RALEIGH REGISTER.

AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

VOL. XL. | SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1839. | NO. 26.

JOSEPH GALES & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION, three dollars per annum—one half in advance.

☞ Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the WHOLE amount of the year's subscription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For every 16 lines (*this size type*) first insertion one dollar; each subsequent insertion 25 cents.

Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

☞ LETTERS to the Editors must be post-paid.

NEW AND

Cheaper GOODS than ever!

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York, with a large and general assortment of

STAPLE AND *FANCY*
DRY GOODS,

of almost *every* description, which *is* selling CHEAPER this Spring THAN EVER!

B. B. SMITH.

April 10, 1839 — 24—6t.

GREAT
CENTRAL MAIL ROUTE
DAILY, BETWEEN THE
NORTH AND SOUTH,
VIA THE CHESAPEAKE BAY STEAM BOATS,
AND THE
PORTSMOUTH & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

BY an arrangement entered into between the PORTSMOUTH AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD COMPANY, and the MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA STEAM BOAT COMPANY, there will be, on and after the first day of APRIL, 1839, a DAILY Mail and Passenger Line between BALTIMORE and WELDON, N. C. (at which latter place commences the Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road Line, running DAILY to Charleston, S. C.)

THROUGH BETWEEN BALTIMORE & WELDON,
(*By Steamboat*, 180 *miles*, & *Railroad* 80 *miles*,)
IN TWENTY-ONE HOURS DAILY,

Being several hours less time, and at MUCH LESS EXPENSE than by any other route—with but one change of Baggage—without the loss of one moment's sleep, and without travelling by Rail Road after dark.

Of the safety of the BAY LINE of STEAM BOATS, it will be sufficient to satisfy the Public to state the remarkable fact, that in TWENTY-TWO YEAR'S RUNNING NEITHER LIFE NOR LIMB HAS BEEN LOST.

THE PORTSMOUTH AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD is now in good order—has none but *splendid new Eight Wheel Passenger Cars*, to which NO BURTHEN CARS *are to be attached*; and that Company pledges itself, that if *faithful Agents—careful and experienced Engineers*, acting under a *constant supervision*, can make this route acceptable to the public, then it shall be so.

Office of the P. & R. R. R. Co.
Portsmouth, Va. March 26, 1839.

☞ Passengers from the South by the above route, will *always arrive* in Baltimore in time for the Morning Line to Philadelphia and New York, WHICH CANNOT BE DONE BY ANY OTHER LINE. — 23 1m

BERNARD DUPUY

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, and brought out with him a new supply of GOODS, not inferior in splendor and richness to any of his former rare and extensive collections, which he will dispose of *AT NEW YORK PRICES.*

The assortment consists in part of Superior Gold independent Second Watches, Lever, Anchor, Duplex, and Vertical do., Silver Watches of all descriptions; Rich and fashionable Jewellery in all its varieties.

Silver and Plated Wares.

Silver Forks, Spoons, do. Butter Knives, Pickle, do. Handsome Cups, Rich Silver-mounted Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Cake Baskets and Waiters, Coffee Greques, Dixon & Son's first rate Brittaina Ware, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS.

Mantel Clocks and Lamps, Astral do.; Splendid Japaned Waiters in Setts, Ladies and Gentlemens' Toilet Boxes, Work do., Backgammon Boxes, Chess men, Patent Steel Pens, Swords, Epaulettes, and Military Buttons, Visiting Card Cases & Cards, Canes, Whips, Pistols, and fine Guns, ROGERS' fine Razors, Knives, and Scissors, Gold and Silver Spectacles to suit all ages, magic Razor Straps, Pocket Books, and Silk Purses, &c. &c.

MUSIC.

Spanish Guitars, Violins, Clarinetts, Flageoletts, Flutes, Octave, do: Fifes, Accordions, and Music Boxes; Violin and Guitar Strings, Clarinett Reeds, and Preceptors for all the above Instruments.

PERFUMERY.

Genuine French Cologne, very a superior article; an extensive assortment of Perfumery for Ladies' and Gentlemens' Toilets.

The above Goods having been bought for Cash, and carefully selected by the Subscriber personally, he invites the attention of those who wish to purchase, being perfectly sure to please those who may favour him with a call.

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions repaired in his accustomed superior style.

☞ Gold and Silver manufactured to order, and all Gold and Silver Wares repaired by a first rate Workman.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

April 12, 1839. — 24-8w.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Tailoring business. One of moral habits and from the country would be preferred. OLIVER & JOHNSON.

Raleigh, April, 1839. — 25

COMMISSION AGENCY, &c.

I HAVE a good stock of good Flour on hand, and expect to keep a constant supply of that article, as well as Meal, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Salt, &c. &c. Am enlarging my Office and Ware Rooms, for the more convenient transaction of such Auction and Commission business as may be committed to my care.

To those distant dealers at our Banks, who have required my services, and for agencies of all other kinds, trusted to my hands for ten years past, I tender my thanks, and promise still to endeavor to deserve public patronage.

WILLIAM PECK.

Raleigh, April 17th, 1839. — 25—3t.

NEW SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS.
OLIVER & JOHNSON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

WE have just received and are now opening at the old stand of LITCHFORD & OLIVER, a very extensive STOCK OF GOODS in our line, and we think we hazard nothing in saying the most elegant ever opened in this market. These Goods have been selected with great care, by Mr. OLIVER in person, who spared no pains in their selection, and we confidently recommend them to our customers and the public, as very superior.—The old friends and customers of L. & O. are especially invited to give us a call. Our Stock comprizes every thing in use, of which the following is a part:

CLOTHS.

SUPERIOR	Wool	Dyed	Black,
"	do	do	Blue,
"	do	do	Greene,
"		Rifle	do.
"		Drake Neck	do.
"		Grass	do.
"		Bottle	do.
"		do	Dahlia,
"		do	Claret,
"			Brown.

CASSIMERES.

SINGLE AND	DOUBLE	Milled	Black,
do	do	do	Blue,
do	do	do	Brown,
do	do	do	Grey,
do	do	do	Dove,
			Drab,
	Doe Skin		Mixed,
	Hard Times and Giraff.		

VESTINGS.

SUPERIOR	PLAIN	BLACK	VELVET,
"	Figured	do	do
"	Plain	do	Satins,
"	Figured	do	do
"	Plain White Marsailes,		
"	Fig. Colored	do of every kind.	

For Summer Coats & Pants.

SUPERIOR Plain French BOMBAZINES,
" do do Drap'd'tec.

FOR SUMMER PANTS.

SUPERIOR Plain White DRILLINGS.
" do Brown do
" Giraff do
" Zebra do
" Crape do.

Together, with a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, TENNANT'S CELEBRATED STOCKS, SATIN AND BOMBAZINE, LOW SUMMER STOCKS, A NEW ARTICLE, SHIRT BOSOMS RUFFLED AND PLAIN, ROUND END LINEN COLLARS, VERY SUPERIOR, PLAIN BLACK & FIGURED SATIN CRAVATS, VICTORIA AND CORDED SILK CRAVATS, BUCK SKIN SUSPENDERS, SILK & COTTON GUM-ELASTIC DO. BLACK SILK SOCKS, HOSKIN, SILK AND THREAD GLOVES,

And in fact every thing that could be thought of in our line, all of which will be sold on our usual accommodating terms, and made up to order in the most fashionable manner. We have, as heretofore, superior Northern Workmen, and warrant every thing we make, not to be surpassed in any respect North or South. Orders from our friends at a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ladies' Riding Habits, cut and made in superior style. The latest London and Paris Fashions just received. OLIVER & JOHNSON.

Raleigh, April, 1839 — 25 6t

☞ Standard, and Salisbury Watchman, each 6 weeks.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

BOOK of the Passions by James Illustrated with sixteen splendid Engravings, from Drawings by the most eminent Artists. Heath's Shakspeare Gallery, containing the principal female characters in the plays of the Great Poet, bound in a very superior style, 1 Vol. The Bubbles of Canada, by the author of Sam Slick, the Clock Maker, &c. &c. 1 Vol. 10th and 11th Nos. Nicholas Nickelby. The art of Rearing the Silk Worm. Spirit of the East, illustrated in a Journal of Travels. Thorough Roumelie by D. Urquhart. Conversation on Nature and Art, with cuts, 1 Vol. Sterling and Penrudock by the author of Tremaine, De Vere, &c. &c. Village Reminiscences, 2 Vols. Wisdom and Genius of Shakespeare. Jack Shepard, a Romance by W. Harrison Ainsworth.

The above works are for sale at No. 1 Cheap Side, by TURNER & HUGHES.

At the N. C. Book-Store.

April 17, 1839—25

COACHES, BAROUCHES

AND BUGGIES.

THE Subscriber has on hand an assortment of the above Carriages. Some are richly finished, which will, he thinks, bear a comparison with any manufactured elsewhere. The work is warranted to be faithfully executed, and will be sold on as favorable terms as can be afforded. Those wishing to supply themselves, will please call and judge for themselves. THOS. COBBS.

Raleigh, May 21, 1838.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

UNDER a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, will be sold at 11 o'clock on Saturday the 1st of June next, at the Court House door, the following Lots in the City of Raleigh, viz: part of Lot No. 67, on Fayetteville street, and now occupied by Rev. Mr. Lacy, and the part of the same Lot in the possession of Mr. Alex. Campbell, and part of Lot No. 147; also, No. 101 and 164, the former at this time in the occupancy of Mr. Williams, and the latter of Dr. Haywood. The aforesaid property belongs to Frederick Freeman, and children, and will be sold on a credit of 6 and 12 months, with interest from sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date, a tract of Land, lying on Neuse River about seven miles from Raleigh, containing 383 acres, belonging to Mr EDW'd B. Hicks and children, of Brunswick County, Virginia.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security. For a more particular description of the property, enquire at my Office next door to the Episcopal Church.

H. W. MILLER, C. & M.

April 17th, 1839. — 25 6t

NOTICE.

THE General Assembly having authorised the Governor to procure one complete set of WEIGHTS and MEASURES, as Standards for each county, persons disposed to contract are invited to make their terms known, agreeably to the Act for that purpose, Chaper XL.

Models of the Weights can be seen at the Executive Office.

E. B. DUDLEY.

April, 1839.—tf.

PIANOS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has a number of ***Pianos*** on hand, which he will sell on reasonable terms.—They are

IMPORTED FROM GERMANY,

and for sweetness of tone will compete with any instruments, either English or American. All good judges have borne ample testimony to their superior qualities. ☞ By the end of May, the Subscriber expects to have on hand a good assortment of PIANOS; and he invites all persons desirous of purchasing, to call and examine his Instruments.

JOSHUA BONER.

Salem, N. C. April 1, 1839. — 25 – 4t.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS thirteen citizens of the tenth Congressional District of this State, have associated themselves conformably to the act of the General Assembly of 1836, "to encourage the culture and manufacture of Silk and Sugar in this State," and have organized themselves by appointing Morris Q. Waddell, President; James J. Horne, Treasurer; Benja. J. Houze, Secretary; and Wm. H. Hardin, Jo. Ramsay, N. Stedman, J. Harman, Jno. Toomer, Isaac Hall, and Wm. T. Horne, Directors:

Now, therefore, I, Edward B. Dudley, Governor, pursuant to said act of 1836, to declare and make known that the said Company is duly incorporated by the name and style of the Pittsboro' Silk Manufacturing Company.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my own proper signature. Done, this the 13th day of April, A. D. 1839, at our City Raleigh, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-third.

EDW'D B. DUDLEY.

By the Governor, — 25

CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE,
Private Secretary.

☞ The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North-Carolina, will be held in Christ Church, Newbern, on the third Wednesday of May next, being the 15th day of the month.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Secretary.*

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the entire Stock of S. M. BARBEE & Co., has commenced business at the Store formerly occupied by them, first door south of Mr. R. SMITH's Store, where he is, this day, receiving his

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The Subscriber is determined to sell upon as good terms as any person in Town, and he hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ Groceries cheap, for CASH *only.*

LEVI S. TOWER.

April 6, 1839. — 23

ATTENTION!

35th REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Raleigh 10th *April*, 1839.

THE Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers are notified to attend at the Baptist Grove, in Raleigh, on Friday, 17th of May, at 11 o'clock, for Drill and the election of Col. Commandant. And on the 18th, the day following, you are commanded to have your several Companies formed on Hillsboro' street, by 10 o'clock, A. M., for Regimental Review.

By order of Lt. Col.
L. W. PECK, *Adj't.*

April 12, 1839.—3t.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
☞ FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. ☜

WHAT IS USEFUL EDUCATION.

We put the question in reference to the great body of the American youth, who are to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and, under Providence, to wield the future destinies of our country. Two principles should be aimed at—to provide for themselves honorably under ordinary contingencies—and qualify them to become useful to society. The times as well as universal experience abundantly admonish that, however the children of wealth may indulge in indolence and dissipation, while their means last—the great mass of AMERICAN YOUTH must and ought to depend upon their labor for their fortunes and their usefulness. Fortune is at best precarious—patrimonial dependence is uncertain, and reliance upon the friendship or charity of the world, or upon office, is frail and debasing. Self dependence is the only sure stay. We are ever willing to help those who help themselves. Productive labor is the legitimate source of all the wealth, individual or national—and to labor is profitable to the individual and to the nation, in proportion to the measure of intelligence and scientific knowledge which guides and directs its operations. Hence it is of primary importance that our youth should be effectually taught to labor, and that their minds should be early imbued with that kind of knowledge which will instruct them in the principles of their business, render it honorable, and make them independent in their conduct and in fortune.

We have, to be sure, Colleges and Academies more than can well be supported, or that can be made economical and useful. But these are in a measure consecrated to the learned professions—to the privileged few—for they are privileged, inasmuch as they are the exclusive recipients of public bounty in the higher branches of learning. Productive labor receives little or no advantage from their teaching. Few of the youth who enter their halls, ever seek for a livelihood in the laboring arts. They learn to look upon labor as servile and demeaning, and to seek their living in what they consider the higher classs of society. They do not go to these schools to learn to work, or to learn to live by work—in the common meaning of these terms—but to learn to live without work or above work. They are virtually withdrawn from the producing classes. These young aspirants flock to the learned professions and genteel employments, as the avenues to honor and office,—and notwithstanding labor is taxed heavily, in one way or another, to suply their real or imaginary wants, yet the genteel professions have become overstocked, and the threshhold of power so thronged with applicants, that hundreds and thousands are thrown back, as parasites upon society, exhibiting the melancholy spectacle of men born to be useful, but unable or unwilling, from the bias of a wrong education, to become so. Let the Standard of Education be raised.

GOV. EVERETT.

A WARNING VOICE.

A writer in the Knickerbocker draws, in the subjoined brief sketch, a revolting picture. Yet how many young men are chasing gilded butterflies—things of a day: "How superior, thought I, is the love of this young girl, unaccustomed to the world, to that of the heartless and false doll of dress whose every word is for effect, and every thought a desire for admiration; who can sacrifice domestic pleasure and follow fashion and vice—vice of thought: who lives only in crowds, and is miserable alone! who loves self supremely and takes a husband for his carriage and house, and enters into matrimony for the liberties it allows her. There are such women; the idols of the ball room and the belles of the watering places. They enjoy a butterfly celebrity and then decay early in mind and body, the victims to fashion, or worse. What thoughts must linger around the bosoms of such women on their dying beds as they thing of their neglected God! Young men know not what they follow, as they glide on in the wake of the plumed syren of the dance. They are the false light which meteors hold out to draw the tumbling ships upon the rocks. They lure us on with music and the pittering of tiny feet and jeweled fingers and false smiles, and false hearts; and when the victim is caught, like the veiled prophet, they display their awful hideousness. No, no! Love is found in gentle hearts. It dwells not amid the riots of pleasure; it dies in the glare of splendor, and cannot live in the heart devoted to dress and week follies; it is more nurtured in quietness, than loud applause, or the world's praise. Give me the sharply defined feelings of a young and timid girl, and I leave you to the confessions of the gaudy coquette.—Give me the beaming glances of a liquid eye, and I yield the bright and flashing blaze of the proud beauty to others."

Wery Mysterious.—"There must be a wery considerable wariation in the walue of wagrant woters" said one loafer to another, "or how is it that you gets two dollars for woting for Warian, an' I only one?" Vy, you see, you wotes only in *one* ward, and' I wotes in *two*, an' I herd one feller say last election that Bill Price gin him *seventeen dollars*, cos vy? he woted *in all the wards.*—*N. Y. Times.*

CALVARY.

I had always supposed that Calvary was A HIGH HILL. I always heard it called "Mount Calvary," and I had seen a picture of the ancient masters, where it is always so delineated. So impressed was my mind with the notion, that nothing could remove it, but an actual inspection of the place itself. I found no mountain, and felt some uneasiness, until I returned to review the Scriptures which describes the place, and then for the first time observed that there was no "Mount Calvary" in the Bible.—The supposition is altogether gratuitous: and it seems strange that it should have become so universal. The gospel speaks of the spot as "the place of Calvary," or "the place that was called Golgotha," Matthew is the most particular. He says "a place called Golgotha, that is to say the place of a skull." Mark uses nearly the same words—"The place Golgotha, which is, being interpeted, the place of a skull." Luke simply says, "They came to a place called Calvary." John's words are, 'And he, bearing his cross, went forth, into a place called in the Hebrew, Golgotha.' He adds, "The place where Jesus was crucified was near to the city." Here is no mention of a mountain or hill. It is simply called "a place." The spot is a naked rock, from four to five hundred feet broad at the base, and not over twenty-five feet in perpendicular elevation; but as it rises in an oblique direction, its height does not appear to be more than from fifteen to twenty feet.—*Buckingham's Lectures.*

POINTED REPROOF.—Two gentlemen one day, at a public table, got into a vehement dispute upon a subject on which, it was quite evident, they were both profoundly ignorant. A big bull dog, which had been quietly sleeping on the hearth, was roused by their violence, and began barking furiously. An old gentleman, who had been quietly sipping his wine, while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick, and exclaimed, "Hold your tongue, you brute. You know no more about it than they do." The laugh of the whole table was turned immediately upon the noisy brawlers.

THE FLOWERS OF THE SEA—A THRILLING STORY.—An extraordinary story is told by Capt. Wallace, of a lover and his mistress, who were saved in a singular manner from the jaws of a shark. A transport with a part of a regiment on board, was sailing with a gentle breeze along the coast of Colney; one of the officers was leaning over the poop railing, conversing with a young lady who had inspired him with the tender passion. The lady was in the cabin in the act of handing a paper to her lover, when over-reaching herself, she fell into the sea, and supported by her clothes, she drifted astern; the officer lost no time in plunging in after her, and upheld her with one arm. The sails were quickly backed, the ship lay too, and preparations were made to lower a boat, when, to the dismay of all on board, a large shark appeared under the keel of the vessel, and gliding towards his victim, a shout of terror from the agonized spectators called the attention of the officer to the approaching danger; he saw the monster's fearful length nearing him; he made a desperate effort, plunging and splashing the water so as to frighten the shark, who turned and dived out of sight. The current had now carried the officer and the lady close to the vessel, when the shark appeared a second time along side, and was in the act of turning on his back to seize one of the hapless pair, when a private of the officer's company jumped fearlessly overboard with a bayonet in his hand, which he plunged in the back of the shark, which instantly disappearing, the three were released from their perilous situation.

Scrupulosity.—Mr. Robertson, of Virginia, is a man of considerable talent, but odd, peculiar, impracticable, a good deal given to Virginia metaphysics, and a great stickler for a strict construction of the Constitution. The following story, circulated at Washington the winter before last, serves to show his peculiar tenacity on this latter point. At that time the pleurisy was prevalent, and two or three members had died of it, and as usual, had been buried at the public expense. One night, Mr. Robertson, being suddenly seized with this disorder, called up some of his friends and sent for a physician. The friends attempted to persuade him that the attack was slight, and that he would easily, throw it off. "No," said Mr. Robertson, who was in great pain, "No, the disorder I fear will prove fatal, but," he added, "do not have me buried at the public expense—there is nothing in the Constitution to warrant that."—*Boston Atlas.*

SUICIDE.—"Suppose, sir, (said Boswell to Dr. Johnson, after having put the case of one who was accused of forging a will, and who had sunk himself into the Thames before the trial of its authenticity came on) that a man is absolutely sure that if he lives a few days longer he shall be detected in a fraud, the consequence of which will be utter disgrace and expulsion from society." "Then, sir, let him go to a distant country; let him go to some place where he is not known; don't let him go to the devil, where he is known."

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Dr. Montgomery, after having misrepresented you for several sessions in the National Legislature, has addressed to you a Circular, bearing the plain marks of Presidential and party origin, wherein he discourses with his usual *eloquence* upon the more prominent questions which now interest and divide the country, and of the *distinguished* part which he, as your immediate Representative, has thought proper to take in regard to them. I have seen this *precious* document, fellow-citizens; and I wish you to understand in the outset of this communication, that I do not intend to review it minutely. Such a review would be a task rather than a duty; but, if I can command my own patience and your attention, I do propose to take a few random glances at its strange positions, and to speak freely of its writer and of the party in power.

Those of you, fellow-citizens, who are *party* men, and who have hitherto voted for the Doctor, most assuredly have no cause to complain of him. He has been a servant of yours—good and true. Do you go for the Sub-Treasury, and against Banks? He goes with you. Do you wish to array the rich against the poor, and the poor against the rich? He strives to do the same. Do you wish to uphold your President right or wrong? There he is with you again. Do you go for the Atherton Resolutions? So does the Doctor. That most *blessed* coalition of Southern Van Buren men and Northern Abolitionists for the *protection* of Southern liberty. I mean not to call the Doctor an Abolitionist; his property, his interests are here, and they would check him, even if he had no family ties. Nor do I call those who leagued on that occasion with Northern men, Abolitionists. But the principle of such a league—what is it? It is to violate the Constitution, by receiving petitions which meditate treason to its provisions. It is to settle the question by concession and base compromise. It is to lull the South, while volcanic fires are raging beneath her! It is to light up the torch of havoc and rapine in her dwellings! It is to scorch and crimson her plains with the fires and blood of civil conflict! Nor did the demoniac Guy Fawkes carry a torch more surely directed to calamitous consequences; like him, the Abolitionist, here or elsewhere, would blow up the temples of legislation, and invoke death and blood to cover and curse a dismembered country! *Dr. Montgomery is a member of this Atherton Club.* Fellow-citizens, remember that! Ponder upon it, for you are the rightful judges, the sole arbitrators. You are to say whether you are willing to doom your spirits to that ulceration and agony which the murder of your wives and daughters, the conflagration of your cities, the disruption of your Federal Union, would produce? If you are, first tear down (if you can,) that banner of yours which now glitters in sunshine and waves in shade from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf—first tear up your pension rolls—your written constitutions—your honored archives—first demolish the architraves that now stand so strongly beneath your temples of justice and your halls of legislation—first envelope the past in gloom and blot from your children's memories the name of WASHINGTON—for the act would be at best suicidal—and you will then have proved yourselves the most skilful architects of public destruction that any age has ever produced!

Other questions, fellow-citizens, less momentous indeed, but still of great and abiding interest, are presented to you. In these, as in all other political questions, you are the only and the competent umpire. You are to bear their consequences, whether for weal or for woe. If you would, you CANNOT shift the responsibility. You are FREEMEN, and if you are fettered, it is by your connivance or by your indifference. If demagogues prevail over honest statesmen, it is your fault and your sin. If your peculiar and necessary institutions pass through peril or fall, whether you perceive or not the incipient working of those false principles which lead to their overthrow, you will reap the calamities incident to their loss, and have to answer for your conduct to posterity.

Among the many grave questions upon which the Van Buren party seem determined to *make* you act, the Sub-Treasury is one of paramount importance. This measure, originating in adverse elements and supported by fragments of the North and South, has been twice pressed by President Van Buren upon the attention of Congress, and as often signally defeated. The firm and unqualified manner in which it was on both occasions rejected; the decisive reprehension which it has encountered in the primary assemblies of the people and in the Legislatures of many of the most populous and patriotic States; and the loud disapprobation of it so constantly expressed all over the country, alike conspire to stamp upon it the sign-manual of popular condemnation, and to rebuke the indelicacy and boldness in which it was conceived and with which it has been advocated. And yet, fellow-citizens, notwithstanding the well-understood aversion of the country to this measure; notwithstanding the wide difference