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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

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

A PARODY ON THE "OLD ARMY CHAIR."

I love it, I love it, and who dare rebuff Or taunt me for loving my old Scotch Snuff?

ILLUSTRIOUS MEN OF THE PRESENT DAY.

GENERAL BERTRAND.

(From our Correspondent.)

MONARCHY (TAM and Garonne.) 18th February, 1844.

Early life of General Bertrand.—His military successes.—Goes to the island of Elba with Napoleon.—Rare example of fidelity in 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 illustrious man.

General Bertrand has been dead some weeks, and I hasten to send you a brief notice of this celebrated companion of Napoleon.

A peculiar distinction is reserved to Bertrand among the great men of our age. O'hers have acquired a more brilliant military glory than his own.

Henry Bertrand was born at Chateauroux, a small town in the centre of France in 1771 or 1772; I know not precisely the date of his birth.

King Louis XVI yielded to the popular tempest, and Bertrand went to the frontiers to fight for national independence.

But victory, or rather Divine Providence had pronounced the sovereign decree. Napoleon was vanquished; he must abdicate the imperial crown.

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.

Alas! these days of triumph were short. All Europe took up arms against Napoleon, and the battle of Waterloo dashed forever the greatest captain of modern times from the throne which he had gained by his sword.

This is not all. Bertrand was the father of a family; he had a wife, two sons and a daughter. Shall he consent to lead them to a remote country, a sickly climate without resources for their education?

No doubt General Bertrand considered all these things, before going; he foresaw that the land of his fathers would be perhaps closed against him forever.

This is the proper place to say something also of Mrs. Bertrand. This courageous woman encouraged her husband in his resolution, and for six long years never believed for a moment the noble character she showed at the first.

Every body knows the conduct of General Bertrand on the rock of St. Helena; I need not relate it. He was even-tempered and invariably kind.

their servants, but it contains no more striking example of constant affection than that of Bertrand. When Blondel traversed Germany seeking from castle to castle King Richard, detained prisoner by Leopold of Austria on his return from Palestine, he was not more devoted than General Bertrand at St. Helena.

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 punishment had been indicted on this exiled noble.

After 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.

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 Napoleon.

Afterwards, Bertrand made a visit to America; 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.

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 Paris, a deputy, Colonel de Briquerville, addressed the Chamber and said: "The death of General Bertrand imposes upon us a duty; that of uniting his ashes with those of the emperor. France ought to join such fidelity with such glory. It is just to bring together, the tombs of two men whose history will never separate."

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 backward, and instantly discontinue the pressure.

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.

AN "ATTACHMENT."

We have just now heard a good story, of 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.

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

"Sir, the attachment is reciprocal." For some time the Sheriff maintained an astonished silence, at last said: "Madam will you proceed to Court?"

"Madam," said he, rising from his chair with solemn dignity, "there is a great mistake here, my language has been misunderstood; the attachment of which I speak was issued from the office of Squire C., and commands me to bring you instantly before him to answer a contempt of Court, in disobeying a subpoena in the case of Smith vs. Jones!"

"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.

REFORMED CROWS.—A late Illinois paper furnishes the following piece of drolery. 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.

Western Civilization.—A western paper gives the following illustration of life in Vicksburg: "People seem to go gunning after one another as if it were a legitimate branch of sportmanship."

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

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 LOUISIANA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have always been, and I 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 proper, 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 I consider the manner of negotiating and consummating the treaty highly objectionable, 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.

The ratification of the treaty of annexation, now before the Senate, will inevitably, in my opinion, involve us in a war with Mexico, and, in all probability, in a war with England, and perhaps with France.

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.

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

the North will have the preponderance in both branches of Congress, and that their 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.

As 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, guaranteed 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.

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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 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.

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