

HANNIBAL JOURNAL

AND WESTERN UNION.

HANNIBAL, MO., OCTOBER 2, 1851.

VOL. 2—NO. 5.

O. CLEMENS,
Editor and Publisher.

R. F. LAKENAN,
Attorney at Law, and General Real Estate Agent.

Hannibal, Mo.
Office—on North side of Bird, between 1st and 2d sts.
He will attend to the collection of debts and other professional business entrusted to his care. He has complete Abstracts of Title to all real estate in Hannibal, and will furnish to those desiring it, an abstract of all the Conveyances on record, of any lot in the city.

He is commissioned to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of deeds, &c., for the States of Virginia and Kentucky.

References:
Messrs. Woods, Gentry & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Messrs. Doan, King & Co., " " "
Messrs. Collins & Breed's, " " "
Sier, Price & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Morris L. Halliwell & Co., " " "
Atwood & Co., " " "
Moffett, Hayes & Co., Hannibal, Mo.
Mr. T. R. Selmes, " " "
Mr. George Schroter, [Oct 31-1y]

Smith S. Allen,
Attorney at Law.

HANNIBAL, MARION COUNTY, MISSOURI.
WILL promptly attend to all professional business entrusted to his care in the counties of Marion, Ralls and Pike. He will give particular attention to the securing and collection of debts in any part of the State. Office on Bird-street, four doors above the corner of Bird and Main, in front of the Marshal and Recorder's office.

BERRAGE Dea Laines, a new style of goods for ladies' dresses.

COLLINS & BREED'S.

NO HUMBUGERY!

T. B. STEVENS, opposite the City Hotel, has just received, in addition to his former stock, the largest assortment of Jewelry ever brought to Hannibal. He invites his customers to call at the above establishment, where they will always find the richest and most extensive assortment of Watches and Gold Cases, Silver and Plated Ware, consisting in part of Jewels, Silver Lever Watches, Breastpins, Earings, Finger Rings, Pencils, Lockets, Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains, Bracelets, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Card Cases, Silver Combs, Tea Poles, Castors, Candle Sticks, Acordeons, Guns, Shot Bags and Pouches.

Good Watches of every description carefully repaired and warranted to keep time if well used.

THOS. S. MILLER,
(Successor to Miller & Baker.)
Forwarding and Commission Merchant
GROCER AND PRODUCE DEALER,
No. 3 EEEV,
HANNIBAL, MO.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.

H. P. GREEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
COMMERCIAL ROW,
OVER WM. HAWKINS STORE,
HANNIBAL, MO.

J. H. BALSTON, Late of Quincy, Ill.
THOS. SUNDERLAND, Late of Hannibal, Mo.
BALSTON & SUNDERLAND,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SACRAMENTO CITY, CALIFORNIA.

BLACK Lace Veils, French Worked Collars and Cuffs, a very large lot selling at a cheap price.

Boys' Clothing.

Received this day, a large addition to our stock of Boys' Clothing, all sizes, consisting of Sacks, Jackets, white and brown, Drill Pants, Coltonade, ditto, Vests, &c., &c.

BLEACHED and Brown Muslins of all kinds—Checks, Flannels, Tweeds, Cassimeres, &c.

SADDLERY and Hardware, an assortment for sale very cheap.

GINGHAMS for sale on reasonable terms.

A FINE assortment of spring and summer Bonnets, Ribbons, also, Satin and Mantua Ribbons for sale.

JUST opened a full lot of BOOTS and SHOES of all a quality, among which you will find some beautiful excelsior kid ties for the Ladies—

STEP in and examine those fine Blankets, and Ready made clothing at the store of

J. W. SPALDING & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants, dealers in Star Candles, Starch, Soap, Lard Oil, Cheese, Butter, Eggs &c. No. 813 Commercial St., near Central St., St. Louis, Mo.

BENTON SALOON TO RENT.

THIS is the largest and best room for Balls, Public Shows, Lectures, Political and other Meetings in Hannibal. To rent by the day or week.

CALICOES of all colors and descriptions, for sale cheap.

BONNETS—Going off fast and for sale unusually low.

Fresh Teas!

JUST now received from the celebrated Tea District, Poyang Hoo, also some of the finest choice Imperial, &c.

William Hawkins

HAS just opened his stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS—Ready made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Quarters and Groceries. Call and examine our goods—we thank our prices will suit you.

THE subscriber has now on hand and is daily receiving a large and well selected stock of Groceries, suitable for the market, and brought to Northern Missouri. He returns his sincere thanks for the untiring support he has always received, and no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit its continuance.

MORE WONDERFUL STILL!

TRANSLATED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
HANNIBAL JOURNAL AND WESTERN UNION.

(Continued.)

In fact, the entire social and political organization of this people and empire is dependent upon the sciences of Phrenology and Animal Magnetism. By the first, all the processes of education among all classes are conducted, and every individual is with the greatest certainty appropriated, by parental and governmental authority, to that station for which his phrenological developments declare him to be best fitted. This regulation in law extends even to the highest offices of State, not excepting that of chief minister itself, to which that person is always elevated whose head indicates the greatest combination of abilities for governing with wisdom, moderation and firmness. You have no doubt yourself remarked the singular formation of head presented by the Emperor and some of his chief officers. This development is not only the test of ability, but is regarded as the standard of beauty, the Emperor being considered the handsomest of men.

Not are the uses of Animal Magnetism less extensive or wonderful. It is, universally employed in the investigation and treatment of disease. It furnishes the most perfect system of Telegraph it is possible to conceive; in a great degree obviating the necessity of a post office system for the communication of public and private intelligence. It also answers for a police, for by its means the government is at once informed of all transactions in the various parts of the Empire. For these purposes there are at the different cities, towns and villages where it is deemed important, respective stations or colleges, which are in connection with the General College here, by which a system is formed, co-extensive with the Emperor's dominions, not dissimilar to the post office systems of other countries. We will visit the College here to-morrow, and then you will be fully satisfied that Animal Magnetism, which you have heretofore derided, is worthy of the fullest belief and the most perfect admiration.

At last he inquired, if I knew in what country I had landed. I told him I did not know, but presumed I was in the interior of Asia. On this he laughed heartily, as did the others, when informed of my reply. He told me at last that I was in the Moon. At this I laughed in turn, and replied jestingly, that I was less surprised to find myself there than to find that the Moonites understood French. He said I might be hard of belief, but when I told him I had shown him that he was really in earnest, and as for the French which he understood, he had the best reason in the world for doing so, as he had lived ten years in Paris, and had a family there at that moment. All this was said in a serious tone, and with a grave face, and I became somewhat nettled at the attempt to pass, such an absurdity upon me. I preserved the appearance of perfect good humor, however, and said, "He I in Asia, or the Moon, or any other terra incognita, I am still possessed of a very moderate appetite, and should vastly like a little beefsteak or a rash of bacon ham and some little accompaniments, as I believed I had made a serious journey, at all events, since I had broken my fast."

My request was received with a smile, and readily acceded to, and some chops, which in taste much resembled venison, with something in appearance and taste like bread, with various excellent fruits, and some pure and pleasant water were provided. After I had satisfied my hunger, some hours were consumed in further questioning, until when evening approached, the principal personage gave me directions to the interpreter, who, desiring me to follow, led me to another part of the palace, and entering a noble apartment, furnished in most sumptuous style, told me it was appropriated to my use, and that servants were continually in attendance, who would suffer me to want for nothing that country afforded. He also informed me that his own apartments lay at but a short distance, and that at all times he would be ready to wait upon my pleasure; that the King had expressly commanded him to afford me every attention. Upon this I desired him to sit down and inform me truly where I was, as I was utterly overwhelmed with astonishment at all which had occurred to me, and all I had seen and heard. Upon this, he did as I desired, and beginning by the most earnest protestations that he had no disposition to deceive me, and that all he had already told me was strictly true, he proceeded with the assurance that we were really in the Moon—the only two beings of earthy mould who had ever reached there. He said his own adventures were, probably similar to mine, (which I had partially detailed to the King,) that he had been carried from China while visiting that country, of which indeed he was a native some four years ago, in a balloon, and had experienced the same sensations as myself; that he had been thrown with violence upon a different portion of the Moon's surface, and been much injured, but after being skillfully treated upon a system similar to that of Animal Magnetism, he had surprisingly recovered and been brought to the King's court. He now understood part in the King's Phrenological-Magnetic College. He said also, that he was not only satisfied, but happy, in his exile, that more especially, since he had discovered that his wife, in Paris, supposing himself dead, was on the point of being married to a gentleman, very wealthy, and well calculated to make her happy. As he said this, I noticed that he observed me closely and with apparent curiosity. I could not avoid laughing at the idea of late intelligence from Paris, just received by my new friend, at the court of the Emperor of the Moon. "Oh," says he, "no ways disappointed by my rudeness, you have only got to the beginning of the book of wonders. Before long you will cease to laugh at any thing wonderful, simply because you do not understand it. Have you not heard of Animal Magnetism and its wonders in your country?" I replied that I had, but that I had looked upon it as one of the humbugs of the day, and had given it the credence to its claims. "I see," said he, "that your organ of faith is very small, and that of self-esteem is somewhat sharp and full, which

organization is against the rapid acquirement of knowledge through the instruction of others, but nevertheless, all the claims of Magnetism, you have ever heard of are perfectly just, as well as many which have not yet been advanced on your earth. It is this wonderful power which has shown me these circumstances above stated, as to the situation of my wife and family, as well as many other things I have not named to you, and which will still enable me to know all as it occurs in the land from whence I came. The King, whom you have just seen, is wonderfully devoted to this divine science, and the greater portion of his time is employed in the investigation of its mysteries. He has an immense building, called the Phrenological-Magnetic College, with many Professors and many subjects, and the science in all its different branches is there undergoing continual improvement. But now as the night is well advanced, we will go up into the observatory, and from thence you will see the heavens under a different aspect from any you have ever yet beheld. Saying this, he led me to a broad flight of winding steps which seemed almost interminable, but finally conducted us to an area upon the roof of the palace. Here I was instantly struck with the remarkable appearance of the heavens; directly in the zenith, an orb many times larger than our moon, but bearing some resemblance to it when at the full, fixed my gaze. Unutterable sensations of astonishment, awe and horror seized upon me, for hitherto I had given no credence whatever to the stories my companion had been telling me—all I had witnessed I had been able to reconcile to my notions of what might probably exist upon the face of the earth; but these were now suddenly overturned by an appearance, which my reason at once convinced me to be unearthly. With this conviction, and the overwhelming consciousness that I, a living human being, was thus exiled from my native planet, an intense sickness and faintness seized upon me, and I should have fallen to the roof, had not my companion, observing the powerful effect of the revelation upon me, supported me in his arms. Seeing that I was not likely to revive immediately, he bore me from the roof, and with some assistance he summoned, conveyed me to my room, when, by the aid of a restorative, I was soon revived. He then, with many kind expressions, began to soothe my fears and mitigate the horror I experienced. He told me that although I was so many thousand miles from the earth, which hung suspended in the illuminated arch of Heaven, and resembled only a vast Moon in the distance, it was still not impossible but that I might again reach its surface. It is at all more improbable that you could get from this to the earth, than that planet to the Moon? I am convinced that the many discoveries I have made in science since I became a resident here, that the means of transit from the one body to the other are altogether practicable. There is a certain attraction and repulsion existing between the two orbs, some of the effects of which you are aware have been long observed upon the earth. That this attractive power is possessed by the Moon in a powerful degree, is evidenced by the fate of our balloons. This attractive power only exists during certain times, when a number of the heavenly bodies, more especially the Sun, Earth, and Moon occupy a certain relation to each other; and on the contrary, at other times, when this relation is reversed, the attraction is toward the Earth. Of this I have convinced myself in the following manner: After carefully noting the position of the Heavenly bodies, I have experimented with balloons, and have always found that at certain times, provided the ascent was well effected, and the balloon attained an unusual height by means of the gas, it was, after ballooning for a longer or shorter time, finally subjected to some other force, by which it was whirled rapidly toward the earth, in the direction of the Earth, nor have I ever been able to ascertain that any of these balloons thus acted upon have ever been again found upon any portion of the Moon's surface. All that seems necessary to effect this end, is to experiment when the Heavenly bodies are in this peculiar relation to each other; and to give the balloon a higher elevation than is common, by means of the gas, which seems necessary to overcome to some extent the principle of material attraction, by which everything is drawn towards a larger body, as is often the case in matters of Philosophy. I am better satisfied about the existence of these singular forces, than able to explain their causes. These I believe, however, mainly to depend upon that great principle of electricity or magnetism which fills the Earth, and in truth, all space, with so many wonders it probably operates upon the atmosphere and produces currents which set toward the one body or the other, as the heavenly influence may at the time predominate.

(Conclusion next week.)

EXTINCTION OF VESUVIUS.—The suggestion of "putting out" Vesuvius, by a gigantic cannon, has been acted upon. A company has been formed, and the volunteers for the purpose of extinguishing the volcano, for agricultural purposes, have been organized. The committee of management have applied to the King of Naples for the necessary authorizations. The Reform Agricole, a French journal devoted to the consideration of questions connected with the soil, states that the mineral "constituent" (as it calls it) of the land about Vesuvius is a guarantee for much ultimate gain. Inexhaustible riches are said to be certain for those who will stoop to gather them, the mineralogical elements of the soil being proof sufficient for maintaining such a conclusion. Engineers of celebrity are stated to have declared that nothing would be easier than to form a canal, the waters of which should put out the volcano. The penny-a-liners' accounts of the "fire" will be awful—we shudder in anticipation.

FROM TEXAS.—The election returns, though not official, are sufficiently authentic to show conclusively that Bell has been chosen Governor; Henderson, Lieut. Governor; Hemphill, Chief Justice; Wheeler and Lipscomb Associate Justices, and Crosby, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Resolutions adopted by the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts.

1. Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts, unwaveringly hold to the patriotic sentiments, expressed by them in the Legislature of 1833, and which they have ever firmly cherished, and now solemnly re-affirm as the cardinal principles of the political faith in the words then used. That the Constitution of the United States of America is a solemn social compact, by which the people of the said States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and their posterity, formed themselves into one body politic under a common government; that this Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the same, are the supreme law of the land, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and that no citizen, State, or other member of the body politic, has a right, in any shape, or under any pretext, to annul or prevent the execution of the said Constitution, laws or treaties, or any of them, excepting in such extreme cases as justify a violent resistance to the laws, on the principle of the natural and the indefeasible prerogative of self-defence against intolerable oppression.

2. Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts deem this a proper occasion to reiterate the sentiments they have, at all times, cherished, and have heretofore expressed, viz: that the Union is the priceless legacy of Washington and his co-patriots, the foundation of all our prosperity and power—the only means of securing all our National blessings, and averting National evils—the surest guaranty of the continuance of our liberties, our glory for the past, our strength in the present, and our hope for the future. Its preservation transcends in importance any and all other political questions, and as we have received it from the fathers, so we will perpetuate it to the children of the latest generation.

3. Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts will faithfully perform every duty imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States, and they call upon their brethren in every State in the Union to respect and observe all its provisions.

4. Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts cordially support the National Administration in all its just and patriotic measures, in its generous sympathy with oppressed nations struggling for liberty in every part of the world—in its able and vigorous management of our foreign affairs—in its unwavering purpose to maintain inviolate our public faith with all nations—and in its sworn resolve to vindicate the integrity of this Union against all assaults from whatever quarter.

5. Resolved, That the name of Daniel Webster, his evergreen alike upon the pillars of the Constitution, and the hearts of his countrymen, and we take this occasion, in view of the prominent position he has occupied in the Administration, to express our undiminished confidence in his comprehensive ability and statesmanship, and to bear testimony to the wisdom of his counsels and the value of his services.

6. Resolved, That the members of this convention have witnessed with unfeigned satisfaction the efforts which have recently been made by the Whigs of New York to bring about an intelligent, honest and cordial co-operation among themselves, and with the Whigs of other States of the Union. That we rejoice that these efforts have been crowned with success, and have met the universal approbation of the Whig party throughout the country, and that we heartily concur in the sentiments, which have been expressed by them as the result of their consultations, and as the basis of their future action.

Who is Nathaniel Greer, of Iowa?

This noted personage, whose identity is as difficult to be ascertained, as that of the celebrated Junius, has last turned up and claims to be an actual bona fide citizen of Iowa. We find in the New York Herald of the 16th the following letter from "Dear Greer," explaining how the celebrated correspondence of the Democratic National Committee got out of his possession. He says they were abstracted from his valise and threatens to sue all the papers that have published the correspondence. Nathaniel ought not to have carried such precious documents, in so unsafe a place.—[St. Louis Intelligencer.

FOURTEENTH STREET, Aug. 22—M.

To the Editor of the New York Herald.

In looking over your paper of this date, I find a number of my private letters.

In justice to myself and the Democratic National Committee, I shall request you to publish the following statement.

I came here at the request of the Hon. C. H. Donaldson, in the early part of June, for the purpose of attending to certain matters set forth in the published letters. After Mr. Donaldson's departure for Texas, I was induced to show the correspondence to a member of the Democratic General Committee of this city. Some few days after this, the letters were abstracted from my valise, and a package similar in size and appearance was substituted. I had, of course, no suspicion that this was done, and was greatly surprised on opening the Herald of this morning, to see that the whole of this correspondence was published.

I merely make this statement, in order to show my fellow countrymen, that I have had neither part nor lot in the matter of the publication of their letters.

Imperative obligations compel me to leave the city for the West to-morrow morning, but I shall place full-power in the hands of my legal advisers to prosecute the Herald, and all other papers giving publicity to this correspondence, as well as to ferret out the means of its being placed in your hands.

Iowa is a young and gallant State, Democratic to the core, and will pledge herself to stand by the position it is well known she now occupies. As one of her citizens, I shall be found ever true to her interests, and determined to oppose the extension of slavery, now free from its blighting effects. We are Jeffersonian Democrats.

Hoping you will publish these few lines as a matter of public and private justice, I remain, Yours, &c.,

NATHANIEL GREER.

Bennett says he has been laying by for some time, expecting the threat of a suit against him to be put in execution; but as the matter seems to have escaped the recollection of Mr. Greer, he publishes the above letter with a view of joggng his memory.

General Scott cannot call out the enthusiasm of the Whig party. There are thousands of Whigs in the Union, friends of Mr. Clay, who claim to be guided by principle, who still prefer "war, famine, pestilence, and other scourges other than military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown," and who are devoted friends of the compromise measures.

[Ed. Madisonian.]
Gen. Scott is not our favorite candidate for the Presidency, but we can say for him that he is a devoted friend of the compromise measures, a friend who earnestly advocated their passage, and now earnestly advocates the policy of preserving them inviolate, and that his qualifications are far beyond mere military renown. We have repeatedly heard one of the most distinguished men in the United States, a man who knows Gen. Scott intimately and thoroughly, say that he has greater knowledge than any other man in America.—[Louisville Journal.]

THE BOSTON RAILROAD JUBILEE.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Address of Gen. Wilson, the Mayor and City Council, and Replies of the President.

SPEECHES OF MR. WEBSTER, MR. STEWART, AND MR. CONRAD.

THE REVIEW, ETC., ETC.

[By Telegraph to the New York Express.]
Boston, Sept. 17, 1851.

The President and his Cabinet arrived this morning, but before giving you an account of their reception, I shall report progress from the time they left Newport.

On their arrival at Fall River they were greeted with a national salute, and Gen. Wilson, on behalf of the Legislative Committee, addressed Mr. Fillmore as follows:

GENERAL WILSON'S ADDRESS.
Mr. President: the Legislature of Massachusetts, at their last session, appointed a committee to tender you a welcome on behalf of the State, in case you should visit it in the course of the year, and to assure you of the pleasure this visit affords the whole people of the Commonwealth. It gives me pleasure, sir, as the organ of that Committee, to greet you on your landing in this city, and to tender to you and the distinguished gentlemen accompanying you, the hospitalities of the whole people of the Commonwealth, which they have always been proud to extend to your illustrious predecessors. You, sir, are not unfamiliar with our people, nor with our institutions. You know their skill as citizens, and know that their prosperity is achieved

and maintained, under the blessing of Providence, by free labor. You have heard of our free schools, where ingenious youth is taught to sustain the laws and the institutions which are the foundation of our well being and of our safety. You know of the existence of our charitable institutions, where the care-worn and weary sons and daughters of men find repose and comfort which should attend old age.

We bid you welcome to our State, and trust that in your visit, you will receive, as you will give, the highest satisfaction. Your visit is peculiarly pleasant to us at this time, because, as you are aware, we celebrate the completion of a system of railroads, which connects our State and principal cities with the Imperial West, and which will serve to bind us together in a firmer Union. This system also connects us with the Canadas, and it is gratifying to us that strangers from the provinces will be present on this occasion to witness the reception which we rejoice to give you—the peace and harmony which prevails, and to be enabled, by what they shall see and hear, to enjoy our institutions, should they ever cast their lots with us.

Permit me, in conclusion, to offer you a respectful and cordial welcome to the State of Massachusetts, and to assure you of the personal regard and good wishes which each one of the Committee entertain towards you.

To which the President replied as follows:—
"THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH."
Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee—this unexpected and cordial expression of your kind feelings towards me is deeply appreciated by me. I know that this enthusiastic welcome is not intended for me, but to do honor to the office I fill, and as such I receive it. I regret, gentlemen, that this is the first time I have ever visited this place. All this is new to me, and this beautiful city before me is the product of the intelligence of its citizens. Their patriotism and faithful observance of law and order I know well gentlemen, and I appreciate the character of the people of Massachusetts. I know what they have done for the country, for liberty, and for civilization; and no where is there a deeper conviction that the blessings we enjoy are owing mainly to the Constitution under which we live; and no where is there a deeper determination to be faithful to the Constitution. It was with great reluctance that I at first declined the invitation to visit Boston on this occasion, but having now accepted the invitation, and feeling grateful to you, gentlemen, for the welcome extended to me on behalf of the State, I now proceed with great pleasure to accept the hospitalities of the city of Boston. Permit me again, gentlemen, on behalf of myself and those associated with me in the Government, to thank you for the cordial and courteous greeting you have given me.

As soon as the cavalcade arrived at the city limits, the President was welcomed to Boston by Mayor Bigelow, who addressed him in the following words:

MAJOR BIGELOW'S SPEECH.
Sir—The people of Boston now crowd her gates, to receive, with tokens of honor, the great head of the Republic, and in their name I bid you welcome to this metropolis. We regard it as a happy omen, that we receive you on the spot where our fathers gathered to hail the coming of Washington, in the first year of his Presidency. The contrast exhibited between that period and this, is striking and instructive. The salutations extended to the first President were the offering of only 18,000 inhabitants, while the welcome proffered to his successor, this day, is the voice of a population of 150,000. The ruler who was then received, administered the affairs of less than four millions of people, who had lately emerged from the smoke of battle, and were but beginning under the influences of liberty and union, to take rank among the nations of the earth. You, sir, we receive as the Executive Chief of a population of twenty-four millions, living in the enjoyment of an amount of prosperity and happiness, almost unparalleled in the history of the world. By a remarkable coincidence, which doubtless has occurred to yourself, you visit us on the anniversary of the completion of the Federal Constitution. It is a day peculiarly fitting for a reception of him whose authority, as the Federal Chief Magistrate, is derived from that great compact. The day has also a special interest for this city, for it is the anniversary of its settlement, which the occasion just calls to mind—the Philadelphia convention and the signing of the Constitution, and their institutions, the happily blended influences of the puritan and the patriot. You have recently, sir, visited Virginia, and now stand upon the soil of Massachusetts. The names of those States recall the story of the Revolution, and the noble part sustained by each in that great drama.

Your reception in the Old Dominion indicates her fealty to the Union, and her attachment to the principles of other times. This day will furnish evidence of the regard of the Bay State, also for that Union, and those principles, by the manner in which her people will testify their respect for the faithful administration of the Constitution and the Laws. It has been the custom of war, sir, for the inhabitants of captured cities to bring forth the keys and lay them at the victor's feet—a nobler offer is tendered to you, than was ever tendered to the conqueror. The hearts of our people are here, to greet you with grateful and affectionate salutations, and bid you welcome to our homes.

MR. FILLMORE'S SPEECH.
Mr. Fillmore, in reply, made the following response:

"I receive from you, sir, as the executive organ of this proud city, this welcome for me and my associates with profound gratitude and emotion. You have alluded to the fact that this is the anniversary of the day on which the Constitution was completed, and you have also alluded to the visit of General Washington to this city. What a change since the time when he first visited this city, not for the purpose of receiving the cordial congratulations of the citizens, but for the purpose of defending her against the tyranny and oppression of the mother country. If my memory serves me right, this son of Virginia, who connected the fate of that State with yours, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Philadelphia, and started thence for the seat of war near your proud city forthwith.

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Sir—The people of Boston now crowd her gates, to receive, with tokens of honor, the great head of the Republic, and in their name I bid you welcome to this metropolis. We regard it as a happy omen, that we receive you on the spot where our fathers gathered to hail the coming of Washington, in the first year of his Presidency. The contrast exhibited between that period and this, is striking and instructive. The salutations extended to the first President were the offering of only 18,000 inhabitants, while the welcome proffered to his successor, this day, is the voice of a population of 150,000. The ruler who was then received, administered the affairs of less than four millions of people, who had lately emerged from the smoke of battle, and were but beginning under the influences of liberty and union, to take rank among the nations of the earth. You, sir, we receive as the Executive Chief of a population of twenty-four millions, living in the enjoyment of an amount of prosperity and happiness, almost unparalleled in the history of the world. By a remarkable coincidence, which doubtless has occurred to yourself, you visit us on the anniversary of the completion of the Federal Constitution. It is a day peculiarly fitting for a reception of him whose authority, as the Federal Chief Magistrate, is derived from that great compact. The day has also a special interest for this city, for it is the anniversary of its settlement, which the occasion just calls to mind—the Philadelphia convention and the signing of the Constitution, and their institutions, the happily blended influences of the puritan and the patriot. You have recently, sir, visited Virginia, and now stand upon the soil of Massachusetts. The names of those States recall the story of the Revolution, and the noble part sustained by each in that great drama.

Your reception in the Old Dominion indicates her fealty to the Union, and her attachment to the principles of other times. This day will furnish evidence of the regard of the Bay State, also for that Union, and those principles, by the manner in which her people will testify their respect for the faithful administration of the Constitution and the Laws. It has been the custom of war, sir, for the inhabitants of captured cities to bring forth the keys and lay them at the victor's feet—a nobler offer is tendered to you, than was ever tendered to the conqueror. The hearts of our people are here, to greet you with grateful and affectionate salutations, and bid you welcome to our homes.

MR. FILLMORE'S SPEECH.
Mr. Fillmore, in reply, made the following response:

"I receive from you, sir, as the executive organ of this proud city, this welcome for me and my associates with profound gratitude and emotion. You have alluded to the fact that this is the anniversary of the day on which the Constitution was completed, and you have also alluded to the visit of General Washington to this city. What a change since the time when he first visited this city, not for the purpose of receiving the cordial congratulations of the citizens, but for the purpose of defending her against the tyranny and oppression of the mother country. If my memory serves me right, this son of Virginia, who connected the fate of that State with yours, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Philadelphia, and started thence for the seat of war near your proud city forthwith.

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