

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

BY WM H BAYNE]

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1845.

[Volume 6—Number 316

TERMS OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN: Per annum, if paid in advance, \$2 50; if paid at the end of six months, 3 00; at the end of the year, 3 50.

Rates of Advertising: Sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion. Advance for the year will be charged according to the quantity of matter inserted. Court advertisements, &c., 25 per cent higher.

INDEMNITY
Against loss or damage by Fire.
THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—\$105,000.
Office in Grand near First Street, Williamsburg, opposite the City of New York.
Agency Office, Wells Building, 62 Wall St., New York.

DIRECTORS:
Christian Zahriske, Abraham T. Boskerck, Andrew C. Benedict, Francis Stinheil, Frederick W. Favre, Samuel H. Clapp, Jeremiah Johnson, John Leggett, John Skillman, Chas. O. Handy, Sval. Willers, Leonard Richards on, Nicholas Wyckoff.

LEMUEL RICHARDSON, Pres't.
ANNAN B. HONES, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON POST, Agent, New York.
THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purpose of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States.

Against Loss or Damage by Fire, On Buildings, Goods, and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company, shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to insure.

JAMES MARTINE, Agent,
Hay S. rect.
Feb. 8, 1845. 311-11.

State of North Carolina—Robeson county.
Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1844.
Sarah Jane Allen vs. Hugh Roy Allen.
Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it was ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian for three months for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Lumberton on the 4th Monday of March next, and plead, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard exparte and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, Abraham Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court at office the first Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1844.
ABRAHAM DAVIS, Jr., C. S. C.
Feb. 8, 1845. 311-3m.

ORCHARD GRASS.
10 Bushels Orchard Grass Seed, for sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Feb. 1, 1845.

MOLASSES.
20 Bushels Superior N. O. Molasses (new crop). 25 Hds. Molasses. For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Feb. 1, 1845.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, N. C., on Sunday, the 26th day of January, 1845, a negro man who says his name is SIMON, and says that he was sold in Charleston to a man by the name of McKenize, and was carried to Alabama or Georgia and there left his master. Said negro was formerly the property of Benjamin Glass of Camden, S. C., and was taken from this place last February by Mr. Glass. Said negro is about 3 feet 4 inches high, dark complexion, and about 45 or 50 years of age. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. W. L. CALLAIS, Jailor.
Jan. 29, 1845.—310-11.

\$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from Mr. James McDuffie on the 7th of December last, my negro man ARCHY, late the property of A. Bebe, 14 years of age. He is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has a long smooth black face, with full prominent eyes, and is lame in one of his legs. He is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville, N. C. A reward of \$25 will be paid for him if taken and lodged in any jail in this State, or \$25 if taken and lodged in jail in any other of the States, so that I can get him again.
J. M. STRONG.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 22, 1845.—313-4w.

ROBERT W. HARDIE,
BOOKBINDER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
HAVING located himself in Fayetteville, on Hay Street, 3 doors from Mr. Hale's Book Store, will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Books and Stationery. He invites the public to call and examine his selections, whether desirous of purchasing or not.
Being a Bookbinder, and provided with a complete set of tools and apparatus, he is prepared to execute all kinds of binding, from the plainest to the most costly.
He solicits the patronage of his fellow citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.
Nov. 23, 1844. 261-y.

MOUNTAIN BUTTER!
600 lbs superior, just received.
Jan. 25-11 THOS. J. MIMS.

RICHARD S. CAIN,
WILL attend promptly to the collection of any accounts, notes, judgments, or other debts, due in Bladen county, to citizens of said county, or the adjoining counties. Persons placing accounts in his hands, may look for prompt returns.
Feb. 15, 1845. 312-3w.

Dr. Taylor's Balsam Liverwort,
Dr. Jaynes' Expectant, Dr. Hull's Cough Lozenges, and many other valuable cough mixtures for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
Feb. 22, 1845.

40 bbls. PRIME extra large Yellow Planting IRISH POTATOES, just received and for sale by HALL & LUTTERLOH, Feb. 1. 310

NEW GOODS.
CHEAP FOR CASH!
THE subscribers, thankful for past favors, take this method to inform their friends and the public that they have now on hand and for sale, a fair assortment of seasonable Goods; comprising in part as follows. Any or all of which they will sell at the lowest market prices for Cash:

GROCERIES.
Rio, Cuba, and St. Domingo Coffee; Porto Rico, N Orleans, and Leaf Sugar; Soap, Starch, Epsom Salts, Camphor, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Tea, Salt, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.
Alpacas, plain and figured; Mouslin d'Laines; Broad Cloths; Satinets; Kerseys; Calico; cotton and silk Handkerchiefs; wool and silk Shawls; Apron Checks; Bed Tickings; Flannels; Bonnets; Band-boxes; Ribbons; Artificial; Hats, Boots, and Shoes, &c. &c.

HARDWARE.
English and Swedes Iron; English and American Steel; Nails; pocket and table Cutlery; Hoes; trace and halter Chains; Padlocks; Drawing Knives; table and tea Spoons, &c. &c.

CROCKERY,
A general assortment.
Now in store and for sale,
50 Bags Coffee,
150 Sacks Salt,
4 Hds. Sugar,
20 Hds. Molasses,
30 Bbls. planting Potatoes,
2 tons Swed-s Iron, assorted,
at our old stand, foot of Haymarket.
JONES & DUNN
Dec. 21, 1844. 304-11.

Encourage Home Manufactures
Gardner & McKethan,
HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Waggon, &c. &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our work, as we have no means to sell LOW for cash, or on approved notes.
Having in our employ, first-rate Smiths, we prepare to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.
We warrant all our work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.
REPAIRING faithfuly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, February 8, 1845. y.

FOR SALE.
6 doz. green glazed FLOWER POTS. 6 " glazed PICKLE JARS with covers. C. LUTTERLOH.
Feb. 6, 1845. 311-11.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Jan. 4, 1845.

NEW Forwarding and Commission HOUSE.
HALL & HALL
WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Warehouses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other houses in the place.
All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.
Aug. 17, 1844. 274-11.

Call at the WAGON YARD.
THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York, a general and complete assortment of HATS, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery and Groceries,
Of every quality and description, for sale very low for Cash, or in exchange for any kind of country produce. THOS. J. MIMS.
hoA second hand buggy as good as new, and two rses and two mules, for sale or hire.
Dec. 14, 1844. 203-11.

500 FLOWER POTS
For sale by W. PRIOR.
Feb. 15, 1845.—312-61.

NEW GOODS.
JOHN D. STARR
HAS received by the late arrivals from New York, his stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS,
Comprising a large and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Cotton and Wool Cards, writing and wrapping Paper, Coffee and Sugar, Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c., well worthy the attention of country Merchants, which will be offered at low prices for cash or country produce.
JOHN D. STARR.
269-11.
Oct. 26, 1844.

FOR SALE.
A LARGE assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, STONE, and QUEENSWARE, comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee, and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line.
20 crates assorted for the Country trade.
6 dozen Flower Pots.
6 ditto Pickle Jars, with covers.
C. LUTTERLOH.
Feb. 15, 1845. 312 y.

MILITARY JUDGMENTS & EXECUTIONS; Law Blanks
OF ALL SORTS,
For sale at the Carolinian Office.

A. M. CAMPBELL,
HAVING been appointed AUCTIONEER for the Town of Fayetteville, is prepared to attend to the sale of any goods which may be entrusted to him.
CONSIGNMENTS from abroad will be promptly attended to.
October 10, 1844. 294 6m.

WANTED.
500 BUSHELS OF ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.
W. M. L. MCKAY.
263-11.
March 9, 1845.

AGENCY
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.
HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.
STEWART PIPKIN.
Wilmington, N. C., March 16, 1844. 261-1y.

JUST PRINTED.
NEGOTIABLE NOTES, of all the various kinds and sizes, just printed and for sale at this Office.
10 HDS. (new crop) MOLASSES, for sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Jan. 4, 1845.

REMOVAL.
CLARK & McCALLUM,
HAVING removed their Tailoring Establishment from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Coffey, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the most approved and fashionable manner, and return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.
Dec. 14, 1844. 203-11.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia a large assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS:
—CONSISTING OF—
DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c., which we will sell at the lowest market price.
PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
293-3w.
Oct. 11, 1844.

BAR SOAP.
THE subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.
Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
W. McL. MCKAY.
Fayetteville, May 24, 1841.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on Saturday the 15th inst., a negro woman, who says her name is SUSAN MITCHELL, and claims to be free, but from her contradictory statements, is supposed to be a runaway slave, and owned by John Tilley, of Granville county, N. C. Said woman is of a copper color, with good teeth, large lips, tolerably stout built, measuring in height 5 feet 4 inches, and is about 18 or 20 years of age. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
W. L. CALLAIS, Jailor.
Feb. 20, 1845. 313-11.

Just Received on Consignment,
50 Hds. and 11 Tierces MOLASSES, of very prime quality, and will be sold low for CASH, or acceptable 90 day paper.
—ALSO—
200 bbls prime New Orleans MOLASSES expected by the Henrietta, for sale as above by HALL & JOHNSON.
March 1, 1845. 314-31.

FOR SALE,
140 ACRES OF LAND on the east side of Cape Fear river, near the plantation formerly owned by Col. Ashe, about nine miles from town. One half cleared and fenced, the rest heavily timbered.
J. C. HOOPER.
314-1m.
March 1, 1845.

FOR SALE.
5000 Bush. Alum Salt,
500 Sacks Liverpool do.
40 Bbls prime New Orleans Molasses,
15 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
2000 lbs Steel, viz: Cast, German, English, and American Blister,
50 Bbls Apple Brandly,
20 Hds N. O. P. R., and St. Croix Sugar,
200 Bags Rio, Cuba, Java, Lagutira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
75 Kegs Nails,
2000 Sides Leather, viz: Hemlock and Oak tanned Sole, Russet and Black Bridle, skirting, harness, upper, and calf Skins.
3000 Lbs Dry Hides,
10 Bbls Tanners Oil,
Most of the above goods have been bought lately at low prices. They are fresh and in prime order, and will be sold cheap.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 1, 1845. 314-31.

E. T. WARD,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie Street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.
Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.
ROOFING of an entirely new pattern.
ROOFING done in the latest style, and best manner. Also GUTTERING.
Aug 17, 1844. 261-y.

NEW GROCERY!
FRUIT & CROCKERY STORE.
THE Subscriber has taken the Store on Hay street directly opposite his old stand, where he is now receiving a
STOCK OF GOODS.
—Consisting in part of—
Brown, Havana, loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugar; Tea; Coffee; Pepper, Allspice; Ginger; Salsaparilla; Starch; Mackerel; Shad; Salmon; Pickles; Olives; Capers; butter, water, and soda Crackers; Cheese; Pepper Sauce; Camphor; Indigo; Cassia; Nutmeg; Citron; Mace; Sweet and Castor Oil; chewing and smoking Tobacco; Principe and Havana Segars; Scotch, Maccoboy, and Rappee Snuff; Sperm Candles; Powder and Shot; Epsom and table Salts; Lamp Oil; Blacking; Vinegar; Madeira, Sherry, and sweet Malaga Wines; Almonds, Filberts, and Madeira Nuts; saltpeper; sulphur; alum; Herring; curran; and Capers; Prunes; Apples; cherries; walnuts; chestnuts; pineapples; figs; cloves; Cayenne Pepper; currants; Mustard; Sugar Hone Molasses; and almost every article usually called for in a Grocery Store which he will sell as low as any one in the place, for Cash, or on approved credit. ALSO,
W. PRIOR.
298-y.
Nov. 9th, 1844.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JAMES KYLE
HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, one hundred and twenty packages
DRY GOODS,
And forty-two packages
BOOTS AND SHOES.
All of which, being purchased by the Package for Cash, since the late decline in price, will be offered uncommonly low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.
Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail will please call and examine, as great bargains may be expected.
NEW GOODS by every arrival.
Nov. 30, 1844. 301-y.

SIGN OF THE STEEL BIG SHOE.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the
BOOT & SHOEMAKING
Business in his old Stand two doors east of David Shaw's Confectionery, and near Liberty Point. He has on hand a large assortment of SHOES, sewed and thin made of the best materials and by a good workman as there are in Fayetteville.
A deduction of 10 per cent will be made on all work, where the wish is paid on delivery of the article.
He returns his thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received, and hopes for a continuance of the public favor.
Mending done as usual.
JOHN SILBMAN.
312-11.
Feb. 15, 1845.

Removal.
HALL & HALL
WOULD inform the public that they have moved from their old stand to the store lately occupied by Messrs C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of GROCERIES, they are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade, that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of
10 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister, and German Steel,
500 Pk. Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 Bags Shot, assorted,
15 Kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Caik Salarsatur,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed Sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.
ALSO,
Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vices, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.
Nov. 4, 1844. 330

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
MARCH 4th, 1845.

Fellow Citizens: Without solicitation on my part, I have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the most honorable and most responsible office on earth. I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me. Honored with this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the diffidence with which I am about to enter on the discharge of my official duties.

If the more aged and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the U. States, even in the infancy of the republic, distrusted their ability to discharge the duties of that exalted station, what ought not to be the apprehensions of one so much younger and less endowed, now that our domain extends from ocean to ocean, that our people have so greatly increased in numbers, and at a time when so great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterize the administration of our government? Well may the boldest fear, and the wisest tremble, when incurring responsibilities on which may depend our country's peace and prosperity, and in some degree, the hopes and happiness of the whole human family.

In assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervently invoke the aid of that Almighty Ruler of the universe, in whose hands are the destinies of nations and of men, to guard this heaven-favored land against the mischiefs which, without His guidance, might arise from an unwise public policy. With a firm reliance upon the wisdom of Omnipotence to sustain and direct me in the path of duty which I am appointed to pursue, I stand in the presence of this assembled multitude of my countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn obligation, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.

A concise enumeration of the principles which will guide me in the administrative policy of the government, is not only in accordance with the examples set me by all my predecessors, but is eminently befitting the occasion.

The constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the safeguard of our federative compact, the offspring of our concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and independent States, will be the chart by which I shall be guided.

It will be my first care to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument, and to assume no powers not expressly granted, or clearly implied in its terms. The government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers; and it is by a strict adherence to the clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unauthorized implied powers, that we have the only sure guaranty against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the federal and state authorities, which have occasionally so much disturbed the harmony of our system, and even threatened the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

To the States respectively, or to the people, have been reserved "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States." Each State is a complete sovereignty within the sphere of its reserved powers. The government of the Union, acting within the sphere of its delegated authority, is also a complete sovereignty. While the general government should abstain from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, the States should be equally careful that, in the maintenance of their rights, they do not overstep the limits of powers reserved to them. One of the most distinguished of my predecessors attached deserved importance to the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies;" and to the "preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad.

To the government of the United States has been intrusted the exclusive management of our foreign affairs. Beyond that, it yields a few general enumerated powers. It does not force reform on the States. It leaves individuals, over whom it casts its protecting influence, entirely free to improve their own condition by the legitimate exercise of all their mental and physical powers. It is a common protector of each and all the States; of every man who lives upon our soil, whether of native or foreign birth: of every religious sect, in their worship of the Almighty according to the dictates of their own conscience; of every shade of opinion, and the most free inquiry; of every art, trade, and occupation, consistent with the laws of the States. And we rejoice in the general happiness, prosperity, and advancement of our country, which have been the offspring of freedom, and not of power.

This most admirable and wisest system of well-regulated self-government among men, ever devised by human mind, has been tested by its successful operation for more than half a century; and if preserved from the usurpations of the federal government on the one hand, and the exercise by the States of powers not reserved to them on the other, will I fervently hope and believe, endure for ages to come, and dispense the blessings of civil and religious liberty to distant generations. To effect objects so dear to every patriot, I shall devote myself with anxious solicitude.

It is a source of deep regret that, in some sections of our country, misguided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations, whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections—institutions which existed at the adoption of the constitution, and were recognized and protected by it. All must see that if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of every happy form of government, must speedily follow.

I am happy to believe that at every period of our existence as a nation, there has existed, and continues to exist, among the great mass of our people, a devotion to the Union of the States, which will shield and protect it.

It will be my desire to guard against that most fruitful source of danger to the harmonious action of our system, which consist in substituting the mere discretion and caprice of the executive, or of majorities in the legislative department of the government, for powers which have been withheld from the federal government by the constitution. By the theory of our government, majorities rule; but this right is not an arbitrary or unlimited one. It is a right to be exercised in subordination to the constitution, and in conformity to it. One great object of the constitution was to restrain majorities from oppressing minorities, or encroaching upon their just rights. Minorities have a right to appeal to the constitution, a shield against such oppression.

That the blessings of liberty which our constitution secures, may be enjoyed alike by minorities and majorities, the executive has been wisely invested with a qualified veto upon the acts of the Legislature. It is a negative power, and is conservative in its character. It arrests for the time, hasty inconsiderate, or unconstitutional legislation; invites reconsideration, and transfers questions at issue between the legislative and executive departments to the tribunal of the people. Like all other powers, it is subject to be abused. When judiciously and properly expressed, the constitution itself may be saved from infraction, and the rights of all preserved and protected.

The inestimable value of our federal Union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated States, our people are permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way; and the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed, the number of the States has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight; two of these have taken their position as members of the confederacy within the last week. Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and states are seeking protection under its wings, and multitudes from the Old World are flocking to its shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway, peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation, or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments. Genius is free to announce its inventions and discoveries; and the hand is free to "accommodate."

head conceives, not incompatible with the rights of a fellow being. All distinctions of birth or of rank have been abolished. All citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon terms of precise equality. All are entitled to equal rights and equal protection. No union exists between church and state, and perfect freedom of opinion is guaranteed to all sects and creeds.

These are some of the blessings secured to our happy land by our federal Union. To perpetuate them, it is our sacred duty to preserve it. Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands, under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind, since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty which warms and animates the hearts of happy millions, and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example. If he say that error and wrong are committed in the administration of the government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other system of government revealed by Heaven, or devised by man, has reason been allowed so free and broad a scope to combat error. Has the sword of despotism proved to be a safer or surer instrument of reform in government than enlightened reason? Does he expect to find among the ruins of this Union a happier shade for our swarming millions than they now have under it? Every lover of his country must shudder at the thought of the possibility of its dissolution, and will be ready to adopt the patriotic sentiment: "Our federal Union—it must be preserved." To preserve it, the compromise which enabled our fathers to form a common constitution for the government and protection of so many states, and distinct communities of such diversified habits, interests, and domestic institutions, must be sacredly and religiously observed. Any attempt to disturb or destroy these compromises, being terms of the compact of the Union, can lead to none other than the most ruinous and disastrous consequences.

It is a source of deep regret that, in some sections of our country, misguided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations, whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections—institutions which existed at the adoption of the constitution, and were recognized and protected by it. All must see that if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of every happy form of government, must speedily follow.

I am happy to believe that at every period of our existence as a nation, there has existed, and continues to exist, among the great mass of our people, a devotion to the Union of the States, which will shield and protect it.