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LETTER

From Hon. Wm. A. Graham. In reply to an Invitation to attend the Celebraroad, at Greeusborough, N. C.

Wat'ington City, July 7, 1851. Per Sir: I acknowledge the polite lavit flon of the President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, to the celebration of breaking ground, un that great public work, on the 11th inst. and regres that I shall be disappointed in the pleasure of being present at this inter sting reremony, as well as in my purpo e, for some time enterrained, of attending the annual meeting of the stockhold-

To the friends of this enterprise, with whom I have been proud to co-operate happy commencement, I offer my hearty congramlations and good wishes. That so much has been accomplished as the subscription of the whole capital stock. New York and other States north of this requires more than a week.

New York and other States north of this requires more than a week.

Which the great the organization of the company, the surcapital, and contemplating the manifold. The time and circumstances are all prover of the entire route, the letting of the contracts for grading and construction throughout the same, and the actual break. ing of ground, in the face of all the discouragements and opposition encountered since the first assemblage of the friends of the work at Salisbury two years since, affords surely an occasion for mutual felicitation and rejoicing; and I look forward to the day of its final completion, as a

ly before railroads were built or thought the before railroads were built or thought of, we read of the Minister of an Eastern Queen, whose administration of affairs was so much complained of among her yet this piece of good fortune, the Erie subjects, that a day was appointed to hear those making accusations against him, and when he should stand upon his defined his blessings to us. It cost the from its completion, that our our internal redefence. The day being arrived, the first state twenty odd million of dollars of borsen against of the first state twenty odd million of dollars of borsen against are to be brought out as permanent and stand upon the state twenty odd million of dollars of borsen against of the first state twenty odd million of dollars of borsen against of the first state twenty odd million of dollars of borsen against of the first state twenty odd million of dollars of borsen against of the first state twenty odd million of dollars of borsen against of the first state twenty odd million of dollars of borsen against of the first state twenty odd million of dollars of borsen against of the first state twenty odd million of dollars of borsen against of the first state twenty odd million of dollars of borsen against of the first state twenty odd million of dollars of borsen against of much satisfaction to our curiosity. But, are to be brought out as permanent and the first state twenty odd million of dollars of borsen against that dollars in the construction of this work which its follow in the first which is to flow our own powers are too narrow to admit the first of much satisfaction to our curiosity. But, are to be brought out as permanent and the first which is to flow our own powers are too narrow to admit the first of much satisfaction to our curiosity. But, are to be brought out as permanent and the first which is to flow when the state of the first out the first ou who complained was a carrier who supplied the city with fish. He exclaimed that it was the custom, time immemorial, for carriers to bring their fish on a horse. State and pauperize the people; but by the new era with a brighter destiny. The in a hamper, which being blaced on one interpid states manship of Clinton and his second State of the South in geographical not only take: root and acquired strength. Independent States. side, and balanced by a stone on the other, but that the prisoner, moved by a spirit of innovation, or perhaps bribed by the hamper-makers, had obliged all curriers to use the stone no longer, but balance one hamper with another; an order entirely repugnant to all antiquity, and those of her majesty's kingdom in particular.

The carrier finished, and the whole

court shook their heads at the innovating Minister. Next came the inspector of city buildings, who charged him with baving ordered the demolition of an ancient ruin, which obstructed the passage through one of the principal streets. He obser ed, that such buildings were noble monuments of barbarous antiquity : contrib sted finely to show how listle our uncestors understood of architecture, and for that reason should be he'd sucred and suffered gradually to decay.

The last wimess who appeared was a widow, who had laudably attempted to burn herself on her husband's funeral pile. But the innovating Minister had prevented the execution of her design, and was insensible to her tears, protestations and

The two first offences might have been pardoned; but for the injury to the sex, to contrary to the customs of all antiquity. the Queen (says the story) ordered the criminal to be banished from her presence forever. "I acknowledge my crime," said he; "and since I am to be banishe !, let it be to some rained town or rained village in the country I have governed —I shall find some pleasure in improving the soil and beinging back a spirit of ind stry among the inhabitants." This red stry among the inhabitants. This red stry among the inhabitants are d stry among the inhabitant the inh and a courtier was ordered to fix a place of banishment answering the Minister's

travel, and love to lose its reward for want teen millions more, and promises to be a considered only as the result of long fore-

the grand Canal, so as to carry twice as much as is now carried on its waters, at

present rates. But with the innumerable advantages of the Canal, it affords too slow a passage for our progressive age. A superb Railroad has been laid down by its side from Buffalo to Albany, and is being extended along the shores of that natural canal, the Hudson river, to the city of New York.

the same cost, and consequently to cheap-

en transportation brobably one-half below

This is exclusive of the New York and Erie Railroad, the greatest work of the kind yet completed in the world, which sho is off from the Hudson river thirty miles above the city, and crossing the waters of the Delaware, the Susquehanna,

or 17 hours, and at the rate of 2 cents or who have more reason to rejoice in the emulation, with only the common progress less per mile, will be sure to take the oth- blessings which they possess? Nowhere, of the human mind, should very conside-

" Increase of appetite doth grow by what it feeds

I dottars, one nate of which important to us by Sir William chance and has nover been repaid; or rath-impiration;

How, like him, they shall do injury to | er, has been relinquished as a bounty to a!" Westward the course of empire takes its way; the sex, by the introduction of those novelties, it is perhaps more difficult to define,
noless it be that "time and space" are
about to be annihilated by the rapidity of
finished and equipped at a cost of severThis extraordinary prophecy may be

ing Minister, and shall be graciously allowed the condition of place, permitted to him. I trust we shall find, by the time no very unreasonable hour in Wilmington, Beaufort, Newbern, Norfolk or Proble imagery and beauty with which the whom I have been proud to co-operate into full operation, that there will not be tersburg, he will accomplish no more in thought is expressed, joined to the conception of the State, at least in that large and populous part through which it runs, a daily by hundreds, not to say thousands, ing passages in our language.

On the day of the declaration of Indehouse, or haules to claim us as exiles. the Union. And he will readily percoive pendence out illustrious fathers performed the first set in this drama—an set, in real opportunity to do, the public works of too can accomplish in one day what now importance, infini ely exceeding that for

Capital, and contemplating the manifold advantages they confer on the inhabitants of those States, it has been to me a matter of wonder how we, in the interior of of the nineteenth century. We have just finished one of those devades appointed by the Constitution, when the the States of British cannon were heard on the spot where you now stand, can hold our hand in the competition of business with those who have remedied like gater and of several other tural disadvantages by works of internal contents. States, but more so than it has been during rovement. States, but more so than it has been during rovement. States, but more so than it has been during rovement. States, but more so than it has been during rovement. States, but more so than it has been during rovement. States, but more so than it has been during rovement. Standing and experience, our Ametrican despite that luxury which is considered with us the true enjoyment of wealth. They may have little relish for that cease. They may have little relish for that cease in elections as a policy about to ruin the wealth,—I trust she is entering on this effects. quering all opposition, and his name is tevolution downward, until she has been now re erenced as that of a public bene-outstripped by her younger sisters Tenfactor throughout the land. But the peonessee and Kentucky, she possesses eleple of that great State are not content ments of opulence and power which re-with this. By the time this letter reaches quire but the general extension of a sysyou, if not now, a law will have passed tem of improvement to enable her to vie their Legislature to borrow and expend with the proudest members of the Union, nine millions of dollars more in enlarging to which none is more devoted, constant and faithful.

I remain, dear sir. very truly yours, WILL A. GRAHAM. Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD,

ORATION OF MR. WEBSTER,

Delivered July 5, 1851, At the Capitol, on the occasion of Laying the Corner-stone of the Extension of the Capitol.

FELLOW-CITIZERS: I congratulate you, I give you joy, on the return of this Anniversary; and I felicitate you, also, on the witness the folfitment. Hail! all hail! see before and around me a mass of faces, glowing with cheerfulness and patriotic

their hopes were limited to the enjoyment veries way extend.

of a safe asylom from tyranny, religious "And perhaps they may m tainly within the terms of the first count of the indictment against the innovating by a public demonstration, that they can be and civil, and to respectable substatence, siderable advances in the arts of civil gov-

troubles to encounter; or that education and accomplishments, the graces and refinements of life, are to become so generally diffused, by the more general diffused, by the more general diffusion of opportunities and means of their and it is with no hope to rival her gracin more numerous and the prize of admiration more difficult to win. If, however, for any or all of these offences we shall be doomed to banishment, like the offend-limited more diffusion of the prize of Mexico Decimally and disproportioned to be exheld to the exhell to the exheld to the exheld to the

which the great English poet invoked

481 cents-less by 20 per cent. than we the encouragements and rewards to indus- which the following remarkable passages gracious disposition of Providence, but the

rowed money; but it was money well laid are to be brought out as permanent and causes constantly at work, we cannot of July, 1776, the Representative of the cumstances in which they are placed, out. For years it was clamored against increasing contributions to the national doubt of their producing proportionable United S ates of America in Congress as where there is no military authority to

associates, it went steadily forward, con- extent; the second in population from the but seem hastening with an accelerated

" Descended from ancestors of the most improved and enlightened part of the old world, they receive, as it were by inheritance, all the improvements and discoveries of their mother country. And it happens fortunately for them to commence their flourishing State at a time when the human understanding has attained to the free use of its powers, and has learned to act with vigor and certainty. They may avail themselves not only of the experience and industry, but even of the errors and mistakes of former days. Let it be considered for how many ages a great part of the world appears not to have thought at all; how many more they have been busied in more particular purpose of which this reason has been lost in a labs righth of words, and they never seem to have suspect-

points to offer respects to the President of nounced to mankind the great fact of Ametical Productions to 1 shall be be a ford the United States, we reached Elmira, rican Independence. This fresh and brilliample matter for commerce and contemplation. And if we reflect what a stock of the numerous Railroads connecting to the beholding of the Birthday of our of knowledge may be accumulated by the Nation; and we see that nation, of recent constant progress of industry and obser-

Minister. They do propose to carry at least two hampers of fish up the country, and two bales of cotton or hogsheads of them, as they do comfortable houses to them, as they do comfortable to work the two them as a national transition of these among us who take so much to heart the misfortune and the consulation; but those equivalent the attention of mankind.

In the early part of the next century, the histony part of the next century, the best distance, the transition of power, which the tention of mankind.

In the early part of the next century, the best distance, the tention of mankind.

In the carly part of the next century, the best di

perience of public, men, suggest no new remedy against the evils which vices and ambition are perpetually apt to cause! May they not hope, without presumption, to preserve a greater zeal for piety and put-lic devotion than we have done! For sure be borne. Who ever heard of liberty in

cessful than their mother country has tance is an inheritance of American liber-been in preserving that reverence and au-thority which is due to the laws to those liar, and altogether our own. Nothing who'make, and to those who execute them! like it existed in former times, nor was

sembled, delared that these United Colo- cut their throats, there is no sovereign

introduce a new and important change in of their cause and the protection of Heav-human affairs. Now, fellow citizens, if your patience en, and yet made not without deep solici-will hold out, I will venture, before pro-

who saw a great futurity; but, in general, their hopes were limited to the enjoyment of a safe asylom from tyranny, religious and civil, and to respectable subsistence, by industry and toil. A thick well hid our times from their view. But the progress of America, however slow, could not but at the constitution; but those equisharpest edge against Athens, enslaved her, and devastated Greece; and, in her turn, Sparta was compelled to ben't before the power of Thebes. And let at be ever remembered, especially let the tru h sink deep into all American minds, that it was the want of union among her several States which finally gave the mastery of all Greeces to Phillip of Magazine. all Greece to Phillip of Macedon.

And there has also been a Roman liber-

May not a method be invented of procuring some tolerable share of the comforts of life to those inferior useful ranks of men to whose industry we are indebted for the whole? Time and discipline may discover some means to correct the extreme inequalities of condition between the rich and the poor, so dangerous to the innocence and happiness of both. They may forunately be led by habit and choice to despise that luxury which is considered with us the true enjoyment of wealth.

They may have little relish for that cease-

time of deliverance not merely from the shackles of commercial bondage, but from the dominion of prejudices and error, which, however honestly entertained, have been the bautiful allegories of Goldsmith, per barrel, from there is years. With the discouragements to employ the feety of New York, a distance of more gation, by reason of the greater distance of the gre with us, possesses ?" " Yes, I say, that This declaration, made by most patriot mit to that will." And this I believe to

tude and anxiety, has now stood for seven-ty-five years, and still stands. It was sealed ticular duties of the day, to state, in a few in blood. It has met dangers, and over come them; it has had enemies, and it has conquered them; it has had detractors, and consist, as I think, in the first place, in it has abashed them all; it has had doubt- the establishment of popular Governments ing friends, but it has cleared all doubts on the basis of representation; for it is away; and now, to-day, raising its august form higher than the clouds, twenty millions of people contemplate it with hallowed love, and the world beholds it, and direct vote in the enactment of all laws. the consequences which have fo lowed from it, with profound admiration.

This anniversary animates, and gladdens, and unites all American hearts. On Now, this principle of popular representations. other days of the year we may be party tation, prevailing either in all the branches forming systems and conjectures, while reason has been lost in a labs rinth of words, and they never seem to have suspected on what frivolous matters their minds were employed.

"And let it he well understood what rapid improvements, what important distriction of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of Governments, or in some of them, has existed in these States almost from the days of the settlements at Jamestown and Plymouth; borrowed, no doubt, from the warm, and sometimes with angry feelings.

But to-day, we are Americans all; and all nothing but Americans. As the great lungth of the people in the British House of the properties of the people in the British House of the British House of the people in the B glowing with cheerfulness and patriotic rapid improvements, what important disnothing but Americans. As the great lupture of the people in the British House by a few countries, with our own at their take at Dunkirk, tification and delight. This is the New take of 460 old miles.

A traveller who shall pass by one of these Roads from the city of New York the Road and the countries, with our own at their and fogs, now cheers the whole hemistance and fogs, A traveller who shall pass by one of New York these Roads from the city of New York to the Lake, and fail to get through in 16 or 17 hours, and at the rate of 2 cents or less per mile, will be sure to take the other on his next journey. We set out after on his next journey. We set out after six o'clock in the morning on the Erie holiday occasion, and the desireat various points to offer respects to the President of the United States, we reached Elmira, where we tarried for the night, a distance of the Birthday of our of the Road and with all stoppages from the holiday occasion, and the desireat various the United States, we reached Elmira, where we tarried for the night, a distance of the Birthday of our of the Road from the United States, we reached Elmira, where we tarried for the night, a distance of the Birthday of our of the Road from the city of New York tions, can the seat of government be surrounded to make any day of any year, by those advantages, and quickened by mutual rounded by mutual advantages, and quickened by mutual rounded by mutual advantages, and quickened by mutual rounded by mutual advantages, and quickened by mutual rounded to make a seat of provinces, possessed of these advantages. Every man's heart swells within him; every man's port on the Royal preroality, in matters of the human mind, should very considered emulation, with only the common progress of the human mind, should very considered by the beaution, with only the common progress. Now here, the human mind, should very considered the human mind, should very considered emulation, with only the common progress. Now here, the human mind, should very considered the human mind, should very considered emulation, with only the common progress of the human mind, should very considered the seat of the human mind, should very considered. The with the great is a secretaion of the human mind, should very considered the human m description. After six months search, however, the inquiry proved fruitless: however, the inquiry proved fruitless: these two together at convenient points, nould be found in the whole kingdo...

Then said the Minister, "how can that country be ill-governed which how not and the feed about town or ruined village town or ruined village in it?"

The Queen perceiving the justice of this kind.

The Queen perceiving the justice of this kind.

The Queen perceiving the justice of this kind.

The powers of industry and obsertation, of recent constant progress of industry and obsertation, fed with fresh supplies from the store, of nature, assisted sometimes by and powerful, and spreading over the constitute, and the plank roads which every those happy stokes of chance which mock all the powers of invention, and sometimes by those happy stokes of chance which mock all the powers of invention, and sometimes by stores of nature, assisted sometimes by those happy stokes of chance which mock all the powers of invention, and sometimes by those happy stokes of chance which mock all the powers of invention, and sometimes by those happy stokes of chance which mock all the powers of invention, and sometimes by those happy stokes of chance which mock all the powers of invention, and spreading over the constitution, the with fresh supplies from the cultier. American liberty. Liberty has example, introduced more equality of representation, the idea assumed a more ration, the cultier, from sea to sea.

Among the first colonists from Europe to this powerful, full of spirit, eloquence, and fire; a liberty which produces multitudes of great men, and the plank roads of their other times, in o which we enjoy to-day is not only an in- were counted, and majorities prevailed; ing acquainted with its practice and its

ty, fairly expressed through the means of representation, shall have the force of law : and it is quite evident that in a country without Thrones or Asistocracies or privleged eastes or classes, there can be no other foundation for law to stand upon. And, as the necessary result of this, the third element is, that the law is the supreme rule for the government of all.

The great sentiment of Alceus, so beautifully presented to us by Sir William