

Europe contains admonitions against the introduction, on the North American continent, of the systems of Government established there. In modern Europe there are, exclusive of Great Britain, eighteen Quasi Republics, Principalities, Kingdoms, or other forms of Government. The area over which these Governments have jurisdiction, exclusive of Russia, Sweden and Norway, is not so extensive as that portion of our own country lying east of the Rocky Mountains. It does not much exceed one million three hundred thousand square miles. The experiment which we have successfully made, clearly demonstrates that the territory bounded in part by the Bosphorus, the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Ocean, is not so great but that a confederacy of representative republics could with safety and convenience have been organized within its boundaries. The whole population does not exceed one hundred and fifty millions. To contrast the benefits and advantage of this European system of divided governments, with that which proposes one confederacy of free States from the northern confines of Mexico to the lakes, it would be necessary to pass, in melancholy review, the history of the petty nations of Europe for many centuries, and to make an estimate of the millions of human lives sacrificed, and the amount of treasure squandered in those never ending, ever beginning wars, which stain the pages of that history, for no other purpose than the maintenance of national boundaries that should never have existed, or of dynasties on thrones that should never have been established. We may believe that under another, and a better system, these millions of human beings—fulfilling at an earlier day the designs of Providence—would have gone forth to people the whole earth; and these mountains of wasted treasure would have been used to erect the spires of institutions of religion, benevolence and learning, in all the dark corners of the globe.

The other objection most generally urged against annexation, has less merit than that arising from the extent of the territory of Texas, and its remoteness from the centre of our Union. It is embodied in the resolutions of Massachusetts and Connecticut. They present the fact of there being a portion of the African race, in slavery, under the laws of Texas, as an insuperable obstacle to the admission of that country into the Union. By the annexation of Texas, it is not intended to increase the number of persons in bondage. The laws of Texas now authorize the importation of slaves from Cuba, to which island they are brought annually from Africa, by the slave-traders. This policy, in half a century, will add millions to the very small number of her present slave population. Annexation extending, as it would, the laws of the United States over Texas, forbidding the importation of slaves from abroad, would arrest the further progress of that policy, and while it promises homes for a portion of the slaves of our own country, more appropriate than those they now have, it will relieve, to some extent, Africa from the horrors of a traffic condemned by nearly all the civilized world. When this may be so clearly seen, we shall