

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

BY JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, {

SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 28, 1837.

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## THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

BY JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON.

### TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday at Two Dollars per annum in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.
2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.
3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.
4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.
5. Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail at his risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conscientiously and correctly inserted, at 62½ cents per square for the first insertion and 37½ cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, 81 will in all cases be charged.
2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

### Poetry.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

From the Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

#### THE LAMENT OF MACBETH.

BY WILLIS G. CLARKE.

"I have lived long enough; my May of life  
Is fallen into the mire, the yellow leaf;  
And that which should accompany old age,  
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,  
I must not look to have; but, in their stead,  
Curses, not loud but deep; month-honour, breath,  
Which the poor heart would fain deny, but dare not."

My day is done!—the solemn shade  
Of evening, darkens round my way;  
And gory forms in every glade,  
Their pale and gaping wounds display!  
Dna spectres into air arise—  
From every leaf that swells a moon—  
And Gull's grin train, before my eyes,  
Tell that my life of life is gone!

Fair Hope, thy dreams are lost to me:  
Thy gaily mockeries I dismiss;  
Thou rainbow o'er a stormy sea,  
Brief blessing in a world like this!  
I cannot speak of thee—50 years,  
And charge, and crime, have taught me well  
That all thy smiles dissolve to tears,  
And sorrow mingles with thy spell.

Fears of my youth—I know them not,  
For Murder's stain is on my brow;  
They were of Death—not darkness thought—  
It seems my only refuge now:  
I've seen the gladness of the morn—  
The glow of the meridian sun—  
Crushed the soft rose, but kept its thorn,  
And sin's dark catalogue is done.

From the Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

#### MY HEART.

BY CATHARINE E. GOOD.

I know that they have called me cold—  
I'm willing that they should:  
I never could affect to feel,  
And would not if I could.

My heart is like a hidden door  
In some old castle hall,  
Unless the secret spring is touched,  
'Tis moveless as the wall.

It is not every stranger's skill  
That magic spring to find,  
To lift away the pictured scene—  
That armour of the mind!

No! there are few—but very few—  
Have ever thought, or dreamed,  
That I was other than the light,  
Gay being I have seemed.

But there lies sleeping in this breast,  
A Spirit, hidden deep;  
I fear me that a word, a glance,  
Might break that Spirit's sleep!

And I must guard my bosom well,  
Once broke that slumber's chain!  
Oh! how my calm tranquillity,  
Could ever I regain!

### DEFERRED ARTICLES.

**Surplus Revenue.**—The following communication relative to the distribution of the Surplus Revenue was transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives on Tuesday last. It will be seen that the whole amount of the surplus in the Treasury on the 1st instant, which is distributable for this year, is, in round number, thirty seven and a half millions of dollars. The amount falling to the share of North Carolina is \$1,911,476 58.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 2, 1837.

SIR: I seize the earliest opportunity to inform Congress of the measures adopted by this Department since the 1st instant, in compliance with the 13th section of the Act regulating "the deposits of the public money."

The balance in the Treasury on that day, which was subject to be appropriated among the different States, has, on the principles of the act, as construed by the Attorney General, and explained in my last annual report, been ascertained to be \$37,468,59 97.

The division of this sum, in detail, among the several States, may be seen in the document annexed. (A.) and including Michigan, equals \$127,415 10 cents to each electoral vote.

In consequence of the proceedings of the last convention in Michigan, and the views expressed

concerning them by the President of the United States, in his recent message communicating those proceedings to Congress, together with the provisions of the bill now pending in one House on this question, the Department has supposed her situation so far changed since November as to justify the assignment to her of a share of the public deposits, subject, however, entirely to the future decision of Congress upon the propriety of this step.

The payment of the share assigned to Michigan will, therefore, be postponed until some expression of opinion shall be given by Congress, which may either sanction its being made to her in the same manner as to the other States, or require its division among the other States in addition to the same which have already been apportioned to them.

Twelve of the States have communicated their acceptance of the terms of the act, and accordingly transfers, equal in amount to the first quarterly deposit required under the law, are now issuing in favor of their respective agents.

Which is respectfully submitted.

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Apportionment among the several States of the Public money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, excepting five millions of dollars.

States.	No. Electoral votes.	Am't. to be deposited during the year 1837.
Maine	10	\$1,274,451 01
New-Hampshire	7	892,145 71
Massachusetts	14	1,784,231 43
Rhode Island	4	509,780 41
Vermont	7	892,145 71
Connecticut	7	1,049,560 81
New York	42	5,352,694 28
New Jersey	8	1,016,560 81
Pennsylvania	30	3,823,353 06
Delaware	3	382,335 31
Maryland	10	1,274,451 02
Virginia	23	2,931,247 34
North Carolina	15	1,911,476 53
South Carolina	11	1,401,896 12
Georgia	11	1,401,896 12
Alabama	7	892,145 71
Mississippi	4	509,780 41
Louisiana	5	637,222 51
Missouri	4	509,780 41
Kentucky	15	1,911,476 53
Tennessee	15	1,911,476 53
Ohio	21	2,676,347 14
Indiana	9	1,147,905 92
Illinois	5	637,222 51
Arkansas	3	382,335 31
Michigan	3	382,335 31
		\$37,468,599 97

### EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON

AND EXTENSIVE CALAMITY AT TROY N. Y.

Extract of a letter from a friend to a member of Congress from the state of New York.

TROY, MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 2 1837.

"The lower part of our city has become a modern Pompeii. Last evening, about seven o'clock, the hill at the lower part of the city slid down, covering up houses, barns, &c. with men, women, and children in them. It has covered up every thing half way to the river, passing over sixth, fifth, and fourth streets to third street.

Never was there greater consternation. The whole city is alive, and on the spot, with thousands from other places, digging out the dead. They have found eight dead bodies, and 19 horses. It is impossible to say how many lives are lost. I have just come from the spot, and I saw them dig out two little children, lying in a trundle bed, sleeping the sleep of death, without a bruise upon them probably smothered.

Where Fourth street was, the earth is at least sixty feet high. There were not many houses near the spot, but what were, are buried. It is calculated that seven buildings, each occupied by two or three families, are destroyed. There was a house upon the hill which has not been discovered.

I was sitting in my house, and heard a rumbling noise, like distant thunder, and went to the door, and saw a light in the South and a cloud coming over the city, and soon gravel fell like hail. Soon the bells commenced ringing, and I went to the spot immediately. The brick-kiln was carried a hundred rods, and was on fire. It gave light enough to see the horrible and novel scene.

To add to the dreadful sublime, the water forming down the hill in a torrent. It is now evident that the earth about here is volcanic, or that the water comes from the mountains east of us. The swamps that is not filled up with earth, is filled with water. It is a melancholy day with us.

**Another Street Fight.**—On Monday afternoon last, the repose of our hitherto peaceful town, was disturbed by a couple of men, formerly from Cincinnati; and who chancing to meet each other here, resolved to fight out an old grudge. Two shots were exchanged with pistols, but neither of these proving effectual, one of the parties struck the other over the head with a spade, knocking him down, and cutting his face frightfully to pieces.—After a few minutes the wounded man sufficiently recovered himself to take another shot at his antagonist with a rifle; this like the others proved ineffectual, save that the escaping party received three bullet holes in the skirt of his coat. A spectator of the fight was also slightly wounded in the back.

Such is the effect of countenancing the practice of wearing deadly weapons. Several of our best citizens narrowly escaped being shot, as the balls of the fighting parties were heard to whiz by their ears. When we again repeat, will our citizens act on this subject. The work of reform has been well commenced in Natchez, and her example should be supported and carried into effect, throughout the State. Let honorable men no longer put themselves on a par with assassins, knives and ras-

cal of every description, but all unite in bringing criminals to justice, and in upholding public officers in the strict discharge of their duty.

It is time, the citizens of Grand Gulf had acted upon this matter. Under our present ineffective system of police, half our population might be murdered, their goods plundered from their store houses, and the offenders escape before a legal process could be obtained for their arrest.

Grand Gulf, Mississippi Advertiser.

**Receipt for Rheumatism.**—It is said to be a relief for the Rheumatism, to apply a cabbage leaf to the part affected. Choose a perfect leaf, cut off the protuberant stalk at the back, and place it on the part with the bandage of flannel, at going to bed. It will produce a local perspiration, and in two or three repetitions, effect a cure.

**Supreme Court.**—G. Adolphus Miller, of Davie County, has been admitted to the practice of Law in the County Courts.

### MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Benton, in reply to Mr. Ewing, reached us in the last number of the Globe. It is long, very long, and therefore shall not be **INFERRED** on our readers; especially as we can give the substance of it in a few words. So, here goes:

"MR. SPEAKER! The Bank of the United States—blood and thunder, and ooms!—The Bank of the United States—The Treasury Circular—great Gods, and little fishes!—The Treasury Circular—

### Mr. Memminger's Speech.

[CONCLUDED.]

Still, wherever the scheme is presented now, it is but rational to expect opposition from this quarter; and it therefore, becomes the more necessary, that every man should form his own opinion. After all, when the matter is once explained, there is no great mystery about it. A Bank is no more than an association of individuals, who, each having some money to spare, agree to add it together, for the purpose of lending it out to those who want it. Such a company, when confined to this object, can do no sort of harm to the community. On the contrary, both parties are benefited—the borrower by the accommodation, the lender by the interest he receives in return. It is not until this company begins to issue Notes, which pass as money from hand to hand, that the public becomes interested in their doings. There is then a danger that the unwary may be taken in, if the company issues more of these Notes than they are able to pay—and a contingent danger may also arise, that by inducing the people to take their Notes when they have no actual need of money, the company may, as the merchants call it, force business. It is requisite that care should be taken to guard against these evils, and it will presently be seen in the case before us, that the precautions are amply sufficient.

But inasmuch as this Bank Charter is proposed, merely as a means and inducement to the making of the Rail Road, it further becomes us to provide that, while on the one hand, sufficient advantages must be offered to induce individuals to make the Road; so, on the other, precautions must be taken to compel them, while enjoying the profits of the Bank, to take the burden of completing the Road. This supposes, it is thought, has been fully attained by the provisions of the present Charter, as will appear by a brief consideration of them.

In the first place the Bank has no separate existence, and an interest in it can only be obtained by first subscribing to the Rail Road. Eight millions must be actually subscribed to the Rail Road, before the Bank can be called into existence; and then, each subscriber to the Rail Road can only have fifty dollars in the Bank for every hundred he has subscribed to the Rail Road. These subscriptions are then made inseparable; so that a stockholder cannot sell one without the other. And although the Rail Road Stock is made liable to pay the debts of the Bank, he has not the corresponding advantage of making the Bank liable for the Rail Road debts. Neither is he permitted at any time to withdraw from the Rail Road Company, even by forfeiting what he has paid them, but he must also forfeit his Bank Stock. His interest in the Bank cannot be increased until the Road passes entirely through North Carolina, and if within five years, three millions worth of expenditure be not made on the Road; or, if within ten years, 12 millions worth be not expended, or the Road finished to Kentucky or the Ohio; or if the work at any time be suspended a whole year, the Bank loses its charter. The capital, with which the Bank may commence, is to be about a million, to be increased as the Road advances, and it cannot be extended beyond six millions until the Road successively reaches Tennessee and Kentucky.

Under these provisions it would seem to me not to be a question, whether sufficient precautions are taken against the Bank, but whether, with all these restrictions, individuals can be induced to take the Stock. I trust that the anticipations of those who formed the charter may be realized—that the Stock may be subscribed and the work progress. Be that as it may, the question for your present determination is, whether the charter such as it is, sufficiently guards against the indications of public evil, and ensures the making of the road. Or in other words, whether for the sake of the road and its advantages, this State will charter the Bank.

Satisfactorily to decide this matter, it seems to me that three considerations remain to be settled.

1. Will the capital to be created by this Bank, be probably absorbed by the actual wants of the States in which it asks a charter?
2. Are sufficient precautions taken to secure the public from loss upon its notes?
3. Is the existence of the Bank made dependent upon the construction of the Road, and are the public sufficiently assured that the Bank cannot abandon the Road and exist without it?

The 1st point appears to me to be settled by a mere statement of facts. At present the trade over the route of this road into South Carolina and Georgia amounts to three millions of dollars. The whole circulation of this region is that of Southern Banks, and if the Banks now contemplated were merely to supplant this circulation, (which it would certainly do) a demand would at once be established beyond the power of supply. The Capital of the Bank will, at its commencement, probably not exceed a million of dollars, and this cannot be increased beyond two millions or thereabouts, until the road itself has made considerable advance. Whoever is acquainted with the subject will perceive, that this capital can be absorbed in South Carolina alone.

But when the Road is extended into North Carolina, abundant demand for capital will at once be created. Take but one article. Suppose an outlet made for the Iron of Lincoln. Instead of the diminutive establishments which now exist, works of an enlarged character

will be constructed, and if but a few of these were in operation, a million of dollars could soon be advantageously used. Extend the same facilities to the Zinc, Lead and Tin Ores, which are said to exist in this region, and the demand is vastly increased. If, as I am informed, the Tin Ores in the western part of the State, are as abundant as any abroad, and within the reach of transportation, here at once is a source both of demand for capital and of inconceivable wealth to your country—and this Rail Road will penetrate the very region of its location. But there is still another vast mine of wealth within your reach. The hemp raised in your mountain districts, and near the route of this Road, is said to be equal to any in the world. The counties of Buncombe, Burke, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg and those upon the Yadkin, possess a soil peculiarly adapted to its cultivation. The hemp produced has the advantage of manufacturing Cotton bagging heavier and better than that imported from Europe.—This, at once, will ensure it a market—because the bags of cotton being sold by weight, the additional weight of the bagging tells in the Planter's account. Slight as this advantage would seem, it would give you the whole domestic market, and when you consider that the consumption of the South amounts to about two millions of yards, you will at once see another source of increasing demand for capital.

But suppose that the energies of your countrymen are once properly directed to the water power, so advantageously located in healthy and fertile regions throughout your State; and then I ask, whether too much capital could be afforded them. There is no reason, other than the want of resources and outlets, why another Lowell may not be erected on the Banks of the Catawba. Here the advantages presented by nature are superior to those existing in Massachusetts—and yet there, they have built a town and have set up manufacturing, whose united capitals already exceed ten millions of dollars. Surely it cannot be contended that, in a country from whence they have to send to your shores for your cotton, and after working it into fabrics, return it to you for consumption, laden with the expenses of these various transportations; that in such a country, they have advantages over you, who, with one hand, can pluck the cotton from your fields, and with the other, can offer it to the consumers around you. It is obvious that with the smallest exertion on your part, in the most ordinary state of things which these roads will produce, there will be a demand far exceeding the power even of this Bank to supply.

2. Let us then consider, whether, under the charter proposed, sufficient precautions are taken for the solvency of the Bank and the payment of his notes.

What are its means of payment?—First, its capital must be paid in specie or its equivalent, into the vaults of the Banks of those States where subscriptions are taken—and this capital furnishes its primary means of payment. Then such debts as may become due to it, with the profits and other assets which may acquire, will be superadded. These are all the securities usually furnished by other Banks. But this Bank differs beyond all this, the liability of the whole Rail Road capital, amounting to twelve millions of dollars, with all the property of the company, and the personal credit of its individual stockholders, as far as they are bound under the charter. When the capital of the Bank increases, its notes are still further secured by a Rail Road with a double track, the entire extent from Charleston to the Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio line successively; together with all the real Estates, wharves, Engines and materials appertaining thereto. It may safely be affirmed, that no Bank in the United States can offer equal security.

But its solvency is still further secured by the precautions taken to prevent over-banking. Its issues are limited one-third below those allowed other Banks. It is denied the privilege of lending, either upon its own or the Rail-Road stock, until three-fourths of the capital is actually paid in, and then it can only lend to the extent of one-half. It cannot borrow the Rail Road Company to overdraw—and it at any time it delays paying its own notes in specie, it is liable to the exorbitant interest of 12 per cent. To frustrate any speculating schemes on the part of the officers of the Bank, they are forbidden from acting as Brokers, and the Directors can receive no compensation for transacting business for others with the Bank.

But there is yet another provision which is particularly important, inasmuch as it not only operates as a restraint, but confers the dignity of each of the States granting the Charter.—The act requires Reports to be made annually to the respective Legislatures, not only the condition of the Parent Bank, but of all the Branches. This gives a supervisory power to each Legislature; and by requiring a Branch to be in each State, the laws of each can be made effectually to operate upon the whole corporation. Without a Branch, it would be difficult for any of the States to act upon the institution, but with that provision, not only process can be served, but can in due course be enforced by the Courts. Another salutary effect results from the establishment of a Branch within the State. A place is thereby provided within your reach, at which the Notes may be redeemed; and in case they are received at the Treasury, specie can be demanded for them within the limits of the State—and the soundness of the currency thereby tested.

Having thus exhibited the means taken to ensure a sound currency, let us pass to the last remaining consideration—Are sufficient precautions taken to compel the Bank to have the Road constructed?

On this point, there can exist not even a doubt. Before the Bank can be created, eight millions must first be subscribed to the Road. Then, the Road must at no time be suspended for a year, or the Charter of the Bank is lost. Moreover, if an expenditure of three millions within ten years, the Charter is forfeited. But besides all this, the Bank capital cannot be increased beyond three millions, until an amount equivalent to any contemplated increase shall have been first called in and expended on the Road. It cannot even then be increased beyond six millions until the Road reaches Tennessee; nor beyond nine millions, until the Road reaches Kentucky; nor can it reach twelve millions until the Road is constructed to Lexington.

The Rail Road funds are put in charge of separate Boards of Directors and the payment of their instalments by the subscribers is secured by their being subject, in case of default, not only to forfeiture of what they have paid to the Rail-Road, but also to the Bank. And when it is observed, that in the commencement, the payments on each share in the Bank will be twenty dollars in advance of the payments to the Rail-Road, this forfeiture will be a serious check. Then there can be no sale of Bank Stock, unless the purchaser charges himself with corresponding Rail-Road Shares; and the two are inseparably united. With these precautions, it will be impossible for the Bank to get along without making the Road.

Having thus considered the various provisions of the Charter, it is hazardous little now to affirm, that the public can suffer nothing from this Bank, and that the advantages presented to North-Carolina by the Road, are cheaply purchased by a grant of the Banking privileges now asked. Nay, I am prepared to advance one step further, and assert, that the Charter itself will afford a gain to North-Carolina. It is known to all the

Senators from the Western portion of the State, that the present circulation along the route of this Road, is South-Carolina and Georgia Bank Notes. The course of trade always determines the currency; and as the natural channel of this to the South, Southern paper must forever continue to afford the chief circulating medium. For this reason, you have heretofore been unable to put your State Bank Notes in circulation in this quarter; and the contest will therefore between the Bank now proposed to be chartered, and the heterogeneous and unknown multi-tude which now supply the demand. Is it not obvious, that a Bank having a character in several States, and whose Notes are as sound as these will be, must supplant all others and furnish a preferred currency to the people? And how vast will be the gain to your State, in thus exchanging unknown and doubtful paper over which you can have no control, for the Notes of an Institution, with a branch in your own State, subject to your own supervisions and based upon the firmest security.

But there is still another important benefit which this bank will confer upon your people. At present the trade into South Carolina as I said before reaches three millions of dollars. As this trade is not a mere article, the articles sold must of course be paid for in some kind of paper. At present, there being no circulating medium sufficient for the purpose the greater part is taken back in bills of exchange at a cost of something near 1 per cent. besides a loss of interest for at least thirty days. Suppose North Carolina to furnish one third of this trade; the annual expense then upon their citizens interested in this exchange, would exceed Ten Thousand Dollars. This tax will almost entirely be saved by this Bank, because its currency will answer all the purposes of exchange in the different sections of the route, and will thus facilitate in every respect the operations of trade.

And what at last is the boon asked of your ban is far benefits so vast and enduring! It is to grant that which you have refused to the other Banks in your State for a tax of one-fourth per cent on their capital—without deriving from them any public benefit or any other contribution to the improvement of the State. Compare this pittance with even the certain advantages offered by the Bank now proposed. Here you have an outlay of three millions among your citizens—a road finished to the soil, which is itself a source of wealth, and upon which you have reserved the right to levy taxes—the increased value of property which it will certainly produce—the villages to which it will as certainly give birth—the saving to your citizens in furnishing their exchange—the substituting a sound and stable currency for one that is doubtful and unknown—besides all the other advantages upon which I have already so fully descanted. Can you refuse this boon? Will you reject the brightest hope of Internal Improvement which has ever beamed upon your State?

A refusal at this time on your part, Mr. Speaker, would be particularly unfortunate. It cannot have escaped your observation, that South Carolina has a choice of two routes to the commerce of the West—the one through your State—the other through Georgia. For reasons which I have already stated, the Convention at Knoxville determined upon the route through your State, and South Carolina, acting in good faith, now offers to redeem their pledge. If you reject that offer, she has no alternative left, and the Road through your State is lost forever. It is a question of some doubt, whether, in any event, the Georgia route to Memphis would have been more advantageous to South Carolina. At all events, the energy with which Georgia is pursuing her Rail Roads, and the large subscriptions she has just made to them, indicate that she would zealously have aided all her efforts with South Carolina, had she been made to her which is now made to you. The claim upon you therefore unites your interests with your honor, and acquires the most serious importance. If you refuse to acknowledge it, you abate the zeal and destroy the influence of those who prefer real your alliances. They will be justly accused of having declined the advances of Georgia, whose earnestness in the cause of Internal Improvement has just been proved, for North-Carolina, who will by your refusal, have evinced an apathy the most repelling. A revulsion of public feeling will be the result; all hope of union with you will be abandoned forever, and the golden tide of commerce will be turned from your shores to leave them yet more waste and desolate.

I have thus, Mr. Speaker, canvassed all the views which have occurred to me, touching the subject of your deliberations. I have discharged my duty. It is now for you to act. Let no man mistake the position in which he stands. The vote of this Senate must now decide whether your State shall advance or recede. Upon every Senator there is an immense responsibility. If by his vote this work shall fail, what a reckoning will be demanded at his hand! If through his tardiness or indifference, the people of your State shall be deprived of the benefits which this Road offers, how great will be his condemnation! Destroy this project, and what hope is there from any other? Upon the energies of the Senate have been centered. Public opinion has been directed to it from every quarter; and if it now fail, it will be futile to another. With it, falls prostrate all enterprise, and Internal Improvements will for us be the mere vision of a dream. And when the time shall arrive, if it ever shall, for being aroused from this dream, we shall then awake to the discovery that on the tide of emigration has ebbed away the life blood of the State, to maintain and fertilize the soil of our neighbors. Then perhaps we will content ourselves to sit down in despair, until a common misery and supineness shall inure us to our condition.

Mr. Speaker, I read in the expression of your countenance, that this shall not be. I see, you are ready to seize upon the moment, and advance to the struggle. Come then, let us, with united strength, press forward—let us imitate the generous emulation of our fathers, and the prize is ours—the noble prize of having established the happiness and prosperity of our country.—Sir, we have all read in the schools, that in former days there was a people, at whose hands an emergency required a public work to connect their city with the sea. With instant alacrity the whole population rushed forth—woman, child, and man. There, they made no count of consequences—the rich cast into the public treasury his gold, the poor his mite—it was enough that their country asked—and it was done—gloriously, nobly done. Sir, that city and that people have ever since stood foremost in the ranks of nations. These were days in which one might live and proudly claim the name of man. These are men who have shamed upon their history characters so glorious and un fading, that even now, by their example, we and our children are taught in infancy the great lessons of public virtue.

Sir, let us not now forget these lessons; let us devote every power to the improvement of our country; and let us, without hesitation, instantly advance to stay the wounds under which she is now bleeding. Then, at least, if our efforts prove unavailing—if every remedy in our power be applied in vain—if the final ill must come, and our country must succumb—we shall have done our utmost to stand it; we shall have discharged our duty, and we shall at all events, be satisfied—thou canst not say!