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SPEECH OF MR. BADGER.

ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION. Delivered in the Senate, March, 18, 1850 The Senate having under consideration the

resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay-Mr. Badger said: Mr. President, it is not urprising, sir, considering the subject-matter of the resolutions submitted by the Hon. Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay,) that there which directly or indirectly, they all reinteen furnishes abun hant excuse, and even justifica-tion, for the large amount of excited feeling and warmth, and animation of discussion, here and elsowhere. I do not rise, Mr. Pres-ident, with a view of saying anything which shall tend to aggravate excitement, or at all shall tend to aggravate excitement, or at all to lessen the prospects of an amicable accommodution of the various matters in dispute, pending between the different portions of this country. On the contrary, while I shall express, with plainness and sincerity the views which I entertain, I shall endeavor to avoid saying any thing which can give just offence. Is the remarks which I shall sub-representation of what will be the future and

mit to the Senate, I shall endeavor to cultivate mavoidoble results of a separation of the peoin myself, and, so far as depends upon me, ple of this country into distinct and indepenin others, that spirit of mutual concession, compromise, and kind feeling, in which the prospect before us, it is one so dark, filled Union of the States originated, and by culti-

(Office nearly opposite the rost of the institu-Terms of life Paper. \$2 50 per annum, when paid is anvasce-\$3 00 if payment is delayed three months. his own separate advantage that course of bus sinces in which he can best succeed; but we part with the feelings of those who consider themselves mutually wronged. A sense of injustice and oppression rankles in the hearts of one portion of one portion of one of the new confederacies, and a sense, to the other, of defiance and in-the sense. The proposed to the spirit and have of the the sense of the sense sense of the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense that

toal vigilance to entrap and eagerness to de- deavor to establish, that whether the institu-

tion of slavery be considered as an evil or not, The question has been asked, What can it is not a sin. It is not in itself a violation of the States do? supposing them to be divided the Divine law. It was said by the honoraand separated into distinct subdi isions, or ble Senator from Massachusetts, in the noble independent sovereignties. Allow me to an- and able speech which he dilivered the other wer that question in the words of one of day, that that institution had existed from the the most eminent men whom my State has earliest times; that the first writers of history ever produced; a man of clear and compre-hensive intellect, of a solid heart, and cularged and ardent patriotism; who shed a glory a-nound his mative State, and whese name is held in just veneration by every one who acknowledges himself a North Carolinian.— At another period of our history, the same which we find existing in the world before and ever produced; a man of clear and compre- found it existing; that in the theocratic gov At another period of our history, the same which we find existing in the world before and question was asked. In the years 1831 and 1832, it had become an inquiry—a subject of disquisition in my own State—and the late Judge Gaston, in an address defivered in 1832 to be busine Lawgiver of the Jews. before the literary societies of the University, Why, Mr. President, if we disabuse our thus treats of the subject: minds of the influence of previous opinions,

"Threats of resistance, secession, separation, have become common as household words, in the wicked and silly violence of public declaimers. The multicent is familiarized, the noble minut will some public ear is familiarized, the public mind will seen be accustomed to the detestable suggestion of dis-nate our own judgments to the teachings of nation. Calculations and conjectures—what may the Divine Lawgivei himself—there can be but little doubt as to the result at which we present a melancholy instance of the human They interpreter setting himself in direct opposition to the practical commentary which the Divine Lawmaker has given upon his own law. Now, sir, I find in the 25th chapter of Le vilicus this passage: "And if thy brother that dwelleth by thee be wax-en poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not hue. They will gladuen the hearts of those who 'the bave proclaimed that mush are not fit to govern 'the hopes of rational freedom throughout the world.... con Solon, in bis code, proposed to panishiment for par-hir frade, treating it as an impossible crime, Such, the with ns, ought to be the crime of political parricade and the anther part of our 'ftherland''... pel him to serve as a bond servant. But as a hired servent, and as a sojourner, he shall be with thee, and shall serve thee unto the year of jubilee.

and then shall be depart from thee, both he and his children with him, and shall return unto his own -the dismemberment of our 'fatherland' family, and unto the possersion of his father shall he rotarn. For they are my servants, which I brought forth out of the land of Egypt; they shall representation of what will be the future and not be sold as bondmen. Thou shalt not rule over him with rigor, but shall fear thy God. But thy dent confederacies. And when I look at the bondmen and thy bondmaids, which thou shalt have, he of the heather that are round about you: them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids. More over, of the children of the strangers that do sejour with such horrid forms of dread and evils that

Union of the States originated, and by culti-vating which alone can it be preserved. There can be no question that the subject under the consideration of the Senate is vast-by important. It is, in my judgment, as im-portant as the value of the Union; and for the estimate of that value, I possess no adequate There exists are unable which I have stated, is there and magnitude which I have we any reason, in the another with rise.

On this he has the following note:

such a favor.'

I ask the attention of the Senate to a brief passage from the sixth chapter of Ephesians. It is in these words:

"Servants, he obedient to them that are you masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart, as anto Christ; nor with eye-service, as men-pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God recognise

"As the Gospel does not cancel the civil rights

of munkind, I say to bond servants obey you masters, who have the property of your body with fear and trembling, as liable to be punished by them for disobedience, obey also from the in-tegrity of your own disposition, as obeying

"Do this, not merely when their eye is on you slavery—and if in this inquiry we subordi-nate our own judgments to the teachings of the Divine Lawgives himself—there can be but little doubt as to the result at which we must arrive the that which the teachings of the solution of the s

I will trouble the Senate with one more Collussians;

"Servants, obey in all things your masters acdeasers, the Lord ye shall receive the reward of the inher

the duties of slaves are inculcated, have justly Greeks and Romans had scarcely any scryants but slaves, and because the duties of the hired servant during the time of his service are the same as those of the slave. So that what the same as those of the siave. So that what the apoetle said to the slave was in effect said to the hired servant. Upon these principles in transla-tions of the scriptures designed for countries where slavery is abolished and servants are free-

exist in any separation of these States at the institution alone which has brought upon us present day. If we separate now, we do it with feelings of mutual distrust and bitterness. We divide not by common consent, as partners who can no longer carry on their joint busi- tion and sentiments having been expressed to the withdraw thyself." aces: principle-both before and after the empire this law, and he would have discovered that, the African race have, is she pla became Christian-the emperors from time to time (especially the Christian emperors) by the revisal, the matrix is set out, which is, to just a , much involved in the offer

injustice and oppression rankles in the hearts of one portion of one of the new confederacies, and a sease, to the other, of defiance and in-tigaity. Under such circumstances, "what can en-we," to borrow the language of the great in nextinguishable fead-in to the Senate a brief inqury into the continued mainting, when their services with humanity, and even give toal vigilance to entrap and eagerness to de-toal vigilance to entrap and eagerness to de-

from its earliest and purest times, which re-cognise slavery as a lawfu' institution, and en-force the duties growing out of it upon both master and slave, how we, who now hold slaves, are to be put beyond the charities of our race as oppressors and robbers. No sir, no sir. We stand upon higher and better ground. We justify no injustice, cruelly, or ground. We justify no injustice, critely, or blacks shall be received, for the purpose of ing as a house built without a smalle found hardship. We claim that we have just rights convicting the slave, such testimony shall not ation. This is a question of right huis is a do recognised by the religion we profess, as well be desened sufficient unless it is supported by mand founded upon the constitution; this is the manner in which we discharge it, we must judy by death to the white man, is obvious. A right to demand an effectual bill give an account hereafter, not because we white man who joins in such an insurrection the designs of the constitution prompily, and possess or exercise authority-that is right; stands without excuse, and is necessarily aring- as far as human means will avail, certainly. that is proper; that is not anti-religious-but leader. He is not a person imposed upon, Now, Mr. President, I desire to say a fow for having been faithless—if faithless we shall be found—to the great duties which the Gos-wisely and justly determines that no discretion-should be, what is the remedy which we have pel inculcates as to the mode in which that authority is to be used, and the just restraints left in regard to him, when engaged in such an

ator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay.) that there should have been a warm and even an excited, debate produced by them in this house, most arrive; and it will be that which I have debate produced by them in this house, resolution, that there should have been a great diversity of topics embraced in those resolutions have gentiment among the members of this body, which those resolutions have grown—to which those resolutions have grown—to which directly or indirectly, they all relate— which directly or indirectly, they all republican confederaces have an inhere contecle resolution of shave it can direct an and have an and were institute on the political axion, which directly or indirectly, they all republican confederaces have an inhere contecle active and relate and there constante. They can and there contecle active and relate as the relate which directly origin cont the idea that that great law of charity, which by their counsel. They can appeal to the obligation to restore the respective for puotation. It is from the third chapter of says, do unto others as you would that others supreme court; and in order to give them the unisdiction from which they escaped, and says. do unto oners as you would to hold a should do unto you,' forbids you to hold a slave." He who gave that law of charity un-per influences, and the benefit of every safe-determination of that jurisdiction; that the two "Servants, obey in all things your masters ac-ording to the fiesh; not with eye-service, as men-leasers, but in singleness of heart fearing, and enforced it under the New, did not declare freeholder is competent to sit upon the trial of were intended to be governed by the same God; and whatsoever ye do, do it heartily as to the Lord, and not unto men; knowing that of to deduce and enforce from it is that the ut- who is not also a slaveholder is a competent. The pro-

most that can be said by our northern friends juror to pass upon the life of a slave. is, that this is a case not free of difficulty, in Now, Mr. President, I wish it to be distinct-

dictated these enactments. It would seem as are subject to our control.

citizens that we are a heartless, exacting, un-

if men were so carried away by the impulses Permit me just to read a marginal note of a directly or indirectly, inclus a dissolution may follow the action of the maxime parallel part of the state and brighter from the action of alarces and brighter from the action of the action of alarces and brighter from the action of the action of alarces and brighter from the action of the action of alarces and brighter from the action of the action of alarces and brighter from the action of the action of alarces and brighter from the action of the action of alarces and brighter from the action of the action of alarces and brighter from the action of the action o

LEONIDAN H. LEWAY, Associate Editer.

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We will no

authority is to be used, and the just restraints to be laid upon it. I have not made these remarks because I suppose that they will produce conviction up-on the minds of gentlemen who take opposite that and other Southern States; I speak of her tution was founded—that, although the States

The provision of the constituti

tives from justice is in these words: "A person charged in any State with te he Lord ye stain to be divergent the Lord Christ. But he that tance, for ye serve the Lord Christ. But he that to the wrong shall receive for the wrong which he ist, that this is a case not free of difficulty, in Dr. McKnight explains this passage in the following note: "Though the word doulds properly signifies a dave, our English translators in all cases where the duties of slaves are inculeated, have justly translated it servant, because anoiently the Greeks and Romans had scarcely any servants very difficult to get a caim and quiet consider-ation of anything connected with this subject. My attention is almost daily arrested by mis-representations with regard to legal enactments subsisting in the southern States of this Union, and with regard to the monres which have attraction of anyther the mean and with regard to the monres which have and with regard to the monres which have and with regard to the monres which have attraction of a trial. The in addate of the Union having a including in a string a string of the Union having a including the string of the s

ration, Junter, erre, and containing in or or an annual palladium, not only of the general safety, but tance forever. In the first place, I concur entirely in what of the individual liberty of the several parts Slavery, Mr. President, was found, as men-

has been so often said upon this floor, that that compose it. I will not undertake to state, tioned by the honorable senator from Massahas been so often said upon this floor, that there can be no peaceable separation of this Union. From the very nature of the case-from the character of our institutions—from

void any of the political rights of mankind."

the character of the country—from the nature of government itself, it is, in my judgment, impossible that there can be a peaceable sepa-impossible that there can be a peaceable sepa-country. The most eminent then belonging I agree entirely with the honorable Senator to this body realize that we free in a situation I agree catinety with the honorable Senator to this body realize that we free in a situation is not to be found one single word, either

stating the principle laid down by the supreme court: "If a white man wantooly inflicts upon a slave, over whom he has no authority, a severe blow, or and the slave at thoinstant strikes and kills, with-out evincing, by the means used, great wicked-ness or crneity, he is only guilty of unaniansphi-er; giving due weight to metives of policy and the necessity far subordination. "The same principle of externation applies to the beaten slave's comrade or friend, who is me

this is continually fomenting and increasing these sources of disquiet and alienation, which every patriot must regret and should desire to remove.

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