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DEMOCRATIC CHANGES.

From the very bottom of our hearts we pity the majority men in Congress. Whether they appear to be convinced by the arguments of the minority, and inclined to do what is right, the Democratic Editors of Bull Dog are let loose and threaten them with a storm, that they are forced to turn back. Being naturally weak men, and until for the Nation they fill their indecisive, wretched policy with only the least shade from their tyrannical past masters, but in this regard with the unhappy consequence of causing the people to despise their representatives. If the majority men in Congress could only hear one of our words, speak of them, with their would, and the will of the Non-Intercourse, and not talk with the people any longer, they would be expelled. But the fact is, and though the Aurora may feel ashamed to talk to them, we will do our duty. They have spun out a season of considerable length without doing any thing to relieve the people from the miserable business imposed on them by Democratic misrule. They have tortured them for months, and no wonder their patience is exhausted. Do we do not blame the representatives so much as those who elected them. So long as men are elected from party motives, and not from a conviction of possessing superior talents and integrity, so long will the country be wretched and inefficient, and the people oppressed.

The Maine law allowed only thirty and nine stripes to be inflicted on offenders, but Robert Irvine, the Democratic King of Bull Dog, seems inclined to inflict at least one hundred more on his political friends in Congress. While we disapprove of the Federal manner in which the King treats the Democratic representatives, we nevertheless do show the world what opinion that party entertain of the men to whom they give their vote. Talk not of democracy in the other side.

[From Mr. Bell's speech.]

STRANGE THINGS.

"We have sent strange things to day,"
Luke, v. 26.

(First lesson.)

It is strange, that the majority in Congress, having lost their character, should display no desire to resign. It is strange, that the majority in Congress, having lost their character, should display no desire to resign. It is strange, that the majority in Congress, having lost their character, should display no desire to resign.

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(Second lesson.)

It is strange, that John Randolph should move to reduce nothing to something less than nothing; i. e. to a negative quantity—that he should reduce an army already reduced sufficiently. [But as you may have submitted, perhaps he is right.] Good words are more valuable when it is a good word with a reward by its side, and a no-

body treat with its head. As for the non-temptable navy, it is a deceptive thing to rely on. It ought either to be sold or burnt, or employed on our coast in preventing smuggling—and even for that purpose light armed cutters or gun boats would be preferable.—We ought never to dream of a navy that will actually destroy the republic.

It is strange, that the people should elect such a majority, not much wiser than yesterday, to represent them. It is not strange, that each creature yield to the federal majority (who have talents and character) in almost every thing. The federalists in Congress generally force the Republicans from their ground, force them into conceding concessions of principle, and thus indirectly force them to their purpose. Days and others by laughing at them a couple of hours were devoted to the issue of the resolution relative to Mr. Fulton's proposition to be made in their hall. Thus a lot is used (even in this instance) upon the character of the nation.

Another method has been found successful in getting our democratic dopes and paying out party, viz.—by inducing ignorant masses to get upon their feet on all occasions when an excellent unanswerable case on national affairs appears in a democratic newspaper, the federalists in their stupid ignorance, if they are to be defeated only by newspapers, and the ignorant masses, to show their extreme elevation, superiority, and independence, mount stilts twenty feet high, and walk long like overgrown boys, disregarding the lessons of wisdom, and wondering that other humble mortals are content to walk upon their own legs, on the bare ground? So that if a patriot wishes a certain measure to succeed, he must propose a contrary plan in the newspapers. This is the most fruitful source of our danger—the illiterate and obstinacy of the ignorant. About thirty members of the House of Representatives are an exception to the rule.

It is strange, that the committee of ways and means should apply to Gallatin for instructions on all occasions; it would be more reasonable that the clerk should take advice and the sense of the instrument, than that the members should be directed in every thing by his clerk.—But, since the learned committee do implore his aid, (on the belief that every one who seeks recovers) and that he keeps his mouth shut, he gave them a stone for a fish, and a scorpion for an egg.

It is strange, that when they asked for his aid, he gave them a stone for a fish, and a scorpion for an egg.

It is strange, that the people do not perceive, that the extraordinary conduct of Congress is produced by extraordinary causes—too bad and disgraceful to be mentioned. Let the democrats at next election, change the whole representation, expecting, as above, thirty or forty members of the house of representatives.—Nothing else can save the country, than the election of men of talent by the democratic party.

FROM THE SURRENDERED SIBIRIAN.

History.—The present session of Congress commenced on the fourth Monday of November—that is nearly four months ago.—The expense to the nation, for the wages of the members, must amount to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. What has the nation received in return for the money thus laid out? The first business of importance which came before Congress, was Mr. Gales's resolutions, on the subject of the British misdeeds. After some weeks spent in debating on these resolutions, they passed both houses. The resolutions themselves are a reproach to the country. They contain assertions not true, founded upon a transaction, which is a disgrace to the administration. But what has the nation gained by the vote?—The resolutions contain no legislative provisions, nor is there an article alluded to, in them, which can ever be of any avail to the nation, unless a law should be made on purpose to carry it into effect. Why then was there so much time spent in passing the resolutions, which now they are passed, are good for nothing; when the proper course would have been to have made laws in the first instance.

The next great subject which engaged the attention of Congress, was Mr. Mason's bill.—The object of this bill is not easily discovered from its face. It would seem, however, to be the wondrous multitude, to be a kind of tax plank, in a rotten system of cabal and mismanagement, on which the administration might endeavor to escape, with the skin of their teeth from the wreck of their popularity. After having been battered and beat in the House of Representatives, for a long course

of time, it got off alive into the Senate. There it lay for another period of probation, when at length, after it had been fairly emptied of its contents, and nothing was left but its head and tail, it was sent back by the Senate to the House.—The House refused to agree to the amendment of the Senate, and the Senate, like starry fellows, have agreed to stand to their text, and adhere, and thus the bill is in a fair way to come to a violent death.

While this business was working its way through the House, Mr. Burwell of Virginia, brought in just such a thing as you would expect from a tobacco planter, called a convey bill. This bill lay about in the hands of the Speaker's desk, and the Clerk's drawer, until a short time since, when it was huddled up together with Mason's bill, and the Senate amendments, and put into the safe-keeping of a select committee, headed by Mr. Lippett, Mr. Jefferson's nephew-in-law. The late of Mason's bill has been dismissed, Burwell's amendment entirely, and Mr. Zanes produced in lieu of it a second convey bill, about as much like Burwell's, as it is like the "Statute of Frauds and Prejudices" and how that subject is travelling the way of all flesh, through the house of Representatives.

Another subject has occupied its portion of Congressional time, and that is, a Torpedo Bill. The progress of this animal we have not attended to so particularly, as that of some others. In the Senate, Grant with a speech from Mr. Bayard, which clearly demonstrated its inexpediency, as well as unconstitutionality; but as it is now before the House, we presume it must have passed in some shape or other through the Senate. By the journals of the House of Representatives, it appears very doubtful whether it will survive many days.

To add to the burlesque of our history, the national legislature, not long since, in a dignified manner, was occupied for several days, in debating whether they should yield up their magnificent Hall, to Mr. Robert Fulton, to hear his lecture upon Torpedos!!! Almost two entire sessions of the House of Representatives, were devoted to this ridiculous farce. And, as if they had not disgraced themselves and their country sufficiently in this national business, the House appointed a Torpedo Committee, at the head of which was Dean Dawson, and the Senate another, at the head of which was Stephen Howe Bradley; and the latter named gentleman has reported a bill, in the words following, viz.

A BILL.

Having application to the purpose of trying the explosive use of the Torpedo for submarine explosions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses which shall be incurred in any actual experiments, when the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to cause such experiments to be made, which shall be made under the immediate direction of the secretary of the navy, for the purpose of ascertaining with precision, how far the Torpedo or submarine explosions may be licitly employed as engines of war.

March 2d passed in Senate.—April 15, 1860.

To finish the catalogue of public duties performed, Danne's senator Leib, brought into the Senate, a fiery string of resolutions on the rights of neutrals, which, after lying by for some days, were ably withdrawn, and thus ends the story.

This is the sum and substance of the public business of the session, as far as it has transpired. Thus much the country has gained for the hundred thousand dollars, laid out in the wages of members of Congress, besides other sums of expenditure, incidental to every session, amounting to many more thousands.—Will not the country be entirely satisfied with this? Surely, when it is reflected, that our business is carried on under the direction of Mr. Jefferson's ancient friends, and, as near as things will bear, in pursuance of his system, it would be very unreasonable in the people to complain, merely because a great deal of money is wasted, and no good done. It should be borne in mind, that a considerable opposition of the minority party in Congress, make a job of their situation. These men make history by serving the public. They have no business at home which it worth the dollars they—no therefore it cannot be expected that they should be extravagant in using the session to a close, or to hurry on the issue of themselves. All we have in view

by the foregoing detail, is to write a short plan, and honest history of part of a session of Congress, under a cheap, popular, strong Administration.

NEWBERN, APRIL 2.

It our last we met a curious notice of the treatment which our countrymen experienced in France. We have been more particularly informed upon this subject, the substance of our information we can offer it our duty to lay before the public, assuming that it is derived from a source which we highly respect for veracity and impartiality.

The matter of seized Americans is conducted with as much publicity and form, as any case of the kind, and we have the best reason for saying that this practice is known to our ministers at Paris.

As soon as an American vessel crosses the crew, and sometimes the officers and the master, are seized by the French. The men are most rigorously confined and fed on bread and water, until they will consent to sail on board of a privateer, which from the many captures made by the British are greatly in want of seamen. For these Mr. Commissary of prisoners gets from 20 to 30 guineas a man. The case of some particular seaman, which has been mentioned in our former numbers. From the cruel treatment which they received daily, they were used to go, and did so, as a cruise, as the price of their liberation. The privateer prepared for a second cruise, when these men were required to program, and upon refusal were sent to prison, and treated as buffets.—These men sent a statement of their case to General Armstrong, who could do nothing on their behalf, not being a member for another cruise.

Many other instances we could mention, which we shall not, until we see what justice is taken of this and other subjects of the like nature in the dispatches lately forwarded from this place, or if noticed in any way.

We have seen a letter from an American captain (whose name we do not mention, as it might increase the horror of his treatment if possible) who says, "we were landed at—, and marched days afterwards together like helms, and put into prison, and for five days had no bread and water."—The matter was afterwards released from his dungeon, but his crew remained in the same place, when his letter was written.

By the ship PORTA, Capt. Field, we have received London papers to the 25th of January, from which we have extracted the Speech of the British King in Parliament.

An Address was moved in both houses, as usual, which was only an echo of the speech from the Throne; to this the following amendment was moved in the house of Lords:

"That we have seen with the most sorrow and indignation the accumulated failures and disasters of the late campaign, the unavailing waste of our national resources, and the loss of so many thousand of our brave troops, whose distinguished and heroic valour has been unprofitably sacrificed in enterprises, productive not of advantage, but of lasting injury to their country—enterprises marked only by a repetition of former errors, tardy and uncombined; incapable in their success of assisting our ally in the critical moment of his fate, but exposing in their failure his majesty's councils to the scorn and derision of the enemy."

"That we therefore feel ourselves bound to institute, without delay, such vigorous and effectual inquiries and proceedings as may tend to the adoption of a case, where our country has been subjected to unexampled calamity and disgrace."

A similar amendment was made in the house of Commons with the addition of the following words:

"That we therefore feel ourselves bound, with a view to the only remedy that can now be made to an injured people, to institute without delay." &c.

In the house of Lords the votes were
For the Amendment, 92
Against the Amendment, 144
Majority for Ministers, 52
In the house of Commons the votes were
For the Amendment, 167
Against the Amendment, 365
Majority for Ministers, 55

It will be seen by the speech, the notice which is taken of American affairs. The debate in both Houses was very animated, and of too great length for this day's paper—was particularly confined to the war in Europe—Lambert was said upon American affairs, but as our readers may wish to know even that little, we will insert it.—Mr. Wallcut an opposition member of