TERMS OF THE WATCHMAN.

Two dollars in advance, and two dollars and fifty cents the end of the year.

No subscription received for a

nless paid for in advance.

No subscription discontinued (but at the option of the Editors) until all arrearages are paid. TERMS OF ADVERTISING

Court notices and Court orders will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates.

A deduction of 33 1-3 per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

All advertisements will be continued until forbid and charged for accordingly, unless ordered for a certain num-

A PARODY ON THE "OLD ARM CHAIR."

[SELECTED.] I love it, I love it, and who dare rebuff Or taunt me for loving my old Scotch Snuff?
I have treasured it long as a precious weed,
I have plucked with delight and inhaled it with gre-Tis bound in an old vest fob to my heart, Not a jot shall be spilled, not a grain depart. Would ye learn the spell, for 'tis simple enough, A glorious thing is that old Scotch Snuff. I have sat and snuffed it many a night; Til the lamps grew dim, and my head grew light And I almost hated to part with my pouch, And turned with regret to my downy couch. Years have rolled on, and my money 's all fled, My kindre! all married, my friends all dead:

Staunch friend of my bosom ! my old Scotch Snuf Tis night! dark night! and the howling blast, Through the narrow street goes moaning past; Rich music it makes for my lonely hearth, Which in days gone by has been ripe with mirth. Aye, say it is folly, and deem me weak, While the souff drawn tears roll down my cheek But my dipping companions so jolly and bluff Are gone, and I'll cling to my old "Scotch Snuff."

But one still remains, and 'tis soluce enough,

From the New York Observer ILLUSTRIOUS MEN OF THE PRESENT DAY.

GENERAL BERTRAND.

From our Correspondent. MONTAUBAN, (Tarn and Garonne,) 14th February, 1844.

Early life of General Bertrand .- His military successes .- Goes to the island of E ba wih -Kare example of 1813. - Madam Bertrand .- Residence in the island of St. Helena .- Return of General Bertrand to France. - Last events of his life. -Proposition in the Chamber of Deputies relative to this illus rious man.

General Bertrand has been dead some reeks, and I hasten to send you a brief notice of this celebrated companion of Napoleon. His name must be well known in the United States. All the journals have mentioned the noble hospitality with which Bertrand was lately received in four republic. This homage of a free and generous nation rejoiced the heart of the old man, and France herself is grate-

Bertrand among the great men of our age. poleon's lieutenants. Nor has he extended the bounds of science; and if he had been merely a general, history would hardly have men joned his name in pas-But he has shown a quality, rare duce General Bertrand to separate his lot at all times, and especially in our day: fidelity in mis fortune. This is his true tito his most devoted companion in misforme to speak of him to you in this corres-

Henry Bertrand was born at Chateaurour, a small town in the centre of France

obscure but very respectable family. His master! first studies were directed to the military profession. He proposed entering the corps of civil engineers, and the comdistinguished success. While young Bertrand applied all the force of his mind to mathematics, the French revolution was going on triumphantly. It was imposside to remain shut up in the study. Bertrand was enrolled in the National Guard of Paris. He felt that his first duty was defend the laws of his country; and he 10th of August, 1792, when a furious populace at acked Louis XVI. in the palace of the Thuilleries, he volunteered his numble services in behalf of the unfortunate monarch. By this generous act he showed already that he would not aban-

don his master in the day of adversity.

He was then in the lowest ranks of the army. In Egypt he first drew the attention of Bonaparte. Upon the ancient soil of the Pharaohs, in view of the pyramids which wondered to see the children of the West, Bertrand performed prodigies than by the arms of the Mussulmans, had to quit the banks of the Nile, the young wars awaited him. He contributed to tory. gain the great battle of Ansterlitz; and Napoleon, in reward for his military exploits, admitted him to the number of his relate it. He was even-tempered and invariaas in good report.

It would be too long to accompany General Bertrand in his warlike career; this does not constitute the principal interest of his life. It will suffice to say that he

BRUNER & JAMES Editors & Proprietors.



RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY

SERIES, NUMBER 6, OF VOLUME I.

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 8, 1844.

But victory, or rather Divine Provi dence had pronounced the sovervign de-Napoleon was vanquished; he must abdicate the imperial crown. Then, sad to tell! almost all the old lieutenants the marshals, the generals whom he had loaded with wealth and honors, hastened to abandon their unfortunate master.-They went to hail servilely King Louis XVIII,-the new sun who rose above the horizon. Some even, the better to make their court to the Bourbons, were not ashamed to load with gross insults the dethroned captain whom just before they had fawned upon. But General Bertrand, -Bertrand, incapable of such base treachery-staid at Fontainbleau, when Napoleon bade adieu to his old soldiers, and accompanied him to the island of Elba: happy and proud to follow the hero in exile, as he had been to enter with him into all the capitals of Europe.

In the month of March 1815, when the Emperor engaged once more in the terrible trial of battle. Bertrand returned with him, always stationed in his advanced guard. If he had been taken by the troops of Louis XVIII. he would certainly have been condemned to death, under the accusation of being a French traitor and rebel. But no matter. Bertrand did not consider his personal dangers; he knew nothing, he saw nothing but the glory and the greatness of Napoleon. On the 20th March, the whole population of Paris received with enthusiastic acclamations the conqueror of Marengo, and the faithful

shal of the palace. All Europe took up arms against Napoforever the greatest captain of modern times from the throne which he had gained by his sword. Then it was put to the severest test. In going to the island of Elba, he had yet some hope of return: but in going to the island of St. Helena, he had none. All was over; the fortune of Napoleon was irrecoverably lost. The island of Elha was but a few leagues from the coast of France; the exiles could al-A peculiar distinction is reserved to most see the shores of their country; but St. Helena was several thousand leagues O hers have acquired a more brilliant from their native soil. In the island of France. What more worthy hands, indeed, military glory than his own. He never Elba, Napoleon was still sovereign; he occupied he first rank in the list of Na- had a palace, a little court, some soldiers; the tomb of Napoleon. Who better deserved but at St. Helena he had no hing; he was a poor prisoner, confided to an English guard, and subjected to all the caprices of these cruel jailers. What motives to in-

from that of Napoleon! This is not all. Bertrend was the fatle to the attention of posterity; this will ther of a family; he had a wife, two sons rescue his name from oblivion. So long and a daughter. Shall he consent to lead as the memory of Napoleon shall last, an them to a remote country, a sickly climate their emperor and the illustrious old man, a honorable remembrance will be accorded | without resources for their education?-Further: he must leave in France a mo- took place at Paris, Bertrand walked first, and It is this also which has induced ther; an aged, infirm mother, whom he no one could dispute with him this place which should never see again in this world! pondence. Religious men should do just Lastly; he exposed himself to all the hatice to virtuous characters, wherever tred of the old Bourbons, by accompanying Napoleon; and indeed, would you believe it? he was condemned to death the 7th of May, 1816, at Paris, as guilty-and in 1771 or 1772; I know not precisely of what? of having generously shared the the date of his birth. He belonged to an exile and privations of his unfortunate

No doubt General Bertrand considered all these things, before going; he foresaw that the land of his fathers would be mencement of his career was marked by perhaps closed against him forever; he keep his word, because he must go to St. Helemust sunder with painful effort the ties which attached him to his family; he per- his friends represented to him that his age, his ceived that his wife and children would infirmities, his recent fatigues, freed him from suffer much on the desolate shores of St. Helena. But nothing -nothing hindered his devotedness. He proved in our selfish age that there are men capable of sacrificing all to effect what he regarded as a conscientious duty. He would not consent to serve two masters to erect two standards, to take two oaths of allegiance. He left in the Bellerophon with Napoleon. and remained at St. Helena until he closed the eyes of the emperor.

King Louis XVI. yielded to the popu- thing also of Mrs. Bertrand. This courlar tempest, and Bertrand went to the ageous woman encouraged her husband frontiers to fight for national independence. in his resolution, and for six long years France ought to join such fidelity with such glonever belied for a moment the noble character she showed at the first. The countess Bertrand was the daughter of the brave General Dillon, who had perished on the scaffold in 1794, while contending against the tyranny of Robespierre. She of valor, and, rose rapidly to the rank had been brought up in all the delicacies of general. When the French, subdued of high rank. But when she came to St. by the unhealthiness of the climate more Helena, she found in her heart strength to bear all the privations of exil , and devoted herself to the education of her chilgeneral returned to Europe, where new dren. She will deserve a mention in his-

aids-de-camp. From that time, the desti- ble kind. No ill-humor a no bad passion even of Bertrand was fixed; he devoted towards his greatest enemies. He has been simself entirely to the service of Napole- compared to Fenelon, and he exhibited some on, and he resolved to follow him every traits of resemblance with the illustrious author where, to obey him always, in evil as well of Telemachus. It was impossible to live with him without esteeming and loving him. Sir

look part in the campaigns of Russia and emperor resented the bitterness and wrath of Germany. Acting sometimes as commander in-chief of a division of the army, he almed to repair as much as possible the consequences of our military services. He delended, foot by foot, the soil of the countries in the consequence of our military services. He delended, foot by foot, the soil of the countries in the consequence in the co

their servants, but it contains no more striking example of constant affection than that of Bertrand. When Blendel traversed Germany seeking from castle to castle King Richard, detained prisoner by Leopold of Austria on his re: turn from Palestine, he was not more devoted than General Bertrand at St. Helena. Honor to men of their word, and who are faithful in

mistortune! At last, Napoleon dying in 1821, his old companion in arms and in captivity returned to France. He had performed his duty to the last. King Louis XVIII annulled the sentence of death which had been pronounced against him; for all France, the whole civilized world would have been indignant and horror-struck, if capital punish had been indicted on this exiled noble. Bertrand lived quietly on the small estate which he had inherited from his fathers. Far from having become rich, he was impoverished during his military career. He brought back with him only the arms of Napoleon: the decorations which had shone on the breast of the emperor at the time of his great victories,-the sword before which all the kings of continental Europe had bowed their heads in awe. Napoleon had confided these arms to the most loyal of his servants, and how could he have more gently patted the floor, she, with equal candor, worthily recompensed his fidelity?

Atter the revolution, of 1830, General Bertrand left his retreat. He was appointed member of the Chamber of Deputies. It could not be expected that the old soldier would be a great political orator; but he brought to the legislative halls that firmness of purpose, that honesty of feeling, and that integrity of character which had done honor to his whole life. A curious rait of his parliamentary life, is that, after the example of Cato, who repeated constantly-Delenda est Carthago. General Bertrand ended Bertrand resumed his post as grand marinvariably each of his addresses with these words: Entire freedom of the press! The Alas! these days of triumph were short. French, who laugh at every thing, made epigrams upon this stereotyped phrase of Berto inspire respect in the perseverance with which he insisted upon having a press entirely

After some years, he returned to his retreat, and probably would never have left it, if the French Government had not asked of England to restore to France the mortal remains of Naquiet home, came to Paris, and said: "I will go again to St. Helena; I will go to find the ashes of the emperor where I myself deposited them." The proposal was applauded by all than those of General Bertrand, to go and open than him to bring back to France the remains of the warrior whom he had served in adversity?

Bertrand set sail in the beginning of 1840, and by the blessing of God, was able, in spite of his age, to go to St. Helena, and to return with the ashes of Napoleon. When the funeral train traversed the rivers and roads of France, the people who flocked from all parts saw with deep emotion Bertrand near the tomb, and hailed with the same acclamations the remains of model of tidelity. In the great ceremony which he had so well earned. He shed tears of grief quer them. Some waste their lives in fruitless remnings and joy at once, while accompanying the body at what they consider their own hard fate, and in envying

ica: the occasion was as follows. Having gone to Martinique, in 1837, on private business. he so gained the affections of the negroes of his plantation that, on taking leave, they begged him with tears to return. The General, touched with their expressions of attachment, promised to do so. For several years he could not na. But in 1842 he prepared to go. In vain his promise. To all their entreaties he replied: I have promised. He embarked, therefore, for Martinique, and it was while on this excursion that he was so well received by American hos-

He returned five or six weeks since. He remained fifteen days at Paris; then he returned to his domain at Chateauroux. A few days after, he died, professing sentiments of piety and a hope of a happy eternity.

As soon as the news of his death reached of uniting his ashes with those of the emperor. This proposition will certainly be voted by the Chamber. It is an act of justice which will be sanctioned by popular opinion and confirmed

by posterity. G. DE. F. I am, dec.

Intended to be put in every man's hat .- To bring the dead to life. - Immediately, as the body is removed from the water, press the chest suddenly and forcibly, downward and back ward, and instantly discontinue the pressure. Repeat this without interruption, until a pair of common bellows can be procured. When obtained introduce the nozzle well upon the base of the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towel or handkerchief and close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly upon the projecting part of the neck (called Adam's apple) and use the bellows actively. Then press upon the chest to expel the air from the lungs, to imitate natural breath-Continue this at least an hour, unless signs of natural breathing come on.

Wrap the body in blankets, place it near the fire, and do every thing to preserve the natural warmth as well as to impart an artificial heat, if possible. Every thing however is secondary to inflating the lungs. Send for a medical man

Avoid all frictions until respiration shall be in some degree restored.
VALENTIE MOTT. Surgeon General of the American Shipporeck Society. AN "ATTACHMENT."

We have just now heard a good story, o which an Alabama sheriff is the hero. Court was in session, and amid the multiplicity of business which crowded upon him at term time, he stopped at the door of a beautiful widow, on the sunny side of thirty, who, by the way, had often bestowed melting glances upon the Sheriff aforesaid. He was admitted, and soon the widow appeared: the confusion and delight the arrival of her visiter occasioned, set off to a greater advantage than usual the captivating charms of the widow M. Her cheeks bore the beautifully blended tints of the apple blossomher lips resembled rosebuds upon which the morning dew yet lingered, and her eyes were like the quivers of Cupid, the glances of love and tenderness with which they were filled, resembling arrows that only awaited a BEAU, (pardon the pun) to do full execution. After a few common-place remarks-

"Madam," said the matter of fact Sheriff, "I have an attachment for you."

A deeper blush than usual mantled the cheeks of the fair widow-with downcast eyes, whose glances were centered upon her beautiful foot, which half concealed by her flowing drapery, replied:

"Sir, the attachment is reciprocal." For some time the Sheriff maintained an as-

tonished silenced, at last said: "Madam will you proceed to Court?"

" Proceed to Coult ?" replied the lady with a merry laugh, then shaking her beautiful head, "No sir ! though this is leap year, I will not

ed to my sex, and therefore greatly prefer that you should proceed to Court. "But, Madam, the Justice is waiting." "Let him wait, I am not disposed to hurry

matters in such an unbecoming manner, and besides, Sir, when the ceremony is performed, leon, and the battle of Waterloo dashed trand's; but there was undoubtedly, something I wish you to understand that I prefer a MINIS-TER to a Justice of the Peace. A light dawned upon the Sheriff's brain. " Madam," said he, rising from his chair with

solemn dignity, "there is a great mistake here, my language has been misunderstood; the AT-TACHMENT of which I speak was issued from the office of 'Squire C., and commands me to poleon. When this national act was known, bring you instantly before him to answer a con-Bertrand, aged then nearly 70 years, left his tempt of Court, in disobeying a subpoena in the case of Smith vs. Jones!!"

We drop the curtain !- Port Gibson Herald.

IT " It was a great mistake." we once heard a young man say, "that I was born poor." To be sure it was. Why were not all men born with fortunes? It would be delightful to have nothing to do. To live in fine houses, wear beautiful clothes, drink costly wine, eat rich foodand all without exertion. It would be fine indeed to have no cares, no doubts, no anxieties, no pains no mortifications-to be entirely at our ease, fearing no trouble and anticipating no joy. Such an existence would be like still pool of water, so walled about that not a breeze could ruffle its surface; but it would not be life. It would be a dream, a mist, a figure, a shadow-not man.

The man who complains of his lot, it matters not how hard that lot may be, has filmy eyes, which cannot see Obstacles are thrown in our way that we may overcome them; sorrows are heapened upon us that we may rise above them ; evil passions are given us that we may conof his master to the tomb of the Invalides, where the brighter fortunes of others. All such deserve to be it reposes under the protection of the French miserable. They are no true men. Others are bold, determined, unyielding. The stronger the adverse cur Afterwards, Bertrand made a visit to Amer- | rent, the more energy do they put forth to stem it. These conquer at last, and there is self satisfaction in such a conquest. It is indeed noble to enjoy that fortune earned by honest industry, to wear those laurels, which one's own hands have plucked, but to hang happiness or misery, on an accident, is cowardly, unmanly. He who is born rich may be lucky, but his luck is no evidence of greatness. M. M. Noah.

> REFORMED CROWS .- A late Illinois paper furnishes the ollowing piece of drollery. We would like to catch an old crow so drunk that he hardly knew what he was about, yet it would seem that such things have been :

"Colonel B. has one of the best farms on the Illinois

river. About one hundred acres of it are now covered with waving corn. When it came up in the Spring, the crows seemed determined on its entire destruction .-When one was killed it seemed as though a dozen came o its funeral; and though the sharp crack of the rifle often drove them away, they always returned with its the Canadas on the other; while such a course echo. The colonel at length became weary of throwing of national policy, to say nothing of its iniquity, grass, and resolved on trying the virtue of stones. He sent to the druggist for a gallon of alcohol, in which he soaked a few quarts of corn, and scattered it over his about a combination of the civilized world a-field. The black-legs came and partook with their usual gainst us, if not internal dissensions and a dis-were not a little amused at their staggering gait, and their zigzag way through the air. At length they gained the France ought to join such fidelity with such glo-ry. It is just to bring together the tombs of two men whom history will never separate." of their voices in caw-caw-caw-ing and haw haw-ing. and shouting either praises or curses of alcohol, it was difficult to tell which, as they rattled away without rhyme or reason. But the Colonel saved his corn. As soon as they became soher, they set their faces steadfastly against

> Western Civilization .- A western paper gives the following illustration of life in Vicksburg: People seem to go guaning after one another as if it were a legitimate branch of sportsman-ship, where a newspaper requires two editors a year, with hides like a rhinoceros, as nearly bullet proof as may be."

alcohol. Not another kernel would they touch in his

A Compliment .- "I really cannot sing, believe me, sir," was the reply of a young lady to an empty fop. "I am rather inclined to believe. medam, (rejoined he with a smirt.) that you are fishing for compliments," "No, sir (exclaimed the lady,) "I never fish in such shallow

"Rents are enormous as the bachelor said when he looked at his breeches.

Why is a dog with a broken leg like a boy at arithmetic? Because he puts down three and

Real men and women never sneer at mechanics and operatives. But self-styled gentlemen and ladies not unfrequently do. We have heard of a lady who once left the ball room because a mechanic entered. She married a basket maker, and died a washer-woman.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIAN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have always been, and trust shall always be, ready to make known to my constituents, freely and unreservedly, the opinions I may entertain upon such subjects as may be brought before me as one of their Senators in Congress.

In consonance with this rule of my political life, I am anxious to communicate to you, at the earliest moment propriety would permit, the reasons which have influenced me in my FIXED PURPOSE to vote against the ratification of the treaty now before the Senate for the annexation of Texas to the United States; and I avail myself of this mode of address in preference to the alternative of waiting for an opportunity to make a speech, which might be laid before you by the removal of the injunction of secrecy from our proceedings.

Permit me to say, in the outset, that, while consider the manner of negotiating and consummating the treaty highly exceptionable, and while I believe that the executive and his advisers were influenced by the most selfish and ambitious motives in originating and completing it, and practiced the grossest fraud upon the executive of Texas to induce him to consent to the negotiation, I am free to admit that, had there existed no objection to the terms of the treaty, and none of a higher order emanating from our treaty obligations to Mexico, and had others, based upon considerations connected with our domestic and foreign policy been removed. I might have felt it to be my duty to vote for the annexation of Texas. When the question was first presented to my mind, and before I had exsults, I confess that I thought favorably of annexation, and so expressed myself to several of my friends and associates; but, after mature and calm reflection. I have arrived at the conclusion that there exists no State necessity for the measure, and that the ratification of the treaty now before the senate would not only involve the nation in an unjust war, but would, in an especial manner, prostrate the best interests of Louisiana. These being my solemn convictions. I have not stopped to inquire what effect their avowal might have upon my popularity at home, as. however gratifying a conincidence of opinion between my constituents and myself might be, my own self-respect and the approval of my own conscience are still more important.

opinion, involve us in a war with Mexico, and in all probability, in a war with England, and perhaps with France. Every well wisher to the prosperity of our country would consider a war with the two latter powers, or either of them, as a national calamity; but in waging it, in the event supposed, no breach of treaties, no violation of the laws of nations, could be justly charged against us: while, in the contest with Mexico, our national honor would be tarnished if not destroyed by the infraction of solemn treaty stipulations. Is national honor nothing? Are treaty obligations to be disregarded whenever it suits our convenience? Are we prepared to show to the world by our acts, that we are ready at any time to wage an un ust war whenever we believe that we possess the physical power to gratify an insatiable lust for territory, or when we may consider that additional territo y is needed to preserve a political equilibrium, or to interpose a protection to the peculiar institutions of the south, or for any other of the thousand purposes for which reckless ambition might suggest the acquisition of additional territory. Say that Texas is annexed with an eye to the preservation of the balance of political power, how many slave states can we make out of it? Four would be a liberal number. But, while we are carving out these states, would nothing be done in the northwest? When the vast country north and west of Missouri, to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, comes to be peopled and formed into states to say nothing of Oregon territory west of the mountains, what becomes of this equilibrium? To maintain it we shall have to acquire by war or otherwise, New Mexico, California, &c.; and as our brethren at the north would probably be as anxious for the preservation of an equilibrium as ourselves, to what point would such a wild and monstrous doctrine lead us? To the purchase or conquest of Mexico on the one side, and of of national policy, to say nothing of its iniquity, were war necessary to effectuate it, must bring about a combination of the civilized world a known pursued by planters in the south, who, instigated by vanity or avarice, have gone on purchasing plantation after plantation, in order, as they said, to remove a troublesome neighbor or to ROUND OFF their landed estate, until they have involve themselves inextricably in debt, and have terminated their ambitious efforts to acquire baronial estates in bankruptcy and utter

But this is not all. We know that in some of the states, such as Kentucky and Tennessee, the disposition to get rid of their slaves, and turn their attention to manufactures, is increasing, and that in others, such as Maryland and Virginia, slave labor produces but a small return upon the capital invested. It is from these states that the south has been principally supplied with the slaves that she needed. Let Texas be annexed, and such an opening will be presented that, in all probability, some, if not all of these States will be drained of their slaves, as the south does not possess more, if as many as she requires, and would not be, therefore, able to furnish them. What, then, becomes of this bugbear of the balance of political power should all of these states join themselves, as in the course of time they would probably do, to the non-slaveholding states? The beam will be kicked with a vengeance, and we shall run the risk of loosing from our side and support states already populous and influential, for the uncertain prospect of securing the aid of a country yet unsettled, and to settle which will necessarily weaken ourselves.

Let me examine this question, of a political balance, in another aspect. Southern gentle-men have affirmed that unless Texas is annexed.

the North will have the preponderance in both branches of Congress, and that then slavery will not be secure from the ruthless attacks of the abolitionists. My ancestors emigrated from England more than one hundred years ago, and settled in Virginia, and their descendants, without a single exception that I know of, have from that period resided in the slaveholding portion of the U. States. The destiny of the South will be the destiny of my children. I am, moreover. one of those who believe that the physical and moral condition of the slaves of the South is superior to that of many of the manufacturing and laboring classes of the old and new world; and I do not believe that slavery is a political or moral evil. Whenever, therefore, the institution of slavery, guarantied by the compact of our Union, shall be seriously assailed, I shall be found as ready to defend it, come from what quarter the attack may, as any of those who claim to be, par excellence, its peculiar guardians and protectors; many of whom, however, I must say, evince more zeal than judgment, more bravado than true courage, in the course they pursue. Possessing, then, every motive, from birth, education, and long cherished opinons and well matured convictions, to say nothing of interest, to watch over and protect, as far as I am able, the institution of slavery, I am decidedly of opinion that the annexation of Texas to the U. States will not give any additional security to the South; and that, on the contrary, our position will be weakened by such a measure. Let us suppose, for a moment, that there exists now, or may bereafter exist, a fixed purpose on the part of our brethren of the nonslaveholding States to abolish slavery, would the annexation of Texas arrest that purpose, or would it not rather stimulate it? Say that they are even at this moment resolved on the abolition of slavery in the U. States: of course, they must be in favor of a dissolution of the Union. and to dissolve that at any time, for any cause. is to produce civil war. Any attempt on the part of the North to interfere with slavery must end in a disruption of the Union; and none know this fact better than our Northern brethren, and none, I am sure, would deprecate such a result more than they. Interest, to say noth. ing of patriotism, would forbid such an idea.— The love of Union is as strong in the North as in the South; its dissolution would prove more disastrous to that portion of the country than to ours; and I must have stronger evidence than now possess before I can believe in the existence of any serious or general wish in the nonslaveholding States to destroy the Union-before I will consent to accuse them of forgetting the example of a noble angestry, of degenerating from men whose names cluster in a glorious constellation around the area of the formation of the Constitution-before, in short, I can bring myself to brand them with the odious name of traitors. But, admit that the Hotspurs and Don Quixotes of the South are right, and that I am wrong in my opinion as to the wishes and intentions of the people of the North on this subject we ought then to expect civil war, and prepare for it. In the event of such a war, would not the South be weaker with its white and slave population scattered over the territory stretch-The ratification of the treaty of annexation, ing from the Delaware Bay to the Rio Del Norte now before the Senate, will inevitably, in my than it would be were they confined to their present limits? Our population would be more sparse, the frontier to be defended doubled in length, the difficulty and expense of assembling troops and concentrating the munitions of war greatly increased. Any military man, as well as common sense, will tell you that it would be a much easier matter successfully to defend, against the assaults of a formidable Power, the other slave States, were the white and black population of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri removed within the limits of the other eight slave States, than to defend the present thirteen slave States. Any person who would contend that it would be as easy to defend, with the same or nearly the same means, a large and extended frontier as a comparatively small and contracted one, must either be a fool himself, or expect others to be so. In my opinion, fellow-citizens, the idea that

the immediate union of Texas with the United States will give greater security to our slave institutions, is about as ridiculous as was the promise made by the friends of "the Northern man with Southern principles," that he would, should it become necessary—that is, if a majority of Congress declared against us-interpose his veto to save us. They seemed to forget that when such a crisis arrived a dissolution would have virtually taken place, and that the South would have had to rely upon something else besides the ineffectual and empty arguments of a veto-particularly such a one as their candidate would have written, if we may udge from many of the political papers that have emanated from him, in which he has generally held out his left hand stealthily to the South, while his right was extended with as much directness as he could assume, to be grasped by the North. We did not allow ourselves to be duped in the one case, and we should determine not to be led astray or deceived in the other .-To prevent a dissolution, and to protect the interests of the South, we have, thank God, more to rely upon than the promises of the "Northern man with Southern principles," or the chimerical expectations of the friends of immediate annexation. The glorious compact which was bequeathed to us by a common ancestry must be disregarded and trampled in the dust; patriotism which, however others may think, I believe still burns with as bright a flame in the North as in any other portion of the Union, must be extinguished; self-interest, which often influences men whom no other feeling can reach, must be forgotten, before the slave-holding States can consent to interfere with and destroy our privileges and property. But should all these considerations fail—should our Northern brethren, carried away by a blind fanaticism, forgetful of justice, right, and country, of all the advantages of Union, of the glory we have achieved under the same "star-spangled banner," be willing to undertake to interfere with or overrun slavery, we shall then have but one last resort—one melancholy alternative—we must rely upon our own stout arms and brave hearts for the defence of our property and fire-

I am not one of those who believe in the notion industriously propagated by the friends of annexation, that, if the treaty is rejected, the Texians will unite themselves with, or sell their slaves to England. The present population of Texas consists principally, almost entirely, of emigrants from the slaveholding States of our Union. By education, by habit, they are favor able to, and believe in the necessity of slave labor, and they would be as prompt to repel any attack upon the institution of slavery as ourselves. To assume, therefore, that the Texians are prepared to form an alliance with England, upon the condition of the abolition of slavery for a stipulated price, is to assume that the whole of the present population are prepared to abandon Texas, and to remove either to Great Britain or