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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR BUSINESS.



RULES, DOCTRINES, AND LIBERTY.

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SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 4, 1845.

THE MEXICAN-TEXIAN QUESTION.

[IN CONTINUATION.]

When a nation which finds the whole idea of its situation upon Reason and Right prepares some act, of which the consequence cannot well be anything but an appeal to arms against it, we see not how it can do less than to take care that the grounds, the causes, the motives, shall be not only such as may satisfy its own just bosom, but as will leave its reputation unimpaired, and the confidence of other civilized States in its rectitude unshaken.

Not such precisely, it seems to us, have been the reasons which this Administration has, in its violent desire to seize upon Texas, assigned as the justifying cause for that act. They have been such as were little fit to satisfy the bosoms of any but speculators at home; such as could not be expected for one instant to reconcile Mexico to the aggression; such as cannot avail for a moment to deceive other civilized nations and lessen the disgust with which they must look upon a deed of rapacity, justified by its perpetrators upon pretences so ill-sustained of right, or necessity, or policy.

We have already shown, beyond question, that there was nothing in our so-called recognition of the independence of Texas which in the slightest degree released us from our duty as a neutral; that, on the contrary, the recognition itself, adding a particular convention to the previous sanction of a national law, was a stricter pledge of neutrality; that, if accompanied or followed by any conduct prejudicial either of the parties as to the object of the contest, recognition lost its character as such, became a fraud, and was a hostile wrong.

The matter being thus proven to be contrary entirely to the rules of justice from nation to nation, a direct abandonment of all our public faith, and a total overthrow of the Constitution in one of its main organic parts, we will not proceed to examine the sufficiency of the grounds set up to justify or extenuate this breach of justice, of faith, and of our fundamental law, all in one.

The justifying motives to the act have been now one thing, now another, shifting through many forms of mutation. Like a certain changeful god of the Heathen Mythology, you could hardly seize them in one semblance, before they assumed an opposite; they were now the strength of Texas, now her total helplessness; now the incapacity of Mexico to prosecute the war, now the cruel devastation she was about to inflict; at one moment, it was that stern law of necessity, never resorted to but when right; and all other things, must be put aside—at the next, we were acting only from the gentle promptings of humanity; at one while, the region was one of such exuberant and golden resources that the temptation to annexation was irresistible; at another, we were perfectly disinterested; now, Mexico had no rights in regard to Texas to which we could pay the smallest attention; and now we were ready (as especially appears in a phrase of Mr. Shannon's last letter) to buy her out; yesterday, we were to act for the benefit of the South; to-day, it is the North that is to be chiefly profited; yesterday it was for the planting interest; to-day it is for the manufacturing—that is to say, it is at once to favor free trade and the tariff; it is to supply the grain-growing States with a market—and one-third of the country to be got is just fit to furnish breadstuffs in excess for all the rest; it will offer a noble vent for the salted provisions of the Northwest—and a large part of it is the finest stock-raising country in the world; it is necessary as a refuge for our ships of war—and nothing larger than a revenue cutter can get into its ports; we must have it to shut out, at the very accessible point, the invasions of European squadrons, which could not lie nearer than seven miles from its coast, and which would have to make a descent upon it through Louisiana, not upon Louisiana through it.

It is a large territory, and we repeat the same thing, when our "compact" with Texas assumes, unless we mean to break it, limits that stretch to the Rio del Norte and Santa Fe; we still repeat it, when we say that a great natural boundary exists in the savage country beyond the Rio del Norte, and that our very object is to go to that physical barrier, in order to put it between the Spanish race and ourselves. Finally, we assert that this new domain must be appropriated for the security of the slave system; and the supreme voice of Gen. Jackson, echoed by every babbling stock or stone of democracy, cries out that we must have it, in order that "the area of Freedom may be extended."

These reasons certainly bespeak a much greater care to make them many than to have them consistent. They will easily be seen to be fitted to flatter the least considerate and least moral part of our people, than to conciliate to the intended act the calm and high impartiality with which nations and history sit in judgment upon all such deeds.

As, however, among these many excuses—so incongruous and contradictory—there are two main ones, besides the already-examined one of right, that from their superior nature claim a particular attention, we have set down for the purpose of looking closely into them.

The first of these excuses is Necessity; the second, Humanity.

Certainly, when, through Mr. Thompson, our late Minister, Secretary Webster addressed, upon the application of one of the parties a remonstrance to the other (Mexico) against the predatory and revengeful form into which the contest between them had sunk, humanity was urged, and the appeal was made in its name. But that was a true, an equitable, a faith-keeping humanity—not this armed and aggressive one that has since come forth, to urge us on through rivers of blood for the acquisition of territory which we have no more available pretence for taking possession of.

If we revert to the opening of this business—the Andrews plot, the "letter from a private citizen of Maryland then in London," and the other things set forth in Mr. Upshur's letter to Mr. Murphy of 8th August, 1843, and the negotiations and dispatches down to the submission of the Treaty to the Senate by the President—we find the great justifying cause, that treaty alleged to be, as we have said, Necessity: which necessity is deduced from the supposed discovery of ministerial machinations in Great Britain, that were straining every power of subtlety and money to ruin and desolate the South by a single measure, then far advanced—that of emancipating all the slaves in Texas, and of establishing there a complete British control, and of making it the resting point, the fulcrum of an irresistible lever, by which the South, its property, its productive industry, and the personal security of all its inhabitants, were to be at once overturned.

Such was the theory, such the alarm which was then resorted to, to reconcile the South, through its apprehensiveness on this particular subject, and the North through its jealousy of English power and policy, to a sudden abandonment, upon causes now seen to be either fictitious or ideal, of all our National duty, all our pledges and all our policy in regard to this question between Mexico and her colony. To give to the public passions an impulse strong enough to carry them over all regard for peace, for faith, for justice, something more violent than humanity was to be employed—especially as there was then a suspension of arms; something more persuasive than interest—for that we had thus far had the honor to disregard. In a word, the great sovereign argument of Necessity was to be employed, that overrides all others, dispenses from every obligation, and is itself the only law. So argues, in Paradise Lost, the enemy of mankind when he would steel himself to every crime:

"So spake the fiend, and with necessity, The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish ends."

As an argument, nothing can generally be more suspicious than this of necessity, because it must ever put aside all moral and legal considerations whatever; and, on the other hand, nothing more dangerous to him that adopts it, because, being the extremest of reasons, it must be made the clearest, before it can be admitted. Now, what had it to go upon in this case? Nothing in the smallest degree certain or substantial: an anonymous letter, whose author has not yet dared to disclose himself, of which the very MS. cannot be produced, and confessedly improbable to the Secretary himself who builds upon it. To confirm it, we have the tales of some persons equally unknown, who tell Mr. Murphy in Texas that Andrews had there repeated facts of the same nature; and the version is different, and both versions stamped with leading circumstances strictly impossible. When the matter is a little further sifted, through Mr. Everett in London, we obtain no facts but such as show that some abortive plan of such visionary persons as usually constitute Abolition Societies had been laid before Lord Aberdeen, and been by him rejected. This is all; and of this (as we have mentioned) Secretary Upshur—or rather the President through him—admits in a despatch to Mr. Murphy, that it is improbable. That it was much more; that it was without proof, and that it was so strange a story as not to be believed without proof—and that the most conclusive, he might better have said.

Had it possessed either probability without evidence, or evidence without probability—and clearly it had neither the one nor the other—could either have served to make out the necessary case of Necessity? Beyond doubt, no. But that is not all: take the story, if you will, and alter its contradictions and its utter improbabilities, until you make of it something quite possible; then go on and establish it by as much evidence as you like, as much as was not produced, still, when you shall have done all this, no case of Necessity can be made out.

A mere design of England, however subtle, could create no necessity on our part, unless it was likely—nay, almost certain—to be brought about. Now, that attributed to England was as hostile to Mexico as to us. It proposed to liberate Texas and her slaves—to wrest from Mexico her revolted colony, in order to make of it the seat of Abolition operations against us. Lord Aberdeen had admitted frankly to Mr. Everett that he had endeavored to induce Mexico to acknowledge the independence of Texas, on the condition of its abolishing slavery; but that she would not listen to the proposal. We have had the first part of this admission much insisted on; it follows then, legally, that we cannot reject the last—especially since events have shown that it is true. It being thus clear that England must, in the pretended design, have encountered the opposition and violated the rights of Mexico, what was our appropriate course? Obviously, undeniably, to side with Mexico against the iniquitous scheme, and not to plunder her, lest England should get the start of us in that unlawful enterprise. Surely, it was easier to fall her with the assistance of Mexico than without it—nay, with Mexico joined on her side, by our becoming the first aggressor. It is plain, in a word, upon this very theory of England's wanting Texas, (a theory without proof,) that the very worst step that either she or we can take for that object is, to be the first attempt to seize it. If she be really bent on having it, and we seize it, then she and Mexico join inevitably against us; and if, on the other hand, she makes the first attempt, Mexico and ourselves must and will unite to prevent her.

Subsequent facts, too, have shown the whole matter to be so fallacious that the whole argument of Necessity has now been abandoned by the President and his advisers, and an opposite one of Humanity substituted for it. We shall here leave this subject for to-day, proposing to continue our observations upon it at the first convenient opportunity.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1844. UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate is not in session to-day, having yesterday adjourned over until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met as usual at 12 M. A short time was spent in determining what subject should come before the House.

Mr. Dromgoole stated that various gentlemen had been allowed heretofore, to introduce bills in pursuance of previous notice. He thought it due to other gentlemen, also who had bills to report, that they should have the same privilege extended to them; he therefore moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving reports and resolutions, and also notices of bills. The vote was taken by tellers—yeas 68, nays 53—less than two-thirds in the affirmative—rules not suspended.

Mr. Dromgoole moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of going into committee of the Whole. Less than two-thirds voted on the motion—yeas 72, nays 32. Messrs. Burke and Causin were appointed tellers, and the vote was again taken. The result was—yeas 83, nays 35—so the rules were suspended, and the House accordingly went into committee of the Whole. The Speaker called Cave Johnson to the Chair. The committee took up the bill graduating and reducing the price of public lands that have been a number of years unsold; and Mr. Dromgoole wished the bill postponed for the purpose of taking up the Sub-Treasury bill, introduced at the last session.

Mr. A. V. Brown desired the bill for repealing one of the sections of the law which in apportioning representatives under the census requires them to be elected by districts, to be called up. Mr. Schenck also wished a particular bill taken up. A good deal of irregular and noisy conversation took place, when the vote was taken on a motion made by Mr. Dromgoole to postpone the bill before the committee. Tellers were appointed, and the bill was postponed.

Mr. Dromgoole moved to take up the Sub-Treasury bill. Messrs. Winthrop and Holmes were appointed tellers. No Quorum voted. Considerable confusion again took place, and cries were heard in various parts of the Hall for adjournment, for which a motion was then made that the committee rise, which was lost. The vote was taken on considering the Sub-Treasury bill, when the decision was in the affirmative.

The bill entitled an act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public money, was then taken up. The bill in some respects is similar to the one establishing a Sub-Treasury at the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration. It provides for keeping safe and vaults in the Custom Houses and in the Treasury Building at Washington, in which the public treasury is to be deposited. The bill was read by sections and a few amendments were reported.

The committee was then about to rise and report the bill, when Mr. J. R. Ingersoll enquired whether it would be in order to move a recommendation that the bill shall not pass. The chair responded, but was not heard.

Mr. Adams addressed the committee and pointed out certain provisions of the bill which were in conflict with the constitution. The bill provides that a part of the Treasury building in this city shall be set aside, and shall be the treasury of the U. States, and allows receivers to disburse money which may be in their hands before it goes into the Treasury. The constitution says that all moneys disbursed shall be drawn from the Treasury before it can be disbursed, and therefore the bill was in contravention of this clause in the constitution.

Mr. Dromgoole replied to the objections, and contended that the eleventh section of the bill settled the difficulty raised by Mr. Adams. That section provided that all moneys in the hands of receivers shall be considered as deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and subject to his drafts in the same manner as though it was not actually in the treasury. He then made allusions to the party aspect of the question, and contended that the decision of the people in the late presidential election had been in favor of that measure.

Mr. Barnard spoke and contended that some of the provisions of the bill were not consistent with the constitution. He also opposed it on the ground of its inexpediency and general objectionable character. He maintained that this subject was not an issue at the late election. The party that elected Mr. Polk did not dare to raise this question, as the people had condemned it four years ago and would have done so again if the question had been raised.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll suggested an alteration of the phraseology of the bill, so as to prevent all possibility of difficulty in the construction of it. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll opposed the bill in a speech of some length. Mr. Schenck made an able argument against the bill, and thought the system not quite so perfect as it might be made. It had been compared to the planetary spheres. The only simile, he thought, would be found in those eccentric bodies which go off tangent, and like our legislators, never to return.

DECEMBER 21, 1844. U. STATES SENATE.

The Senate is not in session to-day, having Thursday adjourned over until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

Yesterday's brief journal having been read, a number of gentlemen addressed the Chair, who recognized Mr. Dromgoole.—This gentleman called up a resolution submitted by him yesterday evening, for closing all debate on the Sub-Treasury in two hours after the House took up the subject in Committee. On this Mr. D. demanded the previous question, upon which the vote was yeas 56, nays 45—no quorum voting.

Then followed motions to adjourn, to have a call of the House, &c. &c. The vote, however, was again on Mr. Dromgoole's motion, and this time it was seconded; yeas 76, nays 58, and the resolution was adopted.

The House then passed into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Cave Johnson in the Chair.

Several gentlemen rose to address the Committee, but the Chair said Mr. Yancy of Alabama, was entitled to the floor, having gotten it before the adjournment yesterday.

Mr. Payne rose and excused his colleague's absence on the ground of his indisposition.

Mr. Hunt, of New York, was then recognized, and he entered upon a labored exposition of the defects of the Sub-Treasury scheme, arguing from its previous condemnation by the people, as well as its inherent defects, that it ought not to be adopted. His chief objection to it was that it would have a tendency to change the existing currency of the country.

In the course of his remarks, reviewing the late canvass for the Presidency, Mr. H. alluded to the support which Mr. Polk received from the Abolitionists.

Mr. Hunt replied that Mr. Birney proclaimed his preference for Mr. Polk over Mr. Clay.

Mr. P. said this was a piece of other Whig statements, with reference to the nomination of Birney by the Democrats, of which Mr. H. was also assured. Mr. McClelland, of Michigan, offered fifty dollars to any one who would produce a letter of Mr. Birney's accepting the nomination of the Democracy. Mr. H. promised to produce the letter.

Mr. Henley, of Indiana, was next recognized by the Chair, but he gave way to Mr. Baily, of Virginia, who declined entering upon the general debate, but spoke at some length upon the bill itself, asking the Whigs what was their plan for taking care of the finances of the country, since a National Bank was out of the question.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., next rose, but the Chair gave the floor to Mr. Henley, and he was about to speak, when Mr. Causin asked if such arrangements between members were sanctioned by the rules of the House.

The Chair endeavored to place the right of Mr. Henley to the floor upon his having risen first, and after some remarks in different quarters upon the injustice of this decision, Mr. Henley went on with his speech in defence of Mr. Polk's Election. His speech is sufficiently characterized by saying that it was a stump speech.

Mr. Dillingham next addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. Cary, of Maine, followed and launched his thunders against the Whig party. In the midst of his speech the hour for closing the debate in Committee came round and the Speaker resumed his Chair.

Some member moved the previous question, which was seconded and the House was brought to a direct vote.

The various amendments to the bill were agreed to. The question then was upon the engrossment of the bill.

Mr. Adams here rose for the purpose of moving a recommitment of the bill, but the motion was not in order. The yeas and nays were then ordered upon the engrossment, which was ordered—yeas 125, nays 69.

The question was then moved on the passage of the bill, and the yeas and nays were ordered again as a matter of amusement.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 113 to 69.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

Henry Clay and the Electors of Kentucky.

In this morning's paper, we give the Address of the Electors of Kentucky to Henry Clay, and the reply of that great man to his friends and fellow citizens. The remarks of the editor of the Lexington Observer, which accompany the addresses, upon the scene and the actors, reader it unnecessary for us to do much more than refer to the publication.

people, to the cause of human rights, wherever asserted, and the glory of the nation, of which he is the boast. When death shall have finished the career of Henry Clay's usefulness, we believe that the nation will be prompt to do him justice; and that the outbursts of affection, regard and grateful recognition of services, will be his funeral wall, and the blessings of a people, made prosperous and great by his policy, will become his monument.

The reply of Mr. Clay to his friends is all that could be expected. It is worthy of Mr. Clay, worthy of his exalted position, worthy of the love which the Whigs have shown for him. The lofty sentiments that he expresses, the admirable advice that he gives, the pure patriotism that marks his submission to the decrees of the ballot box, are worthy of—worthy of—HENRY CLAY. We know, now, of no higher standard of living patriotism.

Christian IV., King of Denmark.

Translated from the German for the Boston Mercantile Journal, by M. R. C.

Christian IV., King of Denmark, had lost his queen by death, and though still in the prime of life, being but thirty-five years of age, no persuasions could induce him to share his now solitary throne with a new companion. It is true he had, in his long union with Anna Catherine of Brandenburg, learned to know domestic happiness in its full extent, and a desolate void in his palace, but still more in his heart, reminded him too painfully of the days when the love of the early departed, and her virtues, still blessed his life.

But though his naturally firm and unyielding mind was sometimes overcome by such reminiscences, he still refused to listen to any proposals for a second marriage, and even rejected the earnest entreaties of his two sisters, the Electress of Saxony, and the Duchess of Brunswick, who had come to Denmark to comfort him and openly expressed their desire to see him again blessed with a queen such as he had lost.

But the heart cannot always wear the cold shield of reason which protects it against Cupid's arrows, and even heroes have their weak side. It happened in the year 1615, that the King was travelling through Jutland, and stopped at a country village for refreshment and repose. While his servants were preparing the meal, he seated himself at a writing table, in order to transact some important business. He soon became so absorbed that he did not hear a slight noise behind him, till a young girl stepped forward, with an aspect as noble as it was modest, and kneeling before him, presented a petition. She was not beautiful, but the fire of youth in her eye, the smile of health on her lips, were as attractive as regular features, and the singular grace of her motions surprised the King. He ordered the lovely maiden to rise and inform him of the contents of the paper, which she still held unopened in his hand, but with a benevolent kindness which inspired hope.

She announced herself as Christiana Munk, daughter of Ludwig Munk, who had lately died in poverty on a small estate in Jutland. He had formerly occupied an important post at Dronthim, but had been tried for serious offences, and deprived of his office. He had with much difficulty maintained his family by cultivating a farm; but now, deprived of their last support they saw themselves exposed, without the royal favor, to extreme want. In this grievous situation, the report of the King being in the neighborhood, had appeared to Christiana a sign from above, and she turned to him, she said, with the same filial confidence with which she made known her wants in prayer to heaven.

The King, whose faithful memory recalled the slightest acts of justice, remembered the name of Ludwig Munk, and did not forget that the earning with which he had endeavored to defend himself against undoubted proofs of guilt, had rendered his dismissal from office a milder punishment than he deserved. "You do wrong," he said, "thus to remind me of your father's guilt, and I am surprised that your boldness ventures so far as to ask a favor for his family."

"Whether my father was guilty I know not," said Christiana fearlessly; "but it becomes me as his daughter to doubt it.—Even allowing he deserved punishment, will you continue to persecute him in his innocent children? Since we have lost our natural protector, we are directed by heaven to you, and you will not refuse the humble petition which implores your aid."

"A singular conclusion!" said the King. "So because you have lost your father, child, I am obliged to take his place?" "Not exactly obliged," answered Christiana, "but the commission to do good, with which God has entrusted you, does not exclude me, though I am my father's daughter."

The King was delighted with the frankness with which the maiden spoke. Her clear eye, inspired with hope and confidence, met his with such a trusting expression, her smile was so sweet and innocent, that he could not but gaze on her with complacency.

"All I can do for you," he said, after a pause, "is to obtain for you a new protector by giving you in marriage."

Her face assumed a serious expression

while he spoke. "That is the last thing I should desire, your majesty," interrupted she.

"What," cried the King, "are you then an enemy to men and to marriage?"

"No," said she, blushing, "but I fear your choice would not be mine."

"Then you have already made a selection," said the King.

"Only in my mind," she answered, fixing her eyes on the ground.

Some moments passed in silence. Christian felt that his heart was not altogether so cold as he had supposed. He could not account for the lively interest he began to take in the maiden.

"Let us hear," he resumed, "why you think that my choice will not be yours?"

"Because," said Christiana, in some perplexity, "because I think you would give me for a husband one of your courtiers, and suppose me well provided for if he were only young, rich and handsome."

"Well, you strange girl," interrupted the King, "are youth, wealth, and beauty, then such great crimes in your eyes, that the opposite would be more welcome to you?"

"Not so, my King," answered Christiana, "I only feel that I should wish to look up to my husband and not consider him beneath me, and this could not be the case with a youth. I will not lament or despise the follies of my husband; he shall know how to protect mine, to guide my inexperienced youth, and keep my feet from sliding on the slippery paths of life. For as the fruit, which storm, rain, and sunshine in succession, bring to maturity, is the sweetest, so no man can make me happy, but one who is victorious over the ebullitions of passion, and who, independent of outward influences, understands exactly what he will and must do, and what is connected with him should do."

The astonished Christian gazed long and fixedly on her. The excitement of speaking had heightened her color, and given new brightness to her eyes. Penetrated by the deep feeling of what she had said, all embarrassment, all timidity, had vanished, and the entire composure which she had attained, gave her a new charm to add to the interest the King already felt for her.

"You speak beyond your years," he said, with some emotion, dropping the familiar tone he had hitherto used towards her.—"How could you in your short life attain views so appropriate to mature age?"

"Experience, my royal lord, has been my teacher," returned the maiden. "It was not in the lap of Fortune that I first learned to know life; not in the fulness of superfluity, that ideas were impressed upon me which I have treasured in my memory, like costly pearls, which the diver obtains with difficulty, in order to adorn his dark future with them. Early accustomed to turn my anxious gaze around me on all the relations of life, to see whether some hope might not spring up for me and mine, no deception has ever lulled me into pleasing mistake, but reality has shown me, from the fate of others, what I needed, what I must strive for, and what avoid in order to be happy in my own way."

"You may go now," still more perplexed, "I will think of you, and to-morrow, when I see you again, I hope to prove to you that care for your welfare has occupied me."

Christina bent, in silent obedience, before her monarch, yet, as in taking leave, she raised her down-cast eyes once more to his, and saw in his face an expression of kindness, even of tenderness, she could not part from him with the coldness and silence which form prescribed. She grasped the hand to which God had entrusted so mighty a sceptre, and which was accustomed to deal out favors with liberality, but also to exercise the strictest justice, and pressing it with ardor to her warm lips, she bent her knee to the ground, and hastily left the apartment.

The King was obliged to summon all his fortitude to regain composure, for the man who had long survived youthful feelings, the hero, the monarch, the dispenser of fate to millions, could not remain indifferent to the charms of a simple maiden.

His inquiries about Christiana were answered much to her advantage, because she appeared to one an object of future envy. He learned with pleasure, for he highly valued industry, humility, and domestic habits in woman, that Christiana was the life of her family, and by her unwearied assiduity in labor, had hitherto encouraged them, and by her example strengthened and comforted them.

It may well be supposed that the most important resolution of his life was not taken without a hard struggle with the difficulties which surrounded him, and he was not on that night much refreshed by sleep. Before day-break he awoke his train, and sought to calm the impetuosity of his fiery character, amid a crowd of occupations. But in vain—nothing would fix his attention, and he sought to accelerate the approach of the hour when Christiana was to appear before him, by sending a messenger to bring her.

She appeared, at her entrance, still more charming than on the previous day, for every trace of anxiety and sorrow had disappeared, and with modest confidence she approached the King, who seemed no longer a stranger, but had changed from the mighty and terrible possessor of a kingdom, in whose hands lay her fate, to a friend, from whom she might expect happiness.

"I have sent for you," said Christian, in serious tone, "to inform you that your affairs have occupied me exclusively since yesterday, and that I now think I can make a proposal to you which will be acceptable."

Christina looked at him inquiringly, while the glad smile of confident expectation played round her lips.

"I have found a husband for you," continued the king, "whom you may safely trust with your destiny. He possesses the qualifications which you require, for he is

[Concluded on fourth page.]