

# The Primitive Republican.

F. G. BALDWIN,

"Error may be safely tolerated, when Truth is left free to combat it."—JEFFERSON.

Editor & Proprietor.

OLD SERIES, VOL. IX NO. 35.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1851.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 2 NO 18.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

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S. S. Franklin, W. M. | N. E. Goodwin, Sec'y.  
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Oct. 26, 1851. 24-6m.

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## ALLEN & BANKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MOBILE, ALA.

Liberal advances will be made on Cotton consigned to their care, before purchasing elsewhere. April 1851. 4-4r.

## For the Primitive Republican. Addressed to Miss L. M. A.

Sweet Lady, with thine own hand,  
What a wandering minstrel sings!  
And Lady, will thy brow be clear,  
Though he may rattle on the strings?

Indeed he has but scanty skill,  
And little knows the wiles of art,  
Nor could he sing at all, until  
The sun of beauty warmed his heart.

Yet oft he has in fancy's dream,  
Pretended forms for earth too bright,  
Angel shapes whose soft eyes beam,  
Are the stars that gild our night.

And vainly hoped it might be given,  
To him, to meet some form from heaven,  
Some form all one fair and bright,  
For this dull earth, yet formed to light  
The path by which his spirit strays,  
Through changing scenes of day or night,  
Along life's wild and devious ways.

And Lady, when he saw thy form,  
Peerless and lovely as thou art,  
E'en then he dream'd the heavenly charm,  
Long cherished in his wayward heart,  
In bright reality was come at last,  
And fancy had not all in vain  
Her airy visions in the past,  
Unmeaning formed upon his brain;  
For thou wert there in all the charms,  
That ever graced those angel forms,  
And as he gaz'd new beauties beam'd,  
Still more to realize his dream.

Gifts, such as thine, sweet Lady, are,  
Too rarely seen, too dearly prized,  
Or he would hope, could he but dare,  
To claim one smile from those bright eyes.

But once upon thy form he gaz'd,  
But once he heard thy gentle voice,  
Tint once he caught his with thy grace,  
And left his heart no other choice.  
He hoped to meet thee yet again,  
But fate forbade, and now 'tis vain,  
One only favor can he claim,  
Kindly accept this humble strain.

MOBILE, VIVIAN.

**Correspondence.**  
COLUMBUS, Miss., July 24, '51.  
G. R. CLAYTON, Esq.,  
Dear Sir:—

Having listened with unfeigned pleasure to your excellent address to the Graduating Class of the Columbus Female Institute, on yesterday, and expressing our own wishes in common with others who heard it, we respectfully request that you favor us with a copy for publication.

We are very respectfully,  
Your friends,  
T. C. BILLUPS,  
S. A. BROWN,  
N. H. MCCAIN,  
JAMES SYKES,  
S. B. MALONE,  
W. W. HUMPHRIES,  
T. G. BLEWETT, Sr.

COLUMBUS, Miss., July 24, '51.  
GENTLEMEN:—Your note requesting a copy of my address, delivered on 23d inst. to the Graduating Class of the Columbus Female Institute for publication has been received. Enclosed I hand you a copy of the address.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
GEORGE R. CLAYTON.  
To Thos. C. Billups, Esq., and others.  
Address of Judge Clayton.

**Young Ladies of the Graduating Class:**  
The position, which by untiring industry, and patient and close investigation, aided by the guidance and instruction of your teachers, you have this day and this hour attained as graduates of this Institute, should, and does excite in all beholders an interest, which, however varied, is of no ordinary character.

To the coteries of young aspirants whom you have outstripped in the race of learning, you seem, no doubt, to have reached a proud eminence, from which you may view all the beauties of the land that lies before and around you; and that you have but to extend your hand and its most precious treasures are to be yielded to your grasp.

To the hearts of those, who have preceded you but a short time in life's onward course, there comes a rush of generous sensibility, a glow of sympathetic kindness, as they see you step from the threshold of school girl existence, on to the stage of active, thoughtful being; and it is with soul-thrilling emotions of pleasure they welcome you as companions and coadjutors in every beneficent and useful enterprise appropriate to woman's sphere.

Others who have passed the morning-freshness of life, or perhaps, its mid-day splendor, look on this scene with mingled emotion. In their bosoms at this moment, are thoughts of their own youth time—remembrances of noble and blissful aspirations. They remember how, in accordance with that characteristic of youth, which overlooks intervening space between one hilltop of expectancy and another, they were not aware that valleys intervened—where tangled brushwood and rugged declivities had to be encountered and dark streams passed—with no pilot hand to direct—nothing to sustain them, save their own impulses, their upright purposes and their trust in God.

And again come thronging memories of laborious perseverance in struggling through those ravines of life; of the sustaining care of Providence in all the difficulties of their ascent; and finally, of their reward in the attainment and enjoyment of many sunny spots, seen now in mellowed splendor through the shadows of by-gone years.

It is this experience which gives to their participation in the interest of this occasion its April-day character of smiling tearfulness. They have heart-warm hopes for your happiness and prosperity in every walk of life. They have tearful sadness for the trials and disappointments which you must share as the common lot of all.

To prepare you for participation in the duties of life, and to sustain you in their faithful and conscientious discharge, as well as to teach you to smooth the rough places, or to beautify their ruggedness, is the legitimate office of education in its most comprehensive import.

The corner-stone, the foundation of that superstructure we hope has been well laid under the care and supervision of your respected Principal and his assistants. But however extensive or accurate may have been your attainments in this your scholastic course, remember young ladies, that you have gained but the starting point in the great work of education. The foundation being laid, the character of the superstructure depends upon yourselves. Henceforth your studies must become the architects of your life-edifice.

This is, perhaps, a startling assertion to your young minds, accustomed as many are, to regard that day which is to discharge them from school-room allegiance as a joyful epoch, from which they may sing, dance, and be merry—beyond which they discern no object, no purpose, no distinct view of existence or its duties.

It is a truth, much to be lamented, that even in our favored land, and this enlightened age, unthoughtfulness, and unpreparedness for the conscientious discharge of responsibility, as intelligent beings, is so prevalent amongst the young of both sexes.

Woman is not now, in this enlightened land and age, necessarily the mere domestic drudge, as among the heathen, with no pleasure but the will of her lord—with no acknowledgement of gratitude—no recompense—no sympathy—with neither intellectual or moral culture—her energies of mind and heart degraded and repressed. Nor yet is she, as in the ninth and tenth centuries, the timid influence and animating decoration of the princely tournament, or the stately arbitress in the 'courts of love' alone. Nor is she the fanciful spirit of that age of Teutonic chivalry, whose fanatical gallantry exalted her to little less than divinity.

Though we of the nineteenth century profess not to have lost this admiration of the female sex which characterized the middle ages, yet we proudly claim that it has been reserved for our own age, and to christian lands alone to separate this devotion from its extravagance and folly, and to place woman in her true position as mother, wife, sister, friend—the ornament and purifier of society—the equal and companion of man.

In this state of things her responsibilities increase with her privileges, and it becomes her so to wield her moral influence over the physical force and intellectual vigor of the stronger sex, as to accomplish the greatest amount of good.

Let her discipline her own character by the practice of every gentle, christian virtue—of kindness, forbearance, forgiveness, injuries, charity—so that she may be ever ready to lead those within the circle of her influence from the indulgence of baneful and deadly passions, to the contemplation in her own character, of the beauty and excellency of self-government.

'Example preaches louder than precept' is a time-honored aphorism; and expresses with peculiar force and propriety the kind of influence which should be wielded by woman in domestic and social intercourse. Remember that in example and influence consists woman's power. Cultivate sedulously, every graceful, womanly accomplishment, and study particularly the science of neatness, order and taste; for these are essential items in the formation of a complete female character; and deficiency in these requisites to domestic refinement and enjoyment, admits of no equivocal.

Prepare yourselves for companionship with your fathers, mothers, brothers and friends. To this end, cease not to cultivate your intellectual tastes, nor to enrich your minds with various knowledge, that you may be companions indeed—dispensers as well as recipients of intellectual pleasures, thus making your homes sanctuaries of purity, comfort and refinement—cynosures, to which the eyes and hearts of its absent or wandering inmates may turn for safe guidance in every strait and temptation. How many choice spirits might have been saved from wreck? How many husbands, brothers and sons might have been rescued from the breakers, had home been the *polar star* that it should be made by wives, mothers and sisters? Believe me, young ladies, I do not exaggerate your responsibility.

Consider well your position in regard to your family, friends and society. Ascertain your duties to each, and perform those duties in the best possible manner. At home make it your business and your pleasure to study all the arts of household economy. Every information you can acquire in this department, will add to the beauty, dignity, and usefulness of your future career.

Each individual, affection and inordinate love of admiration. Seek to be truthful and natural in your character and demeanor, and honest and sincere in every expression of feeling and opinion. Examine life as truthfully

portrayed in history and biography, and learn what mankind is, by what it always has been. Take not your standard of human character from the dubious sentimentalities of Balwer, or the degraded morality of Eugene Sue, or from the other less pernicious effusions of most modern publications of light literature. These are calculated to impart to the inexperienced, false estimation of character, false modes of reasoning, false views of life altogether, as well as to produce impatience under its realities. Read such books as will communicate energy to your minds; not such as will narcotize and weaken them. Learn to think.

The view which I have to-day presented, of life and its duties, may seem to your ardent and buoyant imaginations as a dark labyrinth, full of care and woes. But not so. Investigate the subject at your leisure, scrutinize it in all its bearings, and you will find that the very boon of intellectual existence entails upon us, as accountable beings, intellectual action—nobly and virtuous effort for the attainment of excellence—and that it is in the earnest discharge of this obligation that true happiness is to be found. Then shrink not from the companionship of duty. It is not a stern task-master, as many suppose, but rather a friend encouraging us in the prosecution of every worthy enterprise, and assisting us to twine many a vine and plant many a flower to cheer and beautify our pilgrimage.

I cannot conclude these remarks without specially impressing on your youthful minds and hearts the importance of religion as the motive-power in the great machinery of human action. That Being who spoke matter into form; who said 'Let there be light, and there was light'; and whose voice all nature from its first creation, has obeyed, has also said to every intellectual being 'Remember your Creator in the days of your youth.' Obedience to that Divine mandate, and a life devoted to the fulfillment of His will, I can assure you will impart to each of you a happiness which the splendors and pleasures of the world cannot give—of which the afflictions and sorrows of time can never deprive you.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in offering the congratulations of the Trustees on the highly creditable manner in which you have acquitted yourselves, in the trying ordeal through which you have passed as the first graduating class of this Institute. We hail this, as a happy omen of your future course. Permit me in bidding you adieu, to offer in the name of those under whose charge you have so long been, our sincere prayers for your prosperity and happiness in life, and that you may have an 'abundant entrance' into that world, where flowers fade not, tears and partings never come, and Where the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul.

After the address was concluded, the speaker as President of the Board of Trustees, officiated in the distribution of degrees as follows:

I now proceed, in the name of the Principal and Trustees, to bestow upon Misses ELIZABETH LOVE, MARY C. MEANS, SALLIE R. WALLACE, SALLIE L. MORTON, MARY P. KENNON, ADEEN A. MARSHALL, testimonials of scholarship and correct deportment, as graduates of the Columbus Female Institute.

From the Natchez Courier.

## The District Slave Trade Bill.

We took occasion a few days since to comment on the law of 1850 suppressing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, with the bill of 1849, reported by the committee of which the Hon. A. G. Brown was a member, the provisions of which bill, with one material alteration, were copied from the law of Mississippi, to which Mr. Brown himself stated "he had pointed out containing suitable provisions to be incorporated into the bill which the Committee were to report."

We there showed that the bill of 1849 was far more inimical to the interests of the South, than the law of 1850, with the exception of the clause prescribing a penalty. To the subject of this law we desire again briefly to refer. We rejoice to see, by a late number of the Wilkinson Whig, that Mr. Simral of that county has placed the subject, as far as the effect of the bill is concerned, in a clear light before the people of that county. The prejudice which has been excited against it by the unscrupulous efforts of agitators, must in a great measure disappear before the light now thrown upon the subject.

In the second section of the act of the 19th of December, 1701, the State of Maryland declared, "that all that part of the territory called Columbia, lying within the limits of that State shall be and the same is hereby acknowledged to be forever ceded to the Congress and Government of the U. S., in full and absolute right and exclusive jurisdiction as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of Sec. 8, Art. 1st of the Constitution"—with this proviso:

"Provided that the jurisdiction of the laws of this State over the persons and property of individuals residing within the limits of the cession, aforesaid, shall not come into determination until Congress shall by law provide for the government thereof under their jurisdiction, in manner provided by the article in the Constitution before recited."

Retaining still under this proviso the power of legislation, Maryland, in November 1706, enacted a statute, one section of which prescribed as follows:

"That it shall not be lawful, from and af-

ter the passage of this act, to import or bring into this State, by land or water, any negro, mulatto or other slave, for sale, or to reside within this State; and any person brought into this State as a slave, contrary to this act, if a slave before, shall thereupon cease to be the property of the person or persons so importing or bringing such slave within this State, and shall be free.

By an act, approved Feb. 17, 1801, Congress assumed complete jurisdiction over the District, and among other things declared:

"That the laws of the State of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force, in that part of the said District which was ceded by it."

The Maryland Statute of 1706 was in force in 1801, when Congress thus adopted it for that part of the District, and it is believed that it is yet in force in that State.

It is unnecessary to remark upon what were the laws governing the Virginia portion of the District, since the whole territory ceded by that State was retroceded to her a few years since, so that nothing now remains of the District except what was ceded by Maryland. The Virginia law, however, passed Dec. 17, 1792, was nearly identical with that of Maryland, similarly providing "that all slaves thereafter brought into that commonwealth shall be free."

At the January term 1844 of the Supreme Court of the United States, the case of Rhodes vs. Bell was decided. The case is reported in 2d Howard, Rep Page 397.—Its caption thus reads:

The District of Columbia being still governed by the laws of Virginia and Maryland, which were in force anterior to the cession, it is not lawful for an inhabitant of Washington county (the Maryland portion of the District) to purchase a slave in Alexandria county (the Virginia portion of the District) and bring him into Washington county for sale. If he does, the slave will become entitled to his freedom.

In this case one Little residing in the Maryland part of the District, bought in 1837 of one Hoff residing in the Virginia part of the District a slave, and removed him to the Maryland side for sale, and shortly after sold him. About a year afterwards the slave was sold again, and was still retained in slavery at the time of the filing of the bill. He claimed his freedom on the ground that he had been brought into the Maryland portion of the District, for sale, contrary to the Maryland Statute of 1706 and the Act of Congress of 1801, and was therefore by their operation free. The Supreme Court upon this state of facts, and after an elaborate examination of the law, unanimously held that the petitioner was entitled to his freedom.

This case occurred in 1837, and the Supreme Court thus declared the law as late as 1844. It is evident that if a slave could not be introduced for sale into the Maryland part of the District from the State of Virginia, Maryland perhaps excepted; the laws of Maryland, as adopted by Congress, forbidding all such introduction from any quarter. The law thus stood upon the subject of introducing slaves for sale, at the time of the passage of the Act of 1850.

It will thus be seen that for the last fifty-five years the slave trade, between the District of Columbia and the other States, (Maryland perhaps excepted), has been prohibited under the very same penalty which the law of 1850 provides, and that as late as 1844, the Supreme Court has so declared in a case originating in 1837.

The only parties then possibly aggrieved by the law of 1850, are the citizens of Maryland, because they were the only parties who could previously, by any possibility, have introduced slaves into the District for sale. We very confidently submit, whether if Maryland does not think it necessary to demand redress on account of the act of 1850, Mississippi cannot afford to subsidize her grief at a measure which does not deprive her or her citizens of one scintilla of a right that they had before.

But "the penalty of freedom" is harped upon! Well, it is no new thing. It was the law Maryland, the law of Virginia, the law of the District previously; and why has that, the existence of which was almost unnoticed for 50 years, and certainly never complained of as an aggression, now become so monstrous a violation of constitutional power? It was all right in 1801, was so adjudged unanimously by the Supreme Court in 1844, and was never disputed until a year since.—Why then this modern exasperation? We reverted very briefly a week or two since to this subject of penalty. We then said, "There is a wide distinction between enacting any particular penalty for an offence, and the exercise of legislative power for any other purpose. We regret that this penalty is what it is, and would have much preferred the one provided in the bill reported by the committee of which Mr. Brown was a member, but still the distinction is a marked one, and should ever be kept in view, before the punishment of an offence and other legislation. Congress can provide hanging as a penalty, yet who would suppose it constitutional for Congress to enact that all slaves should be hung? Congress may as a penalty deprive the master of his slave, and yet have no right to abolish slavery, or take a way property as an ordinary act of legislation."

Let us examine this point a little further. By the law of 1796, Maryland did not alter the social relation between master and slave, neither did Congress do so in adopting in 1801, that law, nor again by the act in 1850.—And it is this claim to exercise power over

the social relations, which is so objectionable to every true Southern mind in the attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. When we express our repugnance at such abolition, it is because we deny such power to exist over the social relation. The law of 1850 does not interfere with it. It interferes, it is true, as to the particular relation between the particular owner who attempts to violate the law and his property which he is thus attempting to introduce contrary to law; but in the same way the law that punishes murder interferes, when it hangs the guilty slave. It there intervenes between the particular master and his slave, and forfeits the property of the former, but it does not strike at the social relation, and until it does so strike, the law is not justly censurable as an usurpation of power. It may be too severe a forfeit, but that is but an objection to the expediency and not to the constitutionality of the provision.

So perfectly plain and just is this distinction between interference with the social relation, and interference with the particular owner violating a law and property which he is attempting to introduce contrary to law, that it behooves every true Southern man to take this ground; so that hereafter the North may not construe the law of 1850 into a precedent for interfering with the social relation.

If we now most foolishly concede that the precedent has been set, in the face of the decision of 1844 of the Supreme Court, establishing the law, what can the South say if the North should hereafter attack the social relation? The North would tell us that we had yielded the point; that we had conceded that Congress had exercised a power to abolish slavery, and they would then point excitedly to the Supreme Court decision, and say that that body had affirmed the existence of the power exercised by Congress. How could we meet such an argument? We could not meet it. The only way is to deny now that Congress has exercised any power at all over the social relation, or that the Supreme Court has ever decided any such power to exist. Neither the law of 1801, nor of 1850, claimed it, and it is worse than folly for the South to concede. Those laws were the exercise of a different power, the power to punish the violation of a law, and only operated in the case of the party guilty and the property concerning which the violation took place.

By drawing the distinction, by acknowledging that as a penalty for crime, Congress can deprive a man of his slave, we save ourselves from conceding what we never ought to concede, that Congress can interfere with the social relation of master and slave. That Congress can so punish for crime is evident by the fact that it would have a right to punish certain offences committed in the District by imprisonment or death, and this would be temporarily or perpetually depriving the master of his property!

Those State Rights men, who say that Congress has already interfered with the social relation by the passage of the law of 1850, in the face of all the facts, and of this wide and clear distinction, are the worst enemies the South has within her borders.

## Sir Henry Bulwer's Late Speech.

We alluded yesterday to a short speech made recently by Sir Henry Bulwer at Capon Springs, Va. Below we republish the remarks, which, we have no doubt, will be read with interest and pleasure:

N. O. Picayune.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—Allow me to say that the honor you have conferred upon me, and indeed that the whole of this scene, takes me completely by surprise.—When a man undertakes a jaunt or a journey, he generally in some degree anticipates the business or the amusement he expects to meet with; and I can assure you that when I came into the mountains of Virginia, though I might have some faint idea of angling for a trout or hunting after a rattlesnake, I had not the remotest conception of the probability or possibility of being present at a public dinner, or of making a speech. [Laughter and applause.] I am sure, therefore, that you will not expect from me a learned dissertation as that of my honorable friend from Baltimore, (Mr. Barney) upon the institutions and celebrities of the State of Virginia; nor that I should describe to you the origin and progress of government and society, from those early times "when Adam delved and Eve span," down to the moment when we are here assembled at the Mountain House, with the logical severity and eloquent and poetical fancy of my honorable friend from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Levin.) [Applause and laughter.]

But this I can truly and simply say, that with your kind and generous expressions still present to my memory, and with the honest and hearty looking countenances of those from whom these expressions proceeded before my eyes, and with the knowledge that you, the gentlemen and yeomen of Virginia, have here at a moment's notice assembled to do honor to my illustrious friend, whose voice is as eloquent as that of nature herself in these romantic solitudes—the pleasure I experience is, following the ordinary rule, the more lively from being altogether unexpected. [Much applause.] With your political parties and discussions, gentlemen, I have nothing to do—to them I am and wish to be an entire stranger; but independently of all such parties and discussions, I can understand and admire a great political sentiment. The orator of old, when asked what quality was most essential to the exercise of his art replied, "action"; and when asked again what was the next quality, again and again answered, "action"; by which he did not mean the waving of the hand here, or the lifting of the arm there, but that earnestness which is the expression of true feeling. Gentlemen, the modern Democritus

who is this day amongst you, when asked again and again what is most essential at this moment to the welfare of his country, has said, with that earnestness which his predecessor, described, again and again "union." [Great applause.] Gentlemen, I am the citizen of an extensive empire, the subject of a sovereign whose dominions stretch out far and wide over the surface of the globe, and I can well comprehend and sympathize with the statesman who, proud of the authority and majesty of this vast Republic, shrinks with horror from the thought of its being split up into petty commonwealths, comparatively insignificant in power and small in extent.

I do not however, agree with some preceding speakers, that it is altogether unnatural or uncommon to find in great States men who speak with indifference of the possibility of these great States becoming small ones. [Sensation.]

There are such men in my own country, and I am not astonished at it. If you want to know the value of health, you must not expect to ascertain it from inquiry of the strong and robust. It is the invalid who will tell it to you—and thus it is with nations. If you wish to learn the value of national power and national greatness, you must ask the question of the Pole, the Venetian, the Genoese, of the people who, owing to their weakness, have lost a national existence; or you must direct your inquiry to the people of those small States in Europe or America which still exist, but while they enjoy the name of independence, are alternately under the dictatorship of domestic factions or foreign force. [Applause.] Honor, then, to the man who collects from the aggregate wisdom of a great community a sufficient moral power to assuage local passions and keep within appropriate limits party dissensions. [Applause.]

But, gentlemen, if it be a great and noble task thus to unite and keep united the various elements which constitute the character and greatness of one nation, it is surely a task as noble and as great to unite together and keep united two mighty nations, who by their joint authority as the representatives of that admirable combination of liberty and order which is every where the sign and symbol of the Anglo Saxon race, may exercise a beneficial and universal influence over the happiness and destinies of mankind [Loud and long Applause.]

Gentlemen, with this idea now present to my thoughts, I, as an Englishman, say to you as Americans, "union, union, union." [Applause.] Aye, let there not only be peace between us, let there be union also.— [Continued applause.] The words together through these halls appropriately, let me reach the ears of Mr. Rickards! Is he not, gentlemen, himself the type of union? For has he not united all the charms of scenery and of wine, of health and amusement, in this lovely spot? [Applause.] And as I look around me and see the animated looks and admiring eyes to my left, and the gentle glances and graceful smiles of the fair portion of my audience to my right, can I be wrong in conjecturing that there is a favorable disposition on all sides of me towards a united state? [Much laughter and applause.]

For my own part, gentlemen, whether as regards the union between the different States of this Federal Republic, or whether as regards the union between us Englishmen and you Americans, or whether as regards the union between woodland and waterfalls, and good cheer and good company, or whether as regards the best and closest of all possible unions, viz. that between warm hearts and willing hands, [much laughter and applause.] I declare myself professedly and emphatically a union man, [renewed laughter and applause.] and as such have enjoyed your festivity, partly, I am sure, because through these halls appropriately, let me reach the ears of Mr. Rickards! Is he not, gentlemen, himself the type of union? For has he not united all the charms of scenery and of wine, of health and amusement, in this lovely spot? [Applause.] And as I look around me and see the animated looks and admiring eyes to my left, and the gentle glances and graceful smiles of the fair portion of my audience to my right,