# THE NORTH CAROLINA STAR.

THOMAS J. LEMAY, Editor. NORTH CAROLINA—"Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources, the land of our sires and home of our affections." LEONIDAS B. LEMAY, Associate Editor.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### A BATTLE IN A SNOW STORM.

The American reader almost devours every thing in relation to Napoleon. Though memoirs of histories have multiplied, yet there seems to be no cessation of public curiosity. The publication of one book increases the demand for another. We have lately been reading portions of the memoirs of Caulaincourt, Duke of Vicenza. Napoleon's Secretary of State, and who accompanied him in all his campaigns, and therefore portrays the inner life of Napoleon.

The battle of Eylau has been described by Allison, in his most masterly style, but the following description of the same battle from Caulincourt's memoirs, exceeds any thing yet given to the public. The bitter cold, the blinding snow storm, the murderous carnage between Russian and Frank, the snow crimsoned with human gore, the self sacrificing devotion of the officers and soldiers to their idolized commander, and above all, the Great Captain, around whom everything circles *as the* Man of the Hour, are presented in one *coup de œil*, which is not easy to forget.—*Alex. Gaz.*

"On the day of the battle, the weather was dreadful. The snow, which fell thickly in fine flakes, froze as it reached the surface of the earth. Our clothes being covered with this sort of hoar frost, were stiff and heavy. The horses could not keep their footing. The sanguinary conflict had been maintained since morning, and when night set in all was yet undecided. The Emperor, in a state of the utmost anxiety and impatience, galloped up and down the field of battle, braving the grapeshot which was showering in every direction. He was always to be seen on those points threatening the greatest danger, well knowing that his presence should drive work in earnest.—Meanwhile, the ceasing of the fire on one point indicated that the enemy was falling back. At eight o'clock, Napoleon was informed that the important position of the church which had been so admirably taken and retaken several times in the course of the day, had at last remained in our company." he added, turning towards the soldiers.

Enthusiastic shouts rent the air, and the same men advanced to meet the enemy's fire with a degree of courage and enthusiasm which it is impossible to describe. "Two hours after the victory was ours. The enemy's forces routed and dispersed, retreated in the utmost disorder, abandoning their wounded, their baggage, and their parks of artillery.

But the day's work was not yet ended for the Emperor. According to custom, he went over the field of battle to estimate the enemy's loss, and to hurry the removal of the wounded. It was truly horrible to survey the immense extent of ground over which the snow of the preceding day was crimsoned with blood.

A quarter master of the dragoons, grievously wounded perceived the Emperor passing a few paces from him. "Turn your eyes this way, please your majesty, said the man; "I believe I have my death wound, and shall soon be in the other world.—But no matter for that. Vive l'Empereur!"

"Let the poor fellow be immediately conveyed to the *ambulance*" said Napoleon.—"Raise him up and commend him to the care of Larrey." Large tears rolled down the cheeks of the dragoon when he heard the Emperor utter these words. "I only wish," said he, "that I had a thousand lives to lay down for your majesty."

Near a cottage, which had been abandoned by the enemy, we beheld a singular picture, and one of which no description can convey a fair idea. About one hundred and fifty or two hundred Prussian grenadiers were surrounded by a quadruple rank of Russians—Both parties were weltering in a river of blood, and amidst fragments of cannon, muskets, swords, etc. They had evidently fought with great fury, for every corpse exhibited numerous and horrible wounds. A feeble cry of Vive l'Empereur! was heard to emanate from this mountain of dead, and all eyes were instantly turned to the spot whence the voice proceeded. Half concealed beneath a tattered flag lay a young officer, whose breast was decorated with an order. Though pierced with many dangerous wounds he succeeded to raise himself upon his knee to rise on his elbow. His handsome countenance was overspread with a livid hue of Death. He recognized the Emperor, and in a feeble, faltering voice, exclaimed: "God bless your Majesty, and now—farewell—farewell—Oh! my poor mother! He turned a supplicating glance at the Emperor, and uttering the words, 'To dear France—my last sigh!" he fell stiff and cold.

Napoleon seemed riveted at the spot, which was watered with the blood of these heroes. "Brave man," said he; "brave Auzoni! Excellent young man! Alas! this is a frightful scene. The endowment shall go to his mother. Let the order be presented for my signature as soon as possible." Then turning to Doctor Ivan, who accompanied him, he said, Examine poor Auzoni's wounds, and see if any thing can be done for him. This is, indeed, terrible."

### IMPROVEMENT IN SADDLES!

Mr. George Fisher has invented a very excellent improvement on riding saddles, which will enable the equestrian to ride the "flying courser," with a great deal more ease and pleasure than with the old kind of saddles, and it will also be easier for the animal. The improvement consists in having the seat of the saddle portable, or capable of being detached from the pad, (the old ones are fastened,) and by constructing the inside of the seat on both sides, and the surface of the pad, in such a way that coiled or elliptical springs may be placed between the seat and the pad, thus preventing jolting and jarring, by graduating the irregularity of action, and enabling the rider to sit and enjoy a gentle and easy motion on horseback.

We clip the above from Wilson's Weekly Despatch. Mr. Fisher is a resident of this City, and is a most worthy and industrious Mechanic. We hope his invention will prove profitable to him.

This improved saddle, which we have examined in Mr. Fisher's shop in this City, is well described, with plates, in the last number of the Scientific American. Its chief advantages are, that it affords the easiest riding possible on horseback and protects the back of the animal, by letting in a constant current of air, from being over-heated or galled. It appears to us that it must come into general use. *Standard.*

### THE ROPE DANCER.

It is in the humbler classes of society, that the most beautiful sparks of virtue often shine. A fire broke out in a house at Alencon, and the flames of which made rapid progress, and produced dreadful ravages. An entire family was saved by an unknown man, who scaled the walls with a wonderful agility, treading with dexterity the burning beams, and who, from an abyss of fire, extricated victim after victim in the midst of acclamations from the spectators. This man was Joseph Plege, who exercised the humble profession of a rope dancer, and it was the agility and dexterity developed by his occupation, that enabled him to save a whole family, by venturing on narrow and moving surfaces, to snatch them from the flames. The company to which the worthy Plege belonged, were preparing to quit Alencon, but their departure was delayed, to give him a benefit. The theatre was crowded in every part, and thunders of applause greeted the courageous rope dancer, who covered with burns and bruises, endeavored to merit the enthusiasm by which he was overwhelmed. When the receipts, which were considerable, were handed to him, Joseph Plege presented the whole amount to the family he had saved.

"These poor people," said he, "are ruined; what good shall I have done to have saved them from the flames, if I leave them to the horrors of starvation?"

The authorities gave a medal of honor to the brave man who had displayed so much humanity, devotion and virtue.

### THE POETRY OF THE BIBLE.

We wonder not at the simple faith of the old Pagnant Pantheists, who saw their God in the glorious sun, heard him in the winds whispering through the forest groves, and felt him in the silent beauty of earth, and sky. To this the Greeks added the classical mythology which sprang from the cultivated brain of that highly civilized people, and the Hebrews, whose religious ideas were far in advance of the Greeks and all other ancient nations, added the sublime conception of God himself, as the active ruler and governor of nature, riding upon the wings of he wind shaking the earth and making the pillars thereof tremble, quieting it by the south wind, and making the morning stars sing together for joy, wrapping himself about with thick darkness, and employing the lightnings and the thunders as the ministers of his Judgment. Thus, in all the aspects of nature did the Hebrew recognise his God; and alike in the sunshine, the rain, the fire and the tempest, did he hear "the voice of the Lord." Hence the sublime grandeur of the inspired Israelitish poets stands out with startling brightness from the material Pantheism of remote times and their great thoughts have descended through the circling ages of the world, to beacon the way of truth and life to all men.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### WIVES OF WORKING MEN.

Speaking of the middle ranks of life a good writer observes:

"That we behold a woman in all her glory; not a doll to carry silks and jewels; not a puppet to be dandled by fops, and idol of profane adoration, reverenced to-day; discarded to-morrow; admired but not respected; desired but not esteemed; ruling by passions not affection; imparting her weakness not her constancy to the sex she should exalt; the source and mirror of vanity. We see her as the wife partaking the care, and guiding the labors of her husband; and by her domestic diligence spreading cheerfulness all around; for his sake, sharing the discomfitments of the world without being told of them, placing all her joy, all her happiness in the merited approbation of the man she loves. As a mother, we find her the affectionate, the ardent instructress of the children she has reared in infancy, and training them up to virtue, to meditation and benevolence, addressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to become men and women in their turn."

### WASHING MADE EASY.

Those who engage in the pursuit of washing and its difficulties may find the following worth a trial. It is the system about which mysterious advertisements have of late appeared so frequently:

Dissolve ¼ lb. of lime in boiling water, straining twice through a flannel bag; dissolve separately ¼ lb. of brown soap and ¼ lb' of soda—boil the three together. Put six gallons of water into the boiler, and when boiling add the mixture. The linens which must have been steeped in cold water for twelve hours, are wrung, any stains rubbed with soap, and put into the boiler, where they must boil for thirty five minutes They are then drawn the liquor being preserved, as it can be used three times, placed in the tub and clear boiling water poured over it. Rub them out, rinse them out in cold water, and they are ready for drying.

### POTATOE BREAD.

Take potatoes, boil them until thoroughly done, peel or skin them, and then mash them up as fine as they can be made.—Add a sufficient quantity to your yeast and flour, make into dough and bake This is not only more economical than the bread made of all flour, as it takes less flour, but it also makes superior bread, and one that continues soft much longer. The sweet potato makes a most delicous bread when thus used, and superior to that made by the Irish potato. The toast made from this bread is softer than that made in the ordinary manner.—The sweet potato biscuit are excellent, but not as healthy as the bread.—*Sat. Eve. Post.*

The Pittsburg Chronicle says that a fastidious lady in that city was greatly shocked the other day, on reading that the male and female strawberry plants were frequently found in the same bed.

There is something beautifully pious and tender about that word of sad import, 'adieu!' That is, 'May God guard you—to God I commit you.'

Buy fair, sell fair, and love the fair. By so doing, you will stand a fair chance of having a fair life and a fair funeral. That's fair.

Beware of slippery sidewalks and painted women. They are as treacherous as strong drink or an old enemy reconciled.

A DOCTOR'S JOKE.

A well-known physician, in a certain city, was very much annoyed by an old lady, who was always sure to accost him in the street, for the purpose of telling over her ailments. Once she met him when he was in a very great hurry.

'Ah! I see you are quite feeble,' said the doctor; 'shut your eyes and show me your tongue.'

She obeyed, and the doctor moved off, leaving her standing there for some time in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed the funny scene.

ELEGANT.—'Quit spitting that nasty tobacker on the floor, Josh, or I'll whip you.

'La mother, why don't you speak properly. You should have said, 'cease ejecting that offensive saliva of the Virginia weed upon the promenade, or I shall administer to you a severe castigation."

Exit Josh, precipitately, followed by mother with broom.

## POLITICAL.

### STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER.

The Washington Union cannot forget the stab which its Southern friends have dealt it under the fifth rib. It continues to pour forth column after column of lamentation, its head being literally "water and its eyes a fountain of tears," as Jeremiah wished his to be. If the Committee had only confined themselves to general abuse, had dealt only in falsehood and crimination, had never ascended above the regions of calumny, it would never have condescended to honor them with more than a passing notice. But unfortunately they told the truth too plainly and too bluntly, when they represented the Union as intent only on the success of certain Presidential aspirants, and through them of their own sheet. They struck upon the weak point—the very spot in the heel of Achilles, which was most vulnerable. It is worthy of note that the Paris who sped this arrow was a Senator from South Carolina; a State above all others, most sensitive upon the subject of Southern institutions. That Senator is, doubtless, well acquainted with the history of his own times, and especially with that part of it, in which South Carolina is most deeply interested He is no doubt conversant with the doctrines of State rights and in all probability knows Madison's famous report, and the resolutions of '98 by heart. He is well aware, doubtless, that it is proclaimed in these documents, that each State is the proper judge, in the last resort, of the constitutionality of an act of Congress, and that any State may arrest the execution of an unconstitutional law within its own limits. He knows perfectly well that the Senior of the Union, purposed always to hold this doctrine in the greatest reverence, and that in order to put down John Quincy Adams, and put up Gen. Jackson he repeatedly denounced the tariff of 1828 as unconstitutional. That of 1832 was even more so; yet when the State of South Carolina, exercising a right conceded to her by the resolutions and Report of '98, pronounced this law unconstitutional, and made arrangements, to resist its execution within her limits, he saw the ardor of the veteran editor suddenly cool. When the Proclamation of Gen. Jackson, which annihilated State rights, and resolved this Government into a vast consolidation, appeared, he heard but a faint murmur from him, who had so long laid claim to all the ninety-eighteen *extant*. He saw him, after some hesitation, and a little explanation from his ally, the *Globe*, swallow the whole, and become *rampant*, for the punishment of South Carolina. From this notable example, he could not but learn that the editor was only a friend of State rights so far as his interest was concerned, and that he greatly preferred his president to his principles. It is not wonderful, therefore, that he should have believed him more intent on advancing his favorite candidates for the presidency, than in defending the rights of the South and that he could only be induced to engage in the latter, so far as it advanced the cause of the former.

But he has a still more recent example before his eyes. The Union entered the field with the loudest professions of independence. If he differed with Mr. Polk, the editor declared his determination to say so. During the whole four years of the President, it never found occasion in a single instance, to disagree with him. Its flatteries were as gross as they were incessant. It appeared to have been found what it was never seen before, a perfect man! A man who never did or thought wrong, though in the mean time, he signed the Wilmot provision the Oregon bill, thereby in the opinion of Mr Calhoun, offering a gratuitous insult to the South.

All these things, Mr. Senator Butler, undoubtedly well remembers, and remembering them, it is not at all wonderful that he should regard the Union as more intent on President making than on advancing the cause of the South. He remembers too, perhaps, the *sobriquet* attached to him by John Randolph, even before he had tasted federal pap; "the knight of the seven principles; five loaves and two fishes." If he deserved such an appellation twenty years ago, when the prize was only the public printing of this State, Mr. Butler may well be excused for not believing that his peculiar propensities have decayed, with the enormous inducements held out to a successful partizan press at Washington.

Upon the whole we do not know that any set of gentlemen ever arrived at a more rational conclusion, than did these Southern men, when they indicated that the Union was more intent on the "spoils" than on principle.—The editor protests loudly against the decision; but if the prospect of the spoils has never had any influence on him, he is certainly very fortunate in always having had his interest on the side of his duty. *Rich Whig.*

### JOINT LETTER OF MESSRS. STRANGE AND McREE.

We publish below, a joint letter from these gentlemen recently appointed on the part of Whigs and Democrats of this District, to represent them in the Nashville Convention. It will be seen that both regard it as inexpedient under present circumstances to take their seats in that body—and recommend that should it meet in June next, as originaly proposed, the members present adjourn over. We commend the careful perusal of the letter to all our readers, and request that it may have a general circulation. *American.*

FAYETTEVILLE, May 11, 1850.

HENRY I. TOOLE, Esq:

DEAR SIR:—The time for the Nashville Convention is at hand. A meeting pregnant with the most important results to the whole family of man. When chosen by the Convention of this Congressional District, in March last as its representatives at Nashville, while justly proud of the honor, we felt most painfully the dread responsibility thus cast upon us. But we have no wish or purpose to shrink from it. We felt assured that the same God who had led our Fathers through the scenes of the Revolution, would lead us also in the right way, either by the pillar of cloud or the pillar of fire. We believe we are all instruments in his hands to accomplish his purposes; and we knew by the past that those purposes for the future will be just and merciful. Yet we are at this time greatly perplexed, and must confess that we see not those plain indications of what providence designs for us to enable us to decide with confidence whether or not it is our duty to go to Nashville at the time proposed. At the New Hanover meeting held in January, one of us felt no hesitation in saying that by the first Monday in June, it would be plainly seen that Southern Rights would meet with reasonable consideration from our Northern brethren; or that we must prepare to maintain them by dissolution and war. I was mistaken. The mysterious veil of the future still hangs over those events which must decide this question, and no one can safely conjecture in what form they will be revealed.—Under those Circumstances what can a Convention do? Nothing, nothing at least but mischief. Even resolutions adopted by it cannot possibly be of service, and would probably do harm. Should those resolutions be expressive of a united purpose at the South, to stand by their rights at every hazard, will they not justly be considered thus uttered pending a negotiation, as indecent threatening or idle blustering. And if conciliatory and mild, may they not beget doubts in many minds at least whether the hearts of Southern heroes are not failing them, as they contemplate in fancy, the great Potomac sending her waves to the ocean, swollen and read with the blood of men poured out from kindred bosoms. Besides this, a Nashville Convention is a strong measure, full of consequences; when over, it will be like an exploded bomb, no longer feared, not even respected; or will have left behind it sad and abiding evidences of its tremendous power. We should reserve it for a time of need, when like Sampson, wronged by his enemies past all endurance, he might wisely seek their destruction, even though it cost him his life. Sir, we are persuaded that these are the feelings of a large portion of the people of our State, nay, even of our own district, which has been more forward than any other part of the State in this matter. We should now misrepresent them by participating in any action of a Nashville Convention at this time. It is the duty of every representative to reflect, as far as possible, the will of his constituents. If we believed that ours desired our attendance, we would go regardless of our own opinions, or our personal convenience. But, if the vote of the District could now be taken upon the question, a very large majority we think would even forbid us to go. We shall therefore not take our seats in the Convention at Nashville, unless some change takes place in the aspect of public affairs between now and the first Monday in June. We are much obliged to you for an article in the *Aurora* of Wednesday Last, headed "*The Nashville Convention, again.*" Other reasons are suggested therein why the Convention should not meet at this time, which you have thereby saved us the necessity of offering here. We hope those who do meet at Nashville at the time appointed, will adjourn without action, to a more suitable time at the same or some other place, when and where the whole South, with undivided heart, may lift up a shout of joy for our glorious Union preserved, or rally with sad but determined purpose around the no less glorious standard of "Liberty and the Rights of the South!"

We are, with great respect,
your friends and fellow citizens,
ROBERT STRANGE,
G. J. McREE.

☞ Papers of the State are requested to publish the above.

From the special Correspondent of the Baltimore American.

### PROBABLE FATE OF THE COMPROMISE BILLS.

Washington, 17th May, 1850.

The opinion of well-informed men is, that the Compromise Bills will be defeated in the Senate. Some of the reasons given by Democratic Senators from the slave States, for going against these measures and thus defeating them, are:

1. That the passage of the bills by the united votes of the slave States will not quiet but increase the agitation of the territorial question, in the free States, and bring the latter into the field with the cry of "Repeal."

2. That the passage of these bills by the united votes of the slave States, will be a surrender, so far as the bills go, by the Slave States of their constitutional rights upon the territorial slavery question, and they would be placed upon the defensive by the cry of "Repeal," after having given up their arms.

3. That the slave States now stand upon the same ground as that occupied by the free States, in regard to the territorial slavery question, and that it would be far better for the former to suffer a fair defeat by being out-voted upon the bare question of the admission of California, than for the slave States to consent to the admission of California, by seizing, in return, under the Compromise Bills, the remainder of the Mexican territory, without the *Wilmot* but with the *Mexican proviso*, against the unanimous consent of the free States.

4. That a fair defeat, by being out-voted upon the bare question of admitting California, would leave the slave States in full possession of their constitutional rights upon the territorial slavery question, so far as the rest of the Mexican territory would be concerned, and give the slave States the time and opportunity, if they saw fit to avail themselves of the occasion and exert their energies, to plant slavery in the rest of the said territory.

5. That any alteration of the constitutional relation of the slave and the free States to the territorial slavery question, should by no means be brought about by the union of the votes of the slave States; that such alteration under the Compromise Bills, would reduce the slave States to silence and to the disadvantage of acting upon the defensive, after a surrender, while the free States would be at liberty to agitate anew and to profit by the political advantages which a position to act on the offensive invariably gives.

6. That there never has been, at any time, any danger to the Union; that the threat of *disunion* by the slave States, in certain contingencies, never was at any time seriously entertained even by its inventors, much less by the mass of the people of the slave States; that it has failed to produce the result intended, namely, to alarm the free States and all their representatives in Congress into an unconditional submission to the dictation of the Slave States upon this territorial slavery question; and that the compromise Bills are the result of this threat upon the representatives of the slave States themselves, and a few of the Democratic Representatives from the free States, who have personal objects to subserve; and there would be a total yielding up, on the part of the slave States to the policy of the free States, if they should be consummated by the union of the votes of the slave States.

7. That these Compromise Bills, if adopted, will enure, in a political point of view, to the sole benefit of General Cass as a candidate for the Presidency, and are calculated to compel the Democratic party, in the slave States, to assist in renominating him for that office, against the deliberate judgment of a greater portion of the representatives of that party in Congress from the slave States, that a defeated candidate for the Presidency ought never to be taken up again.

8. That the public voice in the slave States has decidedly and irrevocably condemned *disunion*, as a remedy for the evil of the slave States being in a minority in Congress upon the question of slavery in the Territories; and that, such being the case, it is far better for the slave States to retain their constitutional rights upon this question than to compromise them away for a shadow, which the territorial Governments for New Mexico and Utah without the *Wilmot* but with the *Mexican proviso*, in force would inevitably prove to be.

8. That President Taylor's plan of settling this controversy does not at all disturb the constitutional rights of the slave States upon the territorial slavery question, that it leaves the slave States and the free States, in this particular where they now find themselves,—upon constitutional ground;—and, that if the slave States be defeated upon the questions of admitting California, Utah, and New Mexico, as States, now or hereafter, the defeat will be under the forms of the Constitution, after due debate, and, in the exercise of unquestionable power in Congress—the power to admit new States.

Such are some of the reasons and considerations adduced by the Democratic Senators from the slave States, in advance, as an excuse for their determination to vote against the Compromise Bills. If they are potent reasons and considerations with Democratic Senators from the slave States, doubtless they will come to be equally so with Whig Senators from those States. But the result will show, who are the wisest in their day—those Senators from the slave States, who shall go against these bills or those from the same States, who shall go for them.

The course of the Whig Senators from the free States and also of the Whig Representatives in the lower House, is no longer doubtful. They will go in a body against the Compromise bills in the Senate, and should the Bill reach the lower House, the Whig Representatives will do the same. There is a possibility, before the debate is ended, that the Whigs from the slave States, both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, will be found united or nearly united in opposition to the Compromise bills. If Democrats from slave States can see wisdom and safety in President Taylor's plan of settling this controversy, surely it is not too much to expect, that Whigs from the slave States will not be long in coming to the same conclusion.

### GO IT BUNDLECUND.

The Union thus speaks of Gen. Taylor:

"He seems to be impressed with the belief that the only duties devolving upon him as the Chief Magistrate of the republic are, to receive his salary monthly, and to take part in the mere pageantry connected with his office. He signs such papers as are brought to him, receives his monthly stipend, shakes hands with the sovereign people at the reception; and these, he seems to imagine, constitute all the duties of the Presidential office. Weak and imbecile as the cabinet undoubtedly is, we hesitate not to aver that it is the ablest and most respectable part of the administration. The head of the government is far weaker and imbecile, mortifying as the fact must be to the American people. Justice to the cabinet, which public opinion has already discarded, and which must soon retire from office, requires that we should make this declaration."

We trust that "Bundlecund" for is better after that expectoration. What a sacrifice of feeling it must have required to perform this act of "justice to the cabinet." We hardly think "the cabinet" can feel much flattered, however, at being informed that, "weak and imbecile as it undoubtedly is," there is no person in the world even "weaker and more imbecile."

Bun lecund says that General Taylor's "military honors were mere accidents, so far as he was concerned." We suppose he also states this fact in "justice" to the country, which never before heard of it. We suggest whether such attacks are not calculated to recoil upon those who make them. Some discrimination in censure is occasionally valuable. The "Union" may satisfy its readers that General Taylor is incompetent for the duties of a civil station, because they know no hing of Gen. Taylor's career except through that journal. But when it seeks to blast his military reputation, two inquiries will involuntarily suggest themselves to the readers aforesaid: 1st. Is not this the very paper who once praised Gen. Taylor as one of the greatest heroes of modern times? 3d. If we cannot rely upon what it says of Gen. Taylor's military reputation, how are we to confide in its testimony respecting his civil career? The Union's course will awaken doubt and distrust in its own party. *Rich. Rep.*

### THE CENSUS AND THE SOUTH.

In an article upon this subject, the N. Y. Evening Post, the leading democratic free soil paper of New York, thus speaks:

"It is not a year since, a journal is printed in the State which Mr. Stephens in part represents, the *Huntersville Democrat*, volunteered the following confession of facts, both the truth, and the cause of which he doubtless feels that a proper census would demonstrate.

"'Our slaves are clothed with northern manufactured goods, have northern hats and shoes, work with northern hoes, ploughs and other implements, are chastised with a northern made instrument, are worked for northern more than southern profit. The slave-holder dresses in northern goods, rides in a northern saddle, with all the northern accoutrements, sports his northern carriage, patronizes northern newspapers, drinks northern liquors, reads northern books, spends his money at northern watering places, crowds northern fashionable resorts; in short, his person, his slaves, his farm, his necessaries, his luxuries, as he walks, rides, sleeps, loafs, lounges, or works, he is surrounded with articles of northern origin. The aggressive acts upon his rights, and his property arouse his resentment—and on northern paper with a northern pen, with northern ink, he resolves and re-resolves in regard to his rights! In northern vessels his products are carried to market; his cotton is ginned with northern gins; his sugar is crushed and prepared by northern machinery; his rivers are navigated by northern steamboats; his mails are carried in northern stages; his negroes are fed with northern bacon, beef, flour, and corn; his brandy toddy is cooled with northern ice; his lands are cleared with a northern axe, and a Yankee clock sits upon his mantel piece; his floor is swept by a northern broom, is covered with a northern carpet and his wife dresses herself before a northern looking-glass; his child cries for a northern toy, crows over a northern shoe, and is perfectly happy in having a northern knife, his son is educated at a northern college; his daughter receives the finishing polish at a northern seminary; his doctor graduates at a northern medical college; his schools are supplied with northern teachers, and he is furnished with northern inventions and notions.'

"Any one who reads this humiliating confession will readily understand why the Southern statesmen should have constitutional scruples about taking a public account of the condition of the nation. They must be more or loss than men, if they can passively submit to revelations which should open under each slave-holder's hearth-stone an everlasting fountain of remorse and shame."

From the Hillsboro' Democrat.

### FAREWELL!

This number closes the second volume of the North Carolina Democrat, and with it my connexion as Editor and Proprietor thereof. The paper will be continued under other auspices, and I hope my friends will continue to patronize the efforts of my successors. I cannot part from those, with whom I have been so long connected, without feelings of regret; and I hope I may not be considered insincere, when I wish each and all of you good crops, pretty sweethearts and a plenty of cash.

To my brother chips I would add some few parting words If in the heat of party discussion a feeling too near akin to passion may have been engendered, and hard words have caused a bitterness of spirit which may still lurk in your minds I hope that all will now be forgotten—and as we journey on in the pathway of life, naught will be remembered of the past but what may elicit the kindest and best feelings of our nature.

THOS. B. DAILEY.

### "THE REPUBLIC."

This able paper, which in an unprecedentedly short time, attained a vast circulation in the United States, contains a card announcing the retirement from its editorial department of Messrs. Bullitt & Sargent.

The cause of this step is personal difficulties between them and members of the Cabinet, that were inconsistent with the relation in which they stood to the President and the Whig party. Speaking of the President they say:

In taking leave of our friends, it is proper that we should say that our confidence in President Taylor is unimpaired; and that the sentiment which has induced us to devote the volunteer services of years in his cause remains as ardent and as unalloyed as when we first took the field in his behalf. In his personal integrity—in his unselfish patriotism—in his nationality, neutrality, and elevated honor—we return an undiminished confidence; and had we not reason to believe that this sentiment is fully reciprocated, we should never abandon the position which we surrender only from our deference to his feelings, and our unbounded respect and reverence for his character and his services.

The Publishers of the Republic, Messrs. Gideon & Co., have made an arrangement with Mr. Allen A. Hall, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to take the editorial management of that paper.

### REMARKS OF MR. MANGUM ON THE COMPROMISE REPORT.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, May 8th, after Mr. Mason, Mr. Berrien, and other Senators had expressed their dissent from the report of the Committee of thirteen—

Mr. MANGUM said. Mr. President, it is with a great deal of reluctance that I rise to follow an example that has been set me, which I would have been very slow to set myself; but I feel in some sort called upon to make a remark 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 feelings of the country. I knew, sir, that upon many of the present questions or difficulties between the North and the South, they were as widely apart in their abstract views as the poles, and I 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 concede 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 one of common experience, and, indeed of common sense, as I apprehend, must know that any scheme which is to command the approbation of a large majority of the people, will be open to a diversity of criticisms.

Sir, if we act upon the principle of hyper criticism, 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 hearing may not be able to say. Sir, for the 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 confederacy.

If the North should set up pretensions which, in my opinion, had no warrant in the constitution, or, if they had warrant in the Constitution were yet wholly inadmissible, because they were disparaging and disrespectful, I would repel them; and, while I would do that, I would set up no 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 having one portion of the country gain a triumph over another portion, or in promoting the welfare of one section at the expense of another section. I desire to see the country again restored to that position when every man, be he Whig or Democrat, may hold out to his fellow man the right hand of fellowship. Let us differ if we please on this or that question of policy; but from those questions which touch the integrity of the Union and the perpetuity of the Government, and shake the solid continent to its centre, I can have but one heart, one will, one mind; and that is to do justice to all; to ask for no concessions to which we are not entitled, and not to make any which I cannot properly and constitutionally make. So far as liberality goes within the scope of my constitutional obligations, I hope I will not fall short of any other man, no matter from what section of the Union he may come.

Now, in reference to this report and the bills which accompany it, I, in common with