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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Courier.

Benevolence Rewarded.

BY LYDIA M. CHILD.

In a city which shall be nameless, there lived long ago, a young girl, the only daughter of a widow. She came from the country, and was as ignorant of the dangers of the city, as the squirrel of her native fields. She had glossy black hair, gentle, beaming eyes, and a smile like the wet coral. Of course, she was a child, strangers often stopped as she passed, and exclaimed, "How handsome she is!" And as she grew older, the young men gazed on her with admiration. She was poor, and removed to the city to earn her living by covering umbrellas. She was just at that susceptible age, when youth is passing into womanhood; when the soul begins to be purified by that restless principle, which impels poor humans to seek perfection in unbelief.

At the hotel opposite, Lord Henry Stuart, an English nobleman, had at that time taken lodgings. His visit to this country is doubtless well remembered by many, for it made a great sensation at the time. He was a peer of the realm, descended from the royal line, & was moreover a strikingly handsome man, of richly priced carriage. He was subsequently a member of the British Parliament, and is now dead. As this distinguished stranger passed to and fro, he encountered the umbrella girl, and was impressed by her uncommon beauty. He easily traced her to the opposite store, where he soon went to purchase an umbrella. This was followed up by presents of flowers, chats by the way-side, and invitations to walk or ride; all of which were gratefully accepted by the unsuspecting rustic. He was playing a game of temporary excitement; she, with her head full of romance, and a heart unconsciously endangering the happiness of her whole life.

Lord Henry invited her to visit the public gardens on the Fourth of July. In the simplicity of her heart, she believed all his flattering professions, and considered herself his little elect; she therefore accepted the invitation, with innocent frankness. But she had no dress fit to appear on such a public occasion, with a gentleman of high rank, whom she verily supposed to be her destined husband. While these thoughts revolved in her mind, her eye was unfortunately attracted by a beautiful piece of silk, belonging to her employer. Ah, could she not take it, without being seen, and pay for it secretly, when she had earned money enough? The temptation conquered her in a moment of weakness. She concealed the silk, and conveyed it to her lodgings. It was the first thing she had ever stolen, and her remorse was painful. She would have carried it back, but she dreaded discovery. She was not sure that her repentance would be met in a spirit of forgiveness.

On the eventful Fourth of July, she came out in her new dress. Lord Henry complimented her upon her elegant appearance; but she was not happy. On their way to the gardens, he talked to her in a manner which she did not comprehend. Recalling this, he spoke more explicitly. The umbrella girl spoke mournful reproaches, and burst into tears. The nobleman took her hand kindly and said, "My dear, are you an innocent girl?" "I am, I am," replied she, with convulsive sobs. "Oh, what have I ever done, or said, that you should ask me that?" Her words stirred the deep fountains of his better nature. "If you are innocent," said he, "God forbid that I should make you otherwise. But you accepted my invitation and presents so readily, that I supposed you understood me." "What could I understand," said she, "except that you intended to make me your wife?" "Though reared amid the proudest distinctions of rank, he felt no inclination to smile. He blushed and was silent. The heartless conventionalities of life stood rebuked in the presence of affectionate simplicity. He conveyed her to her humble home, and bade her farewell, with a thankful consciousness that he had done no irretrievable injury to her future prosperity. The remembrance of her would soon be to him as the recollection of last year's butterflies. With her the wound was deeper. In her solitary chamber she wept, in bitterness of heart, over her ruined air castles. And that dress which she had stolen to make an appearance befitting his bride! Oh, what if she should be discovered? And would not the heart of her poor widowed mother break if she should ever know that her child was a thief? Alas, her child, could she have known too true. The silk was traced to her; she was arrested on her way to the store, and dragged to prison. There she refused all nourishment, and wept incessantly.

On the fourth day, the keeper called upon Isaac T. Hopper, and informed him that there was a young girl in prison, who appeared to be utterly friendless, and determined to die by starvation. The kind hearted old gentleman immediately went to her assistance. He found her lying on the floor of her cell, with her face buried in her hands, sobbing as if her heart would break. He tried to comfort her, but could obtain no answer. "Leave us alone," said he to the keeper. "Perhaps she will speak to me, if there is none to hear." When they were alone together, he put back the hair from her temples and said in soothing tones, "My child, could she be as your father. Tell me all that you know about it. If there is any truth in it, I will do for a daughter; and I doubt not that I can help thee out of this difficulty." After a long time spent in affectionate entreaty, she leaned her young head on his friendly shoulder, and sobbed out, "Oh, I wish I was dead. What will my poor mother say, when she knows of my disgrace?"

"Perhaps we can manage that she never shall know it," replied he; and alluring her by this hope, he gradually obtained from her the whole story of her acquaintance with the nobleman. He bade her be comforted, and drew nourishment from her would see that the silk was paid for, and the prosecution withdrawn. He went immediately to her employer and told him the story. "This is her first offence," said he; "the girl is young, and the only child of a poor widow. Give her a chance to retrieve this one false step, and she may be restored to society, a useful and honorable woman. I will see that thou art paid for

the silk." The man readily agreed to withdraw the prosecution, and said he would have dealt otherwise by the girl, had he known all the circumstances. "Thou shouldst have inquired into the merits of the case, my friend," replied Isaac. "By this kind of thoughtlessness, many a young creature is driven into the downward path who might easily have been saved."

The good old man then went to the hotel and enquired for Henry Stuart. The servant said his lordship had not yet risen. "Tell him my business is of importance," said Friend Hopper. The servant soon returned and conducted him to the chamber.—The nobleman appeared surprised that a plain old Quaker should intrude upon his luxurious privacy; but when he heard his errand he blushed deeply, and frankly admitted the truth of the girl's statement. His benevolent visitor took the opportunity to "hear testimony," as the Friends say, against the sin and selfishness of profligacy. He did it in such a kind and fatherly manner, that the young woman's heart was touched. He excused himself by saying that he would not have tampered with the girl, if he had known her to be virtuous. "I have done many wrong things," said he, "but thank God, no betrayal of confiding innocence rests on my conscious heart. I have always esteemed it the best act of which a man is capable. The imprisonment of the poor girl, and the forlorn situation in which she had been found distressed her greatly. And when Isaac represented that the silk had been stolen for his sake, that the girl had thereby lost profitable employment, and was obliged to return to her distant home, to avoid the danger of exposure, he took out a fifty dollar note, and offered it to pay her expenses. "Nay," said Isaac, "thou art a very rich man; I see in thy hand a large roll of such notes. She is the daughter of a poor widow, and thou hast been the means of doing her great injury. Give me another."

Lord Henry handed him another fifty dollar note, and smiled as he said, "You understand your business well. But you have acted nobly, and I reverence you for it. If you ever come to England, come to see me. I will give you a cordial welcome, and treat you like a nobleman."

"Friend," said Isaac, "Though much to blame in this affair, thou too hast behaved nobly. Mayest thou be blessed in domestic life, and tride no more with the feelings of poor girls; not even with those whom others have betrayed and deserted."

Luckily, the girl had sufficient presence of mind to assume a false name when arrested; by which means her true name was kept out of the newspapers. "I did this," said she, "for my poor mother's sake." With the money given by Lord Henry, the silk was paid for, and she was sent home to her mother, well provided with clothing. Her name and place of residence remain to this day a secret in the breast of her benefactor.

Several years after the incidents I have related, a lady called at Friend Hopper's house and asked to see him. When he entered the room, he found a handsomely dressed young matron, with a blooming boy of five or six years old. She rose to meet him, and his voice choked, as she said, "Friend Hopper, do you know me?" He replied that he did not. She fixed her tearful eyes upon him, and said, "You once helped me, when in great distress." But the good missionary of humanity had helped too many in distress, to be able to recollect her, without more precise information. With a tremulous voice, she bade her son go into the next room for a few minutes; then dropping her head, she hid her face in his lap, and sobbed out, "I am the girl that stole the silk. Oh, when should I have been, if it had not been for you!"

When her emotion was somewhat calmed, she told him that she had married a highly respectable man, a Senator of his native State. Having a call to visit the city, she had again and again passed Friend Hopper's house, looking wistfully at the windows to catch a sight of him; but when she attempted to enter, her courage failed.

"But I go away tomorrow," said she, "and I could not leave the city, without once more seeing and thanking him who saved me from ruin." She recalled her little boy, and said to him, "Look at that old gentleman, and remember him well; for he was the best friend your mother ever had." With an earnest invitation that he would visit her when he came, and a fervent "God bless you," she bade her benefactor farewell.

My venerable friend is not aware that I have written this story. I have not published it from any wish to glorify him, but to exert a general influence on the hearts of others; to care for him towards teaching society how to cast out the Demon Penalty, by the voice of the Angel Love.

STOPPING A PAPER FOR OPINION'S SAKE.—We have ever viewed it rather small business for a man to discontinue his paper merely because some particular article or articles in that paper may not appear to comport with his sentiments. Every subscriber maintains that he has a right to express his sentiments on every subject whatever; but the editor, poor fellow, must have no sentiments or feelings in common with his subscribers, or if he has them, he must be very, very careful how he makes them known. For should he touch upon the subject of intemperance, the reeling Bacchanalian is offended, and as fast as his diagonal course will permit, he staggers to the printing office, and avenges himself by stopping his paper.—Should he perchance denounce seduction as demoralizing and base, the wrath of the debauchee is fully appeased by stopping his paper. Should he say ought against gambling, the pride of the blackier is wounded, and forthwith he vents his spleen by stopping his paper. Should he deem it his duty to speak of slavery as becomes a real lover of liberty and a defender of his nation's declaration of independence, the pro-slavery man must stop his paper. Should he hint that the abolitionists are, like other men, fallible, they are offended, and as a consequence their papers must be discontinued. If he sees fit to state as his opinion, that our citizens have no right to peace, or to set fire to her buildings, plunder her property and murder her population, he is upbraided as a Tory, and those opposed to his sentiments on this subject order him to stop their papers, and their ire is soothed.—If he justifies an open violation of our treaty, declaring that we the sovereign people, are above law and cannot be made to succumb to any restraint, another party are equally aggrieved, and the only alternative is to withdraw the patronage from their humble servant the printer; and so on, of infinite variety. Now, it would be very singular if an editor

should suit at one and the same time their clashing tastes and interests, and his readers should remember that he has as many minds almost to deal with as he has subscribers, and should make the necessary allowance. And while we allow he should do all in his power consistent with morality and decency, to please his multifarious readers, we still maintain that if he is honest, he will fearlessly and independently express his own views whenever occasion requires.—*Oswego Free Press.*

Mr Fox, the British Minister, has formerly taken leave of the President. At the same interview, Mr Packenham, his successor, was present. The addresses, and replies of the President, all breathed the kindest spirit, and desires to perpetuate the present good understanding between the two Governments. At the same time Mr Benton was roaring in the Senate, and would rejoice could he prevent an equitable arrangement of the Oregon boundary, and "let slip the dogs of war."

The Supreme Court of the United States have given an opinion favorable to the claim of Mrs Gen Gaines, but not final. They go, for sustaining the Girard will. The Gov. Dorr trial comes on next Monday.

The Massachusetts Legislature plainly tells the South, in recent resolutions.—"That the project of the annexation of Texas, unless arrested on the threshold, may tend to drive these States into a dissolution of the Union, and will furnish new columns against republican governments, by exposing the gross contradiction of a people professing to be free and yet seeking to extend and perpetuate the subjection of their slaves."

MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

The story, which is noticed in the first and unequivocally refuted in the second of the annexed letters, was started several months ago to subserve the purposes of the locofoco party; and it has so often been repeated without a public authorized denial, that men who doubtless would not circulate falsehood knowingly, have believed and reported the story. As Gov Paine is now neither a public officer nor a candidate for office, he has very properly interposed disabuse the public.

West Randolph, Feb. 17, 1844.

Dear Sir,—I am just now informed by the Rev Mr G Dow that a person in whose character for truth and veracity he thinks he has every reason to repose confidence, has assured him that you are manufacturing (elegant broadcloths, coarse) from stock which has passed the custom house subject to the new Tariff, under the denomination of coarse wool, paying only an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent.

Now, sir, if it be true that you use wool of that description for listing, as possibly you may, still Mr Dow's informant, evidently intending, as he did, a thrust upon the veracity of our Vermont delegation in the 27th Congress, ought to be content with the privilege of doing what he can to sustain free trade, without making a malicious attack upon the veracity of men who now occupy the relations of private citizens. If these sons of Belshazzar must have the reputation of prophets of the Lord, I hope you will compel them to acquire it at their own expense, which they will not hesitate to do by direct falsehood, if it needs to be.

At any rate you will see the propriety of disabusing the public mind, which I leave you to in any way you see fit.

Respectfully yours,
L D HERRICK.
GOV CHARLES PAINE.

NORTHFIELD, Feb. 26, 1844.

MESSRS. WALTONS: The above letter is not the only one I have received upon the same subject. I have also frequently heard it asserted that I do work foreign wool into cloth, and that I am in the habit of purchasing wool which has been imported at the five per cent. duty; and these statements I have as often denied. Perhaps a public answer may put a stop to these misrepresentations, which are of no consequence except to mislead some in relation to what may be considered adequate protection upon wool. I have never bought or worked any foreign wool into broadcloths, except in one instance, when I tried an experiment with a little fine Saxony wool which cost one dollar per pound. I have never seen any wool, that will answer for broadcloths, which has been imported under the five per cent. duty; and could be sold as cheap as wool is at this time. I use mohair and a coarse, long foreign for listings.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES PAINE.

Whigs to find, that, by voting with the third party, they have sacrificed not only their Whig principles, but their anti-slavery principles also. We speak what we mean, and to hint an explanation, will now barely say, that as locofocoism has just made a new bargain with Calhoun, in which two things are guaranteed, viz. the destruction of the Tariff and was upon abolition—the effect of aiding locofocoism by third party votes, is to ruin our own interests and sustain slavery. We will treat this matter more at length soon.

"BY AUTHORITY."

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Plebian announces that the Loco Foco members of Congress held a meeting at the Capitol on Wednesday last and decided, 1st.—That Martin Van Buren was to be their candidate, and 2d, that he was "bound to be elected." They likewise "determined," according to the Plebian, that Henry Clay was never to be President of the United States. And this the Plebian regards as decisive of the contest. It is natural enough that the Van Buren presses, which repose implicit faith in party machinery and look upon the People as merely of use to register the decrees of the caucus, should persuade themselves that the Presidential contest is decided by this "official" announcement of the Van Buren leaders that the country must take up with the "Sage of Lindenwald" for another term of four years. These gentlemen have yet some lessons to learn about the organization and working of popular governments. They seem to be ignorant of the fact that THE PEOPLE of the United States choose their members of Congress to make laws, reserving to themselves the right of making Presidents. This right they will exercise in November next by electing HENRY CLAY to the Chief Magistracy, the "decree" of the Van Buren Congressional Caucus to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Exc. Jour.*

FACTS AGAINST THEORIES.

We would call the special attention of our readers to the following plain facts from the N. Y. Tribune. They are worth with practical, honest, plain dealing men, ten thousand of the wild theories of Locofocoism. They are the straight-forward, stubborn FACTS, and Locofocoism cannot gainsay them.

Pins are among the articles instanced by the Free Traders of our city and elsewhere as exorbitantly taxed by the present Tariff—over 50 per cent. What has been the consequence? Are Pins dearer than they were under a low duty? By no means, but the country, although there are but two or three manufacturers in the country, (the oldest but nine years standing, only made his first dividend last year) yet pins are cheaper now in this country than they were before. A gentleman whose name is with us, gives us a striking illustration of this fact. He is the inventor of a machine to stick pins in papers, which does the work with great rapidity, and fancied he might make a spec, by buying pins without papers in England and sticking them on papers here. So he sent over to enquire the price, and was surprised to find that he could buy pins in papers at an American factory as cheap as he could buy a good pin before stuck in England. There are inferior qualities to be bought cheaper in England, but a right good article cost 67 cents a pound there, and he could buy them for that here.

Sad Irons are set down in the Hardware Importers' Memorial as taxed 140 per cent. by the present Tariff. Let it go at that.—They cost 4-1/2 cents per pound in our market under the low duties of 1841, and they can be bought here for 3-3/4 cents per pound a reduction of 16 per cent. The horrible Tariff has an odd way of taxing our people. Cut Nails were 41-1/2 cents in 1840; now 4c. Shovels and Spades are 10 per cent. cheaper than '41.

Area (Collins & Co's) 10 per cent. cheaper; others, 15.

Angers are 20 per cent. cheaper than '41.

Copper & Brass wire are 10 per cent. cheaper.

Roll and Sheet Brass are 10 per cent. cheaper.

Norfolk Latches 20 pr. ct. cheaper than '41.

Britannia Table Spoons, 20 do.

Brass Handed Shovels and Tongs, 15 do.

Hollow ware same prices as '41.

Cut Tacks, do.

Scythes and Sickles 10 pr. ct. cheaper than '41.

Plate and Hook Hinges, do.

Tooks and Staples, do.

It is mainly the articles on which it is clamed by the Evening Post, and instanced by the Hardware Memorial and the Journal of Commerce that the farmers are enormously taxed by the Tariff to enrich the Manufacturers. But every farmer who remembers and thinks must know better. He must know that he buys them now as cheap as he ever did when the duties were low.—The duty is raised.

CLERICAL ANECDOTE.—A young minister received a call from two different societies to become their pastor. One was rich and able to give him a large salary, and was well united. The other was poor, and so divided that they had driven away their pastor. In this condition he applied to his father for advice. An aged negro servant who overheard what was said, made the reply, "Massa go where there is the least money and most devil." He took the advice, and was made the happy instrument of uniting a distracted church, and converting many souls to Christ.

THE "BLACK TARIFF."

The following statement from the last Boston Daily Advertiser shows how the Whig Tariff is destroying the commerce of Boston.

INCREASE OF BUSINESS AT THE PORT OF BOSTON.—We learn that the receipts at our Custom-House this year up to the 24th ult. inclusive, were eight hundred & thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty five dollars and fifty two cents,—\$813,285.52. In the same time last year they amounted to \$267,335.89 only—not quite one third of the receipts of the present year.

This protective system is truly vindicating itself against the perpetual misrepresentations of the Loco Focos most nobly. A home market with a growing demand

for the products of agriculture and better prices—an extension of manufactures with cheaper goods both imported and home-made—greater commercial activity and an increasing revenue from the custom-house duties, against free trade theories, subtleties, bankruptcies, and want of employment.

SPEECH OF MR. SLADE, AT THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Concluded next week.

I come now to the purpose of the annexation movement. From its commencement to this hour, it has obeyed a single impulse—that of a determination to sustain the slave power. Of this I will, as briefly as possible, present the evidence.

By the Constitution of Mexico, adopted in 1824, it was declared that no person should thereafter "be born, or introduced, as a slave into the Mexican nation." The abolition of slavery thus made prospective only, was rendered absolute and complete on the 15th of September 1829—the anniversary of Mexican Independence.

The abolition of slavery in Mexico brought in contact with the South, another frontier of freedom. How should that frontier with all its anti-slavery influence be removed? and how should the barrier to emigration with slaves, be thrown down? were questions which came to agitate extensively, the Southern mind. Annexation furnished the answer. And it furnished an answer to another question—where should be found a territory for the manufacture of Slave States for this Union?

Thomas H. Benton, United States Senator from Missouri, participated in the discussions of the subject; and in a series of essays, under the signature of "Americanus," published at St. Louis, urged the importance of the acquisition of Texas, expressly on the ground of the space and advantages which the country would afford for "the future existence of slave states," nine of which, he said, might be formed from it, "as large as Kentucky."

The juxtaposition with the slave holding States of a non-slaveholding Empire, was also urged by him as a motive for the acquisition. These essays, to use the language of a South Carolina paper of that date, "operated upon the public mind in the West, with electrical force and rapidity." The whole South was moved by the same impulse. Here is one among the many evidences of it. A Charleston paper observed, "It is not improbable that he (President Jackson) is now examining the propriety and practicability of a retrocession of the vast territory of Texas; an enterprise loudly demanded by the welfare of the West, and which could not fail to exercise an important and favorable influence upon the future destinies of the South, by increasing the votes of the slave holding States in the Senate of the U. S."

But the addition of nine slave states with the augmented votes in Congress were not the only motives disclosed for the acquisition of Texas. To the cravings for more power was added a lust for the gains of slave breeding. The following are samples of the evidence on this point.

Judge Upshur (now Secretary of State) said, in a speech in the Virginia Convention in 1829, that if Texas should be obtained, which he strongly desired, it would raise the price of slaves, and be a great advantage to slave holders in that State.

In 1832, Mr Gholsom said, in the Virginia Legislature, that the price of slaves fell twenty-five per cent, within two hours after the news was received of the passage of the law of Louisiana prohibiting the importation of slaves; and that he believed the acquisition of Texas would raise the price fifty per cent.

These evidences of the State of public sentiment at the South, show the leading impulse under which Texas was doctored with armed "emigrants," and her revolt from Mexico urged to its consummation. That consummation was the formation of a Constitution in March 1836. The 9th section, under the head of "General Provisions" exhibits the monster which had been so long undergoing the process of incubation. Here it is—

"Sec. 9. All persons of color who were slaves for life previous to their emigration for Texas, and who are now held in bondage, shall remain in the like state of servitude; provided the said slaves shall be the bona fide property of the persons so holding said slaves as aforesaid. Congress shall pass no law to prohibit emigrants from bringing their slaves into the Republic with them, and holding them by the same tenure by which such slaves were held in the United States; nor shall the master have power to emancipate his or her slave or slaves, without the consent of Congress, unless he or she shall send his or her slave or slaves, without the limits of the Republic. No free person of African descent, male or female, shall be permitted to reside permanently in the Republic without the consent of Congress, and the importation or admission of Africans or negroes into this Republic excepting from the United States of America, is forever prohibited, and declared to be piracy."

Such is the fundamental law of Texas! Men reduced again to bondage, who had become, of right, free by the force of Mexican law; the free importation of slaves from the United States perpetually secured; emancipation interdicted to Congress and to slave holders, but with the consent of Congress, or the banishment of the emancipated; free Africans forbidden a permanent residence; and a monopoly of slave breeding for the Texian "market" granted to "the United States of America!" A constitution worthy of the Goths and Vandals who overrun the territory of a friendly republic, in the face of a solemn treaty of "universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship," for the purpose of

overshadowing her fair fields with the perpetual eclipse of slavery, and dooming her soil to its everlasting curse!

It is too obvious to need remark, how precisely this provision of the Texian Constitution placed her in a position to become, without the slightest change of her fundamental law, a member of the slave holding brotherhood in this confederacy.—What an appropriate foundation for the "nine slave States as large as Kentucky!"

It was soon after the promulgation of this Constitution that the great movement was made upon Congress to obtain a recognition of Texian Independence, which finally resulted as I have shown in smuggling through Congress at the last hour of Gen Jackson's administration, an appropriation for the outfit and salary of a minister to that country. And then came the formal application through the Texian Minister for admission into our Confederacy, with the presentation to Congress of numerous petitions of slave holders, and resolutions of the Legislatures of slaveholding States in favor of the solicited admission.

From among the numerous evidences of the continued operation at this period of the motive for annexation to which I have referred, I select the following:

The Mobile Advertiser held the following language:

"The South wish to have Texas admitted into the Union for two reasons; First, to equalize the South with the North; and secondly, as a convenient and safe place, calculated, from its peculiar good soil, and salubrious climate, for a slave population. Interest and political safety both alike prompt the action and enforce the argument."

The following toast was about the same time given at a public meeting of distinguished men at Columbia, S. C.:

"Texas—If united to our government as a State, it will prove an invaluable acquisition to the Southern States and their Domestic Institutions."

From the resolutions of State Legislatures at this period, in favor of annexation, I take the following from Mississippi as a specimen:

"Resolved, that the annexation of Texas to this Republic is essential to the future safety and repose of the Southern States of this Confederacy."

The report of the Committee who reported this resolution to the Legislature contains the following remarkable passage:

"The Northern States have no interest of their own which requires any special safeguards for their defence, save the safety of their domestic manufactures; and God knows they have already received protection from the government on a most liberal scale, under which encouragement they have improved and flourished beyond example. The South has very peculiar interests to preserve—interests already violently assailed, and boldly threatened. Your Committee are fully persuaded that this protection to her best interests will be afforded by the annexation of Texas. An equivoque of influence in the Halls of Congress will be secured which will furnish us a permanent guaranty of protection."

Thus we see protection to slavery claimed as a compensation for protection to free labor; and that not by maintaining the right of the states to perpetuate slavery within their limits, nor by according to them the right of defending it, as best they may, against the moral power of a reformed and purified Christianity; but by dismembering a foreign country—introducing into it slavery from our own—making it perpetual by the constitution—and then adding the whole—territory, slavery, Constitution and all, to this Republic!

Such was the scheme, and such the motives.—The project then failed of accomplishment; but as we have seen, was not abandoned; for, to nothing has the slave power clung with more tenacity than this. The purpose of the great movement so fully described in the Mississippi Report, has been, since, more strikingly manifested in a speech of Mr Wise delivered in Congress in January 1842, from which I make a short extract.

In considering the subject of the equitation of power between freedom and slavery, which, it seems, must be maintained at all hazards, Mr. Wise said—

"If Iowa be added to the one side, Florida will be added to the other. But there the equitation must stop. Let one more Northern State be admitted, and the equilibrium is gone—forever gone. The balance of interest is gone—the safeguard of American property, of the American Constitution, of the American Union, vanished into thin air. This must be the inevitable result, unless by a treaty with Mexico, the South can add more territory to the loser. Let the South stop at the Sabine while the North may spread, unchecked, beyond the Rocky Mountains, and the Southern scale must kick the beam."

Here stands forth the whole purpose, undisguised. And what a purpose! Texas to be united to this Confederacy, to reinforce slavery in its contest with freedom! The Constitution gone—the Union gone, when the "equilibrium" between freedom and slavery is essential element of the Constitution—the corner stone of this Republic! Why, the truth is, there never should have been an "equilibrium" between freedom and slavery in this Confederacy; and there never would have been, but for a violation of the Constitution in the addition of slave states from territory not within our original limits. That has made an equilibrium, which did not exist when the Constitution was formed—between slave to free States, being then, but as 6 to 7. And who then thought that slavery would continue to exist in any of the States to the end of half a century, or half a half a century from that time? What consternation would have seized the Convention that formed the Constitution, had it been revealed to them that Slavery would survive the first half century of our existence, and that the South could add more territory than slaves should, at the termination of that period, have increased to two millions and three quarters—the number of slave states from 6 to 13, and the number of Representatives upon the slave basis alone, to twenty-five! And what would have been the sensation in Virginia, could it have been foreseen that, at the expiration of half a century, a Representative from that Commonwealth would rise in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the U. States, and claim an augmentation of the slave power by the acquisition, for that purpose, of a slave territory beyond our original limits, large enough for an addition of nine states to this Union! And all this to keep an "equilibrium" between slavery and freedom; to keep slavery from "kicking the beam"—to save the Constitution—to preserve the Union from "vanishing into thin air!" Freedom may, "unchecked, spread beyond the Rocky Mountains," and therefore slavery must be permitted to cross the Sabine, and move onward to the Pacific Ocean!

But I forbear, and proceed, to another, and later evidence of the continued aim of annexation, and the motives by which it is guided and governed. It is the letter of Gov. Gilmer to which I have already referred, dated at Washington the 10th of January, 1843.—The importance of the letter of Gov. Gilmer as well as the speech of Mr. Wise, is enhanced by their well known relation to the administration, as well as by their standing as Southern men. The letter was written to a private individual, who according to the nomination of the Baltimore Republican, in publishing it, regarded it as "placing the policy of the annexation of Texas to the United States in a very striking and imposing point of view," and therefore communicated it, with the leave of Governor Gilmer, for publication. A few extracts will suffice to show its character. On the subject of strengthening the slave power, it is less bold than Mr. Wise. It was evidently written for publication, and as regards the steady dose, in a manner to make it as inoffensive as possible to the people of the North.

"You ask," says the letter, "if I have expressed my opinion that Texas will be annexed to the United States. I answer, yes; and this opinion has not been adopted without reflection or without a careful examination of causes which, I believe, are rapidly bringing about this result. I do not know how far these causes may have made the same impression on others; but I am persuaded that the time is not far distant when they will be felt in all their force. The excitement which you apprehend, may arise; but it will be temporary, and in the end salutary."

"I assume that no one will deny, that under the jurisdiction of the United States, the large and unusually fertile territory of Texas will be rapidly peopled; and an immense accession will be made to our strength and productive energies. [The strength and productive energies of slavery.] The settlement of Texas under these auspices will open a market at home for the manufactures, and agricultural products of all the non-slaveholding States—a market which, otherwise, can only avail them under the restrictions and disadvantages of foreign competition. The means of supply for these States will be increased in the same manner."

How ready is Mr. Gilmer to urge the great argument for the protective policy, when it can be used to favor the protection and extension of slavery. The annexation of Texas will "open a market for the manufactures and agricultural products of the non-slaveholding States!" And here is the best ground on which Northern expediency! "A home market for manufactures." And how much does this anti-tariff nullifier care for the encouragement and protection of the "manufactures of the non-slaveholding States?" Not a straw unless it be connected with additional security to another species of manufacture—of which he does not speak—that manufacture, the price of which was asserted, as I have shown, in the Virginia Legislature, eleven years ago, would be raised fifty per cent, upon the acquisition of Texas. It is not the Constitution of Texas given to the slave breeding States of this Union a monopoly of its market for this kind of manufacture; but annexation, alone, can give permanent security to this monopoly.

"But," continues Gov. Gilmer, "you anticipate objections in regard to the subject of slavery. This is, indeed, a subject of extreme delicacy but it is one on which the annexation of Texas will have salutary influence. Some have thought that the proposition would endanger the Union I am of a different opinion. I believe it will bring about a better understanding of our relative rights and obligations. Slavery is one of these subjects which the people of the slave holding States are content to leave where the Constitution of the Union has left it. They ask for no new concessions to their rights, guaranteed by that instrument."

The Constitution of the Union, Gov. Gilmer ought to know, left slavery to live long as it could and die, as it must, in the original States of this Union. But there the friends of annexation are not "content" to leave it, but would extend it over "the large and fertile territory of Texas," and then add the extension to this already slave ridden Union. And this is asking "new concessions to their rights guaranteed by the Constitution!"

I would gladly make further extracts from this letter; and indeed give it entire,—but I must forbear. It is an arduous attempt to give to annexation the character of a national measure—important, even, to give permanence to the Union! and may be regarded as a sample of the manner in which the North is to be addressed to secure its support to the measure.

WHERE IS THEIR ZEAL.

A year and a year and half ago, some of the leading locos in this State were terribly concerned lest the Whig Tariff should not protect wool sufficiently—they got up petitions to send to Congress for an increase, &c. &c. Now these friends of the Wool-growers have a House of their own—but we hear nothing and see nothing of their zeal, and no tears shed for Wool! What can the matter be? Just now is an excellent time for them to be up and doing—when their own Representatives in Congress are preparing to reduce the insufficient Protection upon Wool.—Where is the zeal of the Star, the Patriot, and of one of the Senators, and the ex-State's Attorney of Caldonia County? Is the time passed for "puling the Wool over the eyes" of people. What does the party think of these things?