

THE CAROLINA REPUBLICAN.  
A SOUTHERN WEEKLY DOLLAR NEWSPAPER,  
FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION.  
BY  
J. M. NEWSON.  
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# CAROLINA REPUBLICAN.

[VOLUME I.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., JULY 20, 1849.

[NUMBER 32.]

ASK NOTHING THAT IS NOT RIGHT—SUBMIT TO NOTHING THAT IS WRONG.—*Jackson.*

## CAROLINA REPUBLICAN.

Lincolnton, S. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1849.

FOR CONGRESS,

CAPT. GREEN W. CALDWELL.

Elects the first Thursday in August.

Major General of 4th  
Division.

After a delay of more than six months,  
we are glad to know that this officer is com-  
missioned.

We see from the last Register that Gov.  
Manly has commissioned Samuel Gaither  
Esq., of Lexington.

We consider this act an outrage to the  
people, a violation of the great principle of  
free election, and unjust and partial in the  
Governor.

On Gen. Bynum's resignation this election  
was ordered in this Division. The 7th Bri-  
gade voted first and gave

For Gaither,	89
" Wheeler,	61
The 10th Brigade (Logan's)	
gave Wheeler,	88
Gaither,	54
The 11th Brigade (Neal's)	
gave Wheeler,	47
Gaither,	24

This elected Col. Wheeler by a fair ma-  
jority.  
Gens. Logan and Neal reported their Bri-  
gades, promptly, according to law, but Leach  
withheld his report, illegally and unjustly,  
for which he ought to have been Court  
Martialled and cashiered.

The Adjutant General wrote as early as  
1st January that all the reports had been  
received except Leach's, and that when it  
was made, the commission would be issued  
to Col. Wheeler. But Leach declared that  
he would not report, as some Regiments in  
another Brigade had not voted, and no time  
was stated when his report should be made.

After the election is over, orders are issued  
by the Adjutant General under the eye of  
the Governor, with his advice and sanction,  
to order again the Regiments of Stanly Co.  
and Montgomery. By what law or military  
usage this is done, they must prove. The  
fair plan would have been to order the whole  
Division to vote over if any injustice or com-  
plaint was made. But that would not do—  
Stanly and Montgomery only were ordered  
—and the result is, that Gaither is elected.  
Thus is the lawful voice of the majority to  
be silenced by slyness and trick.

Our officers here have expressed their deep  
indignation at such conduct, and declare that  
they will obey no order from so illegal a  
source. The election here was conducted  
without party or partiality. Not so at  
Raleigh, and "the powers that be," will  
hear of this again.

**Rail Road!**—Those of our readers  
who have not had an opportunity of witness-  
ing a Rail Road car in progress, will be grati-  
fied by a visit to the Lincoln Factory. To con-  
vey Cotton, Col. Childs has constructed a  
miniature Rail Road, from the upper story of  
the factory to another building standing  
some distance off. An inspection of it, will  
give the beholder a correct idea of this great  
modern improvement. There are the strong  
wires representing the rails, and the little  
wheels rapidly revolving thereon, with the  
the next little car attached. Call and see it.

**Education.**—The evident improve-  
ment of our schools and the interest awak-  
ened on the subject of mental culture, are  
very encouraging to the friends of education.  
Our most efficient teachers have done much  
to foster this all important interest, and they  
can do much more; and to strengthen their  
hands and stimulate their efforts, every thing  
that has a tendency to attract public atten-  
tion, should be regarded with favor. We  
are indebted to the Rev. J. M. WAGNER,  
Principal of the Dallas Academy, for the  
following juvenile productions; and, believ-  
ing that their publication will excite a com-  
mendable spirit of emulation, we give them  
a place in our paper. They are not offered  
as specimens of finished compositions, but as  
the first efforts of school exercises by the  
youth entrusted to his tuition.

For the Carolina Republican.

## INDUSTRY.

We should always be employed in doing  
something that will benefit ourselves with-  
out injuring others. In order to do this, let  
every man have his calling and attend  
strictly thereto. As contentment is great  
gain, every one should be satisfied with his

fortune, whatever it may be. Nevertheless,  
he should not only endeavor to render him-  
self comfortable, but he should study to  
promote the advantage of others. Remember  
that the present moment is all that we can  
boast, the next is veiled in the bosom  
of futurity, and no one knows what it may  
bring forth. Therefore, let us be up and do-  
ing;—let us do what we will do quickly.  
Industry is the procuring cause of all our  
comforts. A little labor performed, each  
day, beyond what is actually necessary in order  
to our support, will in a few years amount  
to a great deal, and turned to our advantage,  
will, ultimately, be conducive to our happiness  
and comfort. Let the slothful remember  
that the large mountains, and even the whole  
earth are composed of minute particles, and  
the ocean of drops of water. A constant  
drip will wear away stones, and small drops  
of water combined will form rivers. Peace  
and friends are found where industry exists.  
Let us take for example, the bee, there is  
nothing found in his habitation but industry  
and industry united with affection. Soon  
as the luminary, that makes the day, begins  
to dawn, he goes forth from his peaceful  
habitation, in search of the dewy flowers of  
the morning. Every thing presents an im-  
posing treat to him. He loads himself with  
the delicious nectar, and then returns to lay  
up his treasure in the cavities of his house  
in peace. Being an industrious abode,  
nothing dwells there to molest him. Were  
this the condition of man, there would be  
neither contention, enmity, or open hostilities.  
All would be peace and tranquility. E. P.  
Dallas Academy, July 7, 1849.

For the Carolina Republican.

## EDUCATION.

"This Education forms the common mind.  
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."  
Education is one of the most important  
things that a person can possess. It is far  
superior to all the fancies of the world. It  
is much better in several respects than  
wealth, which is so universally sought.  
First, it is preferable to wealth, because  
when an individual has once acquired it,  
it is not so readily parted with as riches. Again,  
it does not create those anxious emotions  
and troubles which wealth does; but instead  
of this, it always proves a solace and defence  
to man in any condition whatever. But be-  
sides all this, let us consider the satisfaction  
which it brings. What is more desirable to  
man than a contented mind? Education is  
the great source of satisfaction. It is to  
man, what the sun is to the physical world.  
When the earth, in its daily revolution,  
brings that portion of its surface, on which  
we live, towards the great dispenser of light,  
we are enabled by his rays to behold all  
things that surround us,—all become visible  
and distinct. Thus it is with the educated,  
his ideas are enlarged, their understanding  
is opened and they are qualified for any  
station in society. But on the contrary, the  
minds of the illiterate are like marble in  
the quarry which shows none of its inherent  
beauties, until the skill of the polisher brings  
it out. Man in this situation shows none  
of the great faculties of the mind, with which  
his Creator has blessed him; nor is he an  
ornament to his generation, or a blessing to  
society. Man needs science to lay on his  
polishing hand to fit him for society, to make  
him useful to his fellow-man, and to fit him  
for that high station, among intellectual be-  
ings for which he was designed by his Creator.  
C. H. W.  
Dallas Academy, July 7, 1849.

For the Carolina Republican.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

English Grammar, though a difficult, yet,  
is one of the most useful studies that we can  
pursue. Notwithstanding the difficulty of  
some of its parts, yet it is an ordinary study.  
It is of much use to man in his relations to  
society, because, by it, he is enabled to speak  
and write correctly. By a knowledge of the  
rules of Grammar, man is enabled to express  
his ideas in a proper way, and in a manner  
not to be misunderstood. But he who is  
unacquainted with its rules, is unable to  
communicate his ideas in an intelligible man-  
ner, as every day's experience teaches us.  
For an example of this truth, see the bad  
orthography, the ungrammatical expressions,  
and the incorrect punctuation which are ex-  
hibited in the advertisements that are posted  
on every store and shop door in our country.  
English Grammar has been defined, "the  
art of speaking the English language cor-  
rectly." Hence, by a knowledge of its rules  
we can analyze any composition, and arrange  
the gender, number, and person of the nouns;  
the mood, tense, number and person of the  
verbs, the comparison of adjectives &c.  
We hope, that the time is not far distant,  
when every youth of this country, male and  
female will not only have a desire, but will  
become acquainted with this useful branch  
of science.  
W. H. H.  
Dallas Academy, July 9, 1849.

For the Carolina Republican.

## INTEMPERANCE.

Intemperance is an evil, with which very  
many persons are affected. It is almost  
universally the foundation of every misfor-  
tune and ruin which befalls man. It is in-  
timately connected with the misery and dis-  
honor of all those who become its victims.  
Every person who desires a comfortable and  
long life,—who desires the esteem of his fel-  
low man,—who expects a comfortable por-  
tion of this world's good, should be temperate  
in all things. There are various species of  
intemperance, to which man is addicted, and  
which tends to destroy his peace and happi-  
ness. Sleeping too much is one species of  
intemperance, to which almost every person  
is given. When man sleeps more than is  
necessary to satisfy the demands of nature,  
he is engaging in an excess, which tends to  
enervate the body and weaken the mind.  
The examples of ancient and modern times  
sufficiently testify to us that an excess in  
this is both dangerous to health and renown.  
Those men, who are famous for their erudi-  
tion, wealth or renown, are those who have  
followed this plan—'sleep no more than  
nature requires.' Another species of in-  
temperance is that of gluttony, which also  
has a tendency to enervate the mind and  
body. But the most glaring and worst spe-  
cies of intemperance, is that of excess in  
alcoholic liquors. Men, who once bid fair  
to fill important stations of trust, have  
through the use of these become wretches,  
squandered fortunes, suffered legal punish-  
ment, and died a disgrace to their families.  
If there is any lower station in which a man  
can place himself, we know it not. Alcool,  
to say nothing of the poison which it  
contains should be avoided. It not only  
destroys life speedily, but it causes man to  
commit deeds the most atrocious, and speak  
words the most obscene. It makes man do  
that for which he is ashamed when he is not  
under the influence of the intoxicating bowl.  
This species of intemperance is contracted by  
immoderate *drum drinking*. Then should not  
intemperance in every shape and form be  
avoided? Should not a man live temperately  
in order that he may prove a blessing to  
the world and an ornament to society?  
E. P. C.  
Dallas Academy, July 9, 1849.

For the Carolina Republican.

## INDUSTRY.

Industry is one of the most important  
characteristics of man. More is accomplish-  
ed by industry than any other thing. It is  
very certain, that he who wishes to pass up  
the stage of action with comfort and ease,  
must be industrious, for it is this that over-  
comes every obstacle. Industry connected  
with good natural abilities, is the sure  
means of becoming eminent in any of the  
learned professions. The indolent and  
slothful are pointed at with scorn and con-  
tempt. While the industrious, who labor  
for the rising generation, as pattern for their imi-  
tation. The man of industry is generally,  
a man of peace and contentment; and he exerts  
an influence upon society which is felt and  
acknowledged by all. But on the other  
hand, the sluggard will not sow, and when  
harvest comes, he will be found begging  
bread.  
R. H.  
Dallas Academy, July 6, 1849.

## THE POISONED VIAL.

It was a winter's night of piercing coldness  
in Amsterdam. The rich banker, Brounker,  
sat near his stove smoking a long pipe;  
opposite him was his friend Grote, who on  
his side sent out enormous volumes of smoke.  
Madame Brounker and her children were  
gone to a masked ball; so the two friends,  
sure of not being interrupted, conversed con-  
fidentially.

"What can be the reason," said Grote to  
Brounker, "that you will not consent to the  
marriage of your daughter with the son of  
Birkenrode?"

"My dear fellow, I do not oppose the  
match, it is my wife who will not hear of it."  
"But what reason can she have to refuse  
to consent?"

"I cannot tell you," answered Brounker,  
lowering his voice.

"A mystery!" exclaimed Grote. "Come  
you know how discreet I am; let me know  
all about it."

"But will you promise to be secret?"

"Do you wish me to swear it?"

"Well! It is now six-and-twenty years  
since I was married, and I frankly confess  
to you that I was excessively jealous of my  
wife. My position obliged me to see a great  
deal of company at home, and I feared that  
some of my numerous visitors would rob me  
of Clotilda's affections; one of these particu-  
larly, the gallant Colonel Birkenrode, caus-  
ed me the greatest fear, inasmuch as he  
passed in general, for a most accomplished  
lady-killer. I couldn't deny him access to  
my house as he belonged to a very powerful  
family, neither had anything in his conduct  
given me reason to do so.

"At the time I speak of, I bought this  
house where I previously had constructed in  
secret, behind this stove, a narrow closet,  
from which I could hear all that passed in  
this room, where my wife received her visi-  
tors. For a long time Birkenrode contented  
himself with depicting in the most vivid col-  
ors the passion which consumed him; my  
wife listened without making any answer.  
At last, one day he became more impatient  
than before, and threatened to blow his brains  
out before her eyes, if she would not show  
a little more pity.—Greatly distressed at  
this proof of love, Clotilda burst into tears.

"But I am not at liberty," exclaimed she,  
in a voice interrupted by sobs  
"And if your liberty were restored to  
you?" urged the Lothario.

"Sir! said my wife,  
'If you become a widow,' insisted he,  
'swear to give me your hand.'

To this proposition my wife answered on-  
ly with her tears, and he left her much dis-  
tressed.

We both passed the night a prey to the  
most violent agitation, preserving, however,  
a prudent silence on the events of the day.

The next morning an extraordinary occur-  
rence greatly increased the agitation of  
Clotilda. During breakfast, a servant came  
and whispered in my ear, that the cook wish-  
ed to speak to me privately.

'Let him come in,' said I, 'I have no se-  
crets from my wife.'

The cook came, as pale as death; and,  
with a long face, he told me that he had  
that morning received a packet containing  
three hundred florins, a small phial, and a  
note, telling him to put the contents of the  
phial into the first eel pastry he made. (You  
well know my extreme fondness for eels,  
while my wife cannot even bear the smell of  
them.) He was promised even a greater  
recompense if he faithfully executed the  
commission. Fearing some treachery, he  
had hastened to give me the phial and the three  
hundred florins. I immediately put a few  
drops of the liquid contained in the phial,  
on a lump of sugar, and gave it to my wife's  
little dog. The poor little animal was in an  
instant taken with violent convulsions, and  
expired in a few moments, in the most cruel  
torments. There was now no doubt that the  
intention was to destroy me. At the sight  
of the dying animal Clotilda had thrown  
herself into my arms, shedding a torrent of  
tears.

'Poison! an assassin!' exclaimed she,  
clinging me tightly, as if to protect me from  
some peril which menaced me; 'merciful  
Heaven have pity on us!' I consoled her  
by saying that on the contrary, I ought to  
be very thankful to the unknown enemy,  
who had proved to me the great affection  
which my wife possessed for me. The same  
day Birkenrode came as usual, but Clotilda  
refused to see him, and wrote to him to say  
that she would confess all to her husband if  
ever he dared to show himself again. Hav-  
ing uselessly tried to calm her anger, he re-  
solved at last to marry; and since that our  
families have had no communication, except  
that my son has fallen in love with his daugh-  
ter; and although I have given my consent,  
my wife opposes it.

'She is right!' indignantly exclaimed Van  
Grote, 'I never should have thought Birken-  
rode capable of such a deed.'

'Ha, ha, ha!' said Brounker, bursting  
with laughter. 'Do you then, too, accuse  
him?'

'Who, then, could it be, if he was not  
the culprit?'

'It was myself, my dear fellow; the ad-  
venture cost me three hundred florins, which  
I gave to my cook. It was rather dear, but  
at the same time I got rid of a dangerous  
rival, and a lap-dog which I equally detest-  
ed—ha, ha, ha!'

'In your case I should confess all to my  
wife,' said Van Grote. The action was a  
cruel one; it is very wrong to allow any one  
to rest under the imputation of being cap-  
able of poisoning a fellow-creature; besides,  
are you not bartering the happiness of your  
son?'

'Well, perhaps I am; but how shall I un-  
deceive my wife?'

'At this moment the door opened, and  
Madam Brounker entered the room.

'I thought you we at the ball, Clotilda,  
said her husband.

'No; I do not feel very well, and am go-  
ing to bed. Maurice has accompanied his  
sisters. I have brought you a key, which I  
found on your desk; and as it does not seem  
to belong to any of the locks in the house,  
some friend of yours must have left it be-  
hind him.'

Brounker deeply blushed, took the key.—  
He had recognized it.

'My dear,' said Clotilda, 'I have given  
Maurice my consent to his marriage with  
the daughter of Mr. Birkenrode.'

'Thanks, dear wife,' said Brounker; 'that  
is good news.'

'Mr. Grote,' said she 'pray remain, and  
sup with my husband to-night; we have an  
excellent eel pastry in the larder, which, I  
assure you, does not contain the slightest  
poison!'

At these words she retired. Hardly was  
the door closed, when Van Grote said to  
Brounker:

'You are properly caught in your own net.  
He that diggett a pit for his enemy, often  
falls into it himself.'

'That may be,' said Brounker, 'but I as-  
sure you, my dear fellow, I do not in the  
least regret the loss of my wife's lap-dog.'

It is a fact that has no doubt occurred to  
every intelligent observer, that sweeping as  
is the proscription under Gen. Taylor—with-  
out a parallel under any former administra-  
tion—neither the indiscriminate removals  
nor the new appointments, have satisfied the  
active Whigs. They do not hesitate, in many  
places publicly to denounce the selections  
of the new dynasty. Thus, then, the ad-  
ministration is false to its pledges on the one  
hand, and to the most active friends of its  
chief, on the other. *Pennybentian.*

To believe in another man's goodness is no  
slight evidence of your own.—*Montaigne.*

## HOW THE RAIL ROAD IS TO BE BUILT.

This question, which was so repeatedly  
asked, and the answer that seemed to be  
attended with so many difficulties previous-  
ly to the late Convention, is now easily  
solved. It is to be built by the labor of  
country, negro labor and white labor. It is  
to be built and the cars running in three  
years from this time; and it is to be owned,  
that is, to the amount of the million of dol-  
lars, which individuals are permitted to  
subscribe, by persons living along the route,  
and they are not out of pocket a single dol-  
lar!

The Convention upon two points expressed  
an entirely unanimous opinion: 1st, that  
subscriptions could be paid in work as well  
as in money; 2nd, that in letting out con-  
tracts, subscribers should have the prefer-  
ence.

The distinguished reputation of several of  
the more prominent members of the Con-  
vention gives great weight to the results of  
their deliberations.

When it is considered too, that the indi-  
vidual subscribers or stockholders will, for  
a time at least, have the entire control of  
the operations of the road, there can be no  
doubt the plan of the Convention will be  
adopted.

This fact then being known throughout  
the State, subscriptions must go on freely,  
liberally. There is a vast amount of labor  
in the country, seeking investment,—labor,  
at present poorly employed, poorly paid.  
Any kind of employment to which it might  
be adapted, and which it would pay well,  
would be gladly sought by it. Now the  
work upon the Rail Road is exactly the  
employment in question. There will be  
expended in the State upon a line of  
road a little more than two hundred miles  
in length, about two millions of dollars.  
We allow one million for purchases, which  
will have to be made out of the State, the  
iron, the locomotives, &c. Nine or ten  
thousand dollars a mile then will be paid  
out along the road. Some six thousand  
of this will be paid for digging dirt—dig-  
ging down hills and filling up hollows—the  
balance for timber, for rock, for brick, for  
building bridges, depots, water stations, &c.  
Now, all this is just the sort of work that  
the people of the country want to get hold  
of. Digging earth, cutting down trees, saw-  
ing timber, blasting rock, making brick;  
why it is just to our hand; the material is  
all around us and costs nothing. Only con-  
sistency is clear profit. Now, who does not  
know that if an agent were to pass through  
this country, with the cash in his pocket  
offering to make cash contracts of this sort,  
that he would get any amount taken that  
he might wish? Half the labor of the  
county within ten miles of the road would  
be employed upon the work. Half the  
horses would be taken from the plough and  
put to the dirt cart and scraper. People  
would quit raising grain to sell—as they  
rate till it got scarce enough to carry prices  
up to what they ought to be—and every  
one would be sending off all the force he  
would possibly spare to the "Rail Road."

Now this would be exactly the state of  
things upon our Rail Road. It won't be all  
cash. To entitle a persons to get a contract  
he will have to subscribe to the road, and  
subscribe beforehand too; for the subscription  
has to be all made up before the work is let  
out—but then in addition to the subscrip-  
tions, there will be of money paid out, a  
million at any rate from the State, and as  
much besides—say half a million—as may be  
subscribed by persons who don't wish to  
take contracts, and he is wise, in our opin-  
ion, who places himself in a condition to get  
a share.

This then will be the operation of the  
thing. A man subscribes for ten shares, at  
a hundred dollars each, and pays 5 per cent.,  
that is fifty dollars at the time of subscrib-  
ing. When the subscriptions are all made  
up, and the contracts come to be let out, he  
takes one for, say half a mile of grading, at  
twenty-four hundred dollars. He is to have  
two years to do the work in, and is to be  
paid every two months for what he has done.  
Every two months an installment of the  
subscriptions, say five per cent., is called for.  
He would have two hundred coming for his  
work, and would get \$150 in cash, and a re-  
ceipt for fifty, the amount of his installment.  
At the end of two years, when he had com-  
pleted his work, he would have received  
\$1800 in cash and would have paid off 650  
of his \$1000 subscription, leaving 350 to be  
paid in the seven installments running through  
the following year. He would then get  
\$1400 in cash and ten shares of stock, nomi-  
nally worth \$100 per share. Now, whether  
these shares of stock would sell in market  
for \$100 or \$90 or for \$110, or for only  
fifty, no one can at present tell. Many per-  
sons are of opinion that after the road gets  
well into operation, the stock will pay good  
dividends, and perhaps be above par, as is  
the case with a large proportion of the Rail  
Roads in the United States. But, however  
this may be—although a person may sacrifice  
one, two, or three, or even five hundred  
dollars on his stock, still he will be a gain-  
er, and very largely upon the whole. The  
lessened force left upon his farm may have  
made a smaller crop than before, but then it  
will have been better taken care of and more  
sprangly and carefully used. His negroes

## OFFICE NEAR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LINCOLNTON. ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted in the Carolina  
Republican, at the usual rates—that is \$1 a square  
for the first three insertions, and twenty-five cents  
for each continuance.

Post masters and other responsible persons are  
authorized to act as our agents, and may retain 10  
per cent of all money received and transmitted to  
us for papers and advertisements.

THE CAROLINA REPUBLICAN  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

will have been kept more closely at work,  
and will have had less time to run about, but  
they will hardly have lost any thing either  
of health or discipline. Himself and sons  
may have undergone more labor, more fati-  
gue. In substituting the active pursuits  
of this new employment to the accustomed  
and somewhat sluggish routine of former  
life they have risen earlier and retired later,  
but their toil will have been cheered by the  
certainty of its remuneration and by the fresh-  
er hopes and livelier expectations which the  
progress of the work could not fail to inspire.

These are the plain views of many of our  
people, adopted after the maturest reflection.  
They are of opinion that the million of dol-  
lars which will be distributed along the road  
will be pretty nearly a clear gain to those  
who receive it, that it will be paid for labor  
which would otherwise be in great part either  
unemployed or misdirected. Wishing to  
participate in this benefit, they will therefore  
subscribe to the road, and to an extent  
greatly beyond any means of cash payment  
which they may at present have at com-  
mand.

In conclusion, we have every confidence  
that the Books of Subscription will be closed,  
the Company organized, and the work com-  
menced at an early day. The very process  
of its construction, we feel assured, will give  
a new spur to all the industrial pursuits of  
the country through which it will pass, not  
more by withdrawing labor from other more  
crowded avocations, than by enlivening the  
prospects and cheering the hearts of our hit-  
erto languishing and almost desponding peo-  
ple.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

J. J. MCKAY, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We notice with sincere regret that Mr.  
McKay declines a re-election to Congress; nor  
do we speak inconsiderately in saying that  
we regard it as a national calamity. The  
sentiment is true to the letter; and a critical  
review of the services he has rendered the  
country during his congressional career,  
would put it beyond the reach of cavil or  
doubt. We have not been an inattentive ob-  
server of the part he has acted in our national  
councils for the last few years. For the  
time of his appointment to the head of the  
committee of "ways and means," our atten-  
tion has been called to his course, and we  
have watched his various movements with  
the interest naturally excited by the char-  
acter of the important measures, which he has  
from time to time brought forward, and urged  
upon the consideration of the House and  
Senate. We do not mean to say that we  
formed for the opportunity thus offered  
of judging of his worth and merit. The  
organization of the "independent treasury sys-  
tem," which has been so triumphantly sus-  
tained, its successful operation for the last  
few years—the equally successful tariff act  
of 1846—the warehousing system, and var-  
ious other important measures, bear ample  
evidence of the laborious service which Gen.  
McKay has rendered the country during the  
eventful session of the last three Congresses.  
Through the varied and complicated measures  
connected with the prosecution of the Mexi-  
can war, we can trace the North Carolina  
representative by the evidence which each  
affords, of his extensive information—untir-  
ing energy—unassuming merit and laborious  
service. When the public mind shall be  
familiarized with the part which Gen. Mc-  
Kay has acted in all these matters, it will  
accord its full approval to the sentiment  
which we have expressed, of the deep loss  
which has sustained in his withdrawal from  
the halls of our national legislature. To form  
a correct judgment upon the character of Gen.  
McKay as a public man, we must adopt  
rules somewhat different from those by  
which we estimate the character of Clay,  
Webster, Benton, and Calhoun. He does  
not belong to that class of Statesmen; nor  
will his countrymen do justice to his real worth  
and merit, by drawing from such a compar-  
ison, an estimate of the true character to  
which he is entitled. He will not rival Clay  
in brilliancy of genius, nor Webster in pro-  
fundity of thought; nor Benton in boldness  
of conception; nor Calhoun in terseness of  
reasoning; and yet he combines in his char-  
acter, powers and faculties of mind, which  
has enabled him within a much shorter peri-  
od than that occupied by either of these dis-  
tinguished statesmen in the acquisition of  
their world wide reputation, to render to his  
country real service which will compare fa-  
vorably with similar ones, which either of  
them may bring and lay by their side; and  
at the same time to gain for himself a re-  
putation for useful and unpretending worth,  
which might well attract the notice and ex-  
cite the envy of the brilliant statesmen of  
the world. You will look in vain through the  
cumbersome folios of Congressional debates for  
the evidence of his parliamentary efforts;  
and yet the country has been informed dur-  
ing the progress through Congress of his fa-  
vorite measures, of the powerful effect pro-  
duced upon his colleagues by his pointed, strik-  
ing and forcible remarks. Content to have  
rendered the service to his country, he seems  
rather to have avoided than sought the praise  
which was so richly his due. His mind is  
represented as a very store house of useful  
information. By a close and assiduous at-  
tention to his public duties, he had familiar-  
ized himself with not only all the important  
measure of interest, but also with the var-  
ious and multiplied details of the different  
departments, enabling him to bring to bear