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TERMS.

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLIC.
A New Volume.

This journal has been enlarged, and is printed on paper of a superior quality. It is not a mere compilation from the DAILY REPUBLIC, but a well conducted literary, political, and miscellaneous periodical, embracing in its contents a summary of the News of the Week, carefully condensed; Reviews of Passing Events; Tales, Sketches, Essays, Poetry, &c., &c. It is our determination to render it an agreeable and instructive newspaper, alike worthy the patronage of every family, and appropriate for the perusal of every reader.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

GIDEON & CO. Washington, D. C.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales of the sections and parts of sections of land, all bearing the *odd numbers*, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the line of the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, subject to double the minimum price of the public lands, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the following land offices, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, in Alabama, commencing on Monday, the *fifth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships *one* and *two*, of range one.

Townships one, *two*, *three*, and *four*, of range two.

Townships one two, three, *four* and *five*, of range three.

Townships *one*, *two*, *three*, four, *five*, *six*, and *seven*, of range four.

Townships *three*, four, five, six and *seven*, of range five.

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships *one*, *two*, *three*, *four*, and *five*, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, *four*, and *five*, of range two.

Townships *one*, *two*, and *three*, of range three.

Township *one*, of range four.

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Townships *three* and *four*, of range one.

At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *twelfth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships *eighteen*, *nineteen*, and *twenty*, of range four.

At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *fifth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian in the southern surveying district.

Township *twenty one*, of range four.

At the land office at COLUMBUS, in Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the *nineteenth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships *eight*, *sixteen*, *seventeen*, *eighteen*, *nineteen*, and *twenty*, of range fifteen.

Townships *eight*, *nine*, *twelve*, *thirteen*, *fourteen*, *fifteen*, *sixteen*, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range sixteen.

Townships eight, *nine*, *ten*, *eleven*, *twelve*, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, *seventeen*, *eighteen*, and *nineteen*, of range seventeen.

Townships *eight*, nine, ten, eleven, *twelve*, *thirteen*, *fourteen*, *fifteen*, and *sixteen*, of range eighteen.

Townships *eight*, nine, ten, eleven, and *twelve*, of range nineteen.

At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *twenty sixth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Township *four*, of range thirteen.

Townships *one*, *two*, *three*, *four*, *five*, and *six*, of range fourteen.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and *seven*, of range fifteen.

Townships *one*, *two*, *three*, *four*, *five*, six, and seven, of range sixteen.

Townships *one*, *five*, *six*, and *seven*, of range seventeen.

Township *seven*, of range eighteen.

North of the base line, west of the meridian, and east of Pearl river.

Townships *three*, *four*, *five*, six, seven, and *eight*, of range five.

Townships *five*, *six*, seven, eight, *nine*, and *ten*, of range six.

Townships *seven*, *eight*, nine, and ten, of range seven.

Townships, *eight*, *nine*, and *ten*, of range eight.

The townships herein designated in Roman letters are wholly within the limits of "six sections in width on each side of said road," and those in *italics* are *partly* within said limits, as designated on the diagrams, which will be furnished to the respective district land offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lands reserved for schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The lands sold will be *subject to the right* of way granted by the said act of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid, for said railroad, not exceeding *one hundred feet* on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.

Each sale will be kept open for a time sufficient to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks, and applications to make private entries of the lands offered under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the public sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1853.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to actual settlers on lands of the United States originally withdrawn from market on account of the railroad grant.

Under act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws of the United States as they now exist are extended over the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of the railroad hereinbefore mentioned, where the settlement and improvement were made *prior to the final allotment* of the alternate sections to the said railroad. Therefore, all claims by pre-emption to any of the alternate sections of public lands within the limits originally reserved will attach, if predicated upon settlements made prior to the 4th February, 1853, the date of the final allotment.

Claims within the six miles limits must be proven up at any time before the day herein fixed for the commencement of the public sale, and are to be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Claims outside of the six miles, and within the limits of the original reservation, must be proven up prior to the restoration of said lands to private entry.

Soldiers' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be received in payment for either class of lands; one warrant only, however, can be located by each pre-emptor.

Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by the foregoing proclamation of the President, applications will be received for the purchase at private entry, or location by warrants, of the lands reserved to satisfy this grant, outside of the six miles limits, in such order as to prevent confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and receivers.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 26—w13w

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at WILLOW RIVER, commencing on Monday, the third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, of range five.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, of range six.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, and thirty five, of range seven.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range eight.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, and thirty three, of range nine.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of range seventeen.

At the land office at MENASHA, commencing on Monday, the tenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty five and twenty six, of range twelve.

Fractional township twenty one, west of Wolf river, and townships twenty four, twenty five, and twenty six, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships twenty one and twenty two, west of Wolf river and Bayou, and townships twenty three, twenty four, twenty five, and twenty six, of range fourteen.

Fractional township twenty two, west of Wolf river, townships twenty three and twenty four, and fractional townships twenty five and twenty six, west of Wolf river, of range fifteen.

Fractional townships twenty two, twenty three, twenty four, and twenty six, west of Wolf river, of range sixteen.

At the land office at LA CROSSE, commencing on Monday, the seventeenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty and twenty one, of range one.

Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty one, of range two.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range eleven.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range twelve.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range thirteen.

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty one, twenty two, twenty three, and twenty four, of range one.

Township twenty one, of range two.

At the land office at STEVENS'S POINT, commencing on Monday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following townships and parts of townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Township twenty six, of range four.

Township twenty six, of range five.

Sections three to ten, fifteen to twenty two, and twenty six to thirty five, in *township twenty six;* township twenty seven, (except sections thirteen, twenty four, twenty five, thirty five, and thirty six,) and townships twenty eight, twenty nine, and thirty, of range six.

Sections one, two, eleven to fourteen, twenty three to twenty five, and thirty six, in *township twenty six;* sections thirteen, twenty four, twenty five, thirty five, and thirty six, in *township twenty seven;* sections five to eight, seventeen to twenty, thirty, and thirty one, in *township twenty eight; township twenty nine,* (except sections twenty five to twenty eight, and thirty three to thirty six,) and *township thirty*, of range seven.

Sections one to five, eight to fifteen, twenty two to twenty seven, thirty five and thirty six, in *township twenty four; township twenty five,* (except sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty one;) *township twenty six; townships twenty seven,* (except section six,) *twenty eight,* (except sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty one;) and townships twenty nine and *thirty*, of range eight.

Townships twenty five and twenty six, of range nine.

Township twenty six, of range eleven.

At the land office at MINERAL POINT, commencing on Monday, the second day of January next, for the disposal of the following, being residuary tracts of the reserved lead mineral lands, which were not included in the proclamations of the 20th November, 1846, and 28th April, 1851, to be sold under the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore," approved July 11, 1846, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

The west half and northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of *section one;* the east half of the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter, the west half of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of *twelve;* and the northeast quarter, and north half of southwest quarter of *twenty nine*, in *township one;* the northeast quarter of section thirteen, in *township two;* the west half of the northwest quarter of section eleven, in *township three;* the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty five, and the east half of the southwest quarter of thirty six, in *township five*, of range one.

The west half and northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section two, in *township two*, of range two.

The east half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section four, in *township two*, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section five, in *township three*, of range three.

The east half of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty, in *township four;* and the west half of the northwest quarter of section thirty five, in *township five*, of range four.

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

The west half of the northwest quarter of section three, in *township two;* the east half of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of four; the west half of the southeast quarter of six; the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of twenty seven, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of thirty four, in *township three*, of range one.

The northwest quarter of section ten, and the west half of the southeast quarter of thirty, in township three, of range two.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following sections, and parts of sections, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Section one, the east half and southwest quarter, the west half of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of ten, in *township nine;* and the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty six; the west half of twenty-seven; the east half of twenty eight, and the north half of thirty five, in *township ten*, of range five.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, together with "those swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, granted to the State by the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, *will be excluded from the sales.*

In accordance with the provisions of the act of 11th July, 1846, hereinbefore referred to, preemption claims will not be allowed to any of the above-mentioned lead mineral tracts to be offered at Mineral Point, until after they have been offered at public sale, and become subject to private entry. And these tracts will be sold in such legal subdivisions as will include the mine or mines at not less than *two dollars and fifty cents per acre;* and if not sold at the public sale at such price, nor shall be entered at private sale within twelve months thereafter, the same shall be subject to sale as other lands.

The offering of the above lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

June 23—law13w

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, or *Medicated Compound*, for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the Hair, relieving diseases of the skin, curing rheumatic pains and healing external wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales-book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade of an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c., by

S. PARKER, Penn. avenue,
And A. LAMMOND, 7th street,
June 4—d&triw6m* Washington.

RED RIVER RAFT.

THE PERSON to whom the contract was awarded under former advertisements for proposals having failed to give the bond with sureties as required, proposals for the work are again invited as follows:

Proposals will be received until the 20th day of next September for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of Red river (Louisiana) occasioned by the raft, and for keeping the said navigation free from the same for the longest period.

The amount of these proposals united is not to exceed the sum of $100,000.

Each bidder will propose to remove said raft, (thoroughly,) and to keep the navigation free from obstruction thereby for a specified period; specifying in his bid the time in which he proposes to complete the removal of the raft, the said time not to be later than the 1st day of June, 1855; and also the number of years, counting from said removal, during which time he binds himself to keep the said navigation free from raft obstruction.

The contractor will be required to give his bond for $20,000, with two good sureties, each for the sum of $10,000, conditioned for the faithful execution of the contract. Each bidder will transmit, at the same time with his proposals, the names of the persons whom he offers as sureties, and a declaration signed by them that they will sign his bond as sureties as above mentioned; and also the certificate of a district judge of the United States for the State in which he resides, that said securities are respectable citizens, and that he considers them worth $10,000 over and above all their debts and liabilities. No bid will be examined unless these conditions shall be complied with.

Terms of payment.

Of the sum of $100,000 appropriated for the above object, $50,000 shall be paid as the work of removing the raft advances, as follows—to wit: Whenever the contractor shall report that a portion of the raft has been removed, the same shall be inspected by an officer appointed by the War Department; and if it shall appear that such is the fact, the Department will pay such a proportion of the said sum of $50,000 as the portion removed shall bear to the entire raft, provided no partial payment shall be made for less than one-tenth part of the whole work. The remaining $50,000 will be paid in equal annual instalments corresponding in number with the number of years during which the contractor shall bind himself to keep the navigation open, of which fact the Department is to be the sole judge.

Each bid must be for the whole work—that is, for the removal of the raft, and for keeping the river open for a specified period. No separate proposals for portions of it will be considered.

The proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope, "Proposals for removing Red River Raft."

The War Department reserves to itself the right of awarding the contract according to its own judgment of the most favorable bid and the most responsible bidder.

To be inserted in the Union, Republic, and National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.; Cincinnati Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville Journal, Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis Republican, St. Louis, Missouri; Shreveport Herald, Shreveport, Louisiana; New Orleans Commercial Bulletin; New Orleans Bee; New Orleans Republican; Gazette and Democrat, Little Rock, Arkansas; Telegraph, Washington, Arkansas.

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

July 14—d20t&tawt20Sep

HOME PICTURES, by Mrs. C. W. Denison.
The Boyhood of Great Men, with illustrations.
Uncle Robin in his Cabin in Virginia, by J. W. Page.
Helen and Arthur, or Miss Thusa's Spinning Wheel, by Caroline Lee Hentz.

July 12 FRANCK TAYLOR.

THE REPUBLIC.

Edward Everett's Remarks at the Plymouth Celebration.

At the anniversary of the Embarkation of the Pilgrims at Delft Haven, celebrated at Plymouth, Massachusetts, on Monday, the first instant, the President of the day having given the following toast—

"*The Embarkation of* 1620 *and its results:*"

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was called upon to answer this toast. As he rose he was greeted with the most enthusiastic and vociferous cheering. He spoke as follows:

You, Mr. President, have been good enough to intimate that among our numerous honored guests to which your complimentary remarks might have applied with as much justice as to myself, with possibly a single exception, I am the individual to whom you look to respond to the toast that has just been announced. I rise to obey your call. It is true that there is a single circumstance by which it is possible that the allusion may have been more exclusively applied to me than to any other gentleman present, for it is most true that, on one pleasant occasion on which I have been at this delightful and beloved Plymouth, I have suggested that it might be expedient, not always but occasionally, to transfer the celebration of the great day from the winter to the summer season. Supposing that to be the allusion which you had in your mind, I feel that I may, without impropriety, obey your call in rising to respond to the toast that has just been given.

It is now hard upon thirty years since I had the honor, on the 22d December, to address the sons and daughters of the Pilgrims assembled in this place. I deemed it a peculiar privilege and an honor. I deem it, sir, a still greater honor to find myself here on this joyous occasion, and to be permitted to participate in this happy festival, where we have an attendance of so many distinguished friends and fellow-citizens from distant parts of the Union—from almost every State in the Union, sir, you have already told us; where we are favored with the company of the representatives of the New England Society of New York, one of those institutions which are carrying the name and the principles of the Pilgrims to the farthest ends of the Union; where we are gratified with the company of our military friends from the same city, the great commercial emporium of the United States; where we are honored with the presence of so much of the gravity, the dignity and the character of the community; and where we are favored with the presence of so much of beauty, of grace, and of loveliness. [Applause.]

I do indeed, sir, feel it to be a privilege to be here under these circumstances, and I do deem myself most highly honored in being called upon to respond to the toast which you have just announced in commemoration of the embarkation of the Pilgrims, and its results. The theme is vast; I shrink from it; I know not where to begin or where to end. It seems that you, yourself, in the remarks with which you favored the company, struck the key-note of this great theme, in alluding to this great continent before the Pilgrims came, and to the situation of its primitive inhabitants. There is the beginning. I saw one or two of them, poor wanderers, as we came into Plymouth, seated by the roadside, wondering spectators of the pageant which was passing before their eyes.

A few days ago, as I saw in the newspapers, two light birch-bark canoes appeared in Boston harbor, containing each a solitary Indian. They seemed, as they approached, to gaze in silent wonder at the city of the triple hills, rising street above street, and crowned with the dome of the State-house, and at the long line of villas stretching far into the background; at the numerous tall vessels outward bound, as they dropped down the channel and spread their broad wings to the breeze, and those which were returning weather-beaten from the ends of the earth; at the steamers, dashing in every direction across the harbor, breathing volumes of smoke from their fiery lungs. They paddled their frail barks with dexterity and speed through this strange, busy, and to them no doubt bewildering scene; and having made the circuit of East Boston, the navy yard, the city itself, and South Boston, dropped down with the current, and disappeared among the islands.

There was not a human being of kindred blood to utter a word of welcome to them in all the region, which on the day we now commemorate was occupied by their forefathers in Massachusetts. The race is gone. It would be a mistaken sentimentality to regret the change; to regret that some thousand uncultured barbarians, destitute of all the improvements of social life, and seemingly incapable of adopting them, should have yielded gradually to the civilized millions who have taken their place. But we must, both as men and as Christians, condemn whatever of oppression and wrong has marked the change, (as is too apt always to be the case when strong and weak are brought into contact with each other,) and without affectation we may indulge a heartfelt sympathy for the feeble and stricken relics of once powerful and formidable tribes of fellow-men.

On the first of August, 1620, the circumstances of the two races, as far as this part of America is concerned, presented very nearly the reverse of the picture we have just contemplated. On that day the territory now forming the States of New England was occupied by numerous Indian tribes, some of which were strong and warlike. They were far behind the natives of Mexico and Peru; but they had added some simple agriculture to their hunting and fishing—their moccasins, and snow-shoes, and stone-hatchets, and wampum-belts, evinced their aptitude for the humble arts of savage life; they retained unimpaired their native independence, ignorant of the claims to sovereignty which powerful governments three thousand miles off founded upon the right of discovery; and neither the arts, nor the arms, nor the diseases, nor the vices of civilized life, had commenced that terrible warfare against them which has since been pushed to their extermination.

On that day and in this condition of the American races a handful of care-worn, twice-doomed English exiles set sail from Delft Haven in Holland, with the intention, after being joined by a few brethren of the faith in England, to encounter the then much-dreaded perils of the Atlantic, and the still more formidable uncertainties of the projected settlement on the outer edge of the New World. Two centuries and a third have passed—the momentous ages of national infancy, childhood, and youth, have been rapidly lived through, and six prosperous republics, parents of a still increasing family of States in the boundless West, have grown up in the wilderness. In the meantime, in this part of the continent, the native inhabitants have sunk far below the point of comparative weakness down to the verge of annihilation; and we have assembled now and here to celebrate the day where this all-important change commenced.

I allude, Mr. President, to this revolution in the condition of this continent, and the races that occupy it, not as introducing a narrative of familiar incidents or a train of common-place reflections, but as pointing directly to the great problem which first presented itself on the discovery of America, and the agency of the Pilgrim Fathers in its solution—an agency whose first public manifestation might be said to commence with the ever-memorable embarkation at Delft Haven, to which I have just referred.

The discovery itself of the American continent may, I think, fairly be considered the most extraordinary event in the history of the world. In this, as in other cases, familiarity blunts the edge of our perceptions; but much as I have meditated, and often as I have treated this theme, its magnitude grows upon me with each successive contemplation. That a continent nearly as large as Europe and Africa united—spread out on both sides of the equator—lying between the western shores of Europe and Africa and the eastern shore of Asia, with groups of islands in either ocean, as it were stopping places on the march of discovery—a continent not inhabited, indeed, by civilized races, but still occupied by one of the families of rational man—that this great hemisphere, I say, should have laid undiscovered for five thousand years upon the bosom of the deep—a mystery so vast, within so short a distance, and yet not found out—is indeed a marvel. Mute nature, if I may so express myself, had made the discovery to the philosopher, for the preponderance of land in the eastern hemisphere demanded a counterpoise in the west. Dark-wooded trees had drifted over the sea and told of the tropical forests where they grew. Stupendous ocean currents, driven westward by the ever-breathing trade-winds, had wheeled their mighty flexures along the American coast, and returned to Europe with tidings of the everlasting breakwaters which had stopped their way. But the fulness of time had not yet come. Egypt and Assyria, and Tyre and Carthage, and Greece and Rome must flourish and fall, before the seals are broken. The ancient civilization must be weighed in a balance and found wanting. Yes, and more. Nature must unlock her rarest mysteries; the quivering steel must learn to tremble to the pole, the Astrolabe must climb the arch of heaven; science must demonstrate the sphericity of the earth, which the ancients suspected but could not prove; the press must scatter the flying rear of mediæval darkness; the creative instincts of a new political, intellectual, and social life must begin to kindle into action, and then the great discoverer may go forth.

He does go forth. The discovery is made; the balance of the globe is redressed. A continent nearly equal in extent to one-half the ancient hemisphere is brought to light. What momentous questions present themselves! Another world! Is it a twin sister of the ancient world? It has mountains, and rivers, and lakes, and forests; but does it contain the homes of man—of cultivated races, who have pursued, independently of their Eastern brethren, separate, perhaps higher paths of civilization? In a word, has the great cause of humanity made an immediate gain by the wonderful event which has added so much to the geography of the world as before known?

The first contact answered these questions in the negative. The native races—apparently incapable of assimilation—seemed doomed by a mysterious Providence to pass away. The Spaniard came upon them, borne on winged monsters, as they thought, from beyond the sea; careering on strange quadrupeds—horse and rider, as they supposed, forming but one animal; and he advanced under cover of that fearful ordnance which they confounded with three-bolted artillery of the skies; he came in all these terrors, and he brought them death.

Those that escaped have borrowed little from us but the poisoned cup—the loathsome malady—the murderous weapon. The skies are mild, the soil is fertile, there is every variety of climate—a boundless theatre for human enjoyment and action—but the appointed agent was not there. Over the greater part of the new-found continent, society, broken down by eternal wars between neighboring tribes, at once in its decrepitude and infancy, had not yet even risen to the pastoral stage. Nature, in fact, had not bestowed upon man the mute but faithful partners of his toil—the horse, the ox, the sheep, and other still humbler associates, whose aid (did we but know it) lies at the basis of his civilization; who furnish so much of his food and clothing—meat, milk, eggs, and wool and skins, and relieve his weary muscles of their heaviest burdens. There is no civilized population to stand up and enter into equal comparison and generous rivalry with Europe. The discoverer has come; but the settler, the colonist, the conqueror—alas, that I must add, too often the oppressor and destroyer—are to follow in his train. By these various agencies—joyous and sorrowful—through these paths of triumph and woe—the culture of the old world, in the lapse of successive generations, reformed of its abuses, enriched with new arts, animated by a broader spirit of humanity—transferred from the privileged few to the mass of the community—is to be reproduced and perfected in the West.

I need not say to this company, assembled on the shores of the haven for which so many noble hearts on that terrible voyage throbbed with sickening expectancy—that quiet haven where the Mayflower furled her tattered sails—that a greater, a nobler work was never performed by man. Truly the *opus magnum*, the great work of humanity. You bid me speak of that portion of it which devolved on the Pilgrims. Would to Heaven I could find words to do justice even to my own poor conceptions, and still more that I could find conceptions not far below the august reality. A mighty work of improvement, in which (not to speak of what has been done to other portions of the continent) the poor solitary Mayflower, so to say, has multiplied herself into the thousand vessels that bear the flag of the Union to every sea; has scattered her progeny through the land, to the number of nearly a quarter of a million for every individual in that drooping company of one hundred; and in place of the simple compact, which was signed in her cabin, has exhibited to the admiration of mankind a Constitution of Republican Government for all this growing family of prosperous States. But the work is in its infancy. It must extend throughout the length and breadth of the land; and what is not done directly by ourselves, must be done by other governments and other races, by the light of our example. The work—the work must go on. It must reach at the North, to the enchanted cave of the magnet, within never-melting barriers of Arctic ice; it must bow to the lord of day on the altarpeak of Chimborazo; it must look up and worship the Southern cross. From the easternmost cliff on the Atlantic, that blushes in the kindling dawn, to the last promontory on the Pacific, which catches the parting kiss of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the morning and the evening to rejoice, in the gladsome light of morals, and letters, and arts. Emperors, and kings, and parliaments—the oldest and the strongest governments in Europe—must engage in this work, in some part or other of the continent, but no part of it shall be so faithfully and successfully performed as that which was undertaken on the spot where we are now gathered, by the Pilgrim Fathers of New England.

Providence from the beginning strewed their path with salutary hardships. Formidable difficulties beset them from the first. Three years of weary negotiation had failed to procure these noble adventurers the express sanction of the British government; they have scarcely obtained its reluctant and tacit permission to banish themselves to the ends of the earth; and their shattered private fortunes allow but the meanest outfit; but on the 1st of August, 1620, under these poor auspices, they embarked, a handful of Pilgrims, to lay upon this spot the foundation not only of this our beloved New England, but of all that portion of United America which traces its descent to this venerated stock.

When we contrast the heart-stricken company which on that day knelt and wept on the quay at Delft Haven, till the impassive spectators—ignorant of the language in which their prayers were offered, and the deep fountains of grief from which their sorrows flowed, were yet fain to melt in sympathetic tears—when we compare them with the busy, prosperous millions of our present New England, we seem to miss that due proportion between results and their causes, which history delights to trace. But a deeper and a more appreciative study reveals the secret.

There are two master ideas, greatest of the spiritual images enthroned in the mind of man, the only ones, comparatively speaking, which deserve a name among men, springs of all the grand beneficent movements of modern times, by whose influence the settlement of New England may be rationally explained. You have anticipated me, descendants of the Pilgrims—these great ideas are God and Liberty. It was these that inspired our fathers, by these that their weakness was clothed with power, that their simplicity was transmuted to wisdom; by these that the great miracle of their enterprise was wrought.

I am aware that to ascribe such a result, even in part, to the influence of religion, will sound like weakness and superstition in this material age; an age at once supremely skeptical and supremely credulous, which is ready to believe in everything spiritual rather than God, and admits all marvels but the interposition of His providence; an age which supposes it a thing of every day's occurrence to evoke from their awful rest the spirits of the great and good, and believes that master intellects, which while they lived—obstructed with these organs of sense—ravished the ears with "the tongues of men," and have now cast off "this muddy vesture of decay," and gone where they speak with "the tongues of angels," can yet find no medium of communication from the eternal world but wretched inarticulate rappings and clatterings, which pot-house clowns would be ashamed to use in their intercourse with each other—as if our matchless Choate, for instance, who has just electrified the land with a burst of eloquence not easily paralleled in the line of time, if sent with a message from a higher stage of being, would come skulking and rapping behind the wainscot, instead of coming in robes of light, with a voice like the music of the spheres; an age, I say, that believes all this, and yet doubts and sneers at the wonder-working fervors of earnest men, swayed by the all-powerful influence of sincere faith.

It believes—yes, in the middle of the nineteenth century it believes—that you can have the attraction of gravitation, which holds the universe together, suspended by a showman for a dollar, who will make a table dance round the room by an act of volition, (forgetful of the fact that, if the law of gravitation were suspended for the twinkling of an eye by any other power than that which ordained it, every planet that walks the firmament, yea all the starry suns, centres of the countless systems unseen of mortal eyes, which fill the unfathomed depths of the heavens, would crumble back to chaos,) but it can see in the Pilgrims nothing but a handful of narrow-minded bigots, driven by discontent from the old world to the new; and can find nothing in the majestic process by which United America has been established as a grand temple of religious and civil liberty—a general refuge of humanity—but a chapter in political history which neither requires nor admits explanation.

Mr. President, this may sound like philosophy, but it is the philosophy of the Sadducee. It quenches the brightest glory of our nature. The Pilgrims were actuated by that principle, which, as I have just said, has given the first impulse to all the great movements of the modern world—I mean profound religious faith. They had the frailties of humanity. This exalted principle itself was combined with human weaknesses. It was mingled with the prejudices and errors of age, and country, and sect; it was habitually gloomy; it was sometimes intolerant; but it was reverent, sincere, all-controlling. It did not influence, it possessed the soul. It steeled the heart to the delights of life; it raised the frame above bodily weakness; it enabled the humble to brave the frowns of power; it triumphed over cold and hunger, the prison, and the scaffold; it taught uneducated men to speak with persuasive fervor; it gave manly strength and courage to tender and delicate women. In the admirable letter of Robinson and Brewster—whom I call great men, Mr. President—written to Sir Edwyn Sandys in 1617, whom, they pathetically say, "under God above all persons and things in the world we rely upon"—among the suggestions which they make to encourage him to further their undertaking is this:

"We do verily believe and trust that the Lord is with us, unto whom and whose service we have given ourselves in many trials, and that he will graciously prosper our endeavors, according to the simplicity of our hearts."

The men who can utter these words with sincerity, and who are embarked in a just cause, have already succeeded. They may not gather the fruit, but they have planted the seed; others may build, but they have laid the foundation. This is the spirit which in all ages has wrought the moral miracles of humanity; which rebuked and overturned the elegant corruption of the classical polythism, as it did the darker and fiercer rites of Thor and Woden—which drove back the false and licentious crescent into Asia, and held Europe together through the night of the middle ages; which limited neither to country, communion, or sex, despite of human weaknesses and errors, in the missions of Paraguay, and the missions of the Sandwich Islands, in Winthrop, in Penn, and in Wesley; in Eliza Seton and Mary Ware, has accomplished the beneficent wonders of Christian faith and love.

But, sir, our fathers embraced that second grand idea of Civic Liberty with not less fervor than the first. It was a kindred fruit of the same stock. They cherished it with a zeal not less intense and resolute. This is a topic for a volume, rather than for the closing sentence of a speech at the dinner-table. I will only say that the highest authorities in English history—Hume, Hallam, Macaulay—neither of them influenced by sympathy with the Puritans, concur in the opinion that England was indebted to them for the preservation of her liberties in that most critical period of her national existence, when the question between prerogative and law, absolute authority and constitutional government, was decided forever.

In coming to this country our fathers most certainly contemplated not merely a safe retreat beyond the sea, where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, but a local government founded on popular choice. That their foresight stretched onward through the successive stages of colonial and provincial government which resulted in the establishment of a great republican confederacy, it would be extravagant to pretend; but from that primitive and venerable compact signed on board the Mayflower, while she yet nestled in the embrace of Provincetown harbor after her desolate voyage like a weary child at evening in its mother's arms, through every document and manifesto which bears on the question, there is a distinct indication of a purpose to establish civil government on the basis of republican equality and popular choice.

In a word, Mr. President, their political code united religion and liberty, morals and law, and it differed from the wild license which breaks