THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. "NORTH CAROLINA!—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR SIRES AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS." [THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE

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MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern Mail, daily. Due ½ p. m. Close 11 a. m. Rail Road
Southern Mail, daily. Due 11 a m. Closes 12 m. 4 horse coaches
Greensboro' Mail, tri-weekly. Due Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m., and Closes on Sunday, Wednesday & Friday, ½ p m 4 horse coaches.
Pittsboro' Mail, twice a week. Arrives on Wednesday and Saturday at 7 p m. Closes Monday and Thursday 5 a m. Horse mail.
Newbern Mail, tri-weekly. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 p m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p m. 4 horse coaches.
Roxboro' Mail, once a week. Due Friday at 10 a m., closes on Friday at 2 p m. Horse mail.
Haywood Mail, once a week. Due Monday at 6 p m., Closes every Friday at 5 a m.—Horse mail.
Tarborough Mail, tri-weekly. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p m., closes on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 5 a m.—Two horseback.
Aug. 1847.

DEATH SCENES OF ILLUSTRIOUS CHARACTERS.

From the Democratic Review.

Mozart seemed to suffer like Johnson from prevailing fears of death. There was some thing strikingly beautiful and touching in the circumstances of his death. His sweetest song was the last he sung—the Requiem.—He had been employed on an exquisite piece for several weeks—his soul fitted with inspiration of richest melody, and already claiming kindred with immortality. After giving it its last touch and breathing into it that undying spirit of song which was to consecrate it, through all time as his "cygnean strain" he fell into a gentle and quiet slumber. At length the light footsteps of his daughter Emilie awoke him. "Come hither," said he "my Emelie—my task is done—the Requiem—my Requiem is finished." "Say not so dear father," said the gentle girl interrupting him as the tears stood in her eyes; "you must be better—you look better, for even now your cheek has a glow upon it: I am sure we will nurse you well again—let me bring you something." "Do not deceive yourself, my love," said the dying father; "this wasted form can never be restored by human aid. From Heaven's mercy alone do I look for aid in this my dying hour; you spoke of refreshment my Emilie—take these my last notes; sit done to my piano here—sing them with the hymn of my sainted mother—let me once more hear those tones which have been so long my solace and delight." Emilie obeyed; and with a voice enriched with the tenderest emotion sung the following stanzas:

"thy labor is o'er!
tion is run.
nd for th
immortals be
ot on the strife,
es of earth regr
e threshold of l
for the day that is
fetters can bind,
ed have power to m
There the
find,
A haven—a mansion of rest.

Spirit! how bright is the road
For which thou art now on the wing!
Thy home will be with thy Saviour and God,
Their loud hallelujahs to sing.

As she concluded, she dwelt for a moment upon the low melancholy notes of the piece, and then turning from the instrument, looked in silence for the approving smile of her father. It was the still, passionless smile which the rapt and joyous spirit had left with the seal of death upon those features.

We turn again for a moment, to the closing scenes of some of the earliest poets.—citing a few cases at random. The two we commence with are melancholy enough.

Otway, the dramatist, died at the early age of 34—though in the manner of his death, his biographers somewhat differ. It is said that having been compelled by his necessity to contract, kept and haunted by the terriers of the law, he retired to a public house on Tower Hill, where he died of want; or as it is related by some of his biographers, by swallowing a piece of bread which charity had supplied, after a long fast. He went as is reported almost in a rude state, and in the rage of hunger, finding a gentleman in a neighboring coffee house he asked him for a shilling. The gentleman gave him a guinea; when Otway going away, bought a roll, and was choked with the first mouthful. Pope says that Otway died of a fever caught by a violent pursuit of a thief who had robbed one of his friends. But that indigence and its concomitants sorrow and despondence, pressed hard upon him has never been denied, what ever immediate cause might have brought him to the grave.

Philip Massinger, the immediate successor of Shakspeare and second only to him as a dramatic poet—often as majectic, and generally more elegant than his master—was as powerful a ruler of the understanding as the Bard of Avon was of the passions. And yet, with such rare talents Massinger appears to have maintained a constant struggle with adversity, and to have enjoyed no gleam of sunshine. Life to him was one long wintry day, and "shadows, clouds and darkness" sat upon it. Even the memorial of his mortality is given with a pathetic brevity which accords but too well with the obscure and humble passage of his life. It simply states: "March 20, 1639 40, buried Philip Massing, a stranger!

The last lines penned by Sir Walter Raleigh on the night previous to his execution, may be familiar to the reader. They commence—

"Go, Soul the body's guest
Upon a thankless errand,
Fear not to touch the best,
The truth must be thy warrant,
Go, since I needs must die,
And give the world the lie.

"Go tell the Court it glows,
And shines like rotten wood:
Go, tell the Church it shows
What's good but doth no good.
If the Church and Court reply,
Then give them both the lie."

When on the scaffold, he desired to see the axe, and feeling the edge of it he said to the sheriff—"This is a sharp medicine, but a sure remedy for all evils. Being asked which way he chose to place himself on the block, he replied "So the heart be right, it is no matter which way the head lies," and giving the signal, he recived the stroke with the utmost composure. Such was the end of this great illustrious man, of whom the age was not worthy.

When the poet Goetha, after more than the usual allotted term of human existence was met by the summons, it found him still busy with the pen—the implement at once of his plersure and his power; and he sank as a child, who with the glow of the day's activity still on his cheek, looking forward to a morrow of hope and joy, folds himself to sleep. "Let the light enter," were his last words, echoed, we may suppose, says his biographer, from a region where all is light.

We gather from the interesting memoirs of that surprising woman, Madame de Stael, that her last expressions, addressed to Chatenbriand were: I have loved God [illegible] devotion and then replied: "Well, this is a great comfort; I have followed you distinctly and I feel as if I were yet to be myself again." The last words of Mr Jefferson, who died half a century after the passage of his immortal Declaration of Independendence, were: "I resign my soul to God and my daughter to my country!" The dying words of John Adams, the same day, were still more characteristic of the man. A few minutes before he died being roused by the firing of a cannon, and told that his neighbors were rejoicing for the 4th of July, he exclaimed, "It is a great and glorious day," and expired with the words, "Independence forever!" on his lips. It is refreshing to find some evidence of deep consciousness of the vast solemnity befitting the dying hour among men endowed above the average of their race with intellectual strength; as in the case of Grotius, who on being asked for his dying admonition, exclaimed, "Be serious!" All his vast learning did not allow him to think lighly of the paramount claims of those things which make for our eternal peace.—Sir William Jones one of the most brilliant geniuses that ever lived, affords similar evidence of the right estimate of human learing compared with the more important concerns of the future world. "It matters not," says Johnson, "how a man dies but how he lives. And even the sceptic Rousean observes: "The great error is, allowing too much importance to life as if our being depended on it and we were nothing after death." To attach ourselves but slightly to human affairs is the best method of learning to die. When Garrick showed Dr Johnson his fine house and gardens at Hamton Court, instead of replying in the language of flattery, he exclaimed. "Ah! David, David, these are the things which make death terrible. At the dying couch of one of the ancient philosophers, while some attendant were softly speaking upon some metaphysical topic, he eagerly opened his eyes and said: "Let me understand what you are discoursing about, that then I may die. Alas! how little after all their toil and assidnity can even the greatest men attain! Newton confests to this when he compared his vast scientific acquisition in view of the boundless rigion of unexplored knowledge, to a child picking up pebbles by the the sea side. To thinking mids, time is never so impressively marked as by the successive exit of the great men of the age. The contellation which ushered in the present epoch is going out one by one.—Goethe, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Lamp and Southey, have departed; and the amiable and echanting melody of L. E. L. and Felicia Hemans we hear no longer.

The closing scenes of Mrs. Hemans' life display her affection, in a high and rich degree. The recurrences to childhood show how quiet was her conscience and how mellow ed her memory; her conversations with her sister all breathe a hope of immortality—the anxious yearning of a mind free from the impurities of earth and ready to participate in that pleasure which is shared in a land her own pen has so touchingly depicted:—

"Dreams cannot picture a world so fair,
Sorrows and death may not enter there,
Time doth not breathe on its fadeless bloom."

She has been portrayed to us as of most exquisite mould; her features transcendantly beautiful—a "fitting shrine for so pure a mind." As is the case with most if not all who write, day by day, for the bread that perisheth, she endured rather than enjoyed life. A heart disease, with all its distressing accompanyments harrassed her mind and wore away her frame which we are told became towards the last almost etherealized. At the comparative early age of 41, on the eve of the Sabbath, her spirit passed away to enter on the Sabbath of eternal rest earth having scarcely "profaned what was born for the skies." On her tomb is incribed one of her beautiful verses—her most appropriate epitaph:—

"Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Fair spirit rest thee now!

TRIST'S ABORTION.

We come now to what our readers have looked for with great anxiety—the basis upon which Mr. Trist and the Mexicans proposed to negotiate. It will be seen that from the commencement there was no real intention on the part of the Mexicans to conclude a peace. In fact it is not saying too much to assert that their propositions were farcical in the extreme, and originated in fraud and deception, the only motive which evidently actuated them being a desire to obtain time to strengthen themselves for a renewed conflict.

For want of time and space, we only give an outline of the propositions of each party. The first proposition we come to is that of Mr. Trist:

ART. 1. There will be a firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, without any exception whatsoever.—All hostilities by sea or by land shall cease immediately and definitively as soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged by both parties

ART. 2. All prisoners of war made by both parties, both on sea and land, shall be liberated as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty.—Besides it is agreed that if any Mexican citizens should be prisoners of the Camanches, or of any tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, the Government of the United States will endeavor to obtain their return to their homes, according to the treaties existing with those Indians.

ART. 3. As soon as the treaty shall have been duly ratified by the United States of Mexico, orders will be issued without delay to the commanders of both parties, both on sea and land, that hostilities are suspended, and that such suspension shall be strictly observed. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, all the ports, territories, towns and possessions of every kind which may have been captured by the United States from the United States of Mexico during the war, except those comprised within the limits of the United States, as defined by article No. 4 of this treaty, will be given up without delay and without occasioning any damage, or without any exportation of artillery, or public property captured originally in said ports or towns or which may be therein at the ratification of this treaty.

ART. 4. The dividing line between the two Republics will commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues of land fronting the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence upwards by the middle of said river to a point where it touches the meridian line of New Mexico; thence towards the west to the longitude of the southern limit of New Mexico, at the angle southwest of the same; thence towards the north to the longitude of the northern line of New Mexico, until it is intersected by the first arm of the Rio Gila, or if it should not be intersected by any arm of that river thence to the point of said line nearest to said arm; thence in a direct line to the same and descending by said arm and by the said river Gila, until its discharge into the river Colorado, and from thence downwards by the Colorado and the middle of the Gulf of California to the Pacific Ocean.

ART 5. In consideration of the extension of territory, as defined by the preceding article and by the stipulations which will appear in article No 3. the United States abandon, forever, all claims against the United States of Mexico, on account of the expenses of the war; and besides this agree to pay to the United States of Mexico, $——. [The sum is not specified.]

ART. 6. In consideration of article No 4 the United States agree to guarantee and pay to the claimants all the obligations which are now due and which may fall due according to the convention concluded between the two republics in the city of Mexico on the 30th of January, 1843, and to provide for the payment of the decisions given in favor of the claimants, given under a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, under date of the 11th April 1839. And the United States also agree to assume the payment of the claims of citizens of the United States not previously decided against the Government of the United States of Mexico, up to a sum which shall not exceed three millions of dollars, which shall have originated previous to the 13th of May, 1846, and which also shall have been acknowledged, as just debts by a tribunal of commissioners appointed by the Government of the United States, whose decisions shall be definitive [illegible] to be at the service of the commission to ascertain the validity of the claims.

ART. 8 The United States shall have in perpetuity free of any tax or claim whatsoever, for the produce of their own country or the produce introduced under their flag, the transportation of goods through the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, for or from the Pacific, by any means of conveyance now in existence, or to be established hereafter by canals or railroads.

ART. 9. All the goods introduced during the occupation of the country by the United States, shall be free from either importation or internal duties, and free from confiscation.

ART. 10. The article of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded in the city of Mexico, on the 5th of April, 1831 between the two powers shall be renewed for the period of eight years after the ratification of this treaty; each party having the right after the expiration of that period, to terminate the same by a notice of one year.

ART. 11. This treaty will be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, with the approbation and consent of the Senate, and by the congress of the United States of Mexico with the full approbation of the General Congress; and the ratifications will be exchanged in the City of Washington within the period of —— months from the date on which it may be signed, or as soon as possible.

Leaving aside for the present the first instructions from Santa Anna to the Mexican commissioners, we proceed to give an outline of the *ultimatum* offered by them under his renewed instruction, which differs slightly from the original proposition.

ART. 1. It is merely an expression of desire that there may be a firm and lasting peace between the two Republics.

ART. 2. Stipulates that all prisoners taken by land or sea shall be given up after the treaty is signed, and that any Mexicans who may be prisoners of the savage tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, shall be given up by the Government of the United States and return to their homes.

3. All the forts, towns or territory and artillery taken by the United States shall be returned to Mexico.

ART. 4. The dividing line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, in front, from the Southern mouth of the Bay of Corpus Christi, to run in a straight line, through said bay to the mouth of the Rio de las Nueces, to follow thence the course of that river to its source; from the source of the River Nueces a straight line will be traced until it meets the actual frontier of New Mexico, in the east southeast part. It will thence follow the actual frontier of New Mexico by the east, north and west of New Mexico, until it meets latitude 37,