THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1847. NUMBER 8.

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BY A. P. DURLIN & B. F. SLOAN,
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JOHN B. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has removed his Office to the Public Building near the Court House, up stairs, in the room occupied by the Sheriff and directly over the Commissioner's Office.
Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. 50

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GRAHAM & THOMPSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Office on French street, over S Jackson & Co's. Store, Erie.
April 24, 1847. 49

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Has permanently located in Erie. Office at his residence on the corner of Seventh and Peach Streets. 49

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
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Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware, Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, No. 7 Reed House, Erie Pa. 2

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Attorney and Counsellor at law, Prairie du Chien, W. T. practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, W. T. and in Clayton county, Iowa Territory.

WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.
June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE.—Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.
November 21, 1846. 27

CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. B. TOMLINSON & CO.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.—For sale at C. M. TIBBALS.
May 1, 1847. 50

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

REMOVAL.

LOOMIS & Co. have removed their stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY Goods, etc. etc., No. 5, People's Row, State street, early opposite the Eagle Hotel, where they will be pleased to have their friends call as usual.
N. B. A large addition to their stock in trade will be made in a short time.
Erie, May 19, 1847. 3

GLOVES.—We have the best assortment that will be in this market of all kinds, including Stewart's self imported black and fancy Kid Fancy and variegated Silks and China Linen.
April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

ROBERT BURNS.

BY MONTGOMERY.

What bird in beauty, flight, or song,
Can with the bard compare,
Who sang as sweet, and soar'd as strong,
As ever child of air?

His plume, his note, his form, could BURNS,
For whim or pleasure, change;
He was not one, but all by turns,
With transmigration strange:—

The Blackbird, oracle of Spring,
When flow'd his moral lay;
The Swallow, wheeling on the wing,
Capriciously at play:

The Humming bird, from bloom to bloom,
Inhaling heavenly balm;
The Raven, in the tempests gloom;
The Halcyon in the calm:

In "auld Kirk Allowy," the Owl,
At witching time of night;
By "Bonnie Doon," the earliest fowl
That carol'd to the light.

He was the Wren amid the grove,
When in his homely vein;
At Bannockburn the bird of Jove,
With thunder in his train:—

The Woodlark, in his mournful hours;
The Goldfinch in his mirth;
The Thrush, a spendthrift of his powers,
Enrapturing heaven and earth:—

The Swan, in majesty and grace,
Contemplative and still;
But roused—no Falcon in the chase
Could, like his satire, kill:—

The Linnet, in simplicity;
In tenderness, the Dove;
But more than all beside, was he
The Nightingale, in love.

Oh! had he never stoop'd to shame,
Nor lent a charm to vice,
How had devotion lov'd to name
That Bird of Paradise!

Peace to the dead! In Scotia's choir
Of minstrel's, great and small,
He sprang from his spontaneous fire,
The Phœnix of them all!

Address of the State Central Committee.

To the people of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS—The members of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party, appointed by the late 4th of March Convention, deem it a duty, in the fulfilment of the object of their appointment, to address you in relation to the present condition of the country, and to call your attention to the importance of the approaching election.

Never at any period since the commencement of our history have the people at large and especially the Democratic party had more cause to congratulate each other upon the progress of free principles in improving the condition and extending the happiness of man. The people of these U. States are all, without respect to party or sect, in the full and peaceful enjoyment of the most enlarged civil and religious rights, which are not only secured by constitutional provisions, but by that which is much stronger, the good sense and sound judgment of an enlightened and liberal community. It also gives us unfeigned pleasure to join in congratulations upon the general prosperity which pervades all the business and pecuniary relations of the people. Notwithstanding the predictions of our leading Federal opponents of the ruin and desolation which was to follow the election of the Democratic candidates in 1844, our prosperity has been onward ever since, and at no period of our existence as a people, have all the departments of industry—agricultural, mechanical, commercial and manufacturing, been in a more prosperous and healthy condition, and labor more in demand at fair rates of compensation than at the present time.—It is when labor commands its just reward that an honest and industrious community is always the most happy.

This condition of things we have reason to believe rests on a substantial basis, and is the result, in a great degree, of a sound and liberal system of policy founded upon just principles of commercial intercourse and reciprocity, in connexion with a constitutional system of finance on the part of the general government, calculated to prevent excessive issues of paper money, and to maintain a sound currency.

Our Federal friends, however, would have you believe that all our present prosperity results from the scarcity of provisions in Europe, and the consequent high prices in this country. That the scarcity in Europe of breadstuffs has tended to raise prices in this country, we will not deny. Every man of common sense knows this to be a fact. But every person of intelligence and candor is also bound to admit that the reduction of the duties on our flour and grain in the English ports, with the modification of our own tariff on their productions, is calculated to enlarge the trade between the two countries, and increase the exports of our grain and flour permanently; and as this will increase the ability of our citizens to purchase and consume manufactures, it will add to the prosperity of every branch of industry in the country. In regard to the iron and coal interests, they will be especially benefited by the demand for iron to make railroads to carry the products of agriculture to market and to supply the wants of an enlarged internal as well as external commerce. In fact, we regard our domestic manufactures as so well established that with moderate but certain duties properly arranged they can withstand the competition of the world; and in this opinion we are confirmed by the judgment of practical men who are engaged in enlarging old, and building new establishments under the present tariff, without any reasonable hope of an immediate change.

Our opponents however, having been driven by the experience of the country, from all their old positions in regard to a Bank in the United States, a high protective tariff, and their opposition to the Independent or Constitutional Treasury, now seek to find cause of opposition to the Democratic party in the war with Mexico. In regard to the bank they told the people that it was indispensible to their prosperity, and that the country could not exist without it. They even excited their partisans to madness and encouraged a revolutionary spirit amongst the people by denouncing General Jackson as a tyrant and an usurper, for his opposition to a monster bank which sought to place itself above the constituted authorities of the nation, and to control the government. A distinguished member of the Federal party on this occasion addressed the populace of Baltimore, on Sunday, and by way of encouraging and justifying their conduct, declared "that in revolutionary times there were no Sabbaths." Now the same partizans say that a Bank of the United States "is an obsolete idea."

Before the modification of the tariff of 1842 they declared that if the act of 1846 became a law, that nearly all the furnaces, forges and manufactories of the country would have to stop; that men would have to be turned out of employment to starve; and that the productions of the farmers would rot on his hands for want of a home market.

How these predictions have been verified let the present condition of the country answer. They made the like predictions in regard to the operations of the Constitutional Treasury; yet it has been in operation about a year, and the country has never enjoyed a higher degree of prosperity.

Their opposition to the Democratic party on account of the Mexican war, is entirely consistent with their former conduct and practice.

In speaking of our opponents we are compelled to call them by their proper name of Federalists—not in derison or unkindness, but because it is impossible to designate them by all the names they have, at various times, assumed to suit the emergency in which they were placed, and to avoid the guilt and odium of their political offences.

There is no fact which goes further to establish guilt than that of the accused changing his name so that he may not be known.—This the Federalists have done over and over again until many of them have persuaded themselves that they are not Federalists but good honest "Democratic Whigs."

It is, however, a fatal self-delusion, and a mere hallucination of the mind. They have no just claim to the name. There were men in that day who took sides with the enemy against the Whigs of the Revolution, just as the leaders of the present opposition party take sides now against the constituted authorities of their country.

The Whigs of that day were the advocates of the rights of their country, and were willing to sacrifice every thing but honor in resisting the tyranny and oppression of the King and Parliament of Great Britain, and for the establishment of a free and independent government.

Taking then their sentiments and conduct as the test by which to determine what constitutes a Whig, what just claim can the Federalists make to the name? May we not appeal to the fathers of Democracy who are yet amongst us to prove that from the establishment of the constitution to the present day, the leading Federalists, in all the difficulties we have had with foreign powers, took sides against the Democrats and justified the enemies of their country, just as they are now justifying the Mexicans, and condemning Mr Polk and the Democratic party.

When Great Britain was insulting our flag impressing our seamen, naturalized and native, and seizing and condemning our ships and merchandize under various false pretences prior to the declaration of the war of 1812, Mr. Jefferson was anxious to bring them to a sense of justice without resorting to war by the adoption of peaceful measures. It was for this purpose the embargo and non-intercourse laws were adopted. These laws were denounced by the Federalists from one end of the Union to the other as unconstitutional and oppressive; and such was the feelings amongst the New England portion them, of that the laws could not be executed, and thus was their object defeated.

They then denounced Mr. Jefferson, and the whole Democratic party as pusillanimous and said they could not be kicked into a war.

At length, when Mr. Madison, who had succeeded Mr. Jefferson, recommended war as the only alternative left to preserve the rights and honor of the nation, the Federal tune was changed. The Democrats were then denounced for making war without preparation, and by many the war was declared as wicked and unjust, as the leading Corwin Federalists now denounce the Mexican war.

Many of the New England orators declared it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at our victories," and thus was the opposition to the war continued, and the arm of the nation in a degree puralized by the machinations of Federalism, until it ended in the unparalleled victory of the 8th of January 1815, at New Orleans, achieved under the auspices of Andrew Jackson. The results of this war gave almost a death blow to Federalism, and then it was that they began to deny their ancient name, and to seek for others more popular, in order to deceive the people and screen themselves from the odium of their traitorous conduct.

But their opposition to Democratic men and measures, with a few honorable exceptions, continues, the same, no matter what name they may assume.

During the administration of General Jackson a treaty was concluded with France, by which indemnity was secured to some extent, to our citizens, for spoliations on our commerce by that nation. For some cause, after the treaty was concluded, the French Chamber of Deputies refused to make the necessary appropriations to carry it into effect and to pay what the treaty stipulated should be paid, and the draft of our government for one of the instalments was dishonored. This was an act of bad-faith on the part of France, to which the administration was determined not to submit, even at the risk of war: and Gen. Jackson suggested that if the treaty was not carried into effect in good faith, we would have a right to make reprisals. How did the Federal party behave on this occasion?—Their newspapers were filled with denunciations from one end of the Union to the other, against the administration for its rash and uncalled for recommendations which would, as they said, involve the country in a war.

Mr. Livingston, who was then in France as our Minister, urging home upon the French government the necessity of the execution of the treaty to preserve the amicable relations of the two governments, said the greatest obstacle he found in the way of effecting the object was the Federal press, particularly the National Intelligencer, at Washington, which he requested the Secretary of State to strike from the papers sent to the legation, on account of its anti-American character, which was done. It will also be recollected that during this difficulty, it was anticipated, from news received just at the close of the session of Congress in the year 1835, that France might take advantage of the then unprepared condition of the country and make a sudden declaration of war. It was therefore proposed to place an appropriation of three millions of dollars at the disposal of the President to meet the contingency. The proposition was at once acceded to by a Democratic House of Representatives, and the appropriation was granted by an overwhelming vote of that body. But how was it treated by a Federal Senate? Rejected instanter in the most unparliamentary and indignant manner. One of the leading and most distinguished members of that body, and the head and front of of Federalism, declaring that he would not vote for it, *"if the enemy were at the walls of the Capitol battering it down."*

The appropriation was lost by a disagreement between the two Houses. Nothing daunted, however, by the anti-American conduct of the Senate, General Jackson adhered resolutely to his purpose until he compelled Louis Phillippe to make a virtue of necessity by paying the indemnity. Now we know that our opponents, who call themselves Whigs, insist that they are not the old Federal party. This, however, as we have before said, is a mere evasion to avoid the odium of their former deeds. We know there have been individual changes; that some Federalists have come into the Democratic ranks, and some who were Democrats have gone into the ranks of Federalism. Such changes will no doubt be constantly occurring; but the great body of the parties are essentially the same, and their principles identical. Has not Philadelphia been always a Federal city—and is it not now a Whig city? Were not Lancaster and Adams counties always Federal counties—and are they not now Whig counties?—Were not Massachusetts and Rhode Island always Federal States—and are they not now Whig States?

Do not these facts show conclusively that modern Whiggery is *old Federalism*. Again, look at old Berks and old Northampton counties, in this State. Were they not strongly Whig counties in 1776—Democratic in 1799, for Jefferson against Adams—Democratic in the war of 1812—and are they not Democratic still? And again, look at the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia—were they not Democratic in the days of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, and are they not still Democratic? Do not these few facts show clearly that parties are essentially the same at this time as they were in the early days of the Republic? Of this fact, however, we have further evidence, growing out of the relations of the parties to the present war. The Democrats believe that the unjust conduct of the Mexicans towards our citizens, and their repeated aggressions upon our National rights, and especially their assassination of our officers and soldiers upon our own soil, prior to the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, fully justify the course of the present administration in the prosecution of the war until an honorable peace shall be obtained, and some guaranty given that it will be observed.

It is, indeed, a matter of history that we had just cause of, war with them long since, but, knowing our own strength and their weakness, we forbore, and have endured more wrongs at their hands than would have been tolerated by us from Great Britain, France, or any other nation on the face of the globe. At length, emboldened by our forbearance, and mistaking our magnanimity for weakness or cowardice, Mexico declared and commenced the war herself. Now the Federal party, especially the leaders, labor in their papers and in their speeches to prove that this is an unjust and wicked war, for which the Democrats are alone responsible—just as they did during the war of 1812, with Great Britain, and as they indicated their course 1835, in our threatened difficulties with France.

If the present opposition to the Democratic party is really a Whig opposition, the word must have some meaning very different from what it had in the days of the Revolution.—In those days the *Whigs* took part with their country, and the Tories with the enemy. It seems, however, that our opponents have found out that if they cannot alter *things*, they can change names.

We regret the existence of the war, and the causes which brought it on; but we deem it the duty of every good citizen to sustain the administration in its vigorous prosecution until the enemy shall evince a disposition to make peace on fair and honorable terms. The Mexicans commenced it, and they, and those in our own country who take sides with them by denouncing the constituted authorities of the country and placing our own government in the wrong, are responsible for its continuance.

If the Federal press, and especially the National Intelligencer, caused so much difficulty to Mr. Livingston, in France, in adjusting our differences with that government, what must be the effect of the same press, and all others of like stamp, now on the Mexicans, a people much less intelligent as a body than the French, on the question of peace.

This is a question worthy of the attention of the arithmeticians of our Federal opponents.

Here we will drop the subject for the present, simply remarking that we know that there are many good and patriotic men in the ranks of our opponents, who do not approve of the course of their leaders, and who ought not to render themselves subject to our remarks by their adherence to a party that is habitually wrong.

To such we say, in all kindness and sincerity, examine your position, and if you find yourselves acting with those who are opposing their country, come over to the Democratic party. It is the party of the country, and whatever may be its errors, it will never be found taking sides in time of war with the common enemy.

It was our intention when we commenced this address to call your attention particularly to the affairs of our own State, and contrast the present condition of the Commonwealth with its condition a few years ago. We have however, extended our remarks in relation to matters connected with the general government, beyond what we intended, and will not therefore weary your patience at this time, by going at length into the administration of affairs in our own State. We shall reserve this for the subject of another address.

The State improvements are doing well, and will, from the most authentic information we have been able to obtain, clear at least one million of dollars to the treasury during the present fiscal year, after the payment of all expenses, unless some unforeseen casualty should occur. We know of no waste or frauds that are being perpetrated on the funds of the Commonwealth. We believe they are faithfully collected and applied to their proper use. The accounting department has been assiduously engaged in settling old accounts, and enforcing the payment of arrearages, from which a very considerable sum has, within the last year or two, been realized. The interest on the public debt, we believe, will be punctually paid on the 1st of August, and, if the same sound policy and economy is continued in the administration of our affairs that has prevailed during the present administration, it will continue to be paid for all time to come. Not only so, but we feel assured that in a very short time a respectable sinking fund can be established, to extinguish a portion of the public debt annually, without any increased taxation.

The administration of Gov. Shunk has fully realized the expectations of his most sanguine friends. He is honest and capable, sound in his principles and firm in their maintenance. To his firmness we are greatly indebted for the prevention of many bad measures during the last session when the Federalists were in the ascendant. We believe the prosperity and well being of the Commonwealth demand his re-election, and therefore urge you to be active, united and energetic in his support.

Our candidate for Canal Commissioner is admitted on all hands to be a most unexceptionable and excellent man, well qualified for the situation, and will add strength to our party.

The accounts we have of our prospects, from all parts of the Commonwealth, are highly flattering to our success. We must not, however, suffer this to make us too confident. We have a vigilant opposition to contend with, ever ready to avail itself of our indifference, errors or negligence. It therefore behooves every democrat to be at his post, and to perform his duty to himself, to the well tried candidates of the party, to his State, and his country.

L. REILY, *Chairman.*
ISAAC G. M'KINLEY, *Secretary.*

SWEETEN LIFE.

Oh how glorious to make every thing pleasant—to throw sunshine upon every cloud!—Sweeten life by smiles, kind words, and sunshine. Make joy to spring in your path, and love glow on every face. Instead of showing angry feelings to the boy who sweeps dirt on you, say to him, with a smile, "My little fellow, be careful," and pass on. Depend on it, the little fellow will not trouble you again. To the man who puts his double fist in your face, say, "My dear sir, have more respect for yourself," and it will change his mind in a moment. Do you ever meet with a person down at the heel? Squeeze his hand and point him to an acre of sunshine, resting on the far hills. Has poverty brought your friends to the blues? Open your heart and your purse. A large purse and bright dollars will sweep the cloud from his face. Sweeten life, we repeat. There are sorrows and pains and disappointments enough in all conscience, without your adding to the amount. There is a loud call for smiles, love, kindness, sweet words, and cheerful looks.

If you have nothing else, these you can bestow, and add a large amount to the stock of human comfort and human happiness.

PASS IT ROUND.—Every "merciful man" who works a horse during the hot months, can promote its comfort by the use of the following simple shield against the teasing of flies. Take two or three handfulls of walnut leaves upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and boil for a quarter of an hour; when it is cold it is fit for use. Moisten a sponge with it, and before the horse goes out of the stable let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor. Try it.

TENNESSEE GALLANTRY.

On the departure of the first Tennessee regiment for Mexico, the young ladies of the senor class of the Nashville Female Academy, presented to the regiment a flag, which their fair hands had embroidered. The gallant Tennesseeans swore never to dishonor it, and nobly did they keep their pledge.—They returned with ranks thinned by disease and battle, but with unstained honor; and have returned the flag, covered with glory, to the hands that gave it. Miss Mary E. Foster was appointed by her classmates to receive the banner; and we find in one of our Tennessee exchanges, the name of which has escaped us, the following lines, written by one of the volunteers:

We've borne the noble gift afar,
And proudly have we stood,
Beneath its folds, on many a field,
Where blood like water flowed;
And dying eyes have oft been turned
To where it floated past,
When gallant forms upon the earth,
Like leaves, were falling fast.

We bring it back, unstained and pure;
And glory still will be
With that bright banner, while the tale
Is told of Monterey;
And gentle eyes will drop a tear,
To all who proudly fell,
Yielding their heart's blood for the pledge
Of those they loved so well.

FORTITUDE UNDER ADVERSITY.—A more true or forcibly beautiful moral picture could scarcely be delineated by the pen, than that which we find recently introduced into an article in a London paper, upon the character of a good man bearing up cheerfully under the misfortunes of life. "There is no spectacle," says this writer, "upon which God delights so much to look as upon that of a good man struggling under the weight of misfortune—the power of fortitude, the evidences of a firm faith, the Christian resignation of a chastened spirit unfold their beauties to the omniscient mind of Him to whom all things good are pleasing—the wisdom of his creation is vindicated; and the Creator then, if at any time, has cause to pronounce it *"very good."* To men, too, is this an admirable spectacle: to see the man borne down heavily by the pressure of his woes, struggling cheerfully with fate; and and, as wave after wave of misfortune rolls over his devoted head, yet once more breathes up a prayer of gratitude and praise, is in itself so ennobling, so flattering to human nature, that the wise, with one voice, have given to the spirit, by whose power the sufferer is supported, the magnificent name of philosophy. It is the union of all that is good and wise and pious upon earth.

CORRECT SENTIMENT.—The sentiments which follow are worthy to be placed in every house, and engraved on every heart.

Nothing is more certain, yet few things less thought of, than the mulations of poverty. Of this, education is the great cause. I will venture to say, that youth, educated with the expectations of possessing great wealth or suffered even to suppose they are to inherit it, imbibe exactly those principles, notions, and opinions, which prevent them from keeping it. On the contrary, the hardihood of poverty, and those enterprising and scheming habits, which are acquiring in industrious indigence, will inevitably lead to wealth and probably to power. I will assert, with prospective certainty, that the children of those youth whom I now see swelling with consequential inflations of the pride of wealth, will in their day be found in the haunts of wretchedness, while the offspring of many an industrious, smutty-faced apprentice boy will be blazing in all the tinselled trappings of fortune.

MORAL COURAGE IN EVERY-DAY LIFE.—Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to do without that which you do not need however much your eyes may covet it;

Have courage to speak your mind, when it is necessary you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so.

Have courage to speak to a friend in a "seedy" coat, even though you are in company with a rich one and richly attired.

Have courage to own you are poor, and thus disarm poverty of its sharpest sting

Have courage to make a will, and a just one.

Have courage to tell a man why you will not lend him your money.

Have cour to "cut" the most agreeable acquaintance you have, when you are convinced that he lacks principle. "A friend should bear with a friend's infirmities," but not with his vices.

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears; and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Have courage to obey your Maker, at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

Have courage to take a good paper and to pay for it annually in advance.

Hallo boy! Does your futher take the papers? *"No sir-ee*—but I does. The news boy leaves one on Mr. Jones' steps and I takes it—just as easy! and dad he reads it—so he does. He dosen't do anything else—Mam he dosen't.—*Ex. paper.*

We are sorry to say that there are a few of the same sort left in these *diggins.*

A HUNTER.—Bob, is that dog of of yours a pointer?

"No, he is half hunter and half setter. He hunts for bones when he is hungry, and sits by the stove when he is satisfied.

MEN are like bugles the more brass they contain, the further you can hear them. Ladies are like tulips, the more modest and retiring they appear, the better you love them.

BRYANT has written a delightful poem—second only to his "Thanatopia"—on the Prairies. A poetical contributor to the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* has also apostrophized them, but in a more practical and familiar style. He says:

Great western waste of bottom land,
Flat as a pancake, rich as grease!
Where gn ts are full as big as toads,
And 'skeeters are as big as geese!
O! lonesome, windy, grassy place,
Where buffaloes and snakes prevail!
The first with dreadful looking face,
The last with dreadful, sounding tail!
I'd rather live on camel's rump,
And be a Yankee doodle beggar,
Than where they never see a stump,
And shake to death with fever-n'-ager!

A FEW HINTS TO KEEP AWAY HARD TIMES.

Rise early in the morning, and be diligent during the day, attending to your own business, and not worrying yourself about your neighbor's concerns.

Give encouragement to home industry, and in all cases give preference to American manufactures over foreign.

Instead of following the fashions of Europeans, cultivate a spirit of independence and decide for yourselves how your coats hats and boots shall be made.

Keep out of the streets, unless business calls you to transact that which you cannot do in your stores, shops or dwellings.

By all means keep away from drinking and gambling houses, and, above all, shun that detestible and despisable loafer-making and rouge-manufactory—the Theatre.

When you buy an article of clothing, study commendable economy; at the same time get a good article, and when made, take particular care of it, and wear it out; regardless of any change of fashion. Fashion is a great tyrant, and men are fools to be slaves to it.

Stay at home of nights, improve yourselves by reading, writing, or instructive conversation, and retire to your beds at an early hour.

Be kind to your relations, obliging to your friends, and charitable to all: *and never permit your bill with the printers to run over a year.*

SINGULAR STATEMENT.—We find the following statement in one of our exchanges, showing that many of the most important events of the campaign in Mexico have taken place on Sunday:

The battle of Palo Alto was fought on SUNDAY, the 8th day of May.

The American Army arrived and took position in front of Monterey on SUNDAY, the 20th day of September—the battle commenced the next morning.

The battle of Del Norte, New Mexico, was fought on SUNDAY, the 24th day of January.

The battle of Buena Vista commenced on SUNDAY, the 21st day of February.

The surrender of the city and castle of Vera Cruz was made to Gen. Scott on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March.

The battle of Sacramento, Chihuahua, was fought on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March.

The battle of Cerro Gordo commenced on SUNDAY, the 17th day of April.

HOW WILL YOU HAVE IT?

There has been a great deal of disputation among those who are philologists, and among those who are hot, about "is being," and our good friend Chandler, of the United States Gazette, to whom, and to the memory of his worthy dog Rolla, all honor is due, has fought many a stout battle on the field referred to.—"Is being built" and so forth, receives his sanction; and he must talk, if it please him, to the Boston Chronotype, on the score of the following, which good humoredly makes what Orie calls "a hit—a palpable hit:"

"Waiter, I say, is my chicken broiling?"

"No, sir; the cook is."

"But I did'nt order the cook. He is too tough."

"How will you have it done, then, sir?"

"How will I have it done? Why I want it broiled, to be sure!"

"That he is doing, sir."

"But you said, he was broiling *himself*."

"So he is, but he is not *being* broiled."

"Well, Mr. Waiter, *(raising and bowing reverently)* may I ask, in your high grammaticularity, is MY *chicken* BEING *broiled*?"

"Yes, sir—se."

That waiter should receive a medal and a professorship, with as little delay as possible, under the circumstances.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Love Virtue, said a father to his children, and never abandon her; the pleasures he will procure us are more solid than those that the flattering world presents us. Riches are perishable; a trifle may deprive us of them. Virtue alone is a refuge from all vicissitudes; she teaches us to be moderate in prosperity, and not to be discouraged in adversity. She is the source of delight to good men, and forces even the wicked to pay her homage.

"RUFFLED STRAPS.—A lady was seen riding on horseback, through one of the streets of Boston, one afternoon last week. All female equestrians are stared at in cities; but she was stared at particularly hard, because she sported a pair of nice, clean snowy-white pantalettes—*with ruffled straps.* We have heard of ruffled shirts, ruffled collars, ruffled tempers, but never before of—*ruffled straps.*—*Phil. Bulletin.*

A young man having cut his finger, sent for a physician, who, after examining the wound requested his servant to run as fast as possible, and to get him a certain plaster.

"Oh, my!" cried the patient, "is the danger so great?"

"Yes," was the reply. "If the fellow don't run fast I'm afraid the cut will be well before he get back."

The world never chooses to attack man in prosperous circumstances. It is a fortress which mankind dare not assail.