

RALEIGH REGISTER AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1839. NO. 1.

WESTON R. GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.
Subscription, three dollars per annum—
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 33 per cent. will be made from the regular
prices, for advertisers by the year.
Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

Mt. 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
Mount Pleasant Tract contains 1700 acres, six or
seven hundred of which is cleared, with about one
hundred acres of river low ground; also a new and
commodious Dwelling, with all the necessary Out-
Houses, fine Garden, well selected Orchards, excel-
lent Water, and a first rate Mill Seat. The Dan-
bury 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 com-
fortable Dwelling House, built this season, in the
latest style, with all necessary out-houses, new Car-
riage House and Stables, a fine Garden, yard well
shaded, and an excellent well of Water. The prop-
erty will be sold low, and, if desired, possession
given immediately. DAVID CARTER.
Raleigh, August 24, 1839. 50

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

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

A very valuable Plantation on Tar River is now
offered for sale on accommodating terms. The
Tract contains 2182 Acres and is in Edgewood
County, 10 miles above Tarboro'. A particular
description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed
the purchaser would wish to examine the Land per-
sonally, and the fact may be stated with con-
fidence, that the Land is equal to any on the
River, and the Plantation is in good order for farm-
ing.

The Stock, Crop, Plantation Tools, Wagons,
Carts, &c. will be sold with the Land.
Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to
THEOPHILUS PARKER, Esq. Tarboro', or to Mrs.
ELEAZOR HAYWOOD, Raleigh.
October 14, 1839. 51

FOR SALE,

A COMFORTABLE Two Story Dwelling
House, on Wilmington Street, in the City
of Raleigh, at present occupied by Messrs. O'Ryan
and PATTON. 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 a

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 Seas are secured, and no ex-
ceptions spared to give general satisfaction to Pas-
sengers.

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 & STITHS, and
offer their services to the public as General Agents
and Commission Merchants. Apply, for the pre-
sent, at the Store of Messrs. W. & A. SMITH.
E. B. FREEMAN,
W. A. STITH,
A. B. STITH.

Raleigh, May 4, 1839. 27

Executive Office, Raleigh,

October 9, 1839.
ALEX. R. BUSH, of Marianna, Florida, is ap-
pointed 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. BATTLE,
Private Secretary.

A Card.

THE Subscriber inadvertently omitted to state,
in his late Advertisement, that he had made
ample provision for having Horses and Carriages
well taken care of. JAS. LITCHFORD.
Raleigh, October, 1839. 49

DENTAL SURGERY.

DOCTOR SCOTT

WILL be absent from Raleigh for six weeks,
from the 11th of September, 1839.

BACON! BACON!

FREEMAN & STITHS will receive, this day,
a part of a large lot of Midding Bacon, which
they will sell either by retail or by the quantity.
August 3, 1839.

Morus Multifidus.

WE are authorized to sell 100,000 MORUS
MULTICAULIS TREES, in parcels to suit
purchasers, deliverable in this City during the month
of November next. FREEMAN & STITHS.
Raleigh, September 13, 1839. 46

MORUS MULTICAULIS.—WILLIAM
L. 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 mat-
ured. The buds were obtained from France, and
are the real, genuine, article. 50-41
Raleigh, October 10, 1839.

FOR SALE.

600,000 CUTTINGS of the MORUS
MULTICAULIS, in quantities
to suit Purchasers, to be delivered in De-
cember next. Apply to
JOS. W. ATKINSON, Falkland,
Or to JAMES R. HOYLE, Greenville, N.C.
September 18, 1839. 47-41

100,000!

THE Subscribers will engage to deliver, in
prime order, One Hundred Thousand genuine
Morus Multifidus Trees, ranging from three
to seven feet in length, the wood well matured,
ready for delivery at any time after the 1st day
of November, 1839. Also Fifty Thousand Rods
of the Morus Multifidus in quantities to suit
purchasers. Gentlemen wishing to contract,
will do well to address
TURNER & HUGHES,
N. Carolina Book Store,
Raleigh.
Sept. 18, 1839.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

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

OLIVER & SMITH,

(Successors to Oliver & Johnston.)

MERCHANT TAILORS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now opening, at their Store, one door above
the Cape Fear Bank, a large and splendid as-
sortment of goods in their line, selected by Mr. Ol-
iver in person, which can be confidently recom-
mended to our friends and customers not only for their
elegance of style, but for their durability also; of
which the following comprise a part:

Super Wool dyed Black,
do do Blue,
do do Brown,
Rifle Green, do
Drake Neck, do
Grass, do
Wool dyed blue and black
Beaver—a new article for
Over Coats.

Supr' Wool dyed Black,
do do Blue,
Washington Mixed,
Durham do
Polish do

Light Gray,
Brown, do
Light Drab
Dark do
Mixed do
Buff

Supr' Plain Black Silk Velvet
Blue do
Molten do
Chally's do

Do Black Satin
Blue do
Figured do
Black Mole Skin
Brown do
Buff Valenciennes

CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES.

VESTINGS.

Together with an assortment of BRANDY MADE
CLOTHS, made up by ourselves and warranted to
be good—a general assortment of Knit Shirts and
Drawers—Shirt Bosoms and Collars, ruffled and
plain—Tennant's celebrated Stocks, adapted to all
necks—Victoria Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Pocket
Handkerchiefs, and many other articles needless to
mention.

We have in our employ, first rate Northern work-
men, and will warrant every thing we manufacture
not to be excelled in America.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended
to as heretofore.

Thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit a
continuance of public patronage.
OLIVER & SMITH.
Raleigh, October, 1839. 52-41

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 Backwell's
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, in the disease for which they
were designed:

Lee's Springs, Virginia, Aug. 7th, 1839.
SIR: An accidental meeting with a friend of yours
has determined me to offer you the acknowledg-
ments which I have long felt to be due to you, for
the benefits I have received at your hands. Four-
teen 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 indescribable mis-
ery 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 pro-
gress 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 peevish impatience of ex-
istence 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 it gives me pleasure to say
you have my thanks, and to add the assurance of
my high respects.
B. TUCKER. 49

MR. McQUEEN'S ADDRESS

CONTINUED.

We are presented in the history of the
world, with many impressive facts which
tend to illustrate the almost miraculous exten-
sion to which the language of nations may
be preserved pure and inviolate, by the ad-
vantages of a circumscribed and isolated
situation. The Gaelic tongue, which con-
stituted the dialect of the ancient Gauls at
the earliest period of their existence, is
still spoken in the Highlands of Scotland
in its unadulterated form, whilst in France,
and in other countries where it formerly
sustained the blessing of social intercourse,
it has been so largely corrupted by a mix-
ture with the languages of other nations, as
to have lost its identity. To what circum-
stances are we to ascribe this singular
phenomenon? We are to attribute it exclu-
sively to the slender share of intercourse
with the rest of the human race, which has
been enjoyed by this sturdy and simple-
hearted people. There are two Cantons
of Switzerland, in the one of which yet
prevails the *Romanisch*, a dialect which
was spoken in the Roman Empire during
the earlier periods of its existence; and in
the other of which, is still retained in its
primitive mould, the *Ladin*, a dialect which
was used by the Roman people at a more
advanced stage of their cultivation and glo-
ry. Yes, these languages respectively ex-
ist in the departments which have just been
referred to, without having received any
perceptible tinge or coloring from the
languages of surrounding countries, whilst,
if they ever had an existence in the other
provinces of Switzerland, they have faded
and fallen away, have been buried under
the cumbrous mass of foreign mixtures.

What is the cause of this singular circum-
stance? It has resulted from the fact that
these divisions of the country are separated
from the other provinces by lofty moun-
tains, frowning glaciers, and fathomless
lakes. The Christian Religion, planted on
the coast of Malabar at an early period, has
been preserved in the original purity of its
substance and ceremonial, whilst centu-
ries have been passing away, and when
surrounding nations have, at the same time,
been steeped in the monstrous and ridicu-
lous fooleries which are incorporated with
the Pagan and Mahometan systems of My-
thology. This interesting fact in the his-
tory of the Christian Religion is explained,
too, by the secluded situation of this pecu-
liarly fated people.

May you not, then, amid the silent
shades of this sequestered spot, sow the
seeds of Literature in peace, and reap a
pure and plentiful harvest from your labors?
You may here open a fountain
which will be sheltered from every species
of profanation by the privacy and by the
sacred nature of the place. You may, from
this consecrated ground, send forth a health-
ful stream of knowledge, which will revive
the languishing prospects of letters in every
portion of this wide spread community. In
the quietude of this haven of repose, your
species and your country, will bear a strong
and impressive resemblance to those sacred
rites which were consummated by the
Priests of antiquity, amid the silence of se-
questered groves.

But, Gentlemen, your labors ought not
to be suspended even at the attainment of
this important point. The closing testimo-
nial which you received from the authori-
ties of this Institution, like the wizard
ring which was presented to a juvenile
friend by an oriental sage, should spur you
on to vigorous and unrivalled exertions in
behalf of the prosperity of your Alma Ma-
ter. It is expected of every confirmed vol-
untary of Religion, and of every warm par-
tisan in Politics, to embark with ardent zeal
in the cause of the denominations and par-
ties to which they are respectively attach-
ed; to stretch out their arms and to elevate
the note of persuasion to its most exalted
pitch, for the purpose of attracting prosely-
tes to their favorite doctrines. Why may
we not, with equal confidence, expect those
who have derived the bone and muscle of
their intellectual power, together with the
ornamental finish which renders that power
engaging to the world, from the salutary
training of this University, to arise from
their criminal repose and plead its cause
before the bar of the country, with that fer-
vid enthusiasm with which the pilgrim
pleads for admittance into the Holy City
of his contemplated devotions? Does it
not become the enlightened Graduate of
this Institution, to rekindle the vestiges of
youthful affection which yet linger in their
bosoms, by "praying for the peace of Jeru-
salem," and by constantly expressing, in
the daily actions of their lives, that sacred
sentiment of inspired devotion, "Peace be
within thy walls, and prosperity within thy
palaces; for my brethren and companions'
sake, I will now say, peace be within
thee?"

You should repair to the field of service,
invested with an armor prepared and
strengthened by the sacredness of the cause
in which you will be engaged, and with
bosoms animated by the dauntless intrepidity
of a Spartan band, and by that enthusi-
astic ardor which is kindled in the heart of
the soldier of the Cross, when he sees lib-
erty and eternal salvation inscribed in flaming
characters upon the banner which waves
over his head. You should swear, by the
affecting charter which you received from

your honored fathers in Literature, under
the sacred covert of these shades, never
to ground your arms, until you have made
war, effective war, upon the grim and
blighting prejudices which prevail so exten-
sively in relation to this Institution; until
you shall have consigned to an eternal
grave that shameful effusion of envy which
has proclaimed it to be a hot bed of aristoc-
racy and the exclusive and chosen resort
of the sons of affluence.

If this charge had not derived some pre-
tension to the character of sincerity, from
the apparent integrity of the sources from
which it has occasionally emanated, the
calm and philosophical speculator on pass-
ing events might be induced, by its utter
desertion of the semblance of truth, to
consider it one of those hasty and transient
effusions which are sometimes elicited by
attractive displays of that power and excel-
lence in the persons of others, which the
envious beholder can never hope to reach.
For if any circumstance connected with
the history of this Institution be incalculably
true, it is that the wealthy have not suffi-
ciently appreciated the precious means of
instruction which have been provided at
this place for the benefit of their sons, and
that many of the brightest ornaments which
this Seminary has year after year delivered
to its country, have been those who were
compelled to exert every energy which
they possessed, and to adopt every honor-
able expedient which might enable them to
complete their Collegiate course. Shame,
then—an eternal and undying shame, to
the charge, that this kind and beneficent
refuge of all ranks and conditions in life, is
the fostering nursery of aristocracy and
wealth!

You should strenuously endeavor, both
in the public and private walks of life, to
impress upon the fathers of the land the
blissful and glorious prospects that may
be revealed to the vision of their declining
years, if they should send their children to
be educated at this Institution. It should
be your unceasing aim to inflict a fatal blow
upon that current conviction, so deadly to
the interests of education in this State,
which induces the father to withhold from
the view of his children the advantage of a
liberal education, on the principle that
scholarship is an empty and insipid luxury—
an useless and unpractical acquisition—a
mere source of amusement, to withhold
from scenes of mischief the children of
those who are gifted with unusual wealth
and leisure—that a Collegiate education is
totally unnecessary to qualify a person for
the practical duties of life, and that a father
has faithfully acquitted himself of his
responsibilities to his children, when he
has provided for them lands and beeves and
blushing fields of grain. In a few words,
you should prosecute a war of exterminat-
ing severity against that deceitful phantom,
which cheats so many parents out of the
best comforts of their earthly career, by in-
spiring the belief that Dilworth and Murray
are the only accepted apostles of learning,
and that the English Reader and Webster's
Spelling Book are the only legitimate de-
positories of the wisdom of the world—that
his son is sufficiently trained for the circle
of human duties, when he can write a legi-
ble copy hand, having his paper previously
ruled for him—when he can spell the
words *baker* and *crucifix*, with such a pre-
cise degree of accuracy as neither to ad-
nor omit a syllable—when he can cypher
with sufficient readiness to cast up all the
scores on a tally of moderate length, and
when he can read over a paragraph of prose,
in such winning strains of melody, as to
leave the hearer in doubt about which exer-
cise he is engaged in, that of singing or
reading, without being, at the same time,
particularly anxious for the continuation of
either entertainment.

There are a few counties in this State of
high respectability, which are strongly sus-
pected of never having yet sent a student
to this University. Why this mournful
apathy in regard to an object, which may
involve the issues of life or of death, to
the best earthly interests of individual man?
This affecting circumstance has been no
doubt principally occasioned by that blight-
ing impression, which prevails to such an
alarming extent among the people, that
the training of a severe education is not nec-
essary to impart to a youth, that shrewdness
and tact in driving a bargain, that measure
of thrift and economy in managing the com-
mon affairs of the world, and those prin-
ciples of frugality in conducting the expendi-
tures of life, which will enable one in fami-
liar parlance to get along well, to make a
fortune and ultimately to act a respectable
and influential part upon the stage of hu-
man action. This mistake has resulted, in
a considerable degree, from the misconcep-
tion of examples. A few men in the course
of a century, but slenderly improved by
education, owing to the efficacy of natural
powers of unrivalled strength combined
with intense exertion, have been elevated
to the highest Judicial, Executive, and
Legislative seats in the country—have been
raised to eminence in the sphere of Medi-
cal Science, and in performing the impor-
tant functions of the Pulpit and the Bar.—
The parsimony of the human heart, a prin-
ciple already too strong and operative in its
nature, is powerfully reinforced by the
striking instances which have just been re-
ferred to, and a vast number of parents are
delighted at thus finding a veil for avarice,

in withholding from their children the ad-
vantages of instruction, whilst others are
thus implicitly and fondly convinced that
their sons "can go and do likewise."

If you can once succeed in the patriotic
labor of demonstrating to the misguided
parents of the country, that the instances
in which untutored genius has ascended to
the loftiest heights of usefulness and re-
nown, are the beacon lights which have
been scattered along the shore of human
being, by the kindness of Heaven, to res-
cue the indigent and obscure from the
waves of depression, instead of being de-
signed to act as lures to youthful indolence
or parental parsimony; if you can firmly
fasten upon their minds the salutary con-
viction that they are under obligations to Heav-
en, to their country, to their children, to
themselves and to posterity, to sow the
seeds of education with a liberal hand,
upon the youthful intellect, instead of tax-
ing the air, the earth, and the seas, to pro-
vide them with property; and if you can
distinctly reveal to the perception of all pa-
rents, the positive power and expansion
which are usually imparted to the mind of
man by a judicious system of education,
the practical usefulness it is almost certain
to engrain upon the person of human being,
in performing the various duties of life, the
solid respectability with which it clothes
him as a member of society, and the pros-
pects of high promotion which it opens
upon his view, you will have succeeded in
razing to the earth the most formidable bar-
riers of ignorance, which have ever yet
frowned upon the interests of education in
the State of North Carolina.

And whilst you are anxiously revolving
the various objects which claim a portion
of your affection and esteem, does not this
Institution address a conclusive appeal to
your fond and partial consideration? It
has provided the Chairs of Executive Mag-
istracy, the Judicial seats and Legislative
Halls of this State, with many of their
most endearing ornaments. Many of the
Alumni of this Institution now grace the
benches of judgment, the presiding chairs,
and the chairs of Legislation in other States
of the confederacy. You find them in the
chairs of Medical and of Academic authori-
ty, in parts of the Union, widely separated
from each other both by the pursuit of
interest, and the intervention of space; and
it has been remarked to the lasting honor
of this Institution, that among those youths
of the country who resort to the Medical
Colleges of the North for instruction, but
few are found who are so amply prepared
for the investigation of professional science,
as those who have been educated within
these hallowed walls. You may repair to
the Senate Hall of a Nation's deliberations,
and you will find in its presiding Officer, a
son of this University. You may then
pass to the popular department of Federal
Legislation, and on turning your vision in
the direction of the Speaker's Chair, you
will observe the delicate and important
functions of that commanding station, per-
formed by a graduate of this University.—
On glancing over the Congressional rolls
of many of the States, you will recognize
the names of persons who slaked their
youthful thirst for knowledge, at this ever
flowing and ever refreshing fountain of in-
telligence. You have seen one of the
noblest sons of this Institution sink like a
starry sphere beneath the horizon while
worshipping the Muse of History, with the
impassioned glow of a Pilgrim's devotion.
You have beheld another son of this Uni-
versity, by the multitude and rapid suc-
cession of his triumphs upon the surface of
the seas, communicating dismay and dis-
mal apprehensions of ruin to the heart of
Britain's proud and celebrated domain, and
you beheld two of the sons of this Insti-
tution, arrayed in the most honored robes
of authority, which the Church in this
country can confer.

A scene of the most affecting interest is
said to have once occurred in the Capitol
of the nation, which strongly illustrates the
efficacy of that system of instruction and
discipline which is practiced here—a scene
which was, on a former occasion, delineated
by the sainted patriot who once pre-
sided over the destinies of this University,
with all that fervor of feeling and energy of
language which so remarkably character-
ized him. Being once on a visit to the Na-
tional Seat of Government, and quickly sur-
rounded by many of his former pupils,
whose attention had been forcibly engaged
by the appearance of his venerable form,
he remarked, whilst his heart was overflow-
ing with ecstatic sensibility, and his eyes stream-
ing with the most touching evidences of
human emotion, that he felt as if he had
been standing amid the familiar scenes of
Chapel Hill. If you should require some
proof of the claims of this place to your
reverential homage and affectionate regard,
which would be more touching in its nature,
you must seek it, Gentlemen, from some
person more minutely versed in the inci-
dents of past time, than he who is now hon-
ored by your presence.

And permit me, whilst invoking your pec-
uliar care and consideration in behalf of
other objects which are of lasting impor-
tance to the best interests of social man,
to solicit a portion of your sincerest sym-
pathies for the two Literary Societies which
are connected with our University. Almost
coeval with the birth of the Institution itself,
and established and perpetuated by the gen-
erous ardour of youth, for the noblest pur-
poses which may occupy the mind or ani-
mate the bosom of man, the renovating in-
fluence of these interesting Associations, like
refreshing dew, is felt and perceived in the
vivid hues which it constantly imparts to
the moral and intellectual interests of the
State. We recognize the benefits which flow
from their existence, in the creation of ties
of friendship, which are only dissolved by
the rapacious and unsparring tyrant of
the grave; in those sentiments of puncti-
ous honor and of delicate morality, which
re instinctively started by the slightest
breath of suspicion, and which cause the
bosom of their possessor to glow like a fur-
nace at the slightest breach of the code of
moral propriety; in a feeling of tender com-
passion and benevolence to the whole hu-
man race, which is revolved by the faintest
approach to rudeness or to cruelty; in a feel-
ing of enthusiastic devotion to the interests
and institutions of the country, which brands
with deep and explicit condemnation every
stab which may be offered to the prosper-
ity or glory of the nation; and in the eloquence
and manly energy of style, which often dis-
tinguish both the oral and written produc-
tions of those who have participated in the
advantages here enjoyed.

These Societies, through every period in
the history of the Institution, have nerved
the arm of Collegiate authority, by a nice
adaptation of their respective systems of
government to the preservation of decorum,
regularity and order. They have almost
invariably punished every flagrant breach
of the principles of honor or morality, by a
prompt expulsion of the offender from the
circle of their privileges. They have gener-
ally visited with censure those who might
offer any palpable blow to the government
of the Institution. They have collected Li-
braries, which, from the splendid appear-
ance, solid value and extended number of
the volumes which they contain, not only
constitute a precious and impressive orna-
ment to the character of North Carolina,
but would be calculated to adorn any
Literary Chamber within the bounds of the
Union. And let it be recorded to their im-
mortal praise, that they have aided some of
the most promising sons of this State in the
sacred work of procuring a finished educa-
tion. Yes, if these Societies were sudden-
ly obliterated from the system of our Uni-
versity, the mournful event would prove as
disastrous to its future hopes and prospects,
as would the severance of a left arm or the
extinction of a left eye to the functions of
the human frame. It might possibly pro-
gress in its operations for the accomplish-
ment of good to the public, without the ad-
ditional strength which is now derived from
their co-operation, but it would be in a
comparatively dull and spiritless manner.

Does it not, then, become you—is it not
a duty imperative upon you, to cheer, by your
annual presence here, those who represent
yourselves and your early associates in the
halls of these Societies? Where can you
find a nobler and more delectable task, than
that of illuminating the younger members
of these bodies, by the councils of your
more matured and enlarged experience?—
You might also materially enhance the ef-
ficacy and strength of their laudable efforts
to increase the intellectual resources of the
State, by occasional contributions of rare
manuscripts and other natural curiosities, by
depositing in their halls remarkable works
of art, and precious productions in literature.
These evidences of your regard would in-
vigorate and sustain them in all their noble
and spirited purposes, by impressing upon
their minds the encouraging conviction, that
though they are hidden from the gaze of
the world in their silent labors for the good
of their country, instead of having faded
from the remembrance of their elder breth-
ren, they still enjoy in their affectionate re-
collection a fond and welcome abode.

Gentlemen of the Senior Class:

You are now about to emerge from the
quiet shades in which you have enjoyed
many of the most blissful moments of your
earthly career, and to enter upon the duties
and responsibilities of a chequered and un-
tried scene; and it is a matter of infinite im-
portance to your future happiness in life, that
your first decisions of conduct should be
correct, for if you should unfortunately err
at the start in choosing your principles of
action, or in your view of those means
which are essential to success, the whole
current of your existence will be apt to flow
in a rugged channel. There is no one er-
ror which you should more cautiously shun
than that prevailing taste for splendor
in Literary performances, with which the
mind of man is so apt to become imbued
in early life.

A French writer of eminence has closed
a long enumeration of Sir Isaac Newton's
virtues and attainments, by observing "that
he was not distinguished from other men of
his time by any singularity, either natural
or affected." That illustrious apostle of
science was certainly never possessed with
that baseless passion for display and law-
driness in the creations of his mind, which
mark the spirit of the present age to such
an alarming extent. He cultivated simpli-
city, solidity and strength in all his benefi-
cent labors, and in this respect he will con-
stitute a model upon which your judgments
may securely repose, in preparing your-
selves for the stern duties and realities of
life.

And permit me, whilst invoking your pec-
uliar care and consideration in behalf of
other objects which are of lasting impor-
tance to the best interests of social man,
to solicit a portion of your sincerest sym-
pathies for the two Literary Societies which
are connected with our University. Almost
coeval with the birth of the Institution itself,
and established and perpetuated by the gen-
erous ardour of youth, for the noblest pur-
poses which may occupy the mind or ani-
mate the bosom of man, the renovating in-
fluence of these interesting Associations, like
refreshing dew, is felt and perceived in the
vivid hues which it constantly imparts to
the moral and intellectual interests of the
State. We recognize the benefits which flow
from their existence, in the creation of ties
of friendship, which are only dissolved by
the rapacious and unsparring tyrant of
the grave; in those sentiments of puncti-
ous honor and of delicate morality, which
re instinctively started by the slightest
breath of suspicion, and which cause the
bosom of their possessor to glow like a fur-
nace at the slightest breach of the code of
moral propriety; in a feeling of tender com-
passion and benevolence to the whole hu-
man race, which is revolved by the faintest
approach to rudeness or to cruelty; in a feel-
ing of enthusiastic devotion to the interests
and institutions of the country, which brands
with deep and explicit condemnation every
stab which may be offered to the prosper-
ity or glory of the nation; and in the eloquence
and manly energy of style, which often dis-
tinguish both the oral and written produc-
tions of those who have participated in the
advantages here enjoyed.

These Societies, through every period in
the history of the Institution, have nerved
the arm of Collegiate authority, by a nice
adaptation of their respective systems of
government to the preservation of decorum,
regularity and order. They have almost
invariably punished every flagrant breach
of the principles of honor or morality, by a
prompt expulsion of the offender from the
circle of their privileges. They have gener-
ally visited with censure those who might
offer any palpable blow to the government