

The question before the Senate heing the motion to print the report with the accommanying Bills submitted, by the Committee of Thirteen, and Mr. Phelps and Mr. Clay and other Senators

having made some explanatory remarks. Mr. Mangugz. Mr. President, it is with a great deal of relucting to that I rise to follow an example that has been me, and which I would have been very slow-to set myself; but I feel in some sart called upon to make a temark or two. I originally, as you know, sir, went for the raising of this select committee. I did it with a view that they might harmonize, if possible, the distractions and the bad frelings of the country. I knew, sir, that upon many of the present questions or diffi-ciplies between the North- and South, they were as widely apart in their abstract views as the poles, and 1 entered upon the very humble part which I have performed on this committee, with a spirit of justice to both sections of the Union. I neither desired to take the weight of a hair from the North, to which they were entitled, nor to concerle to the North any unreasonable requirements which they might make.

But, sir, from the very nature of things, all questions or controversies of this character, that have pervaded this country and deeply agitated it, and stirred-up the passions of men from one extreme to the other, every man of common experience, and, indeed, of common sense, as I apprehend, must know that any scheme which is to command the approhation of a large majority of the people, will be open to a diversity of criti-

Sir, if we act upon the principle of hypercriticism, if we act upon the principle of standing dogmatically upon positions which we may have assumed at a former time. I venture to say that this question never will be adjusted, and what will ultimately become of it the wisest man in my hear ing may not be able to say. Sir, for this reason I entered into this committee, that. so far as in my power, I might assist in endeavoring to bring about an adjustment upon practical ground, that of doing equal justice to every portion of the Confed

If the North should set up pretensions which, in my opinion, and no warrant in the constitution, or, if they had warrant in the constitution, were yet wholly snadmissible, because they were dis paraging and disrespectful, I would repel them : claims on the part of the South which were not strictly within the limits of the constitution.

Sir, I shall never feel any gratification in hav ate men during their flight; most of them, ing one portion of the country gain a triumph over however, reached Widdin. They were no another portion, or in promoting the welfare of one section at the expense of another section. I sooner there, than their first thoughts were desire to see the country again restored to that of Madam Kossuth : and her friend, the wife position when every man, be he Whig or be he Democrat, may hold out to his fellow man the sight hand of fellowship. Let us differ if we please on this or that question of policy ; but upon those questions which touch the integrity of the Union and perpetuity of the Government, and shake the solid continent to its centre. I can have dam Kossuth-as a beggar-and thus she but one heart, one will, one mind : and that is to passed the soldiers and guards of the enemy, do justice to all to ask for no concessions to which until she reached the hiding place of her friend, we are not entitled, and not to make any which who had been the companion of her youth Feannot properly and constitutionally make. So and happier days; and now they were to enfar as liberality goes wi hin the scope of my con-stitutional obligations. I hope I will not fall short counter new dangers. The herdsmen built them a little cart, and gave them a horse, as rom what section Madam Kossuth, worn out by anxiety, priof the Union he may come. Now, in reference vations, and sufferings, was no longer able to to this report and the bills which accompany it, I, in common with every other member of the comwalk. The roads had now become almost mittee, found some things of more or less magni-tude, which did not perhaps suit my feelings or impassable, narrow and slippery on the sides of the mountains ; one false step would have accord with my opinions. But, sir, why did we raise such a committee, if every man who might plunged them down into an atmost bottomessabyss; but with the gallows in their rear, he selected as one of its members should expect and their husbands before them, hope gave that his positions would be agreed to? Sir, such a scheme with such expectations would be utterly them courage, and onward they went. useless, I might say, absurd. Never, sir, should know not what length of time they occupied we have had the constitution framed under which in their journey, but as it was in winter, and we now live and prosper, and of which we are they had often to conceal themselves in clefts all proud, and to which we are all devoted, if eveof rocks and overhanging mountains, from ry member of the Convention which framed that the scouts of the enemy, it must have been constitution had acted upon this principle. There a long and weary one; and when discovered. were indeed a few things that I could have wishthey passed for beggars, and asked for bread ed to be otherwise in the bills reported; but I take great pleasure, sir, in saying that I take it as a from their blood thirsty foes. They ultimawhole with cordiality-yes, with pleasure ; believtelv reached the town of Belgrade, where ing as I do that the agitators, wherever they may they expected to find their husbands, and a live-in whatever portion of the Union-if we ermination of their sufferings. Imagine, should be so fortunate as to carry this measure, then, their feelings of disappointment, when will Le unhorse l. defeated and fall into disrepute they learned that not a Hungarian was there "Othello's occupation will be gone." The coun -all had been removed to Shumla. What try, sir, has been deeply agitated and disturbed great fears have been entertained by the best and was now to be done ! They were worn out, wisest men as to the possibility of preserving the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, and and could proceed no further. Hope had many of them have passed sleepless nights (I have brace, no friends to welcome them. They passed mine) in anxiety for their country's good. decided to throw themselves upon the hu-Sir, if we should pass any adjustment upon the principle of equity and justice-as I am inclined to believe, do firmly believe-the proposition now presented contains this principle. I think the report will be cordially and favorably received by a before him, the pictures of misery and woe. vast and overwhelming majority of the country ; He asked them what they wanted. They and those who gainsay it-those who criticise it answered "food and shelter." He requestthose who oppose it, will in many quarters find themselves marked men, and some will have ap plied to them the burning brand of public indigna tion, which if it do not burn into the bone, will leave a mark that they will carry with them to their political graves Sir, I hope to see the restoration of that concord and harmony and good feeling which has formerly pervaded every section of this "Union. I trust we shall see it; and I trust that according to their rank by the kind-hearted the patriotic party, as I regard them-the men who stand up here without any other power to impel them to action except their belief that it is ed, he made known their case to the Prince of Servia, who sent them his carriage and the will of much the greatest portion of the good men of the country, and for their enduring happifour, with an escort to take them to Shumla ness and glory-if, under the favor of Heaven, that party should succeed in bringing this matter to a consummation, they will be regarded by an arrived in safety." overwheiming portion of the country as the great patriotic party of the land, standing upon the ramparts of the constitution and recognising and sustaining all its principles and guaranties. And I think, sir, that those three or more classes with lowing : whom this party may have to contend-abolitionists, free soilers, renegadoes, &c .- will, if they continue to agitate, fall into contempt; for I trust shey will not be strong enough to excite a stronger fee ing, and be overwhelmed by the severe and ultimate judgment of the country Sir, with all this rence of opinion, it is matter of surprise to me that we have agreed so well; for when did you ever see two men whose opinions were exactly word you said." alike upon such subjects as those which have been referred to this committee, various, difficult, and complicated as they were. Sir, if we are to OLD STYLE HYMNS. The following verses are correct specimens stend upon those little diversities of opinion, the disection never will be settled. I believe that these bills contain all that is requisite to satisfy all the different sections of the country, and I cherish a strong hope they will become laws, and meet the approbation of the good, enlightened, and meet the spprobation of the good, enlightened, and patriot ic. At all events, I am ready to give whatever of will, heart, and might I possess, to the consum-mation of this, as I regard it, glorious and patriotic object. deaconed off and sung one line at a time : "Tis like the precious eintment Down Aaron's beard did go : Down Anron's beard it downward went His garment skirts unto : Another-a sort of address to whales and other At a meeting of the Whige of Chowan County on the 7th inst. Thomas H. Leary, els and other small fry : Ir., was called to the Chair and J. A. Benbury, appointed Secretary. The Meeting was addressed by the Hon. "Ye monsters of the bubbling deep. Your Maker's praises spout ; Up from the sands ye codlings peep Augustus Moore. A motion was made that a Committee of And wag your tails about." There is much truth if not poetry in the folcinted to recommend some suitable

KOSSUTH'S WIFE From a very interesting letter from a lady in Constantinople to her niece in Washing-ton, we take the following extract touching the heroic and devoted conduct of a noble woman, the wife of Kossuth :

"At the time when all was lost to the Hungarians, and each had to seek his own safety by flight, Gov. Kossuth and his lady who had accompanied her husband through-out the war, thought it best to separate, in order that one of them, if possible, might save their lives, for the sake of their children, who had been left under the protection of their grandmother. The Governor determined to remain with his brave officers, still with him, and to share their fate. Madam

K. informed her husband and a female friend, the wife of an officer, where she would endeavor to seek safety, and as every moment was precious, this delicate lady clothed herself as a beggar; her husband gave her his signet ring, and the seal of the government of Hungary, that these might be a passport for her in the event of her meeting with those who were friendly to their cause .--Without any cloines, except those on her back, she commenced her sad and fatiguing ourney on foot. She travelled long, experiencing all kinds of hardships, privations and dangers. When stopped by the Ausian or Russian guards, she feigned extreme old age, and said she was in search of a little grand-son who had got lost in the war, so

they let her pass, little knowing the value of the prize they had in their bloody hands! "Thus she continued on, until she reach ed an extensive pasture country, uninhabited, except by herdsmen, almost as void of

intellect as the herds they guarded; here she sought and found a resting place. These poor serfs made her a fresh bed of straw. covered her with their cleanest sheep-skins, and fed her with their brown bread, and here she remained three months, during which time the winter cold came on, and having but little covering, you may easily conceive how intensely she must have suffered Gov. Kossuth had sent for his chi dren, that he might take leave of them, and give them his last blessing; they were brought to him by

his mother, and again taken to their home The Austrian executioner (Haynau) had long since commenced his bloody work. Kossuth, and those with him, fled towards the and, while I would do that, I would set up no Turkish frontier to the fortress of Widdin. I cannot enumerate all the sufferings, losses, and anguish experienced by these unfortundetermined to seek and find her, if she was still alive. She sat out on her weary journey, habited in a similar guise as that of Ma-

FLOODS IN THE SOUTHWEST. The Mississippi river and its tributaries, are, in many places bank full. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 5th instant says-A gentleman who arrived yesterday from above, has given us a vivid description of the appearance presented on the river, which is ntirely over its banks, for hundreds of miles below the Ohio, and the levees have broken in various places between this and Vicksburg. A very large crevasse has taken place on the Louisiana side, opposite Rodney, which has flooded that entire section of country, and our informant stated that he counted eleven

sugar houses consecutively, which, with their entire plantations, dwellings and negro quarters, were completely flooded to a great depth, and presented nothing but one wild waste of water. The town of Rodney, on the Mississippi side, through its whole extent, was looded nearly up to the second floor of the stores and dwellings.

The river in some places has risen eighteen feet in a few days, and as much as three feet in 24 hours. For a long distance above and below Memphis, the water extended on both sides, as far as the eye could reach from the hurricane deck of a steamboat, and This was pretty much the case for the whole distance between the Ohio and Vicksburg, except where there were bluffs or highlands. It was also the same below Vicksburg where the levees had given way. The planters were at work strengthening the levees, and in some instances endeavoring to close the Rodney, was completely beyond all control. The whole valley of the Yazoo, we learn,

s in the same situation as the banks of the Mississippi, being completely under water, with a corresponding extent of destruction. Though, of couse, no correct estimate can be made of the extent of injury which such an extensive flood will occasion to the growing rops, we will state that our informant says e should think, from what he saw and heard to 200,000 bales. Not only are the Cumberland, Tennessee

and Ohio, with some of the smaller upper tributaries, in a very high state of water, but the Missouri is unfortunately prematurely pouring out her mighty flood at the same ted the snows on the upper Missouri much teers, sole tenants of the field, who earlier and more rapidly than usual, and the spring flood of this river, which usually does not reach New Orleans until late in May and n June, is now coming down in great strength, at the same time with that from the streams situated in a milder district of country, whose floods generally are exhausted before that of tale, therefore, cannot probably, yet be told, is still to come

the old Crevasse at Bonnet Carre, in a stream wider than the river itself, and some steamboats that have accidentally got into it, have the river. It is this immense Crevasse night of blood and fire, fought him, a young lieuwhich renders the effects of the flood from tenant, commanding only sixteen able-bodied men, being less apparent in our vicinity, and has and gave him his triumph and his brevet-the probably been the cause of preventing much

From the Phile, North America THINGS LOOKED WORSE AT ARCOLA. It has been a remarkable peculiarity in the ca-reer of General Taylor-and soldiers and civilians have both noted it-that the eve of all his great actions has been a period of seeming ruin ; and at the exact moment when a glorious victory was about to be won, his chances, to common eyes, have seemed the most desperate. When Napo-leon was expelled from the Council Chamber of the Five Hundred, in the effort that made the crisis of his fate, Augereau, in despair, reproached him bitterly for his failure. "Things were worse at Arcola," cried the stern Man of Destuny ; and in two hours the Five Hundred were fugitives, and Napoleon was the leader and master spirit, with all France at his side and the world at his feet. The life of Taylor has been a perpetual Arcola; and the present is but a new chapter of the history. Things looked worse at Palo Alto! When he moved with his little army from Point Isabel to the relief of Fort Brown, enemies and friends alike predicted his certain defeat. Arista was before him with well appointed forces thrice outnumbering his own ; and the chapparal of an enemy's country, and bayonets and lancers, and the smoke of two days' battle, hid him from sight.

He emerged from this cloud, suddenly and gloriously, covered with laurels; and the roaring acclaim of the Republic followed him to his head quarters on the west bank of the Rio Grande. at Matamoras. Things looked worse at Monterey where, amidst showers of grape and canister against immense odds and the stone walls of forts and citadels, with every house a garrisoned ram part, he overcame all resistance, and made his camp in the grand plaza of the capital of a Mexican State. Things looked worse-a thousand times worse-at Buena Vista! where, in the heart of the enemy's country, afar from succor, breaches the water had made, but some of by the withdrawal by Mr. Polk's administration the crevasses, particularly the one opposite of nearly all the regulars, his tried veterans-

("The Regent did with Talbot break his word")he was left, with young and inexperienced volunteers, to defend-or to lose-the American engles surrounded by twenty thousand Mexicans, led in person by Santa Anna. Like wolves on the plain -like a storm-cloud or an avalanche from the moment, the whole American people gasped for breath. Who will ever forget the universal cry of fear-of anguish-of despair that went over the country, as all men, of all parties, expected on the subject, that the produce of the cotton the fate of the deserted soldier and his handful of districts covered by the flood, would be equal apparently doomed troops? And, in an instant, to 200,000 bales. And in an instant, what a change! The darkness that hid those far and dreary mountains, again rolled away, and there stood the old warrior again upon a field of hattle and victory-such a victory as had never been heard of since the days of Agincourt, or of Narva-a field strewn with the Mexican dead. (where were the living?) with Mexican cannon, time. This has been caused by the warm and horses, and banners; the American eagles weather in March and April, which has mel- still flying, still guarded by the American volun-

"Stood few and faint, yet fearless still !" fearless! ah, yes, victorious!

Whigs of the Union ! we say to you, hold fast your faith to the warrior of Buena Vista, the Chief of your party and the President of your the Missouri commences-the worst of the is coming. The malice of his enemies has never prevailed against him; and no falsehood or dereas the greatest volume of the Missouri's flood liction of friends can stab through the invulnera ble armor of his virtues or the adamantine shield The Mississippi continues to rush through of his destiny. He bears a charmed fate. It is

SION.

HABIT AS RELATED TO BUSINESS. The power of habit is very well indicated by the saying, "Habit is second nature."-There is no exaggeration in the adage, as we shall be forced to admit if we consider all the facts. Take the frequently occurring case of individuals born blind, or early deprived of sight, and observe how the habit of tice observation through the sense of feeling will often astonish you by his accurate descriptions of things which he has examined by means of his exquisitely practiced touch

The wonderful accuracy of the forest bred Indian in detecting and describing the number and character of a party who have preceded him thro' the woods, and the certainty with which he will determine the time since they left any particular spot, have often astonished white men, who could see no signs on which to predicate an opinion. Yet the Indian is rarely, if ever, at fault. The reason is, that he has schooled his senses into unerring habits of nice and accurate observation. His success in war and hunting, his life, and the safety of his tribe, depend upon his cor-

rectness of observation of those minute signs. Now can any one doubt that habits of paient and accurate observation, such as the savage exhibits, would be of incalculable value if brought to bear upon all the minute details of business life ? Or can it be doubted that habits of negligence and inattention in regard to the minutiæ of business, will prove detrimental, if not fatal.

There is this additional thought, which is mportant and worthy to be considered, that

the habit of closely observing, once formed, is seldom at fault, and performs its office spontaneously. To recur again to the Indian habit of minutely marking all the indications of a trail : he is not obliged to force his mind; it is his pleasure and it forms one of mountains-came that mighty host; and for a the attractions of forest life, to watch every indented leaf, every faint foot print, and every minute sign that some one has passed before him. So when a man in any department of business has once made it the habit of his life to watch closely and minutely all that bears upon and relates to his business operations, it becomes a pleasurable excitement instead of a laborious effort. We hardly ever knew a man who had formed habits of nice and detailed order, who did not make them a hobby which he delighted to ride as much as any child his New Year's present. The reason is, that when once habits of any kind, and epecially those which we know and feel are important and valuable, have been formed, we take pleasure in acting conformably thereto.

The case of Bulwer, the great novelist, is sometimes quoted as illustrative of the advancountry. Be not discouraged at what shadows tage of habits of order. Bentley's Miscellaupon his fortunes-another period of gloom in his ny says he worked his way to eminence, history. The brightness is behind ; the day spring worked it through failure, through ridicule. His facility is wonderful, but it is only the result of practice, study, habit. He wrote at first slowly and with great difficulty, but he resolved to master the stubborn instrument one of assured success. Things have, many a of thought, and he did master it. He has time, looked worse with him than they look now. practiced writing as an art, and has re-writ They looked worse in the early hour of Fort Har- ten some of his essays unpublished, nine or rison, when more than a thousand fierce Shaw- ten times over. He only works about three with difficulty regained the regular channel nees and Wyandots, through a long and hopeless hours a day, from ten in the morning till one -seldom later. The evenings, when alone, are devoted to reading, scarcely ever to writing Yet what an amount of good hard lafirst that was won by any officer in that war .-He is the same man he was at Fort Harrisonbor has resulted from these hours? the same he was at Palo Alto-at Monterey-at eration of all men, but especially of young gues."-Richmond Whig. Buena Vista; firm of soul, iron of nerve, unconquerable in spirit, supported by rectitude, armed men in business, who have the most of life by fate. It is but a Buena Vista that has now before them. It may be considered as an commenced around him; the first skirmishes of indubitable principle that he who succeeds the grand political conflict which is to be fought in early life in establishing good business and during the approaching summer and fall. There moral habits, disposes thereby of the heavy will be no abatement in the savage ferocity of his assailants, nor in his own calm and resolute purend of the load of life; all that remains he pose, until the former fall before it, as they ascan carry easily and pleasantly. On the suredly will fall; and out of the smoke of this other hand, bad habits, once formed, will contest he will come, as out of that of Buena Vishang forever on the wheels of enterprise, and ta, scathless, with his eagles untouched, his volin the end will assert their supremacy, to the unteers victorious. Let every Whig be a volunruin and shame of their victim. teer of Buena Vista, or a soldier of Fort Harrison. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine. Despise croakers; frown upon malcontents; and let all who will desert at this crisis, go-to

OPINION AT THE NORTH. A gentleman in this city has handed us, for publication, the following extract of a letter written by a friend in the State of New York:

"It is gratifying to know that our Southern ethren are disposed to unite upon a measure of Compromise which ought to be acceptable to a large majority of both sections of the Union. Your ancient city has done herself much credit, and is entitled to the admiration of the whole country, by refusing to sustain the Nashville Convention. I see no possible good which can result from the meeing of that Convention, but see much reason to apprehend evil, especially if the South should generally be represented therein. have long been convinced that the position of Mr. Cass, that Congress has no constitu-

tional right to legislate for the Territories, is the only safe ground upon which we can stand-and am rejoiced to see such men as Clay, Webster and others, taking substantialthe same position.

"I trust the slavery question will now be ettled upon a basis so firm, that it will never hereafter be disturbed. The South are right in insisting upon their con-titutional rights, and in resisting, to any extremity, any or every encroachment upon them-but they are, as I think, greatly mistaken as to the views of the people here at the North .--The political charlatans, who lead the Free Soil party, make a great deal of noise; but really that party is as contemptible in point of numbers, as its leaders are destitute of hon-

"The great difficulty has been, that the true conservatives have not dared to avow heir sentiments through fear of being denounced as "dough faces," " apologists of slavery," &c. But a better time is coming Men are beginning to speak out, and it will soon be found that a vast majority at the North, as well as at the South, prefer to make any reasonable concessions, rather than do any thing tending to endanger our glorious Union.

"Very sincerely, yours, &c."

If the opinions of this writer are correct and we see no reason to believe that they are not, one half the difficulty in the way of a Compromise will have been already removed. We are very well aware that there G. Rose, Chas. G. Speight, Jno. M. Starke De. is scarcely any person, North of the line be- vid W. Stone, Philip H. Thomas and Henry C. tween Maryland and Pennsylvania, who is Williams. The ten last mentioned of this class of not in his hea t seriously opposed to slavery. Yet we do not, at the same time, believe that one tenth of the population feels the slightest disposition to interfere with Southern institutions under any circumstances, or that the half of that number could be induced to do it, provided they felt that the consequences would be a dissolution of the Union .-The reception which Garrison and his beastly and blasphemous crew met in the City of an enlightened public, to applaud the efforts of the New York, a few days since, sufficiently meritorious, and to frown upon the derelictions proves the attachment of the people to the of the laggard. We hope, therefore, to see a large

Union, and the utter scorn in which they number of guests at the coming Literary carnival. hold the anti-slavery agitators. That the North should have been so deepy infected with abolitionism as it has been. is deeply to be deplored. The Demagogue has been abroad there, as he has been abroad

RALBICH REGISTER

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothe

RALEIGH, N.C. Wednesday, May 22, 1850.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

The approaching Anniversary Commencement of this time-honored Institution promises to be one of unusual interest. Added to the usual attractions of the occasion, the Commissioners to or. ganize the North Carolina Rail Road Company, in pursuance of the call of the Chairman, will convene at Chapel Hill, on Tuesday of Commencement week, and will doubtless carry thither a large number of distinguished gentlemen.

It has already been stated that the Address before the two Literary Societies is to be delivered by the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Fayetteville_ No notice, however, has yet been given, we have lieve, that the Annual Oration before the Alumni Association will be delivered, on the afternoon of the day preceding Commencement day, by Dr Thomas H. Wright, of Wilmington, President of the Bank of Cape Fear. Dr. Wright graduated in 1820, with the following Class, viz: Cyrus A Alexander, William H. Battle, Archibald G. Carter, Wm. H. Hardin, John S. Haywood, Jas. 8 Martin, B. F. Moore, Rev. Jas. H. Otey, D. D. M. B. D. Palmer, Malcolm G. Purcell, William Royall, Rev. Thos. B. Slade, Richard J. Smith. John C. Taylor, Richard Allison, Charles D. Donoho, William A. Lea, Thos. E. Read, Chas. 1820 have since paid the great debt of Nature .-We are requested earnestly to invite the presence of the survivors at the approaching Anniversary, The Valedictory Sermon to the Graduating

Class will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Hooper, late President of Wake Forest College,

Nothing so much adds to the incitements to labor on the part of the Student as the presence of A temporary retreat to this fountain of learning will be well for all-for Students and Preceptor. for the character of the State and the Institution. and especially for those, who may forget for a time the cares of business, and renew the old associations that cluster around the spot.

even forsaken them. No hu-bands to emthe river is 50 miles broad. manity of the Sardinian Consul. They knocked at his door, which was opened by the of Monday record the death of Mrs. Frances Sarconsul himself. Two beggar women stood ed them to come in. Then the officer's lady introduced him to Madam Kossuth, wife of the President of Hungary. He could not believe it until she took from her bosom the signet ring and seal of the government of Hungary. What followed you can easily conjecture; they were received and treated

consul, and after they were sufficiently rest-The weather was terribly cold, and the roads as bad as they could be, but they ultimately

ANECDOTE OF DANIEL WEBSTER -We believe Mrs. Osgood died of Consumption. Though althe South Boston Gazette first published the fol-

At one time Daniel Webster had a difficult case to plead, and a verdict was rendered against his as delightful a companion as was her muse to client. One of the witnesses came to him and said, "Mr. Webster, if I had thought we should have lost the case, I might have testified a great deal more than I did." "It is of no consequence,' replied the lawyer, "the jury did not believe a

the hymns sung in Congregational churches before the days of Dr. Watts, and which were grad ually made to give place to the hymns now in use, as the taste for harmony and beauty increased in our churches. The following verse should be

fish, as well as tom cods, flounders, sculphins,

The Bulletin of the 7th instant has the following additional particulars:

Red River is rising fast, and it has already submerged many of the plantations near the month. At Lake Providence, the river was one inch higher than ever known. At Memphis, the water was even with the highest food mark. From Natchez to Milliken's Bend, it is estimated that at least 150,000 acres of land, which has been planted in cotton, are now under water, and hundreds of the finest plantations entirely ruined. The river now extends from Natchez to the Hills of Ouachita, a distance of over 40 miles, and we learn from an eve witness, that everymeet the infamy which covered the fugitives at thing has been swept away. Every knoll the Angostura, and the scalping knives that overand hill top is filled with cattle, horses, and took those who leaped the pickets at Fort Harridomestic animals, and even bears, panthers son. "Things looked worse at Arcola! and deers are herding with them, forgetting in the presence of a common danger, their CUBA AND ITS THREATENED INVAnatural ferocity or timidity. At Vicksburg

DEATH OF A POETESS. - The New York papers gent Osgood, which occurred at her residence in that eity on Sunday afternoon. We are indebted to the Express for the following brief sketch of her

life and character : " Mrs. Frances S. Osgood, one of the sweetest her country as well as a wide circle of appreciating friends, have long been justly proud, is dead .--She was born in Boston, where she resided up to the time of her marriage with the accomplished painter, whose works are so well known by all the lovers of art, in this city. She began quite early in life (when Miss Locke) to contribute to the pe riodicals, and from a child gave tokens of the abilties which in her maturity she so brilliantly displayed. She accomplished a great deal, in the course of her literary career, as the examination of the very handsome volume of her works recently brought out will abundantly prove. That book, we may remark, has now a double value, in affording to the admirer of her works and her worth a speaking likeness of that intellectual and charming date :

face which they can never look upon again .ways delicate in health, the cheerfulness of her manners, the playfulness of her fancy, the fascination of her conversation, which, glowing with wit, was yet ever tempered by quietness, rendered her those who did not personally know her. Her husband, who a short time before her decease had returned from California, where with some privations he had acquired a handsome recompense. is left with two daughters to lament a loss which to all of them will be found irreparable. We have not words at command now, while the intelligence is new to us, to do justice to a character that, to be fully appreciated, must have been familiarly

known. We copy a touching, truthful paragraph from the Tribune: " In the prime of life, the light and joy of a loving household, with a literary position, not lofty, but creditable, and fairly and faithfully won, the clouds of misfortune and worldly care just breaking away from her unward path, we know no one to whom continued life might seem more desirable than to her. But though life opened brightly before her, the grave was not dark nor desolate, for it was lighted by the sun of a blissful immortal-

SUMMER FASHIONS .- The Mrs. Partington, of the Boston Post, on hearing that there was to be a Convention of Doctors at Cincinnati next month, from all parts of the country, hoped that

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

We were an early and zealous advocate of the election of Zachary Taylor to the Presidency, for we had confidence in his ability, in his patriotism, and in his integrity, and predicted that his Administration would be distinguished by the wisdom of his measures, and a regard to the true interests of the whole

Boston Journal.

inently the poet of the moral nature. To him the

most beautiful object in the world was a beautiful

human soul. His favorite belief was the divine

adaptation of the Universe to the growth and de-

velopment of Humanity. Hence he watched the

changing phases of Nature, not only with the

passions of a lover, but with the enthusiasm of a

The papers in this part of the country have, country. And thus far we have not erred for several days past, abounded in paragraphs in our prediction. The Whig party has eveof the most extravagant nature res ecting the ry reason to rejoice in the election of their gathering and transportation of illegally or- candida e. The course of the Administraganized bands, from ports of the United States, tion. hitherto, has been dignified, high-mindestined to attempt the subjugation of the ded able, and signally successful. One can-Island of Cuba, for the purpose of aggran- not read the following extract from the late of poetesses, one of the loveliest of women, of whom dizement by that exploit of those who are speech in the House by Mr. Van Dyke of engaged in it. In some of the papers the New Jersey, without at once subscribing to number of persons engaged in this enterprise its truth :

is said to amount to twelve or thirteen thou-"With regard to old Rough and Ready, sand men : another account represents Gen. he has often before been placed in circum-QUITMAN, of Mississippi, to be the Commanstances of more appalling difficulties than der of the forces, Gen. LOPEZ being second those which now beset him, and he has not in command; and these stories are equally only always extricated himself, but those alto be relied upon, neither of them having so who were intrusted to his charge; and he much foundation. will do it again. He who has never yet sub-

The only statement on the subject that we mitted to defeat, in whose vocabulary the have seen, to which full credit can safely word surrender is not to be found-he whose be given, is the following from New Orleans, very presence could make the thin but darfurnished by Telegraph, and of the latest ing ranks of raw recruits a perfect wall of fire, over, or around, or through which the

"It is now currently reported here, and, dark and dense array of Mexican cavalry from the numerous indications, believed by could not ride-he, I say, will yet deliver many, that an expedition is about forming to us, if delivery we shall need. That brave invade the Island of Cuba. It is well known heart, and that strong arm, and that indomithat secret preparations are making daily to table will, if God shall spare his life, for years that effect, and that the matter is fast ripen- to come well bear aloft the gorgeous ensign of ing into maturity. For several weeks past the republic, with its stripes untarnished, and the signs have been so ominous that no one its stars undimmed ; or, if fall it must, while can mistake them. Arms, ammunition, and his hand grasps it, it will be but to make his men have already been shipped to Chagres winding-sheet. And when the history of all for the purpose of eluding su-picion, but their those who now attempt to traduce the charulterior purpose and destination is to aid in acter of General Taylor shall be forgotten and effecting an invasion of uba. The Spanish swept away among the cobwebs of the past. Consul, seeing these things, or rather being his name will live in memory, in history, informed of them, has dispatched a fast sail- and in song, a beacon-light to guide the A ing schooner, the swiftest he could obtain, to merican youth up the steeps of fame, and Havana, with a bearer of despatches in refer- conduct him to the gates of glory." ence to the matter. There seems to be no doubt that an expedition for the purpose is secretly organizing in this city.'

From Havana, advices have been received of as late date as the 8th instant ; at which time great excitement existed there, caused by reports (such probably as those transmitted by the Spanish Consul at New Orleans)

of expeditions about to sail for the Islands; the amount of their numbers, and the places of their sailing and destination, being variously stated. Already, under the influence of they would get up some milder disease than the cholera, for the present season. We hope so too. ced by the existence. of yellow fever, and

everywhere else, and his breath is more fatal to peace and harmony, than the sirocco to human life. Our countrymen should never

forget the words of their brightest and great-These are thoughts worthy of the consid- est fellow-citizen : "Beware of Demago-

WHAT IS DIRT ?

Old Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina, used to say to his students :

Don't be afraid of a little dirt, young gentlemen.-What is dirt? Why nothing at all whose speeches command greater attention, than offensive, when chemically viewed. Rub a those of Mr. Mangum. Having been in the Senlittle alkali upon that "dirty grease spot" on ate for a great number of years, and ever remarkyour coat, and it undergoes a chemical change able for his courtesy and urbanity, he has won the and becomes soap. Now rub it with a little water. and it disappears ; it is neither grease, soap, water nor dirt. "That is not a very odorous pile of dirt," you observe there. Well, scatter a little gypsum over it and it is no longer dirty. Every thing you call dirt not doubting that they will be well pleased with is worthy your notice as students of chemistry. Analyze it! Analyze it! It will sep- plays, and the high and elevated patriotism i arate into very clean elements.

Dirt makes corn, corn makes bread and meat, and that makes a very sweet young lady that I saw one of you kissing last night. So, after all, you were kissing dirt-particularly if she whitened her skin with chalk or Fuller's earth. There is no telling, young gentlemen, what is dirt. Though I may say hat rubbing such stuff upon the beautiful skin of a young lady, is a dirty practice .-Pearl powder, I think, is made of bismuth -nothing but dirt."

From the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Journal THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

One of our old citizens, with whose sentiments we fully accord, writes as follows :

"I have been constantly to the polls for forty years and given a vote according to my best judgsent and conscience, though an humble individu. al I am willing to say that I did all I could to promote the election of General Taylor, and to bring into power men of sound principles ; and allow me to say, after reading all the speeches that have been delivered in Congress for the last four months, [a great tax,) I have seen nothing which has caused me to repeat my vote or my hamble aid in promo-

ting the election of our worthy President. "I am well aware that charges against the Pre- and Representatives will struggle for the same sident and his Cahinet are made, not only by the Democratic party, but by a portion of the Whig papers. I would now most respectfully ask some of the Committee are perfectly understood in the my Whig friends if they have forgotten what the Whigs have said, with truth, for these last twenty years; in substance, that Executive infinence. From Prompt sc. years; in substance, that Executive influence, Ezecutive patronage, Executive dictation, and Executive veto had almost sunihilated the Legislature ? all the speeches which can be made. The people Congress for these last twenty years, bad ceased to expression of the will of the people. To check this course to correct this evil, to bring back our Government to its former purity, was one great object sought in the election of Gen. Taylor. That the Executive should keep within its own orbit. confining it-self to giving Congress official information of the State of the country, recommending the proper mensures, and exercising the veto power only to prevent DEATH OF THE POET WORDSWORTH encroschment on the Executive and check basty and The death of the great poet of England will unconstitutional legislation, are principles which were fully presented by General Taylor and sustained by produce a deep sensation in every land in which the English tongue is spoken. The New York Tribune justly observes, " Wordsworth was em

his election. Since his elevation the President has conformed his conduct to those principles. He has not, by himself, or by his ministers, attempted to influence the action of the individual members of Congress, by solicitation, promise of appointment or menace

"This surely should not be a matter of complaint by the Whig party. If the business of Legislation has been neglected the fault rests entirely with Congress. They have been in session five months,

HON. WILLIE P. MANGUM.

We publish in another column the remarks of Mr. Mangum, delivered in the Senate, on the presentation of the Report of the Compromise Committee. It is not often that Mr. Mangum addresses the Senate, but whenever he does so, he is listened to with the greatest pleasure. There is no Senator in that body of able and distinguished men, whose opinions are more respected, and hearts of all who have come near him, and now, both at the North and the South, is one of the most popular men in the country. We commend the Speech to the special notice of our readers, it, on account of the sound practical sense it dis-

breathes.

THE COMPROMISE REPORT.

The bills reported to the Senate by the Chair man of the Committee of Thirteen appear to have been received with general favor by the Press and the People, and speedy action upon them is desired. The questions involved in the report have been before the Senate since the commencement of the present session of Congress, and it is hope that the general question of slavery, which has already been sufficiently discussed, will not be nargued. Every member cannot expect to have his own opinions adopted. There must be a yielding on all sides for the sake of harmony; for if a compromising spirit be not indulged, so as to have a settlement of the vexed questions which have produced so much excitement, this happy

Union may yet be more endangered. Mr. Clay, Gen. Cass, and other distinguished

men of the Senate, have taken their stand on the side of the Country-nor will they abandon the posts under any circumstances. They have the solved to preserve the Union; and it is confiden ly hoped and expected, that a majority of Senator cause. The various subjects reported upon by tion will be more serviceable to the country that are sick of agitation, and there is nothing more certain than that they desire to have the question now before Congress brought to a speedy and per inanent settlement. They are fully aroused to the importance of all the great interests at stake, and are of the opinion that the hour has come when agitation should cease, and a general effort b

made by all their sober and right-minded representatives, to give justice, peace and confidence b the land. It is confidently supposed in Washington, that the Compromise will receive the support of the following Senators :- Two from Texas; one from Arkansas; two from Louisiana; one from Ma sissippi; one from Alabama; one from Florida; two from Georgia; two from North Carolina two from Maryland; two from Delaware; ont from New Jersey; one from Pennsylvania; on

