

# RALEIGH REGISTER

## AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

VOL. XL.

"Our are the plans of fair delightful peace, nowward by party rage, to live like brothers."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1839.

NO. 52.

WESTON R. GALE, JR.  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**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 50 per cent. will be made from the regular prices for advertisements by the year.  
Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

**BERNARD DUPUY,**  
NO. 10, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

KEEPS constantly on hand, a rich, extensive and fashionable assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Fancy Goods and Perfumery. Also, Musical Instruments, fine Guns, Pistols, Canes, and Whips, Rogers' fine Cutlery and Steel Pens, which he sells at New York Prices.  
Clocks and Watches repaired in his accustomed superior manner. All kinds of Gold and Silver work manufactured to order, in the most approved manner. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. February, 1839. 14 f

**Very Valuable City Property**  
FOR SALE

THE Subscriber, desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale that very valuable property, in the City of Raleigh, known as the  
**CITY HOTEL;**  
Together with the Out Rooms, Furniture, &c., &c. This Establishment is in complete repair, and the purchaser can enter into immediate possession. There are in the House, and connected with it, 28 Rooms, all well furnished; capacious Stables; a two story brick Kitchen, fine Garden, &c.  
The great improvements making in this City, as the Rail Road draws near to completion, render this Establishment of great value. The Bank of Cape Fear is now erecting a large Brick House for the use of its Branch, within a few steps of the Hotel, and its proximity to the Court House is well known. A further description of the Premises is deemed unnecessary, as those disposed to purchase can examine for themselves.  
DANIEL MURRAY.  
Raleigh, September 10, 1839. 46

**FOR SALE.**  
COMFORTABLE Two Story Dwelling

A House, on Wilmington Street, in the City of Raleigh, at present occupied by Messrs. O'Leary and P. F. F. The House has six rooms, a large front Piazza, a good Garden spot, and all necessary out-houses. For terms apply to  
DANIEL MURRAY.  
Raleigh, September 10, 1839. 46

**ENTERTAINMENT.**

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to

**BOARDING HOUSE,**

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.  
E. SMITH.  
All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satisfaction to passengers.  
My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie Street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank. Fayetteville, August 14, 1839. 42-3m.

**GENERAL AGENCY**

**AND**

**COMMISSION BUSINESS.**

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership under the Firm of FREEMAN & STITH, and offer their services to the public as General Agents and Commission Merchants. Apply, for the present, at the Store of Messrs. W. & A. SMITH.  
E. B. FREEMAN,  
W. A. SMITH,  
A. B. STITH.  
Raleigh, May 4, 1839. 27

**TO THE LADIES!**

JUST received, at the Store of BROWN, SNOW & Co., a very large assortment of Ladies' Misses and Children's fashionable Shoes, of Philadelphia make.  
Raleigh, October 1, 1839. 49-6w

**Mr. Pleasant and Danbury for sale**

THE Subscriber offers for sale his two Tracts of Land, situated in a fine neighborhood on Dan River, Rockingham County, North Carolina. The Pleasant Tract contains 1700 acres, six or seven hundred of which is cleared, with about one hundred acres of river low grounds; also a new and commodious Dwelling, with all the necessary Out-houses, fine Garden, well selected Orchards, excellent Water, and a first rate Mill Seat. The Danbury place contains 1000 acres, of which 500 are under fence, with about 125 acres of Creek and River bottom. These lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, and for beauty of situation, and purity of atmosphere, are unrivalled in the State.  
Persons wishing to see the place will apply to Mr. Rawley Galloway, who will take a pleasure in showing the premises. ALEX. HENDERSON.  
October 1. 50-2m.

**Pleasant Hill for sale.**—I now offer for sale, the very desirable situation on which I reside, in the Eastern part of the City, containing 2-3-4 acres of land, on which is a large and comfortable Dwelling House, built this season, in the latest style, with all necessary out houses, new Carriage House and Stables, a fine Garden, yard well shaded, and an excellent well of Water. The property will be sold low, and, if desired, possession given immediately.  
DAVID CARTER.  
Raleigh, August 24, 1839. 50

In my absence, Mr. Wm. Puck will act as my Agent, to whom persons, desiring to purchase, will please make application.  
D. C.

**For Rent,**

THE ensuing year, the Plantation in the Western part of Wake County, known as the West Hill Tract. For terms apply to J. GALE.  
Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1839. 49

**Notice!**

I WILL offer for sale, for Cash, at the Court House door in the Town of Statesville, on Monday, the 18th day of November next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon, for the year 1837, together with all legal costs for selling the same, to wit:

1837. ACRES. DOLLARS. CENTS.		
John C. Duncan,	200	1 26
William Freeland,	200	80
John Kluett,	416	2 10
Jane Murdock,	100	20
Vincent Reid,	195	2 74
Margaret Watts of Thom,	182	59
Yerby Vaughn,	100	86
Joshua Bringer,	172	48
Joseph Hair,	184	30
Basil Summers,	110	1 59
Sarah Tucker,	160	14
Peter Vaughn,	87	78
Joseph Allison,	392	2 68
George W. Allison,	120	1 44
Thomas W. Allison,	743	76
John M. Campbell,	296	64
Elisha E. Journe's interest,	550	2 30
Thomas Moss, Jr.,	155	1 6
Stephen Wiles,	444	2 3
Anderson Johnson,	80	13
Amos Gregory,	55	79
John Dowell,	40	80
David Lackey,	69	16
Zedekiah Pope,	100	16
Benjamin Munday,	230	56
Haniel Hicks,	54	1 9
John H. Smith,	150	1 6
David D. Wallis,	128	90
David D. Wallis's interest,	973	86
James Hooper,	130	91
John Pendergrass,	138	92
William Cline,	189	24
Elisha K. Johnson,	200	72
Robert Sumpter,	307	62
John Browning,	50	8
John Stewart,	90	22
Reuben Woodsides,	257	3 69
James Jones,	105	15
Eleanor Martin,	100	16
Peter Brainerd,	296	64
Archibald York's Heirs,	108	44
John F. Cook, Senr.,	120	26
Zadock Deaton,	127	25
John Fleming,	164	3 26
Henry Irwin,	116	23
James Lasley (for Clendening's Heirs),	236	1 26
George Morrison,	128	1 1
Andrew Nail,	134	43

J. M. BOGLE, Sheriff.  
September 25, 1839. 49  
Pr. Adv't \$15

**MORUS MULTICAULIS.**

I have a few Thousand Morus Multicaulis Buds, for which I would be glad to get one Cent per Bud.  
JNO. J. CHRISTOPHERS.

**MORUS MULTICAULIS.**—I will sell 40 or 50 thousand buds of the Morus Multicaulis at one dollar per hundred, and will furnish Silk Worm Eggs without charge to persons purchasing my Trees. I will also sell two or three hundred Roots, with 8 or 10 inches of stem, at 20 cents per Root. I can have them delivered on fair terms, at 100 miles distance, if the quantity purchased will justify. Address, S. ALLEN.  
Snow Camp, Orange County, N. C.  
10th Mo. 2d, 1839. 50-5t  
\* Fayetteville Observer 5t and forward bill, as above.

**READ AND PROFIT!**

THE following Letter from the Hon. BEVERLY TUCKER, Professor of Law in William & Mary College, Virginia, was recently received, and affords very strong evidence of the efficacy of Baxter's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, in the disease for which they were designed:  
Let's Springs, Virginia, Aug. 7th, 1839.  
SIR: An accidental meeting with a friend of yours has determined me to offer you the acknowledgments which I have long felt to be due from me, for the benefits I have received at your hands. Fourteen years ago I was left by a most malignant fever with a diseased liver, a disordered digestion, and a constitution in ruins. My Physicians permitted me to hope that with care and prudence I might drag on a few years of precarious existence, and assured me that the least indiscretion must be fatal. Soon afterwards I found myself becoming dyspeptic, and became acquainted with all that indigestible misery which dyspepsia alone can know. This, as usual, grew upon me, though less rapidly than in most cases, because a consciousness of my danger put me on my guard, and experience had made me familiar with the proper management of myself. By the constant use of the most approved remedies the progress of the disease was retarded, and my life was made tolerable, but not comfortable. I rarely ate two meals in regular succession, and for some hours of almost every day, was incapable of any exercise of thought or feeling. A perpetual impatience of exercise occupied my whole mind.  
Two years ago I met with your Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, and confiding in the accompanying certificates of respectable gentlemen whom I happened to know, I took them according to directions. The result is that I now eat what I please, do what I please, sleep soundly, and enjoy life as much as any man living. Your young friend, who has been with me a week, will tell you that he has never seen my strength or spirits flag, or my elasticity of mind or body fail for a moment. For this I give me pleasure to say you have my thanks, and to add the assurance of my high respects.  
B. TUCKER.  
Dr. BECKWITH.

**Valuable Plantation for Sale.**

A very valuable Plantation on Tar River is now offered for sale on accommodating terms. The Tract contains 2,183 Acres, and is in Edgecomb County, 10 miles above Tarboro'. A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the purchaser would wish to examine the Land personally, before buying; but the fact may be stated with confidence, that the Land is equal to any on the River, and the Plantation is in good order for farming.  
The Stock, Crop, Plantation Tools, Wagons, Cows, &c. &c. will be sold with the Land.  
Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to THEOPHILUS PARKER, Esq. Tarboro', or to Mrs. ELEANOR HATWOOD, Raleigh.  
October 14, 1839. 51  
Tarboro' Press will copy.

**J. H. RITTER,**

**SURGEON DENTIST,**

BEGS LEAVE to present his very grateful thanks to the Public generally for the very liberal support heretofore bestowed on him in the line of his profession, and begs a continuance, and now wishes to call the attention of the Public generally, as well as Parents and Guardians, to the great importance of timely attention to the teeth of their children, to have them properly cleansed and regulated in time, so they may ever after take a regular course and a proper firmness, as it is for life they either suffer or enjoy the benefits of timely regard thereto, as well to beauty as to comfort, and, indeed, lasting health.

His profession is that of Dental Surgery in all its vast and complicated forms, with all modern improvements, as well as many inventions of his own, exclusively. He makes and sets all kinds of metallic teeth, they being incorruptible, from one to a whole set, with or without artificial gums. No matter what difficulty may present itself, he will overcome it at once safely, without pain or damage, and give to each tooth the very impression of nature in all its beauties, and can offer the best authority from all on whom he has operated, at his office, between 9th and 10th streets, Pennsylvania Avenue, where he invites the Public to call and examine his preparations and operations for themselves, when he will be pleased to exhibit specimens of his art to all who may wish to see them, as he has the most complete set of machinery, instruments, and tools for all purposes of the kind; and he offers to supply all other Dentists with teeth, from one to a full set, as may be required.  
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 15, 1839. 51-3w.

**Swift Creek Land for Sale.**

THE Subscribers, having qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of Samuel Lewis, deceased, hereby request those having claims against the Estate to present them for settlement; and those indebted, to make payment.  
They offer at private sale, the Tract of Land near this place, lying on Swift Creek, 8 or 10 miles north of Tarboro', and 12 or 14 miles south of Enfield, containing about 2,000 acres. A considerable portion of this Land is cleared—on which are several settlements with Dwelling Houses, and is so situated that it may be divided into 3 or 4 good farms, if purchasers desire it. Persons disposed to purchase would do well to examine this Tract of Land. There are several Marble beds, and near the Land, which it may be greatly improved.  
A reasonable credit will be given the purchasers, upon their giving approved security.  
JNO. W. LEWIS,  
THOS. C. HUNTER, } Ex's.  
Mt. Prospect, Edgecomb County, } 51-3t  
October, 1839.

**NOTICE.**

A Private school for Misses, will be opened on the second Monday of January, in the house to be occupied by the Rev. M. D. Freeman, near Wake Forest College. The Pupils will board with Mr. Freeman, and will be under the tuition, and constant care of Mrs. White, who will board in the same family.  
The number of pupils will be limited to 20, and those who may wish to enter the School, must apply before the 30th of December.  
Board, washing, &c. per month, \$10.  
Tuition in the common English Branches, per session of five months, \$15.  
In the higher English Branches, \$18.  
French and Latin \$5 in addition.  
Music, \$15.  
Address the Subscriber, Wake Forest.  
JOHN B. WHITE.  
October 5, 1839. 51-3w

**Fashionable Hat & Cap Store, No. 23.**

A VERY handsome, as well as large stock, of both the above articles for sale at their usual low prices.  
BROWN, SNOW & Co.  
Raleigh, October 1, 1839. 49-6w

**To Undertakers.**

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Intendant of Police, in the City of Raleigh, for building a Market House and Town Hall, until Friday the first of November. A plan of the Building can be seen at the office of the Intendant, aforesaid.  
October 8, 1839. 51-3t

**Building Sites for sale.**

THE owner of the following described lots in the Eastern suburbs of this City, having been frequently applied to recently, to sell them, now offers for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, 1st, the Lot of ground, at the termination of Newbern street and fronting the Capitol, containing 183 acres—the highest and believed to be the most beautiful and eligible spot for building in or about the City. 2d, The Southern half of a 93 acre lot lying Northwardly, and nearly adjoining the above, on which is a small improvement, a good Well and an open Quarry of Granite.  
The above Sale will be made without reserve at the Court House in this City, on Monday the 1st day of November next, being 1st day of the month of 6 months will be given and security required.  
FREEMAN & STITH, Auctioneers.  
Raleigh, October 6, 1839. 51  
Standard, 3 weeks.

**Executive Office, Raleigh,**

October 3, 1839.

ALLEN R. BUSH, of Marianna, Florida, is appointed Commissioner of Affidavits for said Territory, by Gov. DUNLAP, agreeably to the 21st Chapter of Revised Statutes of North Carolina, of which appointment, by 4th Section of said Act, each Clerk of a Court of Record, within this State, is to take notice.  
Attest,  
C. C. BATTIE,  
Clerk of the Court.

**MORUS MULTICAULIS.**—WILLIAM W. JOHNSON, on Wilmington Street, near the Capitol Square, in this City, offers for sale THREE HUNDRED MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, being from 8 to 9 feet high, and the wood well matured. The buds were obtained from France, and are the real, genuine, article.  
Raleigh, October 10, 1839. 50-4t

**JOB PRINTING**

EXECUTED at this Office with neatness and dispatch.

**MR. McQUEEN'S ADDRESS.**

**CONTINUED.**

There is scarcely any enterprise on earth, which is considered worthy of the interest of a free people, but lifts its drooping crest and rises to a lofty height of prosperity, beneath the genial influence of associated effort. The sacred counsels of wisdom and peace, which are to soothe the expiring bosom, and to raise the emancipated spirit to realms of eternal light, are propagated and planted under the benign wing of associated effort. Do you wish to establish a Road, to cut a Canal, or to open some stream, which is to bear upon its generous bosom the precious fruit of a farmer's annual toil? The laudable undertaking must be accomplished by the resistless force of associated effort. Yes, the Chief Magistrates of the nation are elevated to their high places, and hushed thence again—candidates for popular favor and distinction are raised to general acceptance and effectually put down—Banking and other commercial institutions are established and signally prostrated—the cause of Temperance, and of every other cause within the range of human thought and of human care, are both advanced and depressed by the efficacious influence of public meetings, conventions and associations. Is it expected, that Science and Literature and Education, are to form exceptions to the extended catalogue of human interests, and force their way to solid strength and permanent prosperity without their assistance than such as may flow from their own superlative and persuasive excellence? This appears to be the reigning sentiment of the public, at least in North Carolina. For where is there within the limits of this State, the voluntary association of individuals permanent in its character, fervid in its spirit, and active in its exertions, which has been constituted and organized for the avowed purpose of fostering the interests of Education, or of any branch of general Science or Literature. Very true, you have had Historical Societies and Literary Institutions, and other Education Societies with titles as long and imposing as the Dutchman's name—the subscription of which occupied more of the paper than the letters which were directed to him. But where are those associations? Transient as the vernal shower, and fleeting as the dew of morning, they have faded from the roll of living things, and belong to the records of the past. No association of practical service to the interest of Literature and Science now exists in the State of North Carolina; no public spirited Society, which might serve to hedge in by its active and beneficent care, the sensitive and fragrant flowers of genius which spring up within our borders; which might serve to incite matured intelligence to active operation for the public good; which might stimulate youthful talent to essay the strength of its early pinions; which might preserve from oblivion many interesting facts and productions which are occasionally elicited in the intercourse and operations of life, and which might disseminate extensively among the people, such literary documents and productions as would renovate the aspect of letters in this department of the Union, and convert our present dreary surface into a Literary Arcadia. It is by a communion of counsels, sympathy of feelings, and unity of action, that Science, Literature and general Education, must be prospered and advanced like every other pursuit in life. What means within the range of man's powers of invention, would tend more largely to give fresh impulse to the cause of Literature and Education in this State—to impart a new complexion, tone and character to public feeling, than a Society organized at some point within her comprehensive borders, whose professed object should be to encourage and expand these inestimable interests? To such an association would be presented, a broad and productive and inviting field, in which to accomplish solid and durable benefits for its country, and to accumulate laurels of imperishable verdure to adorn its own brow. It might rescue from the graves of oblivion, many precious facts connected with the history of the State, which will soon be irretrievably lost. It might import conclusive information to the world, respecting incidents of a Revolutionary character, which are intimately associated with the glory of the State. It might forever tear away from the public fane of some of her darling and patriotic sons, that thin veil of uncertainty and doubt, which has been woven by the fingers of a malicious and satanic jealousy. At its annual meetings, it might also set apart questions in general Science and Literature, with a view to draw forth from their living repositories, those choice treasures and beneficent lights, the hoarding up of which consumed many years and much treasure. It might too select topics of general interest in the department of Education, for the purpose of eliciting public Addresses and private dissertations from its members. It might institute a correspondence with the Literary Societies of other Countries and States, and it might receive and disseminate such information at home, as would fan into a flame of inextinguishable and commanding splendour, the present smothered embers of Literary ardour.

Temples dedicated to science would raise their bright spires to heaven, on scenes now shaded by the growth of the forest and by the miserable hovel—the passions of the age would be meliorated and softened, the feelings of the people would be chastened and enlarged, and our manners and languages polished and refined.

The tie of association yields a creative power and influence by the continually circulated sympathies of its members—a reciprocity of Literary favors and benefits is established among the members of such a Society, which never would have existed under any other circumstances—a benevolent collision of intellectual powers is thus produced which arouses the torpid from their lethargy—which encourages the diffident to action—which attracts the secluded votary of letters from the cell of his retirement, to diffuse his intellectual resources over the land, for the good and glory of his country, and which preserve for the benefit of the passing and of future generations, those illuminating suggestions which frequently fall from the lips of men of genius, in the glow of the passing moment, and which would be otherwise consigned to perish without leaving a perceptible trace behind them.

The Royal Society of London, in the splendour and value of its contributions to the Literature and Science of Britain, and in the imperishable celebrity of its members, has raised a monument to perpetuate the glory of its character, which will outlive the pyramids of Egypt, and survive the wreck of the most stupendous fabric which royal munificence has erected. Yet, was its origin so humble and obscure, as scarcely to excite observation. The French Royal Academy of Science, which has communicated the warmth of the genial beams of knowledge to distant shores and countries, was indebted for its birth, to an accidental meeting of private individuals which occurred at a public inn in Paris.—The Royal Society of Antiquaries in London, which has separated from the useless lumber of the times, so many of the most precious fragments of the Literature of past ages, was so insignificant in its earlier labors, as neither to merit nor receive even the smallest share of the public attention. There are also Literary Societies in many of the States of this Confederacy, which have powerfully contributed to elevate and adorn the character of American Literature, and which, like the foreign associations just referred to, had almost imperceptible beginnings. But they have continued to grow and strengthen, enlarging the circumference of their usefulness and influence, whilst years were passing away, until they have provided a tower of strength for the interests of Science and Literature, upon which the waves of popular prejudice and the sordid and selfish passions of mankind have wasted their energies in vain. They have ushered wonders into the world, at the first appearance of which, the young and inexperienced stripling in Literature shrinks back with the same sensations of amazement, with which the inhabitant of our Western forests starts back at the first view of the Ocean.

In this State, there are citizens whose attainments would have reflected lustre on the reputation of any age or any country; but because there is no common purpose, object, or interest, to draw them together in one solid mass, where their views could be exchanged and compared, their literary experience revealed, and the interesting facts in their possession made known to each other and to the world, we are exposed to the humiliating charge of being afflicted with a literary pauperism. If the accomplished sons of North Carolina could be brought together, at stated periods, by an imperious sense of interest or of duty, or by the patriotic ties of fraternal association, the character of the State would be elevated both at home and abroad; for the fact would be clearly demonstrated to ourselves and to the world, by the labors and productions of our citizens, that this State was not the Arabia Deserta of polished intelligence; but that it was, on the contrary, a land in which the sweetest flowers of Literature might bloom, and where its most delicious and inviting fruits might be reared to perfection.

The war of the Revolution, by bringing the intellectual giants of the country together at the different points of legislative deliberation, raised the character of the United States, for eloquence and ability in the councils of peaceful wisdom, as high as it did for deeds of heroism and hardihood in the field of martial strife. Britain and other foreign nations were not alone astonished at the brilliant Speeches and other productions of American Statesmen, who were drawn together from the different parts and extremities of the Union by the magnet of common perils and common interests, at one central point of deliberation. The people of this country were themselves amazed at the sudden revelation of intellectual resources which had been formerly hedged in by State lines and exerted within the retired shades of local theatres. Thus it is with the literary talents and acquisitions of North Carolina. The profound learning, elegant and diversified attainments and correct taste of her enlightened sons, are now hid in the depths of retired life, buried under the mass of professional engagements

and scattered in isolated and unconnected spots over the broad surface of the State, rendered inefficient and unproductive by the want of some potent impetus to bring them into vigorous play. Provide that impetus, and the tree of literature will bud and blossom like the vernal rose; its richly flavored fruit will be suspended from its healthful branches, in luxurious and inviting clusters, for the benefit and gratification of her own sons—and her character will emerge into an enviable notoriety from the darkness which now hovers over it, like an Elysian landscape after the shades of night have been dissipated by the blushing splendours of the morning sun.

Upon whom can the holy task of building up these sacred interests in this State, by the efficacious charm of combined exertion, more appropriately devolve, than upon those of her sons who have participated in the fostering care and in the highest honors which flow from this Institution—a Seminary, which has been established and sustained through all the vicissitudes of fortune, by the watchful solicitude and partial munificence of the State? How could the ALUMNI of this Institution illustrate their own public spirit in a more conspicuous and impressive manner? How could they possibly apply the intellectual treasures which they have borne away from this Institution, to a nobler and more hallowed purpose? How could they make a more splendid return to the public for the benefits which they have derived from the endowments of this University? And in what way, could they manifest the affection which they cherish for the scene of their early labors and associations, in a more honorable and imposing manner, than by forming an association which should annually convene at this place, for the avowed purpose of watching over and promoting the literature of the State?

The veterans of the American Revolution, after the circle of our liberties had been completed by a successful conclusion of that ever memorable struggle, were sensibly affected at the thought of the sudden severance of those ties which had been formed and cemented by a long association in common hardships, sacrifices and dangers, and for the purpose of periodically reviving their heroic sympathies with each other, and of preserving that correspondence of affection which would result from the efficacious power of an occasional intercourse, they established the society of the Cincinnati. But notwithstanding the object they had in view was equally sanctified by the sacredness of the purpose upon which it was founded, and by the hallowed pleasures which were communicated to the war-worn bosom, by the occasional meetings which they held, these tried and accepted patriots were severely censured by a rigid, if not fastidious spirit of Republicanism, for the establishment of an association which drew a broad line of separation between the Military and Civil professions, and for that principle of exclusiveness which entered as a prominent ingredient into the essence of its constitution.

Against the force of such an objection as this, the Alumni of this University might studiously guard any association which may be hereafter formed by them, by inserting in the code of its regulations, an article, which would render inadmissible by the consent of a majority of its members, any distinguished citizen of this or of other States, whose moral character, literary qualifications and general reputation, might promise an accession of strength to the body.

And where, permit me to inquire, is there any locality in this State more admirably suited to the labors and deliberations of such an assembly, than the theatre of your early intellectual struggles. It arises to the judgment invested with a combination of attractive circumstances, to which no other situation in this State can make the remotest pretensions. For it has been already dedicated in a solemn manner to the guardianship and advancement of the best interests of literature, and the Society would only tend to consummate and expand the grand designs for which the University itself was originally called into being. This Institution is withdrawn from the bustle of active life, and presents to the philosophic eye, one spot of verdant repose, one peaceful and serene abode, which is neither poisoned by the sordid passions and selfish cares of the world, nor molested by the boisterous vociferations, the jarring interests and maddening strifes which pervade the circle of political contention. Here, the tree of knowledge may be hedged in by a strong and impassable enclosure, and may grow and extend its branches in security and in strength, for the benefit of all who may hunger for its fruit or pant for its shade. And this secluded spot, by being converted into a metropolis of letters, will become the most attractive circle in the community.

The obscure and unfrequented situation of this place, which has proved a prolific source of numerous exceptions to it as a theatre of youthful education, may prove eminently auspicious to the preservation of our language and literature in their primitive purity. Here, the pure stream of scholastic reflection is seldom poisoned by the anxious exhalations which frequently arise from the troubled pool of party politics,

and scattered in isolated and unconnected spots over the broad surface of the State, rendered inefficient and unproductive by the want of some potent impetus to bring them into vigorous play. Provide that impetus, and the tree of literature will bud and blossom like the vernal rose; its richly flavored fruit will be suspended from its healthful branches, in luxurious and inviting clusters, for the benefit and gratification of her own sons—and her character will emerge into an enviable notoriety from the darkness which now hovers over it, like an Elysian landscape after the shades of night have been dissipated by the blushing splendours of the morning sun.

Upon whom can the holy task of building up these sacred interests in this State, by the efficacious charm of combined exertion, more appropriately devolve, than upon those of her sons who have participated in the fostering care and in the highest honors which flow from this Institution—a Seminary, which has been established and sustained through all the vicissitudes of fortune, by the watchful solicitude and partial munificence of the State? How could the ALUMNI of this Institution illustrate their own public spirit in a more conspicuous and impressive manner? How could they possibly apply the intellectual treasures which they have borne away from this Institution, to a nobler and more hallowed purpose? How could they make a more splendid return to the public for the benefits which they have derived from the endowments of this University? And in what way, could they manifest the affection which they cherish for the scene of their early labors and associations, in a more honorable and imposing manner, than by forming an association which should annually convene at this place, for the avowed purpose of watching over and promoting the literature of the State?

The veterans of the American Revolution, after the circle of our liberties had been completed by a successful conclusion of that ever memorable struggle, were sensibly affected at the thought of the sudden severance of those ties which had been formed and cemented by a long association in common hardships, sacrifices and dangers, and for the purpose of periodically reviving their heroic sympathies with each other, and of preserving that correspondence of affection which would result from the efficacious power of an occasional intercourse, they established the society of the Cincinnati. But notwithstanding the object they had in view was equally sanctified by the sacredness of the purpose upon which it was founded, and by the hallowed pleasures which were communicated to the war-worn bosom, by the occasional meetings which they held, these tried and accepted patriots were severely censured by a rigid, if not fastidious spirit of Republicanism, for the establishment of an association which drew a broad line of separation between the Military and Civil professions, and for that principle of exclusiveness which entered as a prominent ingredient into the essence of its constitution.

Against the force of such an objection as this, the Alumni of this University might studiously guard any association which may be hereafter formed by them, by inserting in the code of its regulations, an article, which would render inadmissible by the consent of a majority of its members, any distinguished citizen of this or of other States, whose moral character, literary qualifications and general reputation, might promise an accession of strength to the body.

And where, permit me to inquire, is there any locality in this State more admirably suited to the labors and deliberations of such an assembly, than the theatre of your early intellectual struggles. It arises to the judgment invested with a combination of attractive circumstances, to which no other situation in this State can make the remotest pretensions. For it has been already dedicated in a solemn manner to the guardianship and advancement of the best interests of literature, and the Society would only tend to consummate and expand the grand designs for which the University itself was originally called into being. This Institution is withdrawn from the bustle of active life, and presents to the philosophic eye, one spot of verdant repose, one peaceful and serene abode, which is neither poisoned by the sordid passions and selfish cares of the world, nor molested by the boisterous vociferations, the jarring interests and maddening strifes which pervade the circle of political contention. Here, the tree of knowledge may be hedged in by a strong and impassable enclosure, and may grow and extend its branches in security and in strength, for the benefit of all who may hunger for its fruit or pant for its shade. And this secluded spot, by being converted into a metropolis of letters, will become the most attractive circle in the community.

The obscure and unfrequented situation of this place, which has proved a prolific source of numerous exceptions to it as a theatre of youthful education, may prove eminently auspicious to the preservation of our language and literature in their primitive purity. Here, the pure stream of scholastic reflection is seldom poisoned by the anxious exhalations which frequently arise from the troubled pool of party politics,