onconstitu-tional and usurped attempt as would be made on the supposition which I have stated. Then we should be acting in defence of our rights, our domicili, our property, our salety, our lives; and then, I think, would be furnished a case in which the slaveholding States would be justified, by all con-siderations which pertain to the happiness and se-Gurity of man, to employ every instrument which God or nature had placed in their hands to reaist such an attempt on the part of the free States.

polation by either does a become us, a threign flower, to look into the gentlement who by the North gets to get it?—

The substitution is a substitution of the substitution in the substi good wishes, and the desire for our success by all nen who love justice and truth. fear, would be our case-if unhappily we should be plunged into civil war-if the two parts of this country abould be placed in a position bostile ward each other in order to carry slavery into the new territories acquired from Mexico.

Mr. President, we have heard, all of us have read of the efforts of France to propagate—what, on the continent of Europe? Not slavery, sir; not slavery, but the rights of man; and we know the fate of her efforts in a work of that kind. But if happily be involved in civil war, in which the effort on the one side would be to restrain the introduction of slavery into new territories, and the other side to force its introduction there, what a spectacle should we present to the contemplation of astonished mankind! —an effort not to propagate right, but I must say-though I trust it understood to be said with no desire to excite teeling-an effort to propagate wrong in the tories thus acquired from war in which we should have no sympathy, no good wisles, and in which all mankind would be against us, and in which our own history itself ould be against us ; for, from the commend of the Revolution down to the present time, we have constantly reproached our British ancestors for the introduction of slavery into this country; and allow me to say that, in my opinion, it is one of the best deferces which can be the institution in this country, that it was forced own colonial ancestors, and by the capidity of our British commercial ancestors.

CONGRESS

FRIDAY, Feb. 8. The Senate resumed the consideration of reselutions on the subject of slavery and the territories,

Mr. Houston addressed the Senate on the subject, and commenced with an expression of his desire to arrest the conflict of passions now raging in the country. He stated the positions of the South and the North. In alluding to Mr. Calhoun's position, he expressed his deep regret at his absence, and the sympathy he felt in the cause of it. He asked that his own resolutions be read.

Compromise was to be attained only in one way, and that was for the North to abstain from all encroachments on the South; to surrender fugitive slaves, and to leave the territories to regulate their own domestic policy. The North was not asked to concede any thing. She was simply to let the South alone. This would give us peace and harmony. What was the North to sacrifice? The rabid assaults on the South. This was not the voice of the great North; the descendants of revolutionary patriots, but of bastards-renegades.

Their number is small, but their clamor great. They send their missiles here for the purpose of exasperation. You will aid the Northern friends of the South if you will cease to attach so much importance to the piratical movements of the North. The North is not responsible for their pictures, pamphlets and petitions.

He regretted that the Senator from Kentucky had disputed the Texan boundary, the only boundary ever known to her and to Mexico. He would leave the details of the argument to abler headsto his colleague, and to the representatives of Texas in the other Honse. The boundary was solemnly recognized by the treaty of Hidalgo, and

He denied the power of all ultras in the country to

Mr. Benton was the first field officer under whom he served; and when he forgot his kindness, he said, may my right hand forget its canning.

He vudicated himself from attacks for his opposition to the Southern Address. He thought it would promote sectional parties. He did not impeach any one's motives. For his course on this subject, he had been denounced.

Mr. H. went on to express his views of the proposed Southern Convention, and condemned its policy. He hoped the contingency would never arise on which the Convention was to act. The Wilmot Proviso would not be trusted, be adopted When it was, the South would resent it. It would be a perilous experiment. But the movement, long ago suggested in South Carolina, could not nence there, in consequence of her particular relations to the question, and the movement was transferred to the gallant State of Missis-ippi.

Mr. Foote.-Does the gentleman reflect upon the conduct of the State of Mississippi ?

Mr. Houston.-The last thing I thought of.

Mr Butler askeda question. Did the gentleman intend to say that S. Carolina had originated the convention in Mississippi? This was not so. He hoped S. Carolina would never deacend from the position in which she might not be traduced by the gentleman and men like him.

Mr. Houston-Did not reflect on South Carolina nor any one of its citizens. He would never forget the gallantry and glory of S. Carolina, but man in South Carolina had ever voted for a Passidential elector. Mo deployed her miafortune in being destitute of the enlarged privileges and freedom of the democracy. (Laughter)

Mr. Foote-Knew that the gentleman's remarks ould be understood to mean that the Mississippi Convention was originated in South Carolina. He hoped he would explain it.

Mr. Houston-It is a very delicate and com prehensive question. (Laughter.) But if South Carolina had never existed, the Convention would, he believed, have never been thought of. (Laugh-

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, declared that the people of Mississippi voted from the bidding of no man.

I tell him that the people of the State are far

ought that the Sensitirs had not decided influe in Miselssippi. But I have never attributed to them and Granville will not contemplate the possibility the origin of the convention. There was a little of such a disaster. effort was made to see who should adopt the most in Hillsboro' on the 27th instant, inflammatory course. If there was not manouvering, the community was different from any he ver heard of.

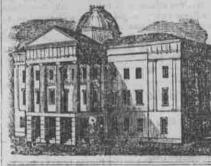
Mr. Davis showed that the people of Mississippi acted moderately and deliberately.

Mr. Butler-It is due to history to state that the people of Mississippi probably acted upon the Southern address, and I here state that the Southern address did not originate with any Senator tween the North and South than we did at first or member from S. Carolina. I may state that glance. No other public man ever wielded, over it was the suggestion of a Senator from Virginia and one from Tennessee and one from Mississippi. try, the influence which Mr. Clay has-and stand-

"Crisis," in the Charleston Mercory.

Mr. Berrien took the floor, and then the Senate idjourned to Monday.

THE RALEIGH TIMES



RALEIGH, N.C.

Friday Morning, February 13, 1850

"Connected as the Union is with the remembrance past happiness, a sense of present blessings, and e hope of future peace and prosperity, every dic-te of wisdom, every feeling of duty, every emotion of patriotism, tend to inspire fidelity and devotion to it, and admonish un cautiously to avoid any unnecessary controversy which can either endanger it or pair its strength, the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and affections of the people for each other."-GENERAL TAYLOR'S MESSAGE.

Internal Improvement Association.

The members of the Raleigh Association are quested to meet at the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday next, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Association to be properly represented in the Hillsboro' Convention called for the 27th instant, by order of the Executive Committee. A full attendance of the members is necessary, as the business is interesting and import-

STATE CONVENTION.

We have seen no agreement, among our friends as to the time of holding the Whig State Convention. We are disposed to stick to Wednesday, the 7th of May, as we have before proposed. There he is willing to injure, if he is safely and secureis nothing very important about it, only that the ly hid behind another. What a braze knight of the map tracing that boundary was attached to Democrats are auxious to come after us; while we the quill! What a valiant, Locofoco ruffler!are quite willing they should have the go for once. Mount him upon his favorite hobby, (the Souther We shall have a candidate, us a matter of course; dissolve this Union. He called upon all to rally to and while we are about it, we may as well say we the rescue of this Union. The solid, substantial, see no reason why Gov. Manux rhould not be re- How fiercely he defies the Northern people a thou home-leving people did not participate in this ex- nominated, though we assume no right to express sand miles away! You would think him ready to our preference, and leave it all to the Convention. oppose his single body (puny though it be, Mr. Houston spoke in terms of deep feeling of The Democracy are in a "difficulty of position" the kindness shown to him by Benton, when he , whether they shall have any Candidate, as well as was an exile and friendless in the wilderness .- to who that candidate shall be. Let them meet first, then, and extricate themselves from "their fix;" and then we shall be prepared to act promptly and for the best, with a full night of the hand they show.

> We have received "the North Carolina Star" this week enlarged, and in a new dress; and we believe it will compare favorably with any pewspaper in the State. We wish its enterprising proprietors the most abundant success.

"CADET OF TEMPERANCE."

We have received a specimen No. of a semicontilly sheet, proposed to be published under the above title, at Wadesboro', by Francis M. Paul. The chief object of the enterprise is to furnish the Order of the Cadets of Temperance with an organ, brough which their objects may be known, and their principles promulgated : but although Temparance is to be the chief aim, and the Cadets the especial cure of the paper, a part of it will be dovoted to other matters that may be calculated to instruct and amuse those for whom it is intended .-The publisher intends to make the paper worthy to be placed in the hands of every youth in the land. Price 50c. per annum, payable in advance. We commend the paper to the patronage of the friends of Temperance.

MEETING AT OXFORD.

We had the privilege of hearing the speech delycred by Gen. SAUNDERS at the Internal Improvenent Meeting in Oxford, on Wednesday week .-Great us has been the fame acquired by this distinguished gentleman heretofore, in the advocacy and support of North Carolina's great work, the speech at Oxford added to his reputation-for we have never listened to a more severe and pointed rebuke of the demagogueism which prevails in knave is a knave, whatever be the word. some sections on the subject of Improvements: nor to more just and patriolic sentiments, full of nendable State pride; nor to as full and satisfactory an exposition of the great benefits which the people of North Carolina may expect from the completion of the Central Road, in connection with its extension upon both extremes as now proone in Mississippi acts under a leader, or at the take regard to luternal improvements. Her inter-

ce without the Central Rend, their own must fail-

manœuvering-some newspaper statements cre- We hope to hear of a liberal subscription from ated a meeting here and there-and then an Granville to be sent up to the proposed Convention

SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY

This great man has once more lifted up his voice in the National Councils, in behalf of peace and Union. Under his strong, able and eloquen argument-by which his clear and practical views are enforced, we confess we look with more favor upon his plan of settlement of the dissensions by the hearts and feelings of the people of this coun Mr. Houston said the Southern Convention was ing as he does now, upon the very verge of the proposed in 1835, by the writer signing himself grave, his words come with solemn and impress ive weight, as the warnings and admonitions of a patriot, whose voice we shall soon hear no more. It is impossible it can be drowned by discord and faction-it is impossible it can fail to secure the respectful attention of all not blinded by fanatiism, or distracted by sectional and ambitious longings after a change of Government. That there are such, and that they are those who are now agitating in this State and elsewhere the project of a Southern Convention, there is little doubt. Rot they will never got the great body of the Southern people so far alienated from the Union and the Constitution, as to render their chance of success nt all favorable. And well they know it-for they always find it necessary to proclaim their love for the Union, while pursuing the very course calculated to destroy it.

No such man is Henry Clay. He speaks his purposes out, calmly, boldly, manfully, and without concealment-and in the most pathetic and masterly language be asseverates his devotion to the Union which our fathers framed. His motives are puble, disinterested, praiseworthy, whatever may be the fate of the Resolutions he has proposed.

We are pleased to hear that the health of Mr. Calhoun is improving—though fears are expressed that he may never be able to return to active public life.

A MASKED BATTERY.

We believe the Raleigh Standard to be the most disingenuous and unfair print with which we are acquainted; its course, in this respect, being dictated by a hand " willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike." Accordingly, against us its Editor e rects a masked battery, from behind which he may more safely dart his missiles. He has always avoided an open encounter with The Times, until his discretion, "the better part of valor," has passed into a proverb.

A short time ago, the Editor copied from his friend and ally and lately adopted brother, Lippard Budger, of the " Hornet's Nest," an article grossly abusive, and full of malicious insinuations against the Times-copied it, knowing it to be unjust-copied it, because he dare not write such an article himself-though he seized the opportunity to give it utterance-and thus deprecated, impli edly, the mercy of the Editor of the Times, whom Convention is his masterpiece now,) and how glib ly he plays " the braggart with his tongue !"heart and life, its all brag and bluster, " sound an fury aignifying nothing."

So in his last paper, he lets off the tirade of a anonymous correspondent against the Times; and promulgates the sentiments, likewise, of a correspondent of his aforesald friend, ally and brotherbehind all which, safely ensconced, the strongly marked features of the Editor of the Standard may be fairly discerned, while his hand is pointing the artillery of others.

Such is the " Organ" (God save the mark!)

of the Democratic party. To those whose tastes and inclinations lead them to admire the bitter party malignity and unscrupulous tactics of this venal print-to the Red Republicans and Disunionists of the State-to the Locofocos, who snatch eagerly at every mornel of party capital which may be made available, fair or unfair,-to all these, no doubt, the Standard in the very beau-ideal of a newspaper. To these, its senseless bravadoes and high-toned party, disquisi tions embody the science of political economy and the true principles of Democracy! But the lover of his country-the friend of the Union-the patriot who tooks above and beyond party, to the enjoy ment and the perpetuation of our Free Institutions, -its teachings are calculated to fill such a man

ernment, unless that party triumpha-Thanks to the Author of our being, in the first place, and to our own free soul, in the second, we are the slove of no party! And whether it be courage or fool-hardiness, when we attack, we do it boldly and openly. We'll mince it not at all-but speak it roundly and freely, what we have to say, plainly calling things by their right pames. A

with gloomy and distrustful fore-bodings of the fu-

ture unity and permanence of the Republic. The

politician, he sees, is so wrapped up in party, that

Liberry itself is not worth having, under this gov-

We have now to may to the Allies, Lippard and Holden, and their corporal's guard of followers, that they misrepresent the State and the sentiments of her people. North Carolina stands as a wall of conservatism between the fanatics of the North and the South, so far as the destruction ed the Union is concorned. Though we may stand posed. The strong and energetic appeal made by alone among the presses of the State, one fulthful She acted from the voice of the people, which was Gen. Saunders to the people of Granville cannot Union man, while we can work and write, will be above his detraction. [Order.] wealthy citizens of that County; the applicace offer against them. If there be peril, we had no in advance of her politicians. It has been the they bestowed was hearty and cheering; and all hand in bringing it on we went not for Texas po effort of moderation and patriotism to restrain though our stay was too short to enable us to an Mexico-neither for nequisition, conquest, no certain the progress made in obtaining subscrip- plunder-but those who did go for all, are mon the tions, we do not fear but Granville will do her du- very first, because they cannot rule, to seek to