LEAP YEAR ADDRESS OF THE LADIES. You flattering youths, who say you prize Our ruby lips and sparkling eyes, Our sheeks which shame the blushing rose, Our necks which vie with winter snows, Our melting words, our witching smile, Which every sorrow can beguile; Our posoms fair, our lovely breast, Where angels might desire to rest we this year uncensured may To you some "marked attentions" pay,
Or even visit you, and woo,
And "pop the question" to you too,
We take this opportunity,
To tell you most respectfully,
Ourselves and all our winning charms, Are waiting only for your arms. The ruby lips you spoke of now, Will breathe with you the marriage vow; The eyes whose thrilling glance you praise, Will shed on you their fondest rays; Our lovely necks, and breasts of snow, A hasband's fond embrace would know, While cheerfully our inmost soul Would always own his sweet control. Old Bachelors! though cold and chill, For you we have some pity still, For ah ! we know your wretched life Without a kind and loving wife : Make some amends for errors past, By wedding ere the year be passed, And thus secure some bliss, before Your earthly journey shall be o'er. Ye Widowers !- but we need not call. We see you're courting one and all, And thus proclaim you lik'd the state In which you lived so very late, We know indeed you want a spouse, To mind the children and the house; Let each one therefore choose some staid, Sedate, sweet-tempered, smart old maid. Then, gentleman, if you be wise, Come on at once and take a prize, Or soon perhaps you'll woo in vain, As we'll put on our airs again; And still if cold old bachelors Prefer their blankets and their furs, Why let them coldly live and die,

Mistellaneous.

Unwept for and unhonored lie.

From Todd's Student's Manual. HABITS.

3. Cultivate perseverance. By perseverance, I mean a steadfastness in pursuing the same study, and carrying out the same plans from week to week. Some will read or hear of a plan guard rode up and informed the owner who lay in bed of a morning." which somebody has pursued with great that his sword was raised against his king. iccess, and at once conclude, that they will do so. The plan will be adopted tiring perseverance, with which that amwithout consideration, then talked about bitious man carried out his plans. The as a fine affair, and in a few days thrown aside for something else. Such a great man did this, or did that, and I will do so, is the feeling; but as soon as it becomes irksome, as any new habit will in a short time, it is laid aside. I once knew a man, a student, who somewhere read of a great be a punctual man; and yet there are man who wrote over his door, " Dum li- few that are so, to any thing like the dequimur tempus fugit;" and immediately he had it in staring capitals over his door. is vastly easier to be a little late in get-Again, he read that a very learned man ting into the recitation-room, and a little used to admire Blackstone: at once he late in doing every thing. It is not so eaall, and purchases Blackstone's sy to be a prompt, punctual character; Commentaries. These he began to read but it is a trait of inestimable value to with great eagerness; but, happening to yourself and to the world. The punctuhear that Oliver Ellsworth was in the al man can do twice as much, at least, as habit of getting most of his information another man, with twice the ease and from conversation, (a fact which I doubt) satisfaction to himself, and with equal he was for dropping Blackstone, and go- satisfaction to others. The late lord chaning from room to room, to gather infor- cellor of England, Henry Brougham, mation by conversation! It is hardly ne- while a kingdom seemed to be resting on cessary to say, that a college full of such his shoulders; who presided in the house students, all condensed into one, would of lords and the court of chancery; who not make a single real student. "The gave audience daily to barristers, found man who is perpetually hesitating which time to write reviews, to be at the head of two things he will do first, will do nei- of at least ten associations which were ther. The man who resolves, but suffers publishing works of useful knowledgehis resolution to be changed by the first was so punctual, that, when these assocounter suggestion of a friend,-who fluc- | ciations met, he was uniformly there when tuates from opinion to opinion, from plan | the hour of meeting had arrived, and was to plan, and veers like a weather-cock to in his place in the chair. every point of the compass, with every We are all so indolent, by nature and breath of caprice that blows-can never by habit, that we feel it a luxury to find accomplish any thing great or useful. In- a man of real, undeviating punctuality. stead of being progressive in any thing, We love to lean upon such a man, and he will be at best stationary, and more we are willing to purchase such a staff probably retrogade in all. It is only the at almost any price. It shows, at least, who carries into his pursuits that that he has conquered himself. great quality which Lucan ascribes to Some seem to be afraid of cherishing Casar-nescia virtus stare loco-who first this habit, lest it border upon a virtue that consults wisely, then resolves firmly, and is vulgar, and is below the ambition of a then executes his purpose with inflexible great mind, or the attention of one who perseverance, undismayed by those petty has greater virtues upon which he may alties which daunt a weaker spirit, presume. Was the mind of Blackstone that can advance to eminence in any line. of a low order? Did he cultivate puncus take, by way of illustration, the tuality because he had not great traits of case of a student. He commences the character on which to rely? Yet, when y of the dead languages: presently he was delivering even his celebrated lecing his time, and that, instead of obsolete audience wait even a minute; and he he had much better employ him- could never be made to think well of any of in acquiring new ideas. He changes one who was notoriously defective in this rows up his Euclid, and addresses One morning, the clock struck seven, and himself to some other study, which, in its all rose up for prayer, according to cuswise suggession; and thus life is spent serving that Mr. Brewer was absent, years to a man's life." changing his plans. You cannot but paused awhile. Seeing him now enter having taken it, hold upon it with heroic by some minutes.

CAROLINAWAICHMAN

BRUNER & JAMES,

Editors & Proprietors.

dead horse, and marched off with the sad- ties.

dle, bridle and pistols on his back. At

the next inn, he found a horse in the sta-

ble to his mind, and immediately harnes-

sed him, and was just making off, when

the owner came out, and called him to

account for stealing his property. The

monarch replied, that he took the horse

because he was tired of carrying the sad-

dle himself. This not satisfying the own-

er, they drew swords, and would have

shed blood, royal or plebian, had not the

This was but a single specimen of the un-

same perseverance would place almost

4. Cultivate the habit of punctuality.

There is no man living who might not

gree to which they ought to attain. I

RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY

SERIES. NUMBER 3, OF VOLUME I.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 18, 1844.

but every such indulgence is a heavy loss for," said one who was in this habit, and wherever you please.) He then formed a is turning. We know that our best city people to you. Every hour should be persever- who had not much of which he need be ingly filled up. But this is not all. It is vain, unless it was this want of prompt- and string, through the axle of which not sufficient to take for your motto, with ness. An assembly will be glad to see were four arms of wire, at the ends of the immortal Grotius, "Hora ruit;" but you after having waited for you; but they which were as many brass buttons. As let it be filled up according to some plan. would have been more glad to see you One day filled up according to a previous at your post. When there are two things buttons struck against a small house bell. plan, is worth more than a week, filled for you to do, one of which must be done, and the other is what you very much de-It is astonishing to see with what per- sire to do, be sure and begin the former severance and inflexibility of purpose first. For example, you may very much those men have pursued the object, the wish to complete the sheet which you are pursuit and attainment of which constitution now writing, and for many reasons you ted their greatness. Charles XII. was may wish it; but you must recite this evefrequently on his horse for twenty-four ning. Now, the way for you to do, is, hours at once; and thus he traversed now to stop writing, and prepare for recimost of his dominions. His officers were tation, else you will write so long, that all tired out; consequently, for the most not only your preparation in study will part, he performed these journeys entire be slighted, but you will also be in dan- would be stronger still, could it be made ly alone. On one of these excursions, his ger of not being punctual. The want of to strike up a light and build a fire. By

> 4. Be an early riser. Few ever lived to a great age, and fewer still became distinguished, who were not in the habit of early rising. You rise late, and of course get about your business at a late hour, and every thing goes wrong all day. Franklin says, " that he who rises late may trot all day, and not have overtaken his business at night. Dean Swift avers, "that he never knew any man come to greatness and eminence

I believe that, with other degeneracies of our days, history will prove that late rising is a prominent one. In the fourteenth century, the shops in Paris were universally open at four in the morning; any student on a high eminence in a few now, not till long after seven. Then, the king of France dined out at eight o'clock in the morning, and retired to his chamber at the same hour in the evening. In the time of Henry VIII., seven in the morning was the fashionable breakfast hour-ten the dinner hour. In the time of Elizabeth, the nobility, fashionables, and students, dined at 11 o'clock, and

supped between five and six in the after-

Buffon gives us the history of his writing in a few words. "In my youth, I was very fond of sleep: it robbed me of a great deal of my time; but my poor Joseph (his servant) was of great service in enabling me to overcome it. I promised to give Joseph a crown every time that he would make me get up at six.— Next morning, he did not fail to wake me and to torment me; but he only received abuse. The next day after, he did same, with no better success; and I was obligtime. I told him that he did not know how to manage his business; he ought to ble. think of my promise, and not mind my threats. The day following, he employed force; I begged for indulgence—I bid him begone—I stormed—but Joseph persisted. I was therefore obliged to comply; and he was rewarded every day for the abuse which he suffered at the moment when I awoke, by thanks, accompanied with a crown, which he received about an hour after. Yes, I am indebted

lumes of my works." Frederick II. of Prussia, even after age and infirmities had increased upon him, gave strict orders never to be allowed to sleep later than four in the morning. Peter the Great, whether at work in the docks at London as a ship-carpenter, or throne of Russia, always rose before daylife as long as I can, and therefore sleep as little as possible." Dodridge makes in a college; because, if he does not, he known to be punctual in attending the (Commentary on the New Testament) and is misemploying his time; and that, for lectures at the tutor's house. The stu- most of my other writings, is owing, viz. business of life, common mathemat- dents boarded in neighboring families, that the difference between rising at five the space of forty years, supposing a man to go to bed at the same hour at night, is turn is again relinquished on some equal- tom. The tutor, looking round, and ob- nearly equivalent to the addition of ten

In order to rise early, I would earnestperceive the folly of this course; and the the room, he thus addressed him :- "Sir, ly recommend an early hour for retiring. at effect of it is, the fixing on your the clock has struck, and we were ready There are many other reasons for this. a habit of indecision, sufficient of to begin; but, as you were absent, we Neither your eyes nor your health are so itself to blast the fairest prospects. No, supposed it was too fast, and therefore likely to be destroyed. Nature seems to take your course wisely, but firmly; and, waited." The clock was actually too fast have so fitted things, that we ought to rest in the early part of the night. Doct. resolution, and the Alps and Pyrenees It is no great virtue to be punctual in Dwight used to tell his students "that one will sink before you. The whole empire paying a considerable debt, though, even hour of sleep before midnight is worth of learning will be at your feet, while here, too many fail; but it is the every more than two hours after that time." who set out with you, but stopped day, and every hour occurrences, in which Let it be a rule with you, and scrupulouschange their plans, are yet employed we are most apt to fail. "I am too late ly adhered to, that your light shall be exin the very profitable business of chang- now, but it is only once. I have not been tinguished by ten o'clock in the evening. ing their plans. Let your motto be, Per- prompt in fulfilling my plans to-day; but You may then rise at five, and have seseverando vinces. Practise upon it, and it is only once." Such is the language of ven hours to rest, which is about what nayou will be convinced of its value by the procrastination. I have myself ridden ture requires.

nient expense, and a hard week's work in ting up so early? Suppose you go to bed We are in danger of running our pro- writing, by the want of punctuality in one to-night, at ten: you have been accusg plans, in themselves very good, by who failed only five minutes, and that tomed to sit up later: for an hour you habit of putting off till to-morrow wholly unnecessarily. Be punctual in cannot sleep; and when the clock strikes what may be done to-day. That letter every thing. If you determine to rise at five, you will be in a fine sleep. I reply, may be answered to-morrow; that resuch an hour, be on the floor at the mothat, if you ever hope to do any thing in my friend may be attended to ment. If you determine to do so much this world, the habit must be formed, and morrow, and he will be no loser; for before breakfast, be sure to do it; if to the sooner it is done the better. If any fined may be attended to ment. If you determine to do so much this world, the habit must be formed, and works on medicine or theology. What a world the sooner it is done the better. If any of mistakes and inconsistencies is displayed all grow cross. It prevents, not only sympathy for your money could purchase the habit, no price around us!

The sooner it is done the better. If any of mistakes and inconsistencies is displayed all misfortunes, but also all offers of assistance. People of the world be too great. When the world is many benevolent feelings are repulsed by your snappishness. al to the yielding up the whole cita- there at the moment. We are apt to be would be too great. When the writer the enemy. That note and that tardy in attending meetings of societies, commenced the practice in earnest, he ing in this regard. There are farmers yet who mable fact may be recorded in my &c., especially if we have any thing to do. procured an old clock, at the expense of persist in crowding their sons into the already God will help—and your fellow-men, also.

little machine which went by a weight the weight went down, these revolving This set up such a tremendous ringing, farmers. He is in easy circumstances, and that there was no more sleep. All this was connected with the wooden clock, in the distant room, by means of wires. He has had the honor to instruct others of his profession into the mystery, and has hadother bells, which other wooden clocks set a ringing. Some use a small alarmclock to call them up, and to which they soon acquire a strong attachment, which poor horse fell dead under him. Without the observance of this rule, very frequent- this, or some such process, you must be any uneasiness, the monarch stripped the ly prevents our being punctual in our du- regularly waked at an early hour. The students in Yale and Amherst Colleges, have generally the alarm-clock. After you are once awaked, be sure to use the moment, sleep, like an armed man, will probably seize upon you, and your resolution is gone, your hopes are dashed, and your habits destroyed. Need you be reminded here, that the young man who is in the habit of early rising, will and must be in the habit of retiring early, and, of course, will put himself out of the way of of early rising. They ought not to feel or do so. The business of life, alike require early rising; and you are your own enemy if you cherish the feeling that this is a burden. It ought to be a matter of gratitude that such regulations prevail in gin to write at three o'clock in the morn- | solve to stay there. ing," was the reply. Most confidently do I believe, that he who from his youth is because a love for the bed is too frequent- down to drink. ed to confess, at noon, that I had lost my ly a beseting sin of students, and a sin which soon requires the strength of a ca-

(To be continued.)

From the New York Tribune. "GO FORTH INTO THE FIELDS!"

We offended a number, months ago, by blunttelling our young men that too many of them are trying to live by selling goods, and that the cure for their complaint is to be found in going bona fide to work. We are impelled to repeat the

to poor Joseph for ten or a dozen of the vo-It is a sore evil that labor, so essential health, vigor, and virtue, is generally regarded with averson. Even those who boast that they live by straight-forward hard work are almost uniformly seeking to escape from their condition. Even the substantial, thrifty farmer, whose life is or might be among the happiest, is apt to train his darling son for a profession or put him into a store. He laudably wishes to put at the anvil as a black-smith, or on the him forward in the world, but he does not think that half the time and evpense bestowed in macomes a friend, who tells him he is wast- tures, he was never known to make his light. "I am," says he, " for making my king him an average lawyer or doctor would suffice to make him an eminently intelligent and scientific farmer, a model and blessing to the the following striking and sensible re- whole country. Why will not our thrifty farmhis plan, and sets to work at the mathe- virtue. The reader will be pleased with marks on this subject ;- " I will here re- ers think of this? The world is surfeited with maties. Then comes another friend, who the following notice of Mr. Brewer, af- cord the observation, which I have found middling lawyers and doctors—the gorge even asks him, with a grave and sapient face, terwards a valuable minister of the gos- of great use to myself, and to which, I may of lowa rises at the prospect of a new batch of ing Scotland, soliciting funds to build a whether he intends to become a professor pel. While a student, he was always say, that the production of this work either; of tolerable clergymen there is certain. College in one of the Western States; is quite enough of the mathematics. and at stated hours met for recitation.— and at seven o'clock in the morning, for and affords a more promising field for intellecand affords a more promising field for intellectual power than any other, comparatively shunned and neglected. Of good, thoroughly educated, at once scientific and practical farmers, there is no where a superabundance.. Every where there is need of this class to introduce new processes and improve old ones, to naturalize and bring to perfection the plants, grains, fruits, &c., we still import from abroad when we might better produce them at home-to introduce a proper rotation and diversification of crops-to prove and teach how to produce profitably the most grain to the acre-in short, to make agriculture the pleasing, attractive, ennobling pursuit it was providentially designed to temperance society. There is no broader field of usefulnessno surer road to honorable eminence. The time will come when, of the men of the last generation. Arthur Young will be more widely honored than Napoleon. But while the true farmer should be the most thoroughly educated and well distinguished eminence to which it will scores of miles, and been put to inconveconduct you."

informed man in the country, there are many
but how shall you form the habit of getof our old farmers, even, who will cheerfully spend a thousand dollars to qualify one son for a profession, yet grudge a hundred each to ed-

But we rejoice to believe the world is mend-

be farmers. There are farmers who cultivate

hundreds of acres and never look into a book

on agriculture, though they would not countenance a doctor or clergyman who had studied no

common-place book to-morrow. True; "There is great dignity in being waited about two dollars. (This may be placed glutted professions or into trade, but the current are looking for places for their sons with farmers-the only difficulty being to find fit places to instruct them in agriculture as they should be instructed. An old filend who has lived many years in this city, and saved something considerable by the way, has just purchased a farm on which to retire and educate his sons for good deems this the best profession he can give them, and he is right. There are hundreds silently preparing to go and do likewise.

We say, then, once more to our young men who are yet seeking some opening for a livelithe pleasure of hearing the dingling of hood, "Go forth into the fields!" Do not linger about at the cities, thinking that employment as clerk or something like it must come at last, for the prospect is gloomy. There are, and, though the disease is abating, will long be, too many young men ambitious to wear kid gloves and chat across the counter with ladies. If there were to-day employment for twenty thousand additional clerks in our city, there would in two months be many more young men here in want of clerkships than at present. The supply of embryo merchants exceeds the demand frightfully, and will continue to do so. To come here first consciousness in getting upon the looking for a clerkship, is to enter into a comfloor. If you allow yourself to parley a petition with ten thousand to see which can starve longest. Even if you were sure of a place at once, you would act unwisely in taking it .-Trade is limited and capricious, but the bounties of nature are steady and inexhaustible.

There are thousands in all our cities who are well employed and in good circumstances; we say, let these continue, if they are content, and feel certain that the world is better for their daily doings. There are other tens of thousmany temptations and dangers which ands who must stay here, as things are, having ome under the veil of midnight. Not a no means to go elsewhere, no skill in any arts few feel that the rules of academies, or but those peculiar to city life, and a very limited colleges, which call them up early, are ra- knowledge; these must stay, unless something ther a hardship. They transgress them should transpire out of the common course of when they dare. Finding the stolen wa- events. There are other tens of thousands anters sweet, they do all in their power du- nually arriving from Europe, who, however valring vacations, and at other times, to pre- uable acquisitions to the country, must contrib- for he often claimed much more than he had any right to vent themselves from forming the habit ute to glut the market and depress the price of and frequently took possession of much more labor of all kinds in our city-some of these must remain here till they can obtain means and knowledge to go elsewhere. But for young men from our own happier agricultural districts to crowd into the great cities or into villages. in search of clerkships and the like is madness -inhumanity to the destitute-moral suicide. our seminaries. One of the most celebra- While nine-tenths of our states are a waste of brated writers of England was lately wilderness, and all our marts of trade overflow asked how it was that he wrote so much will eager seekers for employment, let all esand yet from ten in the forenoon was at cape from our cities who can, and all who have leisure through the day. "Because I be- opportunities to labor and live in the country re- the present treaty is derived by receiving stolen property

Taken as Ballast.—The Boston Mail in the habit of rising early, will be much understands that two sailors came over in more likely to live to old age, more likely the "steering balloon Victoria," in three those who have forcibly taken it from the right owners; to be a distinguished and useful man, and days from England, taken on board as more likely to pass a life that is peaceful ballast—to be thrown over, in case they and pleasant. I dwell upon this point, wished to keep the balloon from going commend the forcible taking, we shall thereby escape the

> Vessels and Lives Lost .- A letter received in Boston, dated Chicago, Illinois, March 30th, says-" Nearly all the citizens are in mourning for the loss of five may be true if the scale of depreciation as applied to the sail of vessels belonging to this port, in current value of the paper promises be taken as the standthe heavy gales of the last ten days. Two of them foundered with all hands—sixteen | nal value, does the treaty stipulate that this debt shall be souls—every one of whom had a large

> Round the World.—The Natchez, which arrived at New York on Saturday from Canton, left New York for Valparaiso on the 24th of June last, and has made the efit of speculators, and leave but a barren sovereignty to voyage round the world in nine months and twenty-six days, one month and eighteen days of which the vessel was on the West coast of South America.

Sudden Death.-Mr. Daniel Storer. Ticket-Master at the Portsmouth Rail Road depot, dropped down in the street pired instantly.

The wife of Yankee Sullivan, the boxer, was accidentally burnt to death, in New York, on Thursday, 25th April, by her clothes taking fire.

A deputation from America is traversly no lack, as the multitude without societies while a deputation of Scotch clergymen bears witness; and yet here is the oldest, the is at the same time traversing America most essential, and the noblest of employments, for funds to support a free church in Scot- jected now and forever

> The Pittsfield Sun describes a case recently decided in Berkshire, in which Hendrick Eastland sued and claimed damages of the Assessors of Egremont, for neg- The letter occupies five columns and a half of lecting to tax him!

Herr Driesbach has been fined \$5 and costs for that leopard affair in Baltimore. The boy has recovered of all his injuries. and the beast is as ill-natured as ever.

Micajah Pendleton died recently in Nelson county, Va. aged 89. He was, it is said, the founder of the first American lades to the improbability of Texas becoming

ton has each published a letter, in which they take ground against the annexation ject is of so much importance, that the opinions of Texas. Somebody says, "the south should be consulted and if the result should ought to hoist the Tyler and Texas flag, be favorable to annexation, and he were enand nail it to the mast."

venient remedy, says a correspondent of the Macon Messenger, I ever heard of was alum. A piece the size of a hickory nut, dissolved in water and drank, or chewed and swallowed, is sufficient. I have good authority for sayucate the three or four less favored who are to ing it has been tried many times, on men and dogs, and that they have invariably recovered. I know of some planters whose hands are exposed to be bitten by rattlesnakes, who always have them, provided with it in their pockets, and they have several times found use for it.

They are obliged to stand afar off, lest you bite them. Take the matter calmly, and like a christian. And then

WATCHMAN.

Anti-Annexation Meeting in New York! We learn from the New York Express of the 26th ilt., that one of the largest and most respectable assemblages of the People of that city, opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States, that ever took place, was held at the Broadway Tabernacle on the 25th ult Albert Gallatin, presided; and on taking the chair, de livered an able address against annexation, and of the importance of the Government of this country maintaining inviolate all its treaty stipulations not only with Mexico but with every other nation. A letter from Chancell Kent was next read to the meeting denouncing the project in the strongest language. Other speeches were de-livered in opposition, and strong resolutions passed. Just after Mr. Gallatin commenced his speech, the notorious Mike Walsh, who was convicted some four or five months ago of slander, and sentenced to be confined to hard labor on Blackwell's Island for two months, made his apsarance in the meeting with about a dozen of his followers, shouting and hurraing for John C. Calhoun, which was only responded to by about the same pitiful and

contemptible number. The police interfering, order was soon restored, after which every thing went off in the utmost harmony, and with but one opinion prevailing, that of opposition to the seizing the territory owned by a Foreign Government, with whom we are at peace-and with whom we have entered into solemn Treaties of friendship, just to make political capital for John Tyler or any other man.

> [FOR THE WATCHMAN.] THE TEXAS TREATY

This new humbug of Capt. Tyler's, meanly begged for and secretly prosecuted as if suspected to be odious, is now claimed to be a most popular Locofoco measure, and mounted as a hobby by the lesser luminaries of that political party. The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian with characteristic consistency, says that the late meeting in Char-lotte on the subject, was without distinction of party, that the Democracy were entirely in favor of the measure : that the advertisement calling the meeting, only invited those friendly to the adoption of the treaty: consequently, the opposing Whigs had no business in the meeting. The no-party character of the meeting is adroitly explained by calling it a Tyler meeting, after the name of a partizan without a party-a shallow trick, quite worthy of its contrivers. But the democratic speakers at the same meeting assumed divers false positions and contra-dictory propositions. The first to be noticed is that the treaty provides for the retrocession of the country of Texas to the United States, by which is meant to be asserted that the United States once sold or ceded it to another Government. This position, if not false, is extremely doubtful. The treaty with Spain in 1819, by which it is pretended that Texas was ceded away, was the same by which Florida was acquired, and the boundary west of the Mississippi between the Spanish provinces, and Louisthat such boundary was ever pretended to be settled or located at any point. It is scarcely possible to believe that any thing on the other side of the Sabine could have been ceded, and when the U. States acquired Louisiana, it was by purchase from Bonaparte without a specifica-

Again, it was assumed that ceding away the country of Texas by the treaty of 1819, was contrary to the constitution, and was therefore void. If this be a fact, where is the necessity or utility of a Texian treaty to take it back again ! Will not this treaty be as void as the former one? If the present treaty be valid in any way or for any purpose there is no kind of necessity for waking the dormant claim that has rested quesent for more than 20 years, by calling the treaty retrocession. If the United States ceded the country to Spain in 1819, that title was good and complete, and Spain has never parted with it willingly, but was robbed by Mexico, and in turn Mexico was robbed by Independent Texas: then the title under upon an original contract, that the United States once sold the property to a party from whom it has been plunto prevail, we might as well take advantage of it and take the country of Texas by force as to take it otherwise from besides it is a cheaper mode of acquisition, than to pay a Texian debt of an uncertain amount and an indemnity imputation of that odious Federal notion of assuming State debts, or in any manner assisting State credit, and more particularly favor and encourage the Locofoco doc-

trine of repudiating state debts. It was also assumed as an undoubted fact, that the public debt of Texas is about seven millions of dollars; this ard of estimating the amount; which standard is ten in the hundred or about ninety per cent less than its nomidischarged at the rate of depreciation? if not, the debt becomes entire for its nominal amount, that is, ten times greater than its current value. Then the land titles sell at something like twelve and a half cents per acre, and this treaty of annexation cannot extinguish those titles that have been so liberally granted to individuals; but the enhanced value of those lands will only enure to the benresult to the United States as the legitimate consequence of annexation. Still those lands are relied upon to furnish a fund sufficient to pay off the Texian debt, a most unfair and unreasonable conjecture; for although the country is large, and the land wide, still a great portion of it is occupied by extensive prairies that render it valueless either for habitation or cultivation. But another formidable objection to this annexation is its probable tendency to injure the southern slaveholding states, the country will form or is expected to form a good market on Tuesday evening, 24th April, and ex- for slaves either to emigrants or speculators; and they in one way or the other, will be drawn thither from the southern atlantic states, so as greatly to diminish the effective aboring power and consequently the wealth of those states; this decrease of slaves may result in the manumission or banishment of the balance, and so add some three or four to the list of free states in the course of a few years. Besides this the great increase in the product of cotton from this full tide of emigration to Texas, must necessarily much diminish its already depressed price in all the markets of the world, and so render the great staple of the south a useless article to those who have heretofore considered the it standard of wealth and subsistence. In this view of the case, the natural conclusion is that the treaty of annexation ought to be re-

Mr. Van Buren and Texas .- The Washing. ton Globe of Saturday evening contains a let ter from Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of the proposed annexation of Texas to the Union. the Globe, and is in reply to a letter from the Hon. W. H. Hammet, asking his views and opinions on this important subject. Mr. Van Buran enters into a long history of the various negotiations between the United States and Texas and Mexico, quotes the views and wishes of Gen. Jackson and his cabinet, discusses the policy and impolicy of the annexation, ala British colony, and intimates, without ex-Texas .- Messrs. Van Buren and Ben- pressly declaring it, that he is unfavorable to annexation. He says, however, that the subtrusted with the Executive power, he would hold The bite of a Rattlesnake .- The most simple and con- it to be his duty to carry out the views of the people, thus constitutionally expressed .- N. Y.

> Invaluable Salve .- Take three carrots and grate m; place in a vessel, and cover with lard, wit salt, if convenient. Boil thoroughly, strain, and add sufficient beeswax to make a paste. This is a most invaluable ointment or salve, for cuts, burns, acalds or wounds of any kind. Given from long experience.

I hate tight lacing and loose conversation, Abundant gab, and little information.

The fool who sings in bed and snores in meeting.

Who laughs while talking and talks while eating.

These things I hate, yet more I hate to see.

The printer cheated of his har