TION.

by forewarns all per- or hauling the seine brook creek. Any one so in violation of this be prosecuted to the , without respect to JOHN OZMAN.

ubscribers.

ia Mirror.

nage awarded to the rday Courier, induces nce the publication, t a quarto edition of so long known as the paper in the United near TWENTY-SIX CRIBERS. The new duced of furnishing books of the best lit- ving proved so emi- plan will be continued. celebrated writings of d sixty-five of Mr. ers from Europe, have l without interfering iscellaneous reading. largest and cheapest issued in this country, Literature, Science ovement; Agriculture of topics usually intro- journal. Giving full kets, and news of the

e low price of $2. For ibers get valuable and ach week enough to fill pages, and equal to 52 which is estimated to at least two hundred ered in all parts of the to Florida, and from akes. The paper has blished as to render it ire an extended pros- s, therefore, will do no two leading daily po- pposite politics. The "The Saturday Cou- one of the best family nion;" the other, the Courier, says, "it is the shed in Philadelphia, best in the United York Star says—"We e liberal on the part of eans more efficacious to talents of our country, liberality in offering

y of March 16th, 1836, Courier is decidedly wspaper ever published ountry, and its value is the public, if we may circulation, which ex- eek! Its contents are each number contains reading matter than is any daily paper in the dimensions enable its rs, Messrs. Woodward phia, to republish in its of a year, several of new works that issue ; which cannot fail to interest, and render it . To meet the wishes, heir subscribers as de- bers bound, they have an edition of the Cou- , which will render it for reading when it is d thus greatly enhance

TO EDITION,

the PHILADELPHIA ce with the publication which was awarded the by Miss Leslie, editor the Token, and author other valuable contri- Literature. A large ms, tales, &c., offered $500 premiums, will st to the succeeding also be enriched by a wick, author of Hope s, &c., whose talents extensively apprecia- abroad.

MILY NEWSPAPER is ious and political mat- romising opponent of d.

PS.

which, the publishers patrons with a series racing the twenty five c., exhibiting the sit- s, towns, mountains, ternal improvements, , rail roads, &c., with useful features, roads, a complete Atlas for ation, handsomely ex- net map on a large pense which nothing onage which for six generously extended

MS.

urday Courier is still rm, at the same price iladelphia Mirror, be- the Saturday Courier, ctions, and printed on er of the same size as will be put at precise- that valuable journal r annum, payable in Maps.)

RD & CLARKE, Philadelphia.

ROPOLITAN.

Historical, Congress- aneous Journal, pub- D. C. in all its de- e highest character. ype, on a large sheet he whole of it being interesting reading

and a Half, per an-

sent to the order of agent for the collec- closing five dollars; teen for twenty dol- rs. The enclosures e editors. The re- paper will be a suf- oney transmitted. lers, and, in general, d in the success are respectfully re- for the Metropolitan; of the most liberal

ressed (free of post

O'SULLIVAN, Georgetown, D. C

The Cutivator

IS a monthly publication, of sixteen quarto pages, and comprises about two hundred pages in a volume, published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Beekman and J. D. Wasson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty-one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 18¾ cents the year to any part of the Union.

The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel, at Albany, N. Y.

Subscriptions received by A. Cowan

The New-Yorker.

QUARTO EDITION.

THE publishers of the "New-Yorker," encouraged by the generous and steadily increasing patronage which has hitherto rewarded their exertions, propose to issue from the commencement of their third volume, on the 26th of March ensuing, a new Double Quarto Edition of their journal, not instead of, but in addition to, the one now published. Advertisements, except possibly a few of a strictly literary character, will be entirely excluded; and, in addition to all the matter presented in the folio New-Yorker, the quarto will contain a page of popular music, &c. &c., and be accompanied by a handsome title-page and comprehensive index at the close of the volume.

The general features of the New-Yorker will remain essentially as they have heretofore been. Its columns will contain—

I. *General Literature.* Original Tales, Essays, Reviews, Poems, &c., with corresponding selections from the Quarterlies, Monthlies, and all the best class of periodicals, foreign and American, with choice extracts from new works of substantial excellence. The Editor acknowledges with pride and gratitude his obligation to his regular contributors—and among them are some whose names have shed lustre on the cause of American literature—for the steadfast support hitherto afforded him, and the confidence with which he is now enabled to assure the public that it will not soon be withdrawn. He takes pleasure in recalling the fact, that, since the establishment of the New Yorker, no other journal has afforded an equal extent and variety, of the productions of all eminent American writers of whatever section or class—a characteristic which he hopes it may still preserve; while his selections from the best foreign works have been exceeded—in quantity at least—by those of but three or four among the myriad of the cis-Atlantic periodicals.

II. *National Politics.* It has been the aim of the Editor to present a full and fair exhibit of the aspects, movements and struggles of parties in our country, including the meeting of Conventions, nomination of candidates for State and National offices, and all other significant manifestations of political feeling, with the general results of elections, as fast as ascertained, and the official canvass in each instance, as soon as it shall have reached us. This course is believed to be in many respects original with this journal; and it is considered that we have just cause of felicitation in the fact, that, pursued as it has been through two years of unremitted political warfare, the fairness and general accuracy of our statements and returns have very rarely, if ever, been questioned. The Editor reserves to himself the right of remarking, as circumstances may seem to require and justice to dictate, on the less exciting political topics of the day, as on all others, with calmness, deference and moderation; but he will strive—he trusts not less successfully than hitherto—to exclude from the columns of the New-Yorker every observation, reflection, or even argument, which may wantonly do violence to the sincere convictions of any well-informed reader, of whatever principle or patry.

III. *General Intelligence.* In this department we can only promise the most unwearied industry and patience in the collection, condensation, and arrangement of the news, foreign and domestic, which may be gathered from the weekly reception of four hundred journals, including some choice European periodicals, and which may be afforded us by by the attention of our friends abroad.

Literary Notices, Statistics, brief notices of works of Art, Amusements, the Drama, &c. &c., will from time to time be given. As a general rule, however, it will be the aim of the Editor to embody such articles, whether original or selected, as shall at least combine instruction with amusement.

CONDITIONS.

The Quarto "NEW-YORKER" will be published every Saturday afternoon on an extra imperial sheet of the finest quality, comprising sixteen pages of three columns each, and afforded to its patrons in the city and country, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, ☞ *payable inflexibly in advance.*—☜ Orders from a distance, accompanied by a remittance, will necessarily remain unanswered. Any person or persons sending us $5, positively free of postage or other charges, will receive two copies for one year, or a single copy for two years, and in the same proportion for a larger sum. The few who may take the folio edition for immediate perusal and the quarto for binding, will be entitled to receive both for $4 50, in advance. We will cheerfully preserve their files of the quarto for any such who may desire it.

The subscribers are extremely solicitous that there be no misconception on the part of their patrons in regard to the editions of their paper. The quarto is commenced in deference to the solicitations of a great number of their friends, who have expressed a strong desire that the New-Yorker should appear in a form more susceptible of preservation than the present. It is neither anticipated nor hoped that it will receive a patronage at all commensurate with that of the folio edition. They would frankly express their conviction, that, for those whose interest in a journal expires with the week in which it reaches them, the latter will be decidedly preferable, aside from the difference in price. Accordingly, when an order for 'The New-Yorker' simply, without specification, is sent them the folio will invariably be sent.

Address H. GREELEY & CO.,
18, Nassau-st., N. York.

Cambridge Chronicle.

"THE END OF EVERY GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE."

NEW SERIES--VOL. I. **CAMBRIDGE, Md.---Saturday Morning, March 18, 1837.** NUMBER 26. NO. 664.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

JAS. M. NEWTON.

Terms.

The CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE is published at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—Subscriptions will not be taken for less than six months: No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid unless at the option of the publisher; and the failure to order a discontinuance previously to the expiration of the time already subscribed for, will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be published three times for one dollar; and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Larger ones in proportion. ☞ In cases where the number of insertions is not limited, advertisements will be continued until direction to omit them is received, and charged accordingly.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold law for cash, or paper, or in exchange for stock or country produce, a pair of young, well-broke, beautiful, matched Horses, swift of foot and perfectly unexceptionable as to form and action—Also, a very superior finished Barouche, nearly new, made by one of the best workmen in Baltimore. Inquire at this office.

Dec. 10

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Dorchester County, will meet at their office, in the west end of the Court House, at Cambridge, on Monday the third day of April, and continue to set twenty days successively, (Sundays excepted,) to hear appeals and note transfers. By order,

WILLIAM REA, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office, Cambridge.
March 4 3w

TO TEACHERS.

THE Trustees of Brannock's Neck Academy wish to engage a Teacher qualified to teach the principal branches of an English education. Those applying for the situation must furnish sufficient testimonials of character and qualification. The school is tolerably large, and its proceeds will constitute the compensation of the teacher.

Gentlemen who wish a situation of this kind can apply in person, or by letter, post paid, addressed to

DANIEL MARTIN.

Near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md.
Feb. 11, 1837.

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday News.

FINDEN'S TABLEAU.

This elegant and costly annual was published entire in the last number of this paper. The price at the bookstores is *twelve dollars* per copy. To our subscribers it was furnished at a fraction less than four cents! Something of a difference, truly. Since the 26th of November, we have published in the Saturday News, the following annuals:

Friendship's Offering—store price,	$4 00
Forget me not, " "	3 50
The Keepsake, " "	5 00
Gems Of Beauty, " "	8 00
Flowers Of Loveliness, " "	8 00
Heath's Book Of Beauty, " "	8 00
Finden's Tableau, " "	12 00

Making a total of nearly fifty dollars worth of books, in little more than two months.—Not one of these annuals, nor indeed any part of them, was given to the American public, except in the form they were offered by the booksellers, previous to our reprint of them; so that our readers not only have received the choicest productions of English literature, but they have received them in advance of all other republications.

During the period we have been engaged in publishing these annuals, we have not neglected the variety necessary to give interest to a periodical like ours. With the aid of *mammoth double numbers, extracts, and supplementary sheets*, we have been enabled to publish an immense amount of miscellaneous reading, and to keep our readers constantly advised of all important news—foreign and domestic. Since the first day of January of the present year, we have published *original* contributions, prepared expressly for our paper, by the following distinguished writers:

Mrs. Frances Anne Butler.
Miss L. H. Medina,
Alexander Dimitry, A. M.
Willis G. Clark,
Thomas G. Spear,
Rev. W. T. Brantley, D. D.
William A. Smith,
Rev. J. H. Clinch,
Miss C. E. Gooch,
Dr. R. M. Bird,
N. C. Brooks, A. M.
Hon. Robert T. Conrad,
Richard Penn Smith,
William E. Burton,
Constant Guillou.

Besides many others, whose names we are not at liberty to mention, but whose articles have been generally admired and praised.

Since the commencement of this publication, we have carefully avoided furnishing to our readers matter with which they were already familiar. Our object has been to give both freshness and interest to our columns, and such shall be our aim hereafter. In part fulfilment of this purpose, our English agent is at this time engaged in selecting for our use a catalogue of foreign books, suitable for republication in our paper, none of which are known on this side the Atlantic. Some of these will, no doubt, reach us by early arrivals.

We have also secured the services of a number of valuable correspondents, in addition to those mentioned above, whose assistance will keep us constantly supplied with the choicest original matter. We shall, moreover, make a proposition to the public in a short time, which we feel confident will greatly enhance our means of making the *News* what we are determined it shall be—the most varied, interesting, agreeable and instructive—as it is now, undeniably, the cheapest weekly paper published in the United States.

POETRY.

From the Franklin Repository.

"We rescue our names, character, and honor, from all participation in this matter, and whatever the wayward character of the times, the headlong and plunging spirit of party devotion, or the fear or the love of power, may have been able to bring about elsewhere, we desire to thank God that they have not, as yet, overcome the love of liberty, fidelity to true republican principles and a sacred regard for the Constitution, in that State whose soil was drenched, to a mire, by the first and best blood of the Revolution."—*Mr. Webster's Protest.*

"Old Massachusetts wears it
Within her lordly crown."

Mrs. Sigourney.

Aye,—honestly and fearlessly,
Thy duty hath been done!
Champion of Truth and Liberty,
New England's gifted son!
Well may the State that gave thee birth
Exulting hear thy name—
That to the farthest bounds of earth
Her glory shall proclaim!

Firm leader of that Roman band
Who in the lawless hour,
(When e'en the *Guardians* of our land
Cringed to the nod of power;)
True to their Country's grateful trust,
Disdain'd to bend the knee,
And saw with indignation just
The shameful mockery—

What though in Freedom's holy cause
Thy voice was raised in vain,—
For when did party spirit pause
At Truth's persuasive strain?
That voice, in every patriot soul
Hath woke an answering tone—
And still the echoes onward roll,
E'en to the Idol's throne.

And blench thou not—though darkly now
The sway of Power hath spread,
A spirit it can never bow
Is rising from the dead;
And men are murmuring of the past,
And rousing them to see
The fearful doubts that overcast
Their future Liberty.

Then onward! Thou whose warning cry
Hath broke that heedless rest,
Until thy own true energy
Glows in each freeman's breast!
Until the faithfulness of yore,
Our fathers' only guide,
Inspires Columbian hearts once more
With all thy patriot pride!

Aye, point them to the Pilgrim Rock!
And to the hallowed mound
Where Warren met the battle shock,
In death with glory crown'd!
Let every burning word recall
The struggle's of the brave,
Who nobly dared and suffered all
Their dearest rights to save.

The glorious dead!—It shall not be
That they have liv'd in vain,
While on the page of Memory
Their thrilling deeds remain!
Hath not each State some sacred spot
Her Freedom's chosen shrine?
Some record ne'er to be forgot,
Proud as the boast of thine?

Yet all should only serve to keep
More true our unity;
E'en as our own bright rivers sweep
On to one blending sea,
So should the splendors of the past
With present hopes combine,
And round *our Union* ever cast
A halo all divine.

And when in future years *thy name*
Shall fill the poet's song,
And roll with all thy country's fame
On history's page along;
E'en as thy own expanded mind
Now sheds its cheering rays:—
Not to one narrow spot confined,
Shall be thy well-earned praise.

No—though the North may claim thy birth,
The Star's ascending gleam!
As just to all thy gifts and worth,
The South shall hail its beam?
From every lip—from every heart,
The glowing tribute won—
That thine has been *a Patriot's* part—
COLUMBIA'S *noble son.*

Feb. 1st, 1837.

The bones of the Mastadon, comprising the head, thigh bone, and a portion of the rib, all much decayed, were recently found near Vicksburg, by the laborers on the railroad. Thus does the spirit of gain, unconsciously contribute to the cause of science. The Mastadon appears to have inhabited all our continent, some ages since, as his bones are found in the north as well as throughout the south.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN'S

Inaugural Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulfil, to accompany the first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide me in performing it, and an expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast. In imitating their example, I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiors, it is our happiness to believe, are not found on the executive calendar of any country. Among them, we recognize the earliest and firmest pillars of the republic; these by whom our national independence was first declared; him who, above all others, contributed to establish it on the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect and patriotism constructed, improved, and perfected the inestimable institutions under which we live. If such men, in the position I now occupy, felt themselves overwhelmed by a sense of this, the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their inability adequately to discharge the duties of an office so difficult and exalted, how much more must these considerations affect one, who can rely on no such claims for favor or forbearance. Unlike all who have preceded me, the revolution, that gave us existence as one people, was achieved at the period of my birth; and, whilst I contemplate with greateful reverence that memorable event, I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same kind and partial hand.

So sensibly, fellow citizens, do these circumstances press themselves upon me, that I should not dare to enter upon my path of duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be associated with me in the various and co-ordinate branches of the Government; did I not repose, with unwavering reliance, on the patriotism, the intelligence, and the kindness, of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly laboring in their cause; and, above all, did I not permit myself humbly to hope for the sustaining support of an ever-watchful and beneficent Providence.

To the confidence and consolation derived from these sources, it would be ungrateful not to add those which spring from our present fortunate condition. Though not altogether exempt from embarrassments that disturb our tranquility at home and threaten it abroad, yet, in all the attributes of a great, happy, and flourishing people, we stand without a parallel in the world. Abroad, we enjoy the respect, and with scarcely an exception, the friendship of every nation; at home, while our Government quietly, but efficiently, performs the sole legitimate end of political institutions, in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, we present an aggregate of human prosperity not elsewhere to be found.

How imperious, then, is the obligation imposed upon every citizen, in his own sphere of action, whether limited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things so singularly happy.—All the lessons of history and experience must be lost upon us, if we are content to trust alone to the peculiar advantages we happen to possess. Position and climate, and the bounteous resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand—even the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people—will avail us nothing, if we fail sacredly to uphold those political institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed, with reference to every circumstance that could preserve or might endanger the blessings we enjoy. The thoughtful framers of our constitution legislated for our country as they found it. Looking upon it with the eyes of statesmen and of patriots, they saw all the sources of rapid and wonderful prosperity; but they saw also that various habits, opinions, and institutions, peculiar to the various portions of so vast a region, were deeply fixed. Distinct sovereignties were in an actual existence, whose cordial union was essential to the welfare and happiness of all. Between many of them there was, at least to some extent, a real diversity of interests, liable to be exaggerated through sinister designs; they differed in size, in population, in wealth, and in actual and prospective resources and power; they varied in the character of their industry and staple productions; and in some existed domestic institutions, which, unwisely disturbed might endanger the harmony of the whole. Most carefully were all these circumstances weighed, and the foundations of the new Government laid upon principles of reciprocal concession and equitable compromise.—The jealousies which the smaller States might entertain of the power of the rest were allayed by a rule of representation, confessedly unequal at the time, and designed forever to remain so. A natural fear that the broad scope of general legislation might bear upon & unwisely control particular interests, was counteracted by limits strictly drawn around the action of the federal authority, and to the people and the States was left unimpaired their sovereign power over the innumerable subjects embraced in the internal government of a just republic, excepting such only as necessarily appertain to the concerns of the whole confederacy, or its intercourse, as a united community, with the other nations of the world.

This provident forecast has been verified by time. Half a century, teeming with extraordinary events, and elsewhere producing astonishing results, has passed along; but on our institutions it has left no injurious mark. From a small community, we have risen to a people powerful in numbers and in strength; but with our increase has gone, hand in hand, the progress of just principles; the privileges, civil and religious, of the humblest individual are still sacredly protected at home; and, while the valor and fortitude of our people have removed far from us the slightest apprehension of foreign power, they have not yet induced us, in a single instance, to forget what is right. Our commerce has been extended to the remotest nations; the value, and even nature of our productions has been greatly changed; a wide difference has arisen in the relative wealth and resources of every portion of our country; yet the spirit of mutual regard and of faithful adherence to existing compacts, has continued to prevail in our councils, and never long been absent from our conduct. We have learned by experience a fruitful lesson—that an implicit and undeviating adherence to the principles on which we set out, can carry us prosperously onward through all the conflicts of circumstances, and from vicissitudes inseparable from the lapse of years.

The success that has thus attended our great experiment, is, in itself, a sufficient cause for gratitude, on account of the happiness it has actually conferred and the example it has unanswerably given. But to me, my fellow citizens, looking forward to the far distant future, with ardent prayers and confiding hope, this retrospect presents a ground for still deeper delight. It impresses on my mind a firm belief that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon ourselves; that, if we maintain the principles on which they were established, they are destined to confer their benefits on countless generations yet to come, and that America will present to every friend of mankind the cheering proof, that a popular government, wisely formed, is wanting in no element of endurance or strength. Fifty years ago, its rapid failure was boldly predicted. Latent and uncontrollable causes of dissolution were supposed to exist, even by the wise and good; and not only did unfriendly or speculative theorists anticipate for us the fate of past republics, but the fears of many an honest patriot overbalanced his sanguine hopes. Look back on these forebodings, not hastily, but reluctantly made, and see how, in every instance, they have completely failed.

An imperfect experience, during the struggles of the revolution, was supposed to warrant a belief that the people would not bear the taxation requisite to discharge an immense public debt already incurred, and to defray the necessary expenses of the government. The cost of two wars has been paid, not only without a murmur, but with unequalled alacrity. No one is now left to doubt that every burden will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to sustain our civil institutions, or guard our honor or our welfare. Indeed, all experience has shown that the willingness of the people to contribute to these ends in cases of emergency, has uniformly outrun the confidence of their representatives.

In the early stages of the new Government, when all felt the imposing influence, as they recognised the unequalled services of the first President, it was a common sentiment that the great weight of his character could alone bind the discordant materials of our Government together, and save us from the violence of contending factions. Since his death nearly forty years are gone. Party exasperation has been often carried to its highest point; the virtue and the fortitude of the people have sometimes been greatly tried, yet our system, purified and enhanced in value by all it has encountered, still preserves its spirit of free and fearless discussion, blended with unimpaired fraternal feeling.

The capacity of the people for self-government, and their willingness, from a high sense of duty, and without those exhibitions of coercive power generally employed in other countries, to submit to all needful restraints and exactions of the municipal law, have also been favorably exemplified in the history of the American States. Occasionally, it is true, the ardor of public sentiment, outrunning the regular progress of the judicial tribunals, or seeking to reach cases not denounced as criminal by the existing law, has displayed itself in a manner calculated to give pain to the friends of free government, and to encourage the hopes of those who wish for its overthrow. These occurrences, however, have been far less frequent in our country than in any other of equal population on the globe; and with the diffusion of intelligence, it may well be hoped that they will constantly diminish in frequency and violence. The generous patriotism and sound common sense of the great mass of our fellow citizens, will assuredly, in time, produce this result; for, as every assumption of illegal power not only wounds the majesty of the law, but furnishes a pretext for abridging the liberties of the people, the latter have the most direct and permanent interest in preserving the great landmarks of social order, and maintaining on all occasions, the inviolability of those constitutional and legal provisions which they themselves have made.

In a supposed unfitness of our institutions for those hostile emergencies, which no country can always avoid, their friends found a fruitful source of apprehension, their enemies of hope. While they foresaw less promptness of action than in Governments differently formed, they overlooked the far more important consideration, that with us, war could never be the result of individual or irresponsible will, but must be a measure of redress for injuries sustained, voluntarily resorted to by those who were to bear the necessary sacrifice, who would consequently feel an individual interest in the contest, and whose energy would be commensurate with the difficulties to be encountered. Actual events have proved their error; the last war, far from impairing, gave new confidence to our Government; and amid recent apprehensions of a similar conflict, we saw that the energies of our country would not be wanting in ample season to vindicate its rights. We may not possess, as we should not desire to possess, the extended and ever ready military organization of other nations; we may occasionally suffer in the outset for want of it; but among ourselves, all doubt upon this great point has ceased, while a salutary experience will prevent a contrary opinion from inviting aggression from abroad.

Certain danger was foretold from the extension of our territory, the multiplication of States, and the increase of population. Our system was supposed to be adapted only to boundaries comparatively narrow. These have been widened beyond conjecture; the members of our confederacy are already doubled; and the numbers of our people are incredibly augmented. The alleged causes of danger have long surpassed anticipation, but none of the consequences have followed. The power and influence of the republic have risen to a height obvious to all mankind; respect to its authority was not more apparent at its ancient than it is at its present limits; new and inexhaustible sources of general prosperity have been opened; the effects of distance have been averted by the inventive genius of our people, developed and fostered by the spirit of our institutions; and the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions and pursuits, have strengthened the chain of mutual dependence, and formed a circle of mutual benefits, too apparent ever to be overlooked.

In justly balancing the powers of the Federal and State authorities, difficulties nearly insurmountable arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were deemed inevitable. Amid these, it was scarcely believed possible that a scheme of government, so complex in construction, could remain uninjured. From time to time embarrassments have certainly occurred; but how just is the confidence of future safety imparted by the knowledge that each in succession has been happily removed! Overlooking partial and temporary evils as inseparable from the practical operation of all human institutions, and looking only to the general result, every patriot has reason to be satisfied. While the Federal Government has successfully performed its appropriate functions in relation to foreign affairs, and concerns evidently national, that of every State has remarkably improved in protecting and developing local interest and individual welfare; and if the vibrations of authority have occasionally tended too much towards one or the other, it is unquestionably certain that the ultimate operation of the entire system has been to strengthen all the existing institutions, and to elevate our whole country in prosperity and renown.

The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disaster supposed to lurk in our political condition, was the institution of domestic slavery. Our forefathers were deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinister foreboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquillity of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and the patriotism of their course; it is an evidence not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassment from this as well as every other anticipated cause of difficulty or danger.

Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included? Amidst the violence of excited passions, this generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded; and standing as I now do before my countrymen in this high place of honor and of trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it; and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that they will be candidly weighed and understood. At least, they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was gratified, "I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists." I submitted also to my fellow citizens with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe that they have been approved, and are confided in by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction. These opinions have been adopted in the firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the republic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, honorable, and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our Institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed; and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid and the hopes of the wicked for the destruction of our Government, are again destined to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have occurred; terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard of the consequences of their conduct has exposed individuals to popular indignation; but neither the masses of the people, nor sections of the country, have been swerved from their devotion to the bond of Union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus.

Such attempts at dangerous agitiaton may periodically return, but with each the object will be better understood. The predominating affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits; that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body; will always be at hand to resist and control every effort, foreign or domestic, which aims, or would lead, to overthrow our institutions.

What can be more gratifying than such a retrospect as this. We look back on obstacles avoided, and dangers overcome; on expectations more than realized, and prosperity perfectly secured. To the hopes of the hostile, the fears of the timid, and the doubts of the anxious, actual experience has given the conclusive reply. We have seen time gradually dispel every unfavorable foreboding, and our constitution surmount every adverse circumstance, dreaded at the onset as beyond control. Present excitement will, at all times, magnify present dangers, but true philosophy will teach us that none more threatening than the past can remain to be overcome; and we ought, for we have just reason, to entertain an abiding confidence in the stability of our institutions, and an entire conviction that if administered in the true form, character, and spirit in which

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_63-0123.jpg