

navigation, I did not hesitate to make use of... for, in my opinion, there is no... to be lost if the United States intend to... the interior trade of South America... for its citizens. Don... declares that the Marmore is navigable for steamers from a point near Cochabamba to its confluence with the Guapore or Iteze; and onward to the junction of the latter with the Beni, forming together the Rio Madeira. That the Cachulias, or falls of the Madeira, are neither impassible nor formidable, and may be easily ascended by steamers, as there is plenty of water and no rocks. To prove this, he asserts that a Brazilian schooner ascended the Marmore to Trinidad, and fired a salute at that place, about two years ago. After passing the falls, the river is of course navigable to the Amazon. Admitting this statement to be true, (and I am inclined to believe it, as the Brazilians constantly ascend the Iteze to Mato Grosso), there is open navigation from Para to within a few leagues of Cochabamba, at least 2,000; and this is not so incredible when we consider the length of navigation on the Missouri river, the accessibility of the Bolivian rivers, which, however, be ascertained with greater certainty after Gibbon has passed through the Cachulias of the Madeira, as it is to be hoped that he will sound, or otherwise minutely examine, the different rapids of that river, and correct the errors which... says are in the chart made by Palacios, a party of which I sent you by Mr. O'Brien...

where the most luscious fruits and finest flowers grow and bloom unknown and unnoticed. When I reflect on this, and on the miles of rivers rolling on in silence and neglect, I feel doubly the want of power and money to accomplish their introduction to the civilized world. "To return to the question of internal navigation in South America. Enclosed you will find a ship from the 'Commercio' newspaper, published in this city, containing an account of the departure of a small expedition from Paucartambo to explore the river Madre de Dios. "The Guzerianans are alive to the importance of communicating through their rivers to the Amazon and the Atlantic ocean, and whenever the question shall be fairly brought before the Peruvian government and it is ascertained that the United States intend to force open the way through the Brazils, I can count upon the assistance and influence of the whole department of Cuzco, and probably of the whole number of senators and deputies from the eastern provinces of the republic. Until some action shall be taken by the government of the United States, little can be done here. "However, en attendant," it would be well if you were to attempt to organize a company for the navigation of the South American rivers generally, because, whilst we look at the Amazon, we should not lose sight of the La Plata. The country lying upon the headwaters of that river is better populated than that on the confluence of the Amazon, and as far as I can learn, the commerce with Paraguay alone would amply repay the outlay necessary to establish a steam company for the waters of the La Plata. Possibly, if steamers were actually plying upon the Paraguay and Parana, the Brazilian government might be better disposed towards us, and the question of Amazonian navigation be amicably settled. You may rest assured that if the United States do not move shortly in the matter some other nation will. "Even the Bolivians themselves are beginning to wake up to the importance of opening a communication with the Atlantic. The subject is touched upon in the enclosed articles from the 'Commercio,' published in this city. The Bahia Negra is not put down on the map I have, nor are Gutierrez, the lake Izozas, the river Oupuis, nor the Lativegnette; but it appears to me that a better and more direct route to the Paraguay from Chuquisaca (Sucre) would be down the Pilcomayo, which passes within a few leagues of the town. I am not aware whether that river is navigable nor whether the country it flows through is at all productive. I presume not, as it traverses the Gran Chaco desert. "I think that the energies and influence of all the friends of South American internal navigation and colonization should be directed towards forming a company with a large capital, and to obtain the aid and support of the Congress of the United States. I know how difficult an undertaking it is to write an appropriation out of our national legislature for any purpose; but if the subject could be fairly brought before it, and some of the leading senators and representatives could be excited to take a patriotic interest in it, perhaps something might be done. "We must on our side do all we can, and by dint of perseverance may succeed at least in accomplishing our object. Should we do so, it will be a proud satisfaction to ourselves, though the public may, and probably will, leave us to exclaim, 'Hos ego versiculos feci titis alteris honores.' "I shall continue working on, and writing to you whenever I have anything of the least interest to communicate. "I think that from this showing I am entitled to say that commerce up and down the Amazon now with Bolivia is not an abstraction. "Just as I am concluding this number I receive a communication from South America, stating that in all probability Bolivia will make, in the month of December, 1852, Exaltacion, on the Madeira, and Rezes, on the Beni—both belonging to the Amazonian water-shed and to the tributaries of the Madeira—free ports to the commerce of the world; and that the sum of \$10,000 will be offered as a reward to the first steamer that shall arrive at either one of these places. "The results of Lieutenant Gibbon's exploration of these water-courses are, moreover, looked for, it is said, with exceeding interest by the Bolivians. INCA. (To be continued.)

**CURE FOR THE CROUP.**—Dr. Forbes, of Boston relates in a late number of the Medical Journal, a case in which a severe attack of croup was cured by the application of sponges wrung out of hot water to the throat, together with water treatment, which he describes as follows: "Soon after making the first application of sponges to the throat, I wrapped the child in a woolen blanket, wrung out warm water, as a substitute for a warm bath, and gave twenty drops of the wine of antimony in a little sweetened water, which she swallowed with difficulty. I persevered in the application of the hot, moist sponges for an hour, when the child was so much relieved that I ventured to leave it. "These applications were continued through the night, and in the morning the child was well. "It will never do to trifle with this terrible disease. The quicker the remedies are applied the better. Instead of antimony, we would recommend small quantities of alum water given every ten or fifteen minutes until the child vomits. "A good fat sheep may be had in Mexico for twenty-five cents; but it is not easy to get twenty-five cents in that country.

**GEN. CASS ON THE DEATH OF WEBSTER.**  
In the U. S. Senate, on the 14th ult., that part of the President's Message relating to the death of Mr. Webster being called up by Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, Gen. Cass delivered the following beautiful tribute to the character of that great man.  
"Mr. President.—How ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN, was the pathetic lamentation when the leaders of Israel were struck down in the midst of their services and their renown. Well may we repeat that national wail.—How ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN, when the impressive dispensations of Providence have so recently carried mourning to the hearts of the American people, by summing from life to death three of their eminent citizens, who, for almost half a century, had taken part, and prominently, too, in all the great questions, as well of peace as of war, which agitated and divided their country. Full, indeed, were they of days and honors, for  
"The hand of the reaper  
Took the ears that were hoary."  
but never brighter in intellect, purer in patriotism, nor more powerful in influence, than when the grave closed upon their labors, leaving their memory and their career at once an incentive and an example for their countrymen, in that long course of trial, but I trust of freedom and prosperity also, which is open before us. Often divided in life, but only by the honest convictions of duty, followed in a spirit of generous emulation, and not of personal opposition, they are now united in death, and we may appropriately adopt, upon this striking occasion, the beautiful language addressed to the people of England by one of her most gifted sons, when they were called to mourn, as we are now called, a bereavement which spread sorrow, dismay almost through the nation, and under circumstances of difficulty and danger far greater than any we can now reasonably anticipate in the progress of our history.  
"I ask not for these a separate doom  
Whom fate has brothers in the tomb,  
But search the land of living men,  
Where shall we find their like again?"  
And to-day, in the consideration of the Message of the Chief Magistrate, it becomes us to respond to his announcement, commending itself, as it does, to the universal sentiment of the country, of the death of the last of these lamented Statesmen, as a national misfortune. This mark of regret and respect was due alike to the memory of the dead and the feelings of the living. And I have listened with deep emotion to the eloquent testimonial in the mental power and worth and services of the departed patriot, which to-day have been heard in this high place, and will be heard to-morrow, and commended too, by the American people. The voice of party is hushed in the presence of such a national calamity, and the grave closes upon the asperity of political contention, when it closes upon those who have taken part in them. And well may we who have so often witnessed his labors and his triumphs—well may we, here, upon this theatre of his services and his renown, recalling the efforts of his mighty understanding, and the admiration which always followed his exertion—well may we come with the tribute of acknowledgement to his high and diversified powers, and to the influence he exercised upon his auditory, and in fact upon his country. He was indeed one of those remarkable men who stand prominently forward upon the canvass of history, impressing their characteristics upon the ages in which they live, and almost making it their own, by the force of their genius and the splendor of their fame. The time which elapsed between the middle of the eighteenth century and our own day, was prolific of great events and of distinguished men, who guided, or were guided by them, far beyond any other equal period in the history of human society. But, in my opinion, even this favored epoch has produced no man possessing a more massive and gigantic intellect, or who exhibited more profound powers of investigation in the great department of political science, to which he devoted himself in all its various ramifications, than Daniel Webster. The structure of his mind seemed peculiarly adapted to the work he was called upon to do, and he did it as no other man of his country—of his age, indeed—could have done it. And his name and his fame are indissolubly connected with some of the most difficult and important questions which our peculiar institutions have called into discussion. It was my good fortune to hear him, upon one of the most memorable occasions, when in this very hall, filled to overflowing with an audience whose rapt attention indicated his power and their expectations, he entered into, an analysis of the constitution and of the great principles of our political organization, with a vigor of argument, a force of illustration, and a felicity of diction which have rendered this effort of his mind one of the proudest monuments of American genius, and one of the noblest positions which the operations of our government have called forth. I speak of the general effect, without concurring in all the views he presented; though the points of difference neither impair my estimate of the speaker, nor of the power he displayed in this elaborate debate.  
The judgment of his contemporaries upon the character of his eloquence will be confirmed by the future Historian. He grasped the questions involved in the subject before him with a rare union of force and discrimination, and he presented them in an order of arrangement marked at once with great perspicuity and with logical acuteness; so that, when he arrived at his conclusion, he seemed to reach it by a process of established propositions, interwoven with the hand of a master. And topics barren of attraction from their nature, were rendered interesting by illustrations, and allusions drawn from a vast storehouse of knowledge, and applied with a chastened taste, formed upon the best models of an-

cient and modern learning. And to these eminent qualifications was added an uninterrupted flow of rich, and often racy, old-fashioned English, worthy of the earlier masters of the language, whom he studied and admired.  
As a statesman and politician, his powers were felt and acknowledged through the Republic, and all bore willing testimony to his enlarged views, and to his ardent patriotism. And he acquired a European reputation by the State papers he prepared upon various questions of our foreign policy, and one of these his refutation and exposure of an absurd and arrogant pretension of Austria, is distinguished by lofty and generous sentiments, becoming the age in which he lived, and the great People in whose name he spoke, and it stamps, with a vigor and research not less honorable in the exhibition than conclusive in the application. And it will ever rank in the history of diplomatic intercourse among the richest contributions to the commentaries upon this law of the world.  
And in internal as in external troubles, he was true, and tried and faithful; and the latest—may it be the last, as it was the most perilous—crisis of our country, rejecting all sectional considerations, and exposing himself to sectional denunciations, he stood up boldly, proudly indeed, and with consummate ability for the constitutional rights of another portion of the Union, fiercely assailed by a spirit of aggression, as incompatible with our mutual obligations as with the duration of the confederation itself. In that dark and doubtful hour, his voice was heard above the storm, recalling his countrymen to a sense of their danger and their duties, and warning them of lessons of reproof with the experience of age and the dictates of patriotism.  
Who heard this memorable appeal to public reason and conscience, made in the crowded chamber, with all eyes fixed upon the speaker and almost all hearts swayed by his words of wisdom and power, will sedulously guard its recollection, while they constitute the poetry of history, exert a permanent and decisive influence upon the destiny of nations.  
And as our deceased colleague, add to the kindlier affections of the heart to the lofty endowments of the mind, and I recall with almost painful sensibility, the associations of our boyhood, when we were school fellows together, with all the troubles and pleasures which belong to that era of life in its narrow world of preparation. He rendered himself dear by disposition and deportment, and exhibited some of those peculiar characteristic features which later in life made him the ornament of the social circle, and when study and faculties, endowed him with powers of conversation I have not found surpassed by any man abroad. His conduct and bearing at an early period have left an enduring impression upon my memory of mental traits which his subsequent course in life developed and confirmed, and the commanding position and ascendancy of the man were foreshadowed by the standing and influence of the boy, among the comrades who surrounded him. Fifty-five years ago, I parted—he to prepare for his splendid career in the good old land of our ancestors, and I to encounter the harsh toils and trials of life in the great forest of the West. But ere long the report of his words and deeds penetrated those recesses where I man industry was painfully but successfully contending with the obstacles of nature, and I found that my early companion was assuming a position which confirmed previous anticipations, and which could only be attained by the rare faculties which he was gifted. Since then he has gone on irradiating his path with the splendor of his exertions, till the hemisphere was bright with his glory, and never brighter than when he lay down in the west without a cloud to obscure his lustre, clear, calm and glorious. Fortunate in life, he was not less fortunate in death, for he died with his fame unimpaired, his faculties unbroken, and usefulness unimpaired; surrounded by weeping friends, and regarded with a just solicitude by a grateful country, whom the messenger that mocks at and space, told, from hour to hour the progress of his disorder and the approach of his fate. And beyond all this, and than all this, he died in the faith of a Christian, humble but hopeful, adding to the roll of eminent men who searched the gospel of Jesus, and followed the word and the will of God, given direct us while here, and to sustain us an hour of trial when the things of this earth are passing away, and the dark valley of death is opening before us.  
How ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN, we yet exclaim when we think of our greatest; but they fail to rise again death to life, when such quickening in the mercy of God and in the spirit of the Redeemer, comes to shed the happy influence on this side of the and beyond it.

**CONSTITUTION**  
Of the Clearfield Co., Agricultural Society.  
The name of the society shall be the Clearfield Agricultural Society. The objects of this society are to foster and improve agriculture, horticulture, and the domestic and household arts, and shall be auxiliary to the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society."  
Sec. 1. The Society shall consist of all such persons, as shall signify to the Executive Committee their wish to become members, and shall pay to the Treasurer on signing the Constitution of the Society not less than one dollar; and annually thereafter, not less than one dollar, and also of honorary and corresponding members. The payment of ten dollars shall constitute a life membership, and exempt the member so contributing from all annual payments.  
Sec. 2. The Officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice President from each township in the county, three fourths of whom shall be practical Agriculturalists or Horticulturalists; a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Librarian, and an Executive Committee of five members.  
Sec. 3. DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.—The President shall have a superintendance of all the officers of the Society. In case of his death, illness or inability to perform the duties of the office, the Executive Committee shall select a Vice President to act in his stead, who shall have the same powers, and perform the same duties as the President, until the next annual election.  
VICE PRESIDENTS.—It shall be their duty to take charge of the affairs of the association in their several districts; to advance all its objects, to call upon farmers to report as to the condition of agriculture in their neighborhood; to ask for information as to the modes of cultivation adopted by different farmers, and as far as in their power to make known the resources of their districts, the nature of its soil, its good geological character, and all such matters as may interest the farmers of the county.  
TREASURER.—The Treasurer shall keep an account of all monies received, and shall only pay bills when audited and approved by the Executive Committee; each order or payment must be signed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.  
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—The duties of this officer shall be to invite a conjunction with all persons interested in agriculture or horticulture, and at each meeting of the Society shall lay such correspondence before it. He shall also correspond with the State Agricultural Society.  
RECORDING SECRETARY.—The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Society and of the Executive Committee; the close of each year he shall prepare and publication such parts of the minutes and transactions of the Society, as may be designated.  
LIBRARIAN.—The Librarian shall take charge of all books, pamphlets, &c., belonging to the Society, and shall act as curator to preserve seeds, implements, of whatsoever property the Society may possess. The library to be kept at one place open however to the inspection and reading of all members, but books not to be carried away from the library.  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee shall transact the business of the Society generally; shall superintend and direct the publication of the Reports and transactions as they may deem proper, and shall designate the time and places for annual Exhibitions, regulate the expenditures, examine all accounts and keep such general charge of the affairs of the Society as may best promote its interests.  
They shall select their own chairman and meet at least once in every three months. A majority shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.  
They shall call special meetings of the Society when and where necessary, in their opinion.  
Sec. 4. ANNUAL MEETINGS.—The Society shall meet annually, on Wednesday evening of February Court, at the Borough of Clearfield, where all the officers of the Society shall be elected by ballot or otherwise for the ensuing year, and until another election. They shall also hold a general meeting at the time of the annual exhibition, and special meetings whenever convened by the Executive Committee. Ten members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, but no member arrears shall be entitled to the privileges of the Society.  
Sec. 5. PAYMENT OF DUES.—Whenever any member shall fail for one whole year to pay his annual contribution to the Society, he shall no longer be considered a member, but shall forfeit all his rights in the Society and in the property thereof.  
Sec. 6. This Constitution may be altered or amended, at the annual meetings in February, by a vote of two-thirds of the members in attendance.  
Sec. 7. BY LAWS.—Any by-laws deemed necessary for the government of the association, may be proposed by the Executive Committee at any annual meeting, to the Society, who shall adopt, amend or reject the same, by a vote of a majority of the members present, as they shall deem advisable.  
"A man should not put a fence of words around his ideas, because many; who would otherwise give him a fair hearing, lack resolution to climb over such a rugged enclosure."  
"It betrays a greater soul to answer a satire with patience rather than with wit."  
"It is not decent to spend your money in foolishness, when you have debts that ought to be paid."  
"There is a boy down east so unconqueredly tall that he can't tell when his toes are cold."  
"The democrats of Pitts- nominated Mayor Guthrie for tion."  
"Pants procured on tick and 'breeches of trust.'"  
"The average price of a pair of is seventy-five dollars."

**For the Republican.**  
Messrs. Editors.—I was present at the last meeting of the "Clearfield Debating Club," and listened with interest to an eloquent discussion of the following question:  
"Has the Indian more cause of complaint of his treatment at the hands of the white man than the negro?"  
The affirmative argued,  
1st. That the Indians had been in effect robbed of their lands—had been driven from them by force or compelled to evacuate them by treaties to which they had assented while under the influence of the intoxicating bowl given them by the white man for the very purpose of getting their assent to a bargain favorable to the whites.  
2d. That intemperance and its dire consequences had been sown among them by the whites.  
3d. That unnecessary and unjustifiable wars had been waged against them.  
That the effect of all these influences combined is to degrade the Indian physically, morally, and politically, and that it is rapidly exterminating the race. This was urged as the ground of the Indian's complaint.  
It was denied by the affirmative that the Negro has any just cause of complaint inasmuch as his situation as a slave in this country was far better than that in which he was found in Africa. That wherever the straight haired man was found with the woolly-head, the latter were found slaves to the former. The affirmative attempted to show that the woolly-headed race exists in slavery in fulfillment of Scriptural prophecy—and that the only portion of the blacks converted to christianity was the slave in our own country.  
The negative, while they did not deny all ground of complaint on the part of the Indian, yet contended that it had been highly exaggerated by the affirmative—that the Indian had been satisfactorily paid for his lands—that his natural disposition was that of enmity to the whites, implacable and unmerciful—that their treachery and wars upon the whites, had compelled our government to adopt this policy of buying their lands and peaceably removing them to a home which they had provided for them where they can enjoy their own habits and customs unrestrained by the presence of the whites.  
The ground of complaint in behalf of the Negro was chiefly based upon his situation as a slave. The laws of several of the States sustaining Slavery, were brought forward exhibiting the most atrocious cruelty and wrongs toward the slave. The affirmative could not well deny the severity of these laws, for the laws themselves were produced by the negative. They only replied contending that these laws had been rendered necessary by the conduct of the Abolitionists. Thus the affirmative inadvertently aided the negative, for the Abolitionists being generally whites, the affirmative in attributing these severe laws to them, of course blamed white men for the evil.  
The evils of slavery were depicted in glowing colors, but I did not consider the picture too highly colored. The negative who showed that in many of the States the laws regarding the poor blacks were extremely severe and unjustifiable, depriving them, not only of civil rights, but of the means of educating their children.  
The negative also contended that there was no natural inferiority in the negro race, as compared with the whites—like with the same advantages, the same degree of intellect would be developed in the former as the latter. Fred. Douglass and Mr. Ward, were brought forward as examples. The effect of slavery was claimed to be to keep them in utter ignorance and degradation.  
The Scripture argument of the affirmative was completely cussed and felt to rise no more during the evening. This discussion was very interesting to your correspondent, and it was encouraging to see a side which almost went begging for advocates when the question was first proposed, so nobly and eloquently sustained by your young men, and yet not one of the regular disputants has a tint of Abolitionism about him. They merely looked what they would and could do for sake of argument. I would not attribute improper motives to the Chairman's deciding this question in the affirmative—but for one, I cannot see how he could be so such a decision from the arguement. We were favored with pertinent and eloquent speeches on both sides by gentlemen from abroad.  
The next question for discussion is one of vital importance to all, and fell very soon be a practical one, to be decided by the people. "Ought the Main Liquor Law, or one similar to be adopted in Pa?" This question will be discussed in Friday evening Dec. 31st, at the Academy; and I understood the public were invited to attend. Yours, S. WATSON.