[IN]AUGURAL ADDRESS
[of the] President of the U. States.

[Fellow] Citizens:—I appear before you this [d]ay to take the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the government except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country and to live in the grateful memory of my coun[trymen]. [illegible]

We have recently passed through a presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest degree in questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm.

The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the constitution, was heard and instant submission followed.—Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government.

What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—that the will of the majority shall govern—to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories! Congress is neither "to legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has, also, prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it "shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves.

This is, happily, a matter of but little practical importance. Besides it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote.

This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. That being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of the Territory, free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves subject only to the constitution of the United States.

The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—every thing of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment; because all agree that, under the constitution, Slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct?

Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance.—Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known an intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system, there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. But this question of domestic slavery is of far graver importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event, no form of government, however admirable in itself, and however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object.

It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections.

Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point.

We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country, such as the world has never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals—no noble rivers and arms of the sea—which bind together the North and the South, the East and West of our confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion from every portion of the confederacy—to the North not more than to the South, to the East not more than [illegible] tray: because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and Union ever devised by men will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the government free from the taint, or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics; and history proves that when this has decayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditure, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money. The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people.—This is in itself a very great evil.

The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to great national objects for which a clear warrant can be found in the constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the Navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our tonnage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as to the defence of our extended sea-coast.

It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the government. To reach this point it was necessary to restore to a modification of the tariff, and this has, I trust been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch, for the purpose of benefiting favored corporations individuals, or interests would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff.

But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance as a temptation to corruption when compared with the squandering of the public lands.

No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands.—In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands, as much as may be, for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition, and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the Country.—They have proved faithful both in peace and and war. After becoming citizens, they are entitled, under the Constitution and laws, to be placed on a perfect equality with native born citizens; and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized.

The federal constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers; and the question whether this grant should be liberally or strictly construed, has more or less divided political parties from the beginning.

Without entering into the argument I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the government is the only safe theory of the constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injuries and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced, if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the constitution; because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the government, both in peace and war, have been granted, either in express terms or by the plainest implication.

Whilst deeply convinced of these tr[uths], I yet consider it clear that under the war-[making] power, Congress may appropriate [money] towards the construction of a military [road] when this is absolutely necessary for [the] defence of any State or Territory of the [Union] against foreign invasion.—Under the co[nstitu]tion Congress has power "to declare war, [to] raise and support armies," "to provid[e and] maintain a navy," to call forth the mil[itia to] "repel invasions." Thus endowed in an [ample] manner, with the war making power, the corresponding duty is required that "the [United] States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion." Now, how is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions, except by means of a military road through the Territories of the United States over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the invader? In [the ev]ent of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, because such [a pow]er would instantly close the route across the isthmus of Central America. [It is impos]sible to conceive that, whilst the c[onstitution] expressly required Congress [illegible] States, it should yet deny t[illegible] construction, the only [illegible] one of these States c[illegible] the government [illegible] roads. It might [illegible] whether the love of the [illegible] now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States, on this side of the Rocky mountains, can reach them in sufficient time "to protect" them "against invasion." I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work.—

I believe that many of the difficulties in the way, which now appear formidable, will in a great degree, vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily located.

It may be proper that, on this occasion, I should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them there are some plain principles approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship with all nations; and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interest but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow-men, wherever their lot may be cast.—Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more nor less than is our due.—We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice, in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice from them in return.

It is our glory that, whilst other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or as in the case of Texas by the voluntary determination of a brave kindred and independant people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain if, in the progress of events we shall still further extend our possessions.

Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people, under the protection of the American [flag], have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased; and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successsful progress.

I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES [illegible]NAN.

Washington City, 4th [illegible]

The Orphan Bo[y].

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Geo[rgia], in a recent address at a meeting in Alexandria, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum and Free School of that city, relates the following anecdote:

"A poor little boy, in a cold night in June, with no home or roof to shelter his head, no paternal or maternal guardian or guide to protect and direct him on his way, reached at nightfall the house of a rich planter, who took him in, fed, lodged, and sent him on his way with his blessing. Those kind attentions cheered his heart and inspired him with fresh courage to battle with the obstacles of life. Years rolled round: Providence led him on; he had reached the legal profession; his host had died; the cormorants that prey on the substance of man had formed a conspiracy to get from the widow her estate. She sent for the nearest counsel to commit her cause to him, and that counsel proved to be the orphan boy, years before welcomed and entertained by her and her deceased husband. The stimulus of a warm and tenacious gratitude was now added to the ordinary motives connected with the profession. He undertook her cause with a will not easily to be resisted; he gained it; the widow's estates were secured to her in perpetuity; and," Mr Stephens added, with an emphasis of emotion that sent an electric thrill throughout the house, "THAT ORPHAN BOY STANDS BEFORE YOU!"

THE CABINET.

Mr Buchanan nominated to the Senate yesterday the following gentlemen to constitute his cabinet, viz:

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.
Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.
J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War.
Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.
Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General.
Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior.
Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General.

The nominations were immediately confirmed by the Senate, and the new administration now moves off on its mission of patriotism and devotion to the public good. It will be observed that the cabinet embraces all the names except one which appeared in the Union some time since as the list on which public opinion seemed to have settled, and with which there was unmistakable evidences of cordial and general approval. The only name missing from the list is that of J. Glancy Jones. It is due to him to say, that, while his occupancy of a place in the Cabinet would have been received with warm approbation throughout the country, his failure to hold such a position has been determined on with his full concurrence and sanction. [illegible] in his place in the next Congress, [illegible]self a cordial, vigilant, and [illegible] ate the character and qual[illegible] Mr Jones, it is proper to say that his place has been most wisely and ably filled in the person of Judge Black, making the *tout ensemble* of the cabinet not less worthy of public confidence than it would have been as first published in the Union.

We shall not undertake to speak individually of the eminent abilities and qualifications of the several distinguished democrats composing the political family of Mr Buchanan. There is no one of them who does not bring into his position a wide national reputation, based on long experience and well tried public services.

What could we say to add to the world-wide fame of Gen. Cass as a statesman and a diplomatist? But we have said it was unnecessary to speak of the several members of the cabinet in detail. The whole country will unite in awarding to Mr Buchanan the credit of having exhibited the wisest discrimination, not only in selecting his cabinet, but in assigning to each his appropriate position. Who could fill the Treasury with more fidelity and ability than Governor Cobb? Who the War Department more successfully than Governor Floyd? Who the Navy more efficiently and satisfactorily than Governor Toucey? Who the Post Office Department more industriously and ably than Governor Brown? Who the Interior Department more beneficially and energetically than [Mr] Thompson? And who the office of Attorney General with more distinguished legal learning than Judge Black? The response of the country will be, that in this first great step in the administration of the government, Mr Buchanan has fully realized the high expecta[tions] [illegible] he surrounded himself with sound, conservative, honest, talented, and worthy men; and with such a platform as he has laid down in his Inaugural Address, and such counsellors as constitute his cabinet to aid him in carrying out the great principles announced, we look for an administration that will not only give satisfaction to the country, but promote its permanent peace and repose and advance its present unparalleled prosperity and happiness.—*Union.*

Light Artillery Drill.

Thousands of spectators were attracted to the open space near the Washington Monument, yesterday afternoon, to witness the promised drill of Company K, of the first artillery, United States army, commanded by Brevet Major French. The weather was delightful, with just wind enough to clear away the smoke from the guns, and the exhibition elicited high praise from those competent to judge, although the crowds of spectators who pressed within the lines necessarily interfered with the movements of the troops. A variety of difficult evolutions were executed at full speed, and the rapidity with which the guns and caissons were brought into position was astonishing; then, in a moment, the men would leap from their seats, unlimber the pieces, load, and fire, limber up, the men would resume their seats, and away they would go, forming into column, or deploying into line. In fact, every officer man, and horse appeared like parts of a machine, obedient to the will of the gallant commander, expressed by his gallant bugler. A warning note or two would be heard, the gay [illegible] flutter above the moving mass, and the ground would almost seem to quake beneath the tread of horses and the rumbling of wheels. Another note, and an array of bright cannon would send forth such rapid flashes as could but convince all present of the terrible efficiency of this, the right arm of the country's defence.

The company was the one known in the Mexican war as "Taylor's Battery;" and will return immediately to Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, where it is now stationed. It has added greatly to the interest of the inauguration ceremonies, which it so handsomely terminated.

Rules for Correspondents.

The Christain Enquirer says:

We solicit a continuance of their kind favors from past contributors. But it is important for all who contribute for the press to remember a few things.

1. To know what they are going to say.
2. To be sure that it is worthy of publication
3. To write distinctly on only one side of the sheet.
4. Not to murder the rules of spelling, grammar and punctuation.
5. To be short, spirited, and to stop when they have done.
6. To make no guesses about facts, to keep the Golden Rule, to be good natured, and to speak the honest truth, and let it shame whom it will.

A Hearty Malediction.

We have seldom read a more through-going heartfelt and caustic malediction than the following, on Bennett, by the Albany Evening Journal. Now let Bennett "tune his liar on his first vipenous wood, and we shall have a fair portraiture of both:

"If the public taste does not pall and sicken under the daily iteration of such clumsily compounded falsehood and folly, its stomach must be proof against all that disgusts and nauseats. The Herald's splurges and vomitings are as repulsive to decency as to truth; and yet that vile sheet is not only tolerated, as authority; though its whole history has been a continuous exhibition of twaddling contradictions and absurdities, prompted by mendacity malice, and mortifications. While individuals purchase and read this, 'receptable of undigested scandal,' society refuses to recognize a man who has outraged all its laws. Wealth, however questionably obtained, generally secures to the possessor the privilege of living on the borders of civilization. Riches give to the most men at least an equivocal social position.

But the blear-eyed old vagabond of the Herald, with all his besmeared gold, is an exception to the rule. Society rejects him. To all that is elevated or refined in social intercourse he is an outcast. And to avenge himself for this provoked and merited ostracism, he is driveling out at the remains of an ill-spent life in perverting paper, ink and types, from the noblest to the vilest uses."

Have You Built a Manure Shed?

You have often seen remarks in the papers of the superior quality of manure made under cover. Has the thought occurred to you that you might easily run up a cheap shed covered with boards or slabs, on each side of the barn yard. If you had these sheds, most of the manure would be dropped under them, and all the muck deposited there would be turned to the best account. There are few cattle that will not prefer a shed to the open air, in stormy weather, even in summer. If you have not put up these sheds, now is a good time to get the timber for them.

By all means build a good substantial shed if you have the timber upon your farm. It is not a very expensive affair when you are once about it. The wood you have for the drawing.

The bill for sawing will not be very heavy.

The saw mills and shingles are not far distant. A few pounds of nails and the carpenter for a day or two, with your own help, will complete the job. Can't you afford it? Well, dispense with the carpenter then, and the nails and build cheaper still. You can at least get some long poles for the ridge, and a good many shorter ones for the rafters, and make a skeleton roof. Now, cover this with refuse straw or sea weed, thick enough to shed the rain, and you have a shed a great deal better than none.

A friend of ours has tried the difference the past season, between manure made under cover and that made in the open yard. *He spread* equal quantities on equal arears of ground, and planted with corn. That there might be no unfairness, he, followed up the two plots of ground with the same cultivation. He did not have to wait until harvest to make up his mind that sheltering manure was good economy.

The corn where he put in the manure made under cover was far more luxuriant to look upon, came on faster, and matured earlier, and the yield was about one-third more of good sound corn.

He has since put up two manure sheds, and we think has begun a course of improvement that will not end with sheds. They are cheap affairs, but a good beginning. They will give him twenty cords of undiluted manure, instead of the same amount of washed and leached manure he has been accostomed to put on his land. He has begun to use muck and together up the drop ings in the yard every morning, and put them under cover. The manure sheds will pay good interest. Let them be put up this winter.

An Intelligent Voter.—An amusing incident occurred in the town of Oxford, Conn., on election day. A voter whose literary qualification were called in question by the board of select men under the 'reading' law lately passed in this State, undertook to enlighten their minds by complying with its provisions.

He could spell tolerably, but found it difficult to read. An easier place was found, and by spelling slowly the sense was determined until the last word was reached which was 'governor.' The voter here came to a full stop—a dead halt! That word was a 'poser.' He was then told to try again. He did so, but hesitated again. He stumbled among the three syllables for some time, and at last was requested to pronounce the word. A long pause ensued. He was encouraged to try once more. He then braced himself up for the effort and with determination in his face, he said he could not, exactly say what the word was but he believed it was 'gorner.' He was told that he was a 'gorner' himself, but if he would stick to his spelling book a year more he would probably be so far in the possession of legitimate qualifications that he could be made an elector.

Quite Logical.—An old Connecticut farmer went to his parson with the following serious inquiry:

"Dr T. do you believe in the new story they tell about the earth moving around the sun? And do you believe that it is according to the Scripture. If it be true, how could Joshua command the sun to stand still?"

"Humph!" quoth the Doctor, scratching his cauliflower wig, "Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, did he?"

"Yes," quoth the farmer.

"Well, it stood stil, didn't it ?"

"Yes."

"Very well; did you ever hear that he set it agoing again?"

The farmer smoothed down the nether part of his phiz and vamosed, leaving the parson and Joshua to set the sun agoing at their first convenience.

North Carolinian

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C,

Saturday, March 14, 1857.

C. C. McCummen is our duly authorized agent for the collection of all claims due this office.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Persons desirous of the immediate insertion of their advertising favors must hand them in by THURSDAY AFTERNOON, otherwise they will not appear until the succeeding week. Our friends will please bear this in mind—as we intend to make it a rule *without exception.*

THE INAUGURAL AND THE CABINET.

We lay this admirable paper before our readers to-day, and leave it to their own tastes and capabilities to judge as to its merits with but few words of commendation on our part. The universal favor with which it has been received by the respectable press of all parties in every section of the country bespeak for it a more than usual amount of ability, constitutional [conservatism].

Mr Buchanan's administrative policy as foreshadowed in this inaugural address must meet the approval and support of every patriot.

Many warm and unaffected tributes of praise and admiration have been bestowed upon it by the leading papers of the opposition, among which we find a truly elegant compliment from the chaste and classic pen of the accomplished editor of the National Intelligencer.

The New York Mirror, one of the ablest journals at the North, and which strongly favored Black-republicanism in the late campaign, expresses itself so highly pleased with the inaugural as that Mr Buchanan shall receive its warm and hearty support during his administration. Numbers of other leading and influential opposition journals, North and South, have expressed their hearty approval of the sentiments expressed and the policy indicated, and we can but esteem it as a rare instance of the power of firmness, wisdom and patriotism over prejudice and disaffection.

In his Cabinet appointments, Mr Buchanan has deservidly met with the pupular approval.

All are men of rare ability, long experience and eminently adapted to the stations which they are called to occupy.

Of General Cass we need say nothing. His life and history are identified with the history of this country for more than forty years past.

His abilities are beyond question; his integrity without a stain, and his patriotism unquestionable.

The Hon. Howell Cobb has been prominently known in the political world since 1842, and has since the commencement of his congressional career taken a high rank among the ablest *statesmen in the country. His father was a* native of this State. He himself is a native of Georgia, and is the youngest man in the Cabinet, beine but 42 years of age. His financiering talents are remarkable, and the Secretaryship of the Treasury could have been placed in no more capable hands.

Gov. Floyd, the Secretary of War, has been in public life for many years and has filled a greater variety of important offices than any other member of the Cabinet. His experience and fine abilities render him fully competent to sustain the duties and character of the station he now occupies.

The accomplished and able gentleman who succeeds to the post lately occupied with such distinguished ability by Mr Dobbin, Isaac Toucey of Connecticut, late Senator from that State, who was sacrificed by the black-republicans on account of his nationality and refusal to enter upon a crusade with them against the South, will doubtless be a worthy successor to the returing Secretary.

The Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Sec of the Interior, is a man of industry and eminent practical abilities. He brings to the arduous labors of that important office great experience, untiring energy and an unusual force of mind.

Aaron V Brown, the Post Master General, is a man of national note, distinguished for his oratory, urbanity of manners, varied knowledge and tireless industry. We have spoken of him in another column.

Attorney General J B Black, of Pennsylvania, is one of the ablest and most accomplished jurists in his state. He has occupied for many *years the bench, first in the District and then in the Supreme Court.*

DR. ROBINSON'S FUNERAL.

A very large concourse of citizens, including the board of magistrates, students of Donaldson Academy and the Military companies, attended on Tuesday to pay the last token of respect to this venerable and highly esteemed citizen of Fayetteville. He was interred in the family burying ground near his residence, and the many sad countenances and tearful eyes bore sorrowful testimony to the universal loss which the community has sustained. At a meering of the citizens on the 9th, a series of resolutions were passed which will be found in another column. The physicians of the town and the justices of the county also passed resolutions tributary to his memory, but we were not advised of the fact until too late for insertion in this issue. "Dr. Robinson was born at Bennington, Vt., February 11, 1776, and removed permanently to Fayetteville about 1804."

☞ The declaration that the new magistrates were appointed "for the purpose of displacing Mr McLean" we pronounce a libellous fabrication, wilfully and knowingly made, purposely to wound and outrage the feelings of those gentlemen for no other reason than that of their being democrats. Spit out your venom! It may poison but it cannot kill. You are but 'laying up wrath against a day of wrath.'