preserve this paper, which contains a call to the surviving patriots of 1776. A Call By William [illegible]

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES. SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1834. VOL. II—NO. 51.—WHOLE NO. 103.

Communication.

A CALL
TO THE SURVIVING PATRIOTS OF 1776.

By a Revolutionary Soldier in the 84th year of his age.

MY DEAR FRIENDS: The wise men of the nation say, the glorious government of the United States is in jeopardy, some say that it is already subverted into a complete Despotism—I call it glorious, because it was acquired under the immediate auspicious smile of heaven, which mercifully directed our councils and fought our battles, and on whose aid we depended for success under a firm belief that our cause was just, and that it was our indispensable duty to oppose oppression for the benefit of posterity, in order to avoid a pretext that the acts of the Fathers, in submitting to oppression, would be binding on the sons, when they might get better prepared to resist—If such reflections had not excited us to resistance, we would have suffered oppression during our natural lives, rather than have entered into such an unequal conflict; it being the most hazardous enterprise that I ever had any account of, we being but very few in number perhaps about two millions, including every denomination of white people in the thirteen British Colonies, in such a dispersed situation that it was difficult to come to an understanding, what could or ought to be done; but by the circulation of association papers through said colonies, we united and determined to procure freedom for our posterity or die in the attempt, although we had comparatively no arms, no ammunition, no money, no credit abroad, no suitable clothing or other manitions of war, no apparent means of procuring them; we were without officers experienced in war; had no Fleet, nor no efficient government to conduct or keep us together; some of our citizens were exempted from military duty on conscientious principles, and a large number under the allurements of British emissaries, turned Tories, under the influence of cowardise, avarice and aspiration, being pursuaded that it was impossible to withstand such a powerful foe, and that the King would confiscate our estates for the use of said Tories, and also make them Lords and Taskmasters over us, when we should be reduced to slavely, and were much more troublesome than the British. We also had many tribes of Indians on our backs, but opposed to all intimidation, we rose like a band of brothers against the most warlike and powerful nation on earth, and under the banner of the Universal Ruler, have succeeded in the establishment of the best goverument that ever was formed, under which, for half a century we have enjoyed unparalelled happiness and prosperity.—Our peace being only impaired by a short conflict with the British and Indians, which was but a mere frolick when compared with the revolutionary war. In the late war, we were under a well organized government, not only rich and powerful, but able and willing to supply our troops with every thing necessary for their safety, comfort, ease and satisfaction, and pay them well for their services.—In the war of the revolution we were destitute of all these advantages, and had no hopes of government ever being able to compensate us for our services in a pecuniary way—money was not our object, and we thought ourselves amply paid by the acquirement of a good Government.

When the convention formed the Constitution of the United States, by their wisdon and experience if not by inspiration from Omnipotence, they divided the powers of government into three branches, which ought never to be kept separate and distinct from each other, viz., The Legislature to make laws, the Judiciary to judge of them, and the Chief Magistrate to execute them: and they endeavoured to guard each, of those branches against the infringement or usurpation of a co-ordinate Branch, in order to keep the Government well balanced; and by the co-operation of said powers, our said government has been wisely and wonderfully administrated, by paying a great national debt, building, fitting off and maning a large fleet, keeping up a large standing army, fortifying our harbours, providing for further progress in ship building, and building a city worthy of the great name it bears; other great Internal Improvements; very great Diplomatic expenses, purchasing extensive territories, and civilizing the Indians; and all the contingent charges of Government &c, &c., without any oppression on any man; except by a direct tax for about two years, which seemed oppressive and raised but a very small part of the Revenue. In short, I think the formation of the Government of the United States, is as perfect as any of the acts of the human race; and if it is ever materially changed, it must be for the worse, as it is sure to be in all revolutions that are wantonly made. As common report says, this Glorious Government is now in jeopardy, between Nullification and Jacksonism in opposition to each other, and both professing to be actuated by true republican principles—The word Republican, may by a deep designing intriguer, be applied to any thing that would answer his purposes best. Brother Soldiers, as we did unite our efforts at the time that tried the souls of men, and proved successful, let us again rally around the standard of Liberty, and although far advanced in a state of superannuation, with our animal and mental powers much impaired; let us diligently inquire into the real situation of our Governmental affairs, and the object of those intruders, and the effects thereof, and stimulate our young Brethren to be as true to the present Government of the United States, as their Fathers were to the cause of Liberty for their benefit.

The Nullifiers, for a long time, professed great friendship to the Union, and said they would risk their lives in defence thereof, and that to nullify the laws thereof was the only means to preserve the Union; which was about as correct in principle as if they had said, they would kill their best neighbour to save his life; for nothing could keep these States united but the Constitution and Laws thereof—They said the operation of the Tariff Law was unconstitutional, but that doctrine is so exploded by all that pay more attention to the constitution than to their misrepresentations, that it is needless to attempt any further refutation. They also complain that the Tariff operates extremely oppressive on the South Carolinians, which is incorrect, for the part they principally complained of, viz: for encouragement of Domestic Manufacturing has evidently operated very much in favour of the South Carolinians, as well as the citizens of all the other States in the Union; They send their cotton and other produce where they please without paying any export duty, and sell at greater prices than they could if we had raised no competition with foreign manufacturers; for in that case, by having no Factories here, we should send all our raw materials to other nations and take what they would please to give for them, and in return we should be obliged to give for their manufactured articles what they would please to ask; but by said competition the prices of our raw materials are enhanced, and we can purchase all manufactured articles, Foreign and Domestic, cheaper than we ever could before; besides the great advantage of furnishing many of our citizens with profitable employment in the manufacturing business, and saving the vast expense of transporting our raw materials many thousands of miles to other nations, and bringing their manufactured articles to America and the very great advantage of increasing our Independence of other nations, for these common necessaries of life, and especially if the United States should ever be involved in war with any other nation.

The South Carolinians claim a privilege of seceding from the Union, as a constitutional right, and have made great efforts in a warlike manner for that purpose. If they have that right it must reflect disgrace on those who formed the constitution of the U. States; but I think it entirely unreasonable to suppose that the best and wisest of men, who knew the insufficiency of the old Articles of Confederation to keep the States together and provide for the welfare of the Union, and to coerce the different States into obedience for the whole, should act so inconsistently with their duty and the interest of the Union as to allow any such privilege, or not to guard against such event if attempted; for if any one State has a right to secede, each and every other State would have an equal right, which would be transmuting the United States into a monster, having twenty four heads, each possessing equal, separate and distinct powers over the body.—My Friends examine the Constitution, and the free and solemn manner in which it was adopted, and the more solemn and sacred oath to support it, and see if such an event is not sufficiently guarded against.

The Nullifiers pretend to fear that a consolidation of the State Governments will take place; but they know that it is impossible for any event of that kind to take place in any manner, so as to impair the rights of any one of the States, without destroying the very foundation of the Government of the United States; and they have made the most perfidious attempts to effect that purpose.

While the Constitution of the United States remains inviolate, all the powers that are necessary to perpetuate the State Governments, and advance the happiness of their inhabitants are secured to them; but to avoid collisions among the States, and more permanently to secure the peace, happiness and prosperity of the American people those States wisely and discreetly surrendered such attributes of sovereignty as they possessed, to the Government of the United States, and by said surrender, the States are individually debarred from the exercise of said attributes—such as raising a Revenue by impost or export duties, declaring war, making peace, keeping troops, or ships of war in time of peace, entering into any compact with any other State, or with a foreign power. "No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance or Confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money; emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility."

The South Carolinians stickle much on a claim to a sovreign power, and apply it in a singular manner to the Government of their own State, and not to the United States—In our Declaration of Independence the title of sovreignty is not ascribed to any of the States. By said Declaration we abrogated the word sovereign, and delegated to the people of each State, a supreme power to constitute a Government for themselves, which they thereupon did, and said States became convinced of the necessity of a more permanent union of said States, for the safety, benefit and happiness of the people thereof, by the same power and authority they adopted the Constitution of the United States, and gave the most solemn and sacred pledge to support and defend it, and thereby pronounced to the world that said Constitution, and the laws of Congress, and treaties, were the Supreme Law of the land, and that the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or Laws of the said State to the contrary notwithstanding. I have had a sincere hope that the nullifiers had become convinced of the impropriety of their conduct, and that they were ready to retrace their steps, as they have appeared to desist from their violent acclamations, but by late publications I discover that the violence of party spirit still exists, and that they are actuated by their former principles, and the Unionists are determined at the risk of their property and their lives to resist the operation of the Ordinance passed by convention in March 1833, compelling all officers to take a Test Oath as a condition for holding office, which they think unconstitutional and opposed to the sanctity of oaths already taken to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and think the intention is to dissolve the union, on the existence of which their liberties depend.

The present situation of our Governmental affairs bears a gloomy aspect, for if insurrections, or rebellions arise in the union, they must be repelled, and although the South Carolinians, who were fit to run mad to get General Jackson elected President, have since degraded him excessively for the best official act of his life, viz: his Message and Proclamation, which he was constrained to issue by a due sense of duty, and which, perhaps, may save the union, by causing gentlemen to reflect more seriously, and better understand on what ground they stood.

Sometimes a spark of fire raises a great flame, or causes a great explosion;—we know that republics are obnoxious to the frowns of monarchs—and a civil war is more inveterate, than a war with a foreign Nation, and if war ever commences between the States, we cannot conjecture how it may terminate. The revoluttonary motto was, "united we stand divided we fall." I cannot suppose that the citizens of South Carolina ever wanted to secede from the Union, for the purpose of establishing a separate and distinct, sovereign, and independent Government of their own, which would place them in a very disagreeable situation, as they must know that any petty government that they could establish, would never command the respect of other nations;—and as there are so many self-important aspirants among them, I do not suppose they could form a government of duration that would be sustainable by the people; but their object must have been to destroy the government of the United States, and on the ruins thereof, erect a Southern Confederacy, in which other States might be admitted to enter as auxiliaries, over which they might preside in consequence of their seniority, conceited superiority of talents, oratory and eloquence, (of which they are well apprised,) and have a particular art of eulogising each other, and extolling their own State.

My venerable brother soldiers, although enfeebled by natural declination, I admonish each of you, to rouse up and contribute a mite towards saving our glorious government;—your advice to the young men, who are not as capable of appreciating the value of said government, as those that experimentally know the cost of it, will have a good effect;—advise them that have not been informed of the evils, and disasters, that have befallen the governments of other nations, by dividing and subdividing their governments, (to gratify a reckless combination of influential office hunters,) to think seriously on the subject and determine in their own minds, whether it is possible that any good can result from any division of these United States; and at the same time to consider, the incalculable evils, that would result from any such division, which must greatly accumulate the expenses, impair the happiness, and safety of the people, and jeopardise the whole nation. The principal nullifiers seem to relax from their famous pretensions of republicanism since they have so clearly convinced the world of the falsey of said pretensions; by endeavoring to destroy a Government founded on genuine republican principles, formed amicably, and permanently, (under which they had enjoyed so many blessings, and a vast increase of opulency,) without having any sufficient reason for so doing, or the least cause of complaint against the principles of said government. And now it appears that they have instead of republicanism adopted the lulsome sound of sovereignity, on which they harp so much, that to me it seems probable that if they were separated from the Union by mutual consent, that on the increase of party discord, aspiration, and the number of their nobility they would divide their territory into a number of sovereignities in proportion to the number in Germany, where, according to historical accounts, there are more than three hundred sovereign princes. Is sovereignty magical enough to expiate or absolve from the obligation of oaths or the crime of perjury?

It seems to me very strange that any created being in the most prosperous circumstances, and apparently in the most happy situation that we can reasonably suppose our Creator ever designed them to be in this state of probation, should be the most reckless and anxious for a change; but sacred history proves that fact. The angels of light supposed to be the first rank of created beings, in a state of perfect happiness, by aspiring after an equilibrium with their Creator, nullified his laws, and were hurled to perdition. Adam and Eve being placed apparently in a perfect state of happiness, nullified the laws of God, and thereby brought disgrace and misery on themselves and their offspring.—For nullifying the laws of God the Sodomites were destroyed by fire and brimstone—and the world was drowned, and the ancient nations destroyed by the sword, plague, pestilence and famine, &c. &c..

The good and great Washington, said the very idea of the power, and the right of the people to establish a government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government—he also said the propitious smiles of Heaven, can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which Heaven itself has ordained. It appears to me that one of the most prominent rules of order, ordained by Heaven, is the introduction of solemn oaths, for the promotion of justice, and security of life, liberty and property, and in revolution I was convinced, that an Omnipotent, Omniscient and Omnipresent Deity, did deign in his mercy, to look down & in some degree to act as an arbiter in great national affairs. Hence the voluntary taking of a false oath, does seem to be, the most presumptuous wickedness that a man can be guilty of; in which he invokes the blessings or vengeance of the Supreme Deity, on whose aid he depends for every breath he draws; to send his blessing or vengeance on his soul according to the truth or falsehood, of what he says or promises to do;—under the aforesaid belief, I never could be induced to take an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and then take another oath, directly counter to it, and compel other men to do the same; except I could be induced to disregard oaths, in the same manner that one of the principle nullifiers exhibited them in his fourth of July toast (viz) "Constitutions are but paper, oaths are but breath &c," meaning that sacred compacts were no more than blank paper, and that sacred oaths, were no more than common air; and his promotion since, shows an acquiescence in his opinion. Good Lord deliver us from such men! Principles which will promote private virtue, will advance public happiness.

Having already given my ideas, on the origin design, and pernicious consequences of nullification, I will now explain my views on Jacksonism, meaning the usurpations of the President of the U. States. I hadno personal enmity against General Jackson, but was ready to appreciate all his public services to their full value, and desirous that he should be well paid for said services, but was opposed to his being elected President of the United States; because I did believe that he was the most dangerous man in the United States, for President, for the following reasons: while he was commander-in-chief of the Southern Army, he convinced me of his violent and ungovernable temper, and disposition, not restrainable by the Constitution & Laws, of the country; and in the mean time gave the Spanish people just cause of war, against the United States, and nothing but their imbecility prevented such a war; and placing no stress on the reports of his profaneness, immorality, avarice or hard heartedness, in taking the lives of six respectable militia men, in an instant when the exigencies of the Government did not require it &c, and as I was not informed of his having made any great display, of superior talent in the fulfilment of any of his duties, in any of the civil appointments he had filled, I did believe, that his opponent was in every respect, much better qualified to preside over the Government of the United States than General Jackson. His opponent J. Q. Adams having been sufficiently tried, and convinced the world of his competency and integrity, under the very important appointments he had filled; although he was calumniated by a combination of designing men, for a lucrative purpose, who knew that President Adams already had a full Cabinet, and supposing if he could be supplanted, that his successor, would dismiss them, and promote his own friends: while there were others, who, in my opinion did not believe that Gen. Jackson was a safe repository of power, exerted themselves in favor of his election, under an expectation, that he would serve only one term of four years, and if they were not elevated, by him they would huzza themselves into the favor of his successor, and by those partizans uniting together, and using all possible fair, and unfair, means, induced a very great number of good worthy republican citzens to vote for Gen. Jackson. And as General Jackson's claim to the Presidency was predicated on his military operations, particularly on his success in the battle of New Orleans, and knowing that ancient Republican Governments have been uniformly subverted by great military Chieftains, and that his disposition was well calculated for that purpose, as any man could be, excited me more than any thing else to oppose his election. (That evil has overshadowed one instance in our day.) The great Republican Patriots, by his great services and achievements, so captivated the hearts of the French people, that they made him an Emperor and supported him in his ambitious views until he almost ruined the French, as well as other nations. Military services are more captivating to the hearts of men, than any thing else, and have a tendency to elevate the mind and harden the hearts of commanding officers, who frequently have the command of officers and men, fully equal to themselves, in every respect, only in point of grade, and the enforcing prompt obedience, will make them more austere and arrogant, and induce them to believe they were born to command, and will have less compassion on others; & we are too apt to connect the idea of glory with that of success. General Jackson has been better paid for his public services than any other officer in the United States, and his services much overrated. I have not been informed that he ever was wounded in the public service, nor much exposed to danger, and his sufferings were a mere nothing, in comparison to what we experienced in the Indian Campaign in the year 1776, we having no government to provide for us, it being before our State constitution was formed. I am unacquainted with General Jackson's talents in tactics, as his friends have never informed me of any great display of Generalship that he has made. The ground at N. Orleans was a place well selected by some person for making fortifications, & well improved by art; but whether the commander in chief was the greatest engineer in fortifying, I know not; but he was there well fixed with a sufficient number of as good officers and soldiers as ould be paraded, well fortified by nature and art in such a manner that no act of Generalship was necessary or could be displayed by the commander. Whether it would have been proper for Gen. Jackson to have risked a display of Generalship by pursuing the enemy on their retreat, (when they were in a state of consternation by the loss of their chief commander, and other officers) or not I am not prepared to give an opinion. But whether General Jackson was elected President of the United States under the influence of a combination of designing men, is not the question; but let us examine how he has administered the government. One of the most eminent Senators in congress in his public speech on the removal of the Deposites, said, "the eyes and the hopes of the American People are anxiously turned to Congress, they feel that they have been deceived and insulted, their confidence abused, their interest betrayed, and their liberties in danger; they see a rapid and alarming concentration of all power in one man's hands," and also says, "the will of one man alone prevails and governs the Republic."

By taking a view of the publications of Gen. Jackson's conduct towards the committees, composed of highly respectable citizens, who were delegated by many thousands of his constituents, to bear their memorials, and explain their grievances, on the removal of the Deposites, and particularly his reply to a delegate who was the bearer of a Memorial from Massachusetts as follows,

"In the name of God, sir, what do the People think to gain by sending their memorials here, if they send ten thousand of them signed by all the men, women and children, and bearing the names from all the grave-stones, I will not relax a particle from my position," puts an end to the question whether this is a government of the people, and shows in himself the exalted servant of the people, acts like an inflexible master. The removal of the deposites was certainly, an unconstitutional act, which neither the President of the U. S. nor the Secretary of the Treasury had any right to perpetrate, for although the Secretary (of the Treasury) has some power in the recess of Congress, to direct where deposites should be made, yet he has no power to remove them after they are made, without a special act of Congress, making appropriations &c. for that purpose; and the precipitate and disgraceful manner in which that business was transacted shows that the principle object of the President was, to deprive Congress of their constitutional power, and get the command of the public purse (which agreeable to the old adage, will command the sword) I understand the President had no doubt of the safety of the Public money where it was properly placed, in the Bank of the United States, and was raising a revenue of sixty thousand dollars per year: and it is now placed in many State Banks, where it is said to be unsafe, and raises no revenue to the Government; and whether the President and his collar men, by secret contract, receives any interest on said money or not; I am not prepared to say; but the money is placed in many Banks, over which the Government of the United States has no control; and if Congress was to pass a law for returning said Deposites, the President would be sure to veto it; so I do not know any way to get it out of the hands of the President and his party, and therefore, we, the people, must suffer extremely by that unjustifiable usurpation of power.

The predictions of the Great and good Washington, about extreme party-spirit, (the bane of Republicanism,) destroying this Government, is almost verified; and the most atrocious step towards it, was, that of the President's dismissing from office, so many hundreds of the best of officers, (against whom there was no complaint,) for the only purpose of supplying their places, with his partial friends, to strengthen his party: Those officers expecting to hold their offices, during good behaviour, provided no other means of making a support; and after long service, with great dexterity and integrity, and without any complaint against them, were turned out, and their families ruined. By an old publication (the truth of which I have never heard controverted,) the removals from office were as follows:

In Washington's Administration.		8 years,	11 and	no doubt for good reasons.
" John Adams'	"	4 do.	11 do.	
" Jefferson's	"	8 do.	86 do.	
" Madison's	"	8 do.	5 do.	
" Monroe's	"	8 do.	9 do.	
" J. Q. Adams'	"	4 do.	2 do.	
" A. Jackson's	" in	1½ do.	1470 do.	

According to this statement, in forty years, six President's removed from office only seventy-four men, and in one year and a half, Jackson removed fourteen hundred and seventy; and it is said that an enquiry after the cause of said removals, is conceived as an insult.

I have no doubt of the truth of the above statement, and that many hundreds of good officers have since shared the same fate; and I think the object of the President is so clearly demonstrated by his transactions that animadversion on this subject is unnecessary.

By publications, it appears that the President has nearly absorbed the executive powers of the Senate, and only holds himself bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court, where they meet his approbation.

How has President Jackson complied with his promises and the expectations of his friends, in diminishing the expenditures of public money? To answer this question, I will only state the expenditures of the last year of (Adams', administration, exclusive of public debt, & the last year of) Jackson's, exclusive of public debt also—

By Adams, A. D. 1828,	$12,653,096
By Jackson, A. D. 1833,	22,086,064.

And he has almost in every respect acted contrary to his dictations to his predecessors and the expectations of his friends, and fully up to the predictions of those that opposed his election, and now appears to be standing in the shoes of a despot: But my dear friends, let's not give up the ship, while we can hope the auspicious smiles of Heaven are attainable: Our Government is in jeopardy, and our greatest exertions are required to save it; extensive memorialising has been tried without success; we can have no relief by impeachment; and it will not do to raise mobs, or insurrections, or any think like a military force, against any usurpation of the powers of Government, except as a desperate resort. We have long boasted of our freedom, as the pride of America, the bane of Tyrants, the envy of enslaved nations, and a pattern to the world.

In what does our freedom consist? I answer, in nothing but the freedom and frequency of elections; and in those elections, if we wish to remain free, we must not only discountenance the conduct of the President and Nullifiers; but we must withdraw our confidence from all who justify their usurpations.

It may, with some propriety, be said, that the Revolutionary soldiers were raised in the dark ages of the American people, when a liberal education, was not, to many, attainable; but we can communicate our ideas to, and understand each other as well, as those who have spent the prime of their lives in literary and scientific studies, at Colleges and other Seminaries of Learning; and we have as good a right to express our sentiments or ideas, in our dogmatical manner, as the most brilliant rhetorical orator has; and let it not be forgotten that, in those dark days there most certainly was less sophistry, party spirit, envy, intrigue, pride and insolvency; and more patriotism, punctuality and sincerity, than in the present enlightened age; and I therefore admonish and intreat each of you, to exert yourselves, in the fearless tones, of manly freemen, and not in the cautious whispers of trembling slaves; let us not be bashful, because we were not raised at the feet of Gamaliel, nor because our mental powers are impaired, but remember sacred writ says that, "God has chosen the foolish things of the world, to confound the wise, and the weak things of the world, to confound the mighty," and that the truth of this Scripture was verified in the Revolutionary war; therefore let us enquire diligently into the character and political principles, of all the candidates, who may offer for the State or Federal Legislature, and for all other important appointments, and vote for none, who prevaricate, or have not independence to openly and positively declare, their political principles, in favor of the Union, to our satisfaction; taking care in the mean time, to not be deceived by the sophistry of designing aspirants, for in the present polluted state of men, power will not fail having supporters, and flattery is by some, supposed to be a speedier and more sure high way to preferment, than merit or abilities.

In elections, let us not regard partial friendship, nor relationship, but above all things, progainst every kind of usurpation. As to myself, if either of my sons was a candidate, and I knew him to be attached to any party, that was against the Government of the United States, or desirous to abridge or curtail any of the essential powers thereof, or only careless about its preservation, I would vote against him, in favor of any man, that I could depend on to be true, and firm, in the support and defence of the Union; or if any candidate for an important appointment, had done me the greatest favor, that one man could do for another, and I knew he would oppose the Union in any respect, I would not vote for him, but would endeavor to reward him in some other way for his favors.

Brother Soldiers, I feel an indelible attachment to you, for your patriotism, although many of you I never saw; and supposing that you have reciprocal feelings towards all those who participated with you in the arduous struggle for Liberty—I have, with my feeble palsied hand, written this long and incoherent address to you, in a crisis that, to me, exhibits as great alarm as did that of the year 1776. The object of this letter is to stir up the spirit of 1776, in order to perpetuate the best Government that ever was established, and to prevent so many patriotic lives being sacrificed in vain, in the establishment thereof, and to not let our posterity be deprived, of the benefits for which we suffered as much hardship, and as many privations as our constitutions could bear, & some of us had our own blood spilt by the lead of our common enemies; and now, when our offspring appears to be in danger of being involved in a civil war, and the country drenched with their blood, and in a worse situation than under British oppression—If the true spirit of 1776, prevails through these United States, we are safe; for no despot or combination can get fixed so permanently, but what a prudent exercise of our power at the Ballot Boxes, may defeat their machinations. It might be presumptuous in me, to expect to live till the next election; but while I do live, my ardent wishes for the duration and prosperity of the Union will not cease, and if the loss of my life, would restore to the Government of these United States a perfect reconciliation and tranquility, I would not hesitate one moment to surrender it.

I now bid a final farewell, to my Brother Soldiers, in hopes the Gracious smiles of Heaven, will rest upon you, till we meet in a state of perpetual bliss. WM. LENOIR.

JUNE 20th, 1834.

☞ The hand of the author of the foregoing Address, being so much palsied, as to render it difficult and very fatigueing for him to write legibly, I have at his request written this true copy, from one in his own hand writing.

THOS. LENOIR.

The fire in the Treasury Department seems likely to answer much the same purpose for the Treasury officers, that the bonfire in the old castle of Ravenswood, in the Bride of Lammermoor, did to the old steward, Caleb Balderstone: "Now 'this fire,' said Caleb, 'for a fire it shall be, if I 'sould burn the old stable to make it mair feasible—'this fire, besides that it will be an excuse for 'asking ony thing we want through the country '—this fire will settle mony things on an honora-'ble footing for the family's credit, that cost me 'telling twenty daily lies to a wheen idle chaps 'and queans, and what's worse, without gaining credence.'—*Boston Daily Adv.*

I CANNOT TELL A LIE.

In the war of the revolution, while General Lafayette commanded in the American army, a part of the troops were encamped at a certain place near the water's edge. One summer evening a soldier, who was an excellent swimmer as well as fifer, took his fife with him to the water and engaged in fifing and swimming at the same time. The music reached the ear of Lafayette. Early next morning he sent an officer in pursuit of the man who had thus disobeyed the orders of the camp

The soldier was a native of Connecticut and a man of truth. When arrested by the officer he considered that, perhaps, he might escape a severe punishment by denying the deed. On a moment's reflection, however, he said to himself, "I have always spoken the truth—I cannot tell a lie."

With this principle in his mind, he came into the presence of the general, who asked if he were the individual who played upon the water the evening previous; to which he replied, "I am."

"To morrow evening, then at such an hour, I wish you to repair to my tent"

He came at the appointed time. The general then informed him that the tune which he had heard the evening before affected him very much—that on a former occasion it had been played at the funeral of a dear friend of his, who died in his native country.—Since then, until now, he had never met with an individual who could play it. "For the purpose of indulging in the melancholy pleasure of hearing it once more, I have," said he, "sent for you."

The general after being agreeably entertained with the conversation and music of his guest, dismissed him with his thanks and some money from his purse, as an expression of his satisfaction in the performance.

"I cannot tell a lie," is a good rule to follow.

N. Y. Mirror.

CHARACTER OF THE VOICE.

The somewhat fanciful theory enunciated in the following passage is not altogether destitute of foundation. The extract is from a volume of sermons, recently published in Edingburgh and written (oddly as it may sound) by James Hogg the Ettrick Shepherd.

"I know some young people who choose their friends by the eye—the same as they choose a coat or a vest. I do not disapprove of this altogether; for, there certainly is something in every human countenance less or more attractive, or less or more repulsive; and I would trust more to Lavater than to Spurzheim. But never once form the least estimate of a character until you hear him or her speak. The tones of the voice are the best symptoms in the world whereby to form a true and immediate judgment of a character. They are the chords of the soul, and if you have any ear for music, you may as easily judge of the sterling value of the character as of a violin or an organ. There is not a single feature of a character which is not delineated in the tones of the voice. I have been taken with the appearance and countenances of young men in public assemblies, and yet the very first time I heard them speak, I found at once that they were consummate blockheads But whenever I found the countenance and the voice accord in sweetness, I could then form an estimate of the character, which, in all my life, I have never had occasion to change. But there is one thing, I think, I may affirm—that in the whole world, among human beings as among sheep, there is not one character, countenance, nor voice, exactly like another; and yet, among all this diversity, you will scarcely find two individuals in whom there is not some point of contrast which may render them agreeable and acceptible to each other. We are, indeed, strangely & wonderfully made."

N. Y. Mirror.

JOE MILLER.

"It is a fact not generally known," says Mr. Mathews, in his celebrated Monopolylogue, "that the well-known Joe Miller, who has fathered all our jests for the last half-century, never uttered a jest in his life. Though an excellent comic actor, he was the most taciturn and saturnine man breathing. He was in the daily habit of spending his afternoons at the Black Jack; a well-known public-house in Portugal-street, Clare-market, which was at the time frequented by most of the respectable tradesmen in the neighborhood, who from Joe's imperturbable gravity, whenever any risible saying was recounted, derisively, ascribed it to him. After his death, having left his family unprovided for, advantage was taken of this *badinage*. A Mr. Motley, a well-known dramatist of that day, was employed to collect all the stray jests then current in town. Joe Miller's name was prefixed to them; & from that day to this, the man who never uttered a jest has been the reputed author of every jest, past, present and to come.

New York Mirror.

The Reason Why.—A small lad asked permission to go to a *Ball*. His mother told him it was a bad place for little boys. "Why mother, didn't you and father use to go to balls when you was young?" "Yes but we have seen the folly of it," answered the mother.—"Well mother," exclaimed the son, *I want to see the folly of it too.*"

A good reply.—A nobleman observing a large stone lying near his gate, ordered his servant, with an oath to send it to Purgatory. "It shall," said the servant, "I were to throw it to heaven, it would be more out of your lordship's way!"