

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

N. G. WALLACE,

"Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

PUBLISHER & PROPRIETOR.

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FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1853.

WHOLE NO. 141.

NOTICES.
Two Dollars for one year if paid at the time of subscription; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, without deviation after the expiration of three months.
All Bills for Advertisements, Job Work, or Subscriptions, considered due when received, except against those with whom we have running accounts.
No Paper will be sent out of the country unless paid for in advance.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Twelve Lines or Less, for the first insertion; Fifty Cents for each continuation.
Persons advertising by the year, will be charged Thirty Dollars for a whole column; Twenty Dollars for one-half; Ten Dollars for one-quarter. No deduction from these rates under any circumstances.
The privilege of yearly advertisements is strictly limited to their immediate and regular business; and the business of an advertising firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.
Advertising candidates Three Dollars, to be paid in advance in every case.
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions when handed in, will be continued until ordered out, and payment retained.
No advertisement can be inserted gratuitously.
Advertisements of a personal nature, invariably charged double price.
Advertisements of general medicines inserted at Fifty Dollars per Column, per Year.
Job Printing, of all kinds, neatly done on New Type, and on reasonable terms in any office in Tennessee.
No Paper will be discontinued until all accounts are paid up—except at the option of the Publisher.

Gleanings from the Wayside, With Editorial Sprinklings.

There is a case pending before the Court in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in which a gentleman asks damages of a young lady for breach of promise of marriage.

They have a plan on foot in Boston to get up a grand jollification, and invite the Governors of all the States to attend.

A stout six foot Wisconsinian was swindled out of \$15 in Albany last Saturday, by a couple of patent safe and paper blacklegs but discovering the game in time, he whipped them handily and made them hand back.

There are 165 little children in New Orleans in an asylum by themselves, who have been reduced to orphanage by the death of their parents, who fell victims to the prevailing epidemic.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada comprises 5 presbyteries, 100 churches and mission stations, and near 20 ministers. Nine years ago there were only about 23 or 24 ministers.

Spanish coin is not worth what it passes for. Spanish quarters intrinsically are not worth more than 22 cents, and some not 20; shillings 10 to 10 1/2 cents; six-penny pieces, 4 to 5 cents.

A man calling himself Dr. William Hunter, but who afterwards appeared to be Nathan J. Bird, is in the Camden (Pa.) jail, on the charge of bigamy. It was proved on the trial, that he had twenty wives! What a graceless scamp.

The revenue duty on Sugar for the last five years has amounted to thirty-six millions of dollars.

The Grand Jury of Fayette county, Ky., have appropriated \$2000 for the National Monument proposed to be erected over the remains of Henry Clay.

The aggregate valuation of the real and personal property in Michigan, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, is \$120,362,474—nearly four times as much as in 1851.

An Orthodox Dog.—There is a dog at Greenfield, Mass., who is strictly Socratic in religious notions. His master is a Baptist, but the dog is a Congregationalist, and after accompanying his master to the Baptist Church, he goes regularly to the Congregational Church, and sleeps during the entire service.

There are 31,000 idiotic or insane persons in the United States—or one to every eight hundred inhabitants.

The Russian army, ordered into active service, consists of 300,000 men.

Gov. Johnson's Address.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Johnson.

DELIVERED AT NASHVILLE, Oct. 17, 1853.

Gentlemen of the Senate, of the House of Representatives, and Fellow-Citizens:

It has long been the established custom in this State, upon the inauguration of the Chief Executive Officer, to shadow forth in what is termed an Inaugural Address, such opinions as he may entertain in reference to the leading measures and policy of the State and General Government.

In obedience to this custom and to public expectation, without further prelude, I will proceed in as brief and concise a manner as the nature and the importance of the subjects will permit, to give such views as I may entertain in relation to some of those measures and principles, which I believe lie at the foundation of the two great parties in this country, and involve the existence of the Government itself.

The differences of opinion which have arisen in this, are, as in the Governments of the other quarters of the globe, fundamental, in their character, and such as have existed ever since men were first formed into social communities. The beginning point of these differences was, as to where proper lodgment of the Supreme power should be made—whether in the hands of one, or a few men, or whether it should be continued in the possession of the great mass of the people, where it, of right, belongs.

Between the interested and designing few, on the one hand, and the laboring many, on the other, political power has been vibrating, as the pendulum, from the origin of man's social condition to the present period of time. Division of sentiment upon this great problem, in this country, made its most remarkable development in the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States.

In that Convention there were two parties—one of them headed by Alexander Hamilton, who contended for that form of Government which was strongest and furthest removed from the mass of the people, and based upon the monarchial, or kingly notion, that man was made for government, he not being capable of governing himself. The other party was headed by Mr. Madison, who contended that government was made for man, he being honest and capable of governing himself. The ardent contest, or struggle, between the advocates of a popular form of government, vesting the sovereign power in the mass of the people, and those who stood opposed to it, resulted in the formation of the Constitution of the United States as it now stands—less republican, in many of its leading provisions, than was desired by those who had confidence in the integrity, honesty, and capability of the people to govern themselves. By this reference to the history of our country, it will be at once perceived when and where this division of parties took its rise and had its origin.

It is most manifest that the difference of opinion between parties, or, more properly speaking, the leaders of parties, (for the great mass of the American people are Democratic in sentiment,) does not consist in name merely, but has a deeper foundation in the United States, and dates its origin anterior to any appellation by which parties are known and designated in modern times. After the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the several States, and when the Government had been put into successful operation, these same parties made their appearance in another form, and under another and more imposing name; one of them contending for the exercise of all those powers which had been sought as express grants, and refused in the formation of the Constitution, by implication or a hasty construction of the Constitution—the other contending

for a Government of limited and defined powers, and for a rigid and strict construction of the Constitution. One of these parties was called the Federal party—the other, the Republican or Democratic party.

The Federal party, from the formation of the Government down to the moment when I stand before you, have contended for the exercise of all doubtful powers on the part of the General Government, without any restraint or limit as to the Constitution. The Constitution of the United States has most generally been viewed by them as a paper wall, through which they could thrust their fingers at pleasure, or a piece of gum elastic that could be expanded or contracted at the will and pleasure of the Legislature.

The Democratic Republican party held, that this Government is one of limited and fixed powers; and that no power can or should be exercised, unless it is expressly granted; and the incidents necessary and proper to carry it into full and fair effect.

I presume at this period of my public life it is hardly necessary for me to state where I stand in reference to these questions or limitations of Constitutional power. My past public course has given, as I conceive, the most conclusive evidence that I have always favored a strict yet liberal construction of the Constitution. I hold that no power should be exercised of doubtful character, either by the State or General Government. If the exercise of doubtful powers by the State or the Federal Government are acquiesced in by the people, and persisted in by the part of the law maker, the whole organic law of the land becomes virtually repealed, and the discretion of the usurping legislator becomes the measure and only limit of its power.

Our only hope and safeguard against a consummation of the fearful tendency of Federal policy, on the part of the General Government, in all questions of doubtful power, is in a direct appeal to the States for an enlargement of such power, or such an expression of opinion on their part, as provided in the Constitution of the United States, as will settle all doubt or ambiguity in relation to the exercise of such doubtful power. And if the people of the several States are convinced that the additional grant of power asked for is for the public good, it will be most readily conceded; and if, on the contrary, they are not well satisfied that it is for the public good, it should be withheld, and the Government rigidly confined within its prescribed orbit.

In this connection, I do most solemnly declare, that, at this very period of time, I believe that the heavy and weighty responsibility rests upon the great Democratic party of this nation, of recurring once more to first principles—to the original design of the Government—and, if possible, to bring it back to its primitive republican simplicity and economy; and also to confine it within the ancient landmarks as laid down by Jefferson and his patriotic associates, in the earlier and purer days of the Republic.

If there are divisions of the Democratic party, I claim to belong to that division of it which will stand firmly by the combined and recorded judgment of the people, until changed or modified by them; and which will, if it has the power, carry industry, economy, reform and right responsibility into every department of the Government. I belong to that division of Democracy proper, which is progressive, not in violation of, but in conformity with the law and the Constitution, and which holds that man is capable, when it becomes necessary, of altering or amending the law and the Constitution, so as to conform to his advanced and constantly advancing social and intellectual condition. I am well aware that there are some whose fears are easily aroused, and who become greatly alarmed whenever there is a proposition to change the organic law, ei-

ther of the States or General Government, which I apprehend, proceeds from a want of confidence, on their part, in the integrity and capacity of the people to govern themselves. To all who entertain such fears, I will most respectfully say, that I entertain none, and with due deference to their fears and opinions, will ask the question, If a man is not capable, and is not to be trusted with the government of himself, is he to be trusted with the government of others? Who, then, will govern? The answer must be, Man—for we have no angels, in the shape of men, as yet, who are willing to take charge of our political affairs. Man is not perfect, it is true, but we all hope he is approximating perfection, and that he will, in the progress of time, reach this grand and most important end in all human affairs.

I have not deemed it improper or out of place, on this occasion, to make a single allusion to the young men of our country. Many of them, while at our academies and colleges, and when in the study of their profession, imperceptibly imbibe notions prejudicial to Democracy. Their wealth, and too frequently their preceptors—many of whom are bigotted and supercilious on account of their literary attainments, and assumed superior information on most subjects—inspire their students with false ideas of their own superiority, mixed with a superabundance of self-esteem, which causes them to feel that the great mass of mankind were intended by their Creator to be "drawers of wood and drawers of water;" that it is in this Government, as it was in olden Rome, between the Patricians and Plebeians; where, in fact, the people never enjoyed for one moment, that pure liberty and freedom of thought and of action which is enjoyed by the people of the United States. To this class of our young men I have a few remarks to make, in reference to the great principles of Democracy, the scope and design of which, I greatly fear, they have, as yet, wholly failed to comprehend, and if comprehended, not duly appreciated. And in doing so, I do not intend, on this occasion to enter into any analytical or metaphysical disquisition upon the great principles of Democracy. At present I shall content myself by assuming, and taking it as a conceded fact, that Democracy, or man's capability to govern himself is a principle that exists; that it is inherent in the nature of man; that it is that which is in the compound called man, which enables him to determine between right and wrong, in all political affairs. In this principle, called Democracy, consists his capability of self-government. It is that which enables him to reason correctly, and to lift himself above all animal creation. It is this principle that constitutes the intelligence of man; or, in other words, that in Man which partakes most highly of the nature and character of Him in whose image he is made—which I term the *Divinity of Man*. And in proportion as this Divinity is enlarged, the Man becomes more and more capable of self-government, and still more elevated in his character. I will also assume, what I know none will venture in reason to deny, that this *Divinity of Man* can be enlarged, and that man can become more God-like than he is. It is the business of the Democratic party to progress in the work of increasing this principle of Divinity, or Democracy; and thereby elevate and make man more perfect. I hold that the Democratic party proper, of the whole world, and especially of the United States, has undertaken, the *political redemption of Man*, and sooner or later, the great work will be accomplished. In the political world, it corresponds to that of Christianity in the moral. They are going along, not in divergent, nor in parallel, but in converging lines—the one purifying and elevating man religiously, the other politically. Democracy progressive, corresponds also to the Church Militant,

both fighting against error—one in the moral, the other in the political field. At what period of time they will have finished that work of progress and elevation, is not now for me to determine; but when finished, these two lines will have proximated each other—man being perfected, both in a religious and in a political point of view. At this point it is that the Church Militant will give way and cease to exist, and the Church Triumphant begin; at the same point, Democracy progressive will give way and cease to exist, and Theocracy begin.

The divinity of man being now fully developed—it may now be confidently and exultingly asserted that the voice of the people is the voice of God; and proclamation be made, that the millennial morning has dawned, and the time has come, when the Lion and the Lamb shall lie down together; when the "voice of the turtle" shall be "heard in our land;" when "the sucking child shall play upon the hole of the asp;" and the "weaned child put its hand upon the country's den;" and the glad tidings shall be proclaimed throughout the land, of man's political and religious redemption, and that there is "on earth, peace, good will toward men."

It will be readily perceived by all discerning young men, that Democracy is a ladder, corresponding in politics, to one spiritual which Jacob saw in his vision; one up which all, in proportion to their merit, may ascend. While it extends to the humblest of all created beings, here on earth below, it reaches to God on high; and it would seem that the class of young men to which I alluded, might find a position somewhere between the lower and upper extremities of this ladder, co-terminating at least, with their virtue and merit, if not equal to their inflated ambition, which they could occupy with honor to themselves and advantage to their country.

Internal improvements by the General Government is a subject that is attracting much attention, and no doubt will continue to do so for some time to come. How far the General Government can go in constructing works of Internal Improvements, without an infringement of the Constitution of the United States, and an encroachment upon the reserved rights of the States, is a question that has long been discussed by the ablest and wisest statesmen of the age, without coming to any satisfactory conclusion. The precise line at which the national character of a work of Internal Improvement ceases, and the local one begins, approximate so closely, that it is difficult to determine, even by those who are disposed to construe the Constitution fairly where to fix the limit.

A public work, which is considered national in its character by one class of politicians, is considered local by another; hence, much perplexity and great difficulty is felt in the exercise of this power, on the part of the General Government, over any work of Internal Improvement. Having now, however, in view, the many important works, about which there is so much solicitude on the part of a large portion of the people of the United States, and which is now occupying the attention of the General Government, my own deliberate opinion is, that before the General Government advances another step in works of Internal Improvement, at least those of a doubtful character, there should be an appeal made to the several States composing the compact, to definitely fix and accurately describe the utmost boundary of power intended to be exercised by the General Government in the construction of works of Internal Improvement. The Government, on a subject so grave and deeply important as the one now agitating the public mind, should move within limits well ascertained, both as to power and the amount of money to be raised by taxes, and to be expended in the various projects of Internal Improvements, which may hereafter be projected. If the States intend that

the General Government shall embark in a gigantic scheme of Internal Improvements, let the power be conferred as provided in the constitution of the United States. If not, let the General Government at once be arrested and confined within the written command of the States who spoke it into existence.

The subject of Internal Improvements by our own local authority, has also excited a deep and lively interest among our people, in many portions of the State. A well regulated and judicious system of Internal Improvement, intended and calculated to give all reasonable facilities to the Mechanical, Agricultural and Commercial pursuits of the country, ought to receive such aid and encouragement from the State as will come clearly within the financial ability of the people. If such aid has to be given by the creation of State indebtedness, the Legislature that creates the indebtedness should never fail to provide the means to meet the annually accruing interest, and the principal as they fall due.

In connection with the Internal Improvements of this, as well as other States, there is a question of much importance, which has not, hitherto, very generally attracted the people in this State. It is one that involves the first principle of free government itself, and will no doubt ultimately come before the judicial tribunals of the country, or before the sovereign people, for action and final adjustment. How far the Legislature can go in granting the right of way to all companies which may be authorized to construct works of Internal Improvements, through the real property of individuals, without their consent, is the question referred to, and it is one not well defined in the public mind, nor distinctly understood by the people.

The right of *Eminent Domain* does not, in this State, authorize the Legislature to go beyond, in appropriating the property of the citizen, what is absolutely necessary for the public good, and not then without just compensation being made therefor. To set apart so much of the real property owned by the citizens, as may be desired by every company which assumes that it is constructing a work or works of Internal Improvement, for the public good, would be destroying one of the great guarantees in the Bill of Rights, which secures the people in the enjoyment of their real and personal property.

As early a day as may be practicable, there should be some *boundary fixed*, by the judicial tribunals of the country, or the people themselves, to the extent this all-important principle is to be exercised by the legislative department of the State; and that boundary should be, when fixed, the *public necessity*, and not the mere assumption of *public convenience*. All companies incorporated for Internal Improvement purposes may claim that they were created for the public good; and under the plea of public good, claim the right of way, and consequently, the property condemned, and the rightful owners compelled to part with the title to it, and that, too without their consent.

This among a people calling themselves free, and who claim to have guarantees which will protect them in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, is a question of no ordinary magnitude, and is entitled to their mature and profound consideration.

The best policy to be adopted by the General Government, in regard to the future management of our immense public domain, has, for some time, engaged the public attention, and will continue to do so, until some permanent disposition be made of it by the General Government.

There is a class of persons in the United States, more properly denominated land-mongers, or land-mongolists, who desire to have the public lands thrown into market in large quantities, in the shape of land warrants, and grants to incorporated companies, so as to enable them to become the purchasers at reduced prices, and then to realize immense

fortunes from the landless thousands who emigrate to the new States and Territories, and settle upon them.—This spirit of speculation and plunder, in the homes of the great mass of toiling thousands, ought at once to be arrested, and stifled to death, by timely and judicious legislation.

After some experience, and much reflection, as to the best mode of disposing of the public lands, I have come to the conclusion, that the General Government ought, and that without delay, to set apart the entire public domain, by enactment, permanently, as homes for the people.—The homestead policy ought to be fully carried out, and the further sale of the public lands confined to actual settlers, and to them only in limited quantities. The public lands should be unalterably fixed and set apart as a heritage, for our children's children in the far distant future. They should at once be consecrated to this high and beneficent purpose, and never thereafter be disturbed.

The Homestead Policy—the great idea of providing homes for the thousands now living, and the millions that are yet to come after we have passed and gone—is one that has occupied much of my time and anxious thoughts for many years past, and I have not yet abandoned the confident hope of its final consummation. The American mind has been aroused by the consideration of this great scheme of every head of a family in the United States being provided with a home he can call his own. It is based upon the eternal principles of Justice, and is replete with all that is noble and good in our nature, and sooner or later, must become the settled policy of the Government. I never recur to this great theme, without an expansion of all the nobler qualities of soul. It is one upon which I delight to dwell, and contemplate the future good that is to flow upon the coming generations. I will refrain, however, from saying more, on the present occasion upon a subject which is interwoven with the dearest sympathies of my soul.

The true policy of the Government, both State and General, consists in the education and diffusion of general information among the great mass of the people, and at the same time, employing all means by which the toiling, producing labor of the country can be elevated to its proper position. Our children should be made thoroughly acquainted with the genius and spirit of our beautiful, though complex form of government. The Constitution of the United States, and of the States, with their commentaries, should be made one of the principal books to be studied, and understood, in all the schools of the country—and thus a thorough knowledge of the genius and character of our free institutions acquired.—And if it shall be the pleasure of Divine Providence to exempt this, so far, favored nation from all wars, for the next fifty years, and it be permitted to go on as it has been—cultivating the arts and sciences of peace—it will have no superior, if an equal, throughout the civilized world. If Agriculture, Mechanics, Internal Improvements, with all their legitimate incidents, are permitted to approximate anything like perfection, we will be the most powerful and formidable people on God's habitable globe. Why not, then, pursue that line of policy which will enable us to attain this great and important end, making this people the wonder and admiration of the enlightened nations of the earth? We should adopt as a rule for our future action, that which was laid down by the immortal Jefferson, on the 4th of March, 1801:

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state, or persuasion, religious or political—peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none."

Within the last few years—not to go further back—the American people have given to all nations, with whom they have any intercourse, the most