

YOLVIE VIII.

"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

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TOWANDAS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1846. Towanda, July 7, 1846.

ULTESES MERCUR, Esq.- Dear Sir .- The undersign ed committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Anniversary of our National Independence in this place-having listened with much pleasure to the Oration delivered by you upon that occasion, beg leave to solicit a copy of the same for publication. Hoping that you may comply with our request, we

Respectfully, remain Your ob't servants CHAS. REED, H. P. GOUDRICH E. D. MONTANYE. P. POWELL, Committee of Arrangements.

Towanda, July 7, 1846. GENTLENEN :- Your kind note of this morning, has just been received. The Oration to which you refer, was prepared in haste, amidst frequent interruptions by professional business, and without any design for its publication. Yet I do not feel at liberty to refuse your request. It is accordingly placed at your disposal With feelings of the highest regard for your kindness Very truly and sincerely, I remain Yours, &c., ULYSSES MERCUR. Massas, C. REED. H. P. GOODRICH. E. D. MONTANYE, P. POWELL, Committee of Arrangements. ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BY ULYSSES MERCUR, ESQR. At Towanda, July 4, 1846.

erecution of deeds highly important and beneficial in the annals of their respective nation .--course more quickly in ets channels. For on litical inequalities which they had originally

tremulous old age, should we extend a nation's gratitude.

Short however must be the sight, and conthat struggle but the numerous instances of selfsacrifices-the bold and manly daring of individuals, or the patient sufferings of those who went forth to battle, so destitute of the necessaries of life, that their own blood marked their tracks. For all these, marked and striking as they are, are utterly insufficient to impress upon the mind, a proper estimate of the PRIN-CIPLES for which they contended. Those principles embodied in the declaration of human merings of their light ; and although obscured

not extinguished. The impetus given to the human mind by the revival of learning in the sixteenth century. began to remove the clouds that had 'obscured their brightness. When the human intellect resson, to examine and compare-to build sysupon collected and classified facts. When the mind became conversant with the laws of the beam." the intellectual light which shown upon the material world, scattered some of the mist which had floated before the intellectual.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS :-- Another great mass of the people, yet a spirit of inquiry year has to led its rapid round-another sun was awakened, which has never since entirely has ushered in our natal day. Once more are slumbered. But as age after age, and century the freemen of this now vast Republic, per- after century, had passed away without a pro- which divide the states from the Federal gonited to commemorate the day of their na- per acknowledgment of the rights of man; as non's birth ; a day, on which every lover of the distinctions of birth and hereditary honors human liberty should rejoice-a day which had become so firmly ingrafted and cemented our republic to be numbered among those that should cause the breast to swell, and the heart with the political organizations of the world, are passed. to thrill with the most lively emotions. The that they were deemed essentially recessary to page of history teaches that it has ever been a the p-rpetuation of civil society. time was redemoguished trait of the human character, to quired to change the course of human thought. observe the periodical recurrence of those days and induce it to sanction and adopt a new orand times which were distinguished for the der of things-a new system of government. The unnatural and forced assumption of the inability of man for self-government, became The whole history of the human race appears too palpable to escape the observation and dein have sanctioned and approved of such ob- tection of unbiased and inquiring minds. Maservance. It has been deemed not only a man- ny of those who sought this western world as wer well calculated for individual gratification a refuge from political and religious persecu-and delight, but still further, to turn the mind tion, brought with them the germs of liberty important epochs in their nation's history, and works of nature which on every hand met the study the character of the nobler intellects with eye, opened the deep fountains of the soul .-... which they were inseparably Connected. If All the elements of nature seemed to indicatein all ages mankind have so eagerly seized up-to speak of a different order of things. Re-on this manner of testifying their gratitude and approbation, surely, on the recurrence of this splendor. Accustomed to exercise and call inday, every drop of American blood should to activity all the powers of the mind, the po-

of their country's cause. Then to the few by artificial forms. may assert its true dignity Omnipotence in accordance with his most per- what will be the eventual influence of our nawho still linger amongst us, whether marked and power. Here may be developed all the fect law, sees, guides and directs all things. with the scars of battle, or bowed down with latent energies of man's nature. However Then if the truth of universal progress at

free institutions, yet the result has far exceedtracted the minds, of those who see nothing in ed them. In their practical workings, the world have been more than realized. In promoting the prosperity, in expanding the minds, in cultivating the virtues, in securing the social and domestic happiness of our people, they have been pre-eminently successful. A new impetus has been given to scientific investigation ; not that kind of investigation which spends itself in theoretical systems. separate and apart from the wants of man ; but that other kind, rights, were not conceived in the mind at the which has for its object the improvement of hour which gave them birth. On turning back mind, and supplying the wants of man. In all the page of history, we find occasional glim- those which contribute to our comforts and rational enjoyments, rapid progress has been by oppression and superstition, yet they were made. Under the influence of our temperate climate, fertile soil and benign laws, we have

gone on prospering and to prosper. Seventy years have passed away since the promulgation of the truths in the ever memorable declaration of our fathers, and twenty millions of hubegan to exercise its powers of thought and of man beings are now within the limits of our territory, and under the shield and protection tems, not upon mere conjectural theories, but of our laws. Twenty-eight free states, bound together in one grand confederative system, all assisting and uniting in forming the American material universe ;---when not only had "new Union, is a sight of which we may well be continents been discovered on the earth, and proud. The destructive principles, which in new worlds in the heavens;" but when by the the ancient republics were inseparably connecaid of reason and progressive science, "man ted with an increasing extent of territory, apweighed the planets and decomposed the sun- pear to have been successfully guarded against under our confederated union. And while the separate rights of the States are preserved a d guarted-while the operations of our federal Although the true principles of human liber- union are confined within their appropriate ty were then but imperfectly understood by the sphere-so long, may state after state be added our union. without endangering our liberties or destroying the beautiful harmony of our evstein. But if the constitutional land marks vernment are obliterated or obscured, the seeds of disease will be planted, which will cause

> Relying, as our institutions do for their support, on the intelligence and virtue of the people, the subject of education necessarily be omes of momentuous importance. As the control and direction of government are placed in the hands of the mass, that mass must be instructed and enlightened for a proper dis-charge of their duties. It is not sufficient that a part only, of the community be informed, in order to secure the happiness and prosperity of the rest. The history of modern Europe is replete with instruction and argument upon this oint. Man to secure his rights, must know when they are invaded. He must be ever vigilant and ever active. He must not slumber at his post, nor rest in slothful and fancied security.

In the science of government, old things have passed away, and new things have taken their places. The destinies of the world are not hereafter to be ruled by the blood and carnage of the tented field ; but by the more powerful and penetrating force of public opinion. this day, the return of which we have now as-been target, were of divine right, soon began sembled to celebrate, was sent forth to the to give way to those more in accordance with stamped upon the page of history, that intelli-were first blazoned forth to the world, yet

hopes of the friends of liberty throughout the the general tendency of the human race, who he recognised and established among all peocan place limits to our future greatness, if we ple. are but true to ourselves? 'I'he vantage-ground good as he was great, and be profited thereby. can citizen is heard, there is his name known alone can answer. and revered. When he passed away from the sight of a grateful nation, and an admiring world, he left,

> "A name which every wind to heaven will bear, Which men to speak, and Angels joy to hear."

A few of that band of patriots to whom we are indebted for our civil and religious liberties, still linger amongst us. Although they have passed the period of life ordinarily allotted to mankind, yet they remain living monuments of the most striking events connected with the day which we now celebrate. To them indeed. must this day be crowded with hallowed recollections. Stretching far back as their thoughts must, for near a century, they pass in review before their minds the varied and checkered scenes of their lives. The morning of their lives, the bloom of their youth, now enjoy. Gratifying to them must be the spectacle which our country now exhibits. At every step they must feel the proud conscious-ness that their lives are intimately blended with our free institutions. And as they walk forth a grateful posterity should do them reverence. May many subsequent anniversary fes tivals find them uniting with us, in the obser-

vance of this, our political subbath. And long after the time when their pilgrimage upon earth is over, and the morning of a better world has dawned upon their vision, may the recol lection of their patriotism and virtue, be em balmed in the hearts of their posterity.

The political organization of men has been reduced to a science-a science improved by the experiments of successive ages, and is essentially an experimental science. Like all other experimental sciences, the science of government is in its general nature and tendency progressive. Accumulated facts are arranged and classified. New relations and new influences are discovered, and all units in forming a more perfect system. The principles of inductive philosophy, in which man is viewed as the "minister and interpreter of nature" are opening wide the range of human thoughts. The generations that have lived since the introduction of the true method of philosophical research, have been wiser than those that preceeded them. Each succeeding one has added something to the knowledge derived from their fathers. The present is wiser than any past age, the next will be wiser than the present. Startling & agrarian as the truths of man'

tion upon the world. Already are the masses and power. there may be developed an one lock is an auree is an unrects an inner. Iatent energies of man's nature. However sanguine might have been the anticipations of those who assisted in the establishment of our my has not yet been reached. Through appa-those who assisted in the establishment of our my has not yet been reached. Through apparent or perhaps temporary reactions and revul- gious rights and liberties. Time may be resions his march will be onward. Such being quired, but the laws of nature in due time must

> One hundred years hence, at our presen which we now occupy has placed us without rate of increase, our population will have reach-s rival. Then while we admire the bravery of ed three hundred and fifty millions. Will our revolutionary sires, let us also revere their such be the fact ? Will our nation go on prosvirtues and endeavor to emulate them. Let pering, as it has prospered ? Will the intelus study the character of the great Washington, ligence and virtue of our people increase commensurately with the extent of our population Let not his character become dim in the mind's and civil liberties? These are questions upon recollection. Wherever the name of Ameri- which we may reflect, but which posterity

In the perpetuation of our free institutionsour civil and religious liberties, each generation, each individual has a sacred duty to perform. After performing that duty, after acting well that part. the issue the final result is in the hands of Omnipotence. Let each generation-let each individual-let each one of us. so act, that the pen of no future historian can record, that in our age, and in our time. the strength and purity of our social and political system was weakened or destroyed. Let it be the most fervent sentiment of every heart that our institutions may go on. as they have commenced, progressing and extending the means of human happiness, advancing the christian and philanthropic spirit of its citizens, and that the flag of American liberty, the "star spangled banner in triumph shall continue to wave, over the land of the free and the were treely given to secure the blessings we now home of the brave," until that eventful day

"When wrapped in fiames the realms of ether glow And Heaven's last thunder shakes the world below."

[Erom the Southean Patriot.] Pais Alto and Resaca.

A NEW SONG FOR THE FOURTH OF JULT, 1846

Now while our cups are flowing With memories born to bloom And filial hands are wrowing Their wreaths o'er valor's tomb ;-While lips exulting shout the praise Of heroes of the past that stood, Triumphant, 'inid old Bunker's blaze, And proud in Eutaw's field of blood .-Be not forgot the gallant train, That lifts your name in Mexic war One cup for Palo Alto drain, One mighty cheer for Resaca For Taylor-" Rough and Ready."

True son of truest sires ; For May, who swift and steady. Trod down La Vega's fires; For all who in that day of strife, Maintain'd in pride the stripes and stars, The dead, who won immortal life, And they who live for other wars-For these, who with their victory, New leaves to grace our laruel bring-A health that drains the goblet dry A cheer that makes the welkin ring !

Nor, though even now we falter With thoughts of those who died, A Illding Plate in a Collin.

Histronic adventures well related, says the Boston Evening Transcript, furnish the most amusing kind of light reading, and many are the great facts which have insensibly relaxed from clouds to broad sunshine, through the perusal of theatrical anecdotes. The lives of players are foremost amongst the library of entertaining biographies, and though the parrations, doubtless, should sometimes be taken cum grano salis, they certainly serve the purpose of exciting the risibles and thus doing good to whole physicul constitution. It is through *laughter* that we are said to grow fut, and a merry face is cer-tainly better than a sad one. A new work is just published entitled " The Theatrical Apprenticeship and Anecdotal Recollections of Sol Smith, Esq.,"-which 'abounds in the recital of the most amusing adventures, and is as pleasant a volume with which to while away a leisure hour as we have met with for a considerable period. It contains recollections too, of many "poor players" of old, now risen into eminence-of Bernard, Forrest, Caldwell, and others. One of the most ludicrons anecdotes, however, related in this book, occurred during Sol Smith's incipient passion for the stage, when he resorted as a boy to all forts of contrivances in order to hear the performances, amongst which was a plan of getting concealed behind pieces of scenery in the carpenter's gallery, and thus awaiting an opportunity to creep into the front of the house, satisfied meanwhile with hearing from his concealment, merely portions of the dialogue. His hiding place was discovered. and he was of course turned out, but not so effectnully as to prevent his seeking the same place afterwards during a performance of Richard III by some starring character-a temptation too great to be resisted. On this occasion, Sol relates an anecdote of a royal funeral, which we think cannot be surpassed in such annals. and the result of which, (notwithstanding the bigotry of some persons withfregard to the theatrel certainly shows a tendency of the drama to make preachers ! We give the story as we have found it related in the amusing volumn be-

fore us : Richard the Third was advertised for performance-Richard, by Mr. Somebody-I forget who, now-but it was some great man. I cou d not resist the attraction-go I must and go I did.

About four o'clock, P. M. I entered the back door, which happened to be unguarded at the time, and went up to my old quarters in the car-penter's gallerv. I felt my way in the dark unil I found something which appeared to be a large box, into which I popped without the least hesitation, and closed the lid. For more than two hours I lay concealed, safe, as I thought, from discovery. At length the bustle of the carpenters, and turning of instruments in the orchestra, announced that the operation of the evening was about to commence. The curtain rose and I ventured to peep down upon the stage .----I was delighted ; I could see all that was going on-myself unseen. The second act was about to begin and I was luxuriating on the the pleasure I should derive from the " courting scene" of Richard and Lady Anne, when I heard four or five men making their way directly to my hiding-place. I had barely time to enter my box, and close the door, (or lid.) when, I found to my utter dismay, that the box was the object f their search ; in short, as you will already have anticipated. I was shut up in King Henry's coffin ! Here was a situation for a stage-struck hero ! The coffin was taken up, the men remarking "it was devlish heavy." and I felt myself conveyed down stairs, and placed upon the beir. Since I had beed carried so far. I made up my mind to carry the joke a little fur-So I lay quiet as the " injured king" ther. would have lain, had he been in my place, and was carried by four strong supernumeraries on the stage, followed by the weeping Lady Anna and all the court. Little did the lady imagine she weeping over a live corpse ! For my part. I perspired most profusely, and longed for an opportunity to escape. When I was carried off into Whitefriars" to be interred, that is to say, stage parlance, when the procession moved off."L. H. U. E." the super were desired to replace the coffin in the carpenter's gallery. Bo ing awkward, (did vou ever see supernumeraries who were not ?) and finding their load rather heavy, they turned and tumbled it about in such a sway, that I could not bear it any 'o iger, and was obliged to call out. The men dropped their precious burden, and ran away in affright INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH -Slack stone lime in which gave me an opportunity to make my eslarge tub or barrel, with builting water, cover- cape from the coffin, and exit through the bock ing the tub or barrel, to keep in a 1 the steam door. 1 afterwards neard that the affair made a When thus slacked, pass six quarts of it through great noise in the theatre at the time of its occurrence ; the four men declaring that a hollow voice had issued from the coffin, bidding them quart of rock or Turk's Island salt, and one gal- to " put it down and be d-d them !" and the lon of water : then boil the mixture and -kim it carpenters affirming on the contrary, that when they opened the coffin, they had found it empty. The four supernumerary gentlemen never visited the playhouse again, but immediately joined the church. One of them. I believe, has become a notorious preacher, and hever spares mit of any coloring matter you please, and may the theatre or theatrical people in his sermons, telling his hearers that he had a most mysteriout warning when he was a young man !

ble instice.

The effects of the promulgation of the senti- in their breasts, were so directly opposed to fered as confined to the limits of our territo-W. as they then were, or as they now are .---

rights Werested in their recital ; and your succeeding liberty. Buth and manhood, have not eradicated them Although they had thus fought and bled for miniry. Neither the great power of the mother country rolled themselves amongst our chigens.

world, a document which has not only immor- the laws of nature and fitness of things. The talized its author, but which has also stamped its mind longed for the enjoyment of those rights truths upon millions of the human mind. Some for which it was designed by a beneficent Creaof the sentiments of fiberty and equality, which tor. Long before the first blow was struck at are there expressed, appear almost worthy to Lexington, a revolution in individual sentihave been indited by an inspired author. They ment had taken place. Though the colonists treathe a spirit of liberty and equality which still professed, and indeed supposed, that they is based upon the principles of God's immuta- entertained proper sentiments of loyalty; yet in truth the sentiments which had grown up

ments contained in the Declaration of Ameri- the scheme of monarchy and hereditary nobilisayladependence, should by no means be con- ty, that upon coming into conflict they were immediately fanned into a blaze. Between elements so discordant in their nature, no per-When in the words of the instrument itself, manent union could exist. For a long time "a decent respect for the opinion of mankind, after the commencement of hostilities, allegi required that they should declare the causes ance to the British government was avowed. which impelled them to dissolve the political and a redress of greviances only claimed. But bands which had connected them with anoth- this state of things could not continue. The er:" hule did the framers of that charter of spirit of liberty which had obtained a footing tunan liberty, anticipate the rapid extent of its in each individual mind was at length breathed affuence apon the world. Not only did the aloud. Then. in a happy moment, the Con deriaratum, ... in support of which, they pledg. tinental Congress caught and reduced to form " their lives, their fortunes and their sacred the varied individual opinions of the patriots "mor," form a mutual bond of union; but it of the land. Those thoughts, penned by the "as a pillar of strength, around which they clear head and skilful hand of Thomas Jeffer-"uld eling with a firm reliance in the rectitude son-adopted by Congress, and ratified by the "their intentions ; and to which the master people, formed the acknowledged public sentispinis of the land could point, as " a light to ment of the land. Individual sentiment, had their path and a guide to their feet." It was met individual sentiment, and they united and the polar star, which guided their most nuble coalesced. From that time forth their efforts "Intis in the establishment of their inslienable could be concentrated, for their object was clearly and distinctly visible.

Then resulted in the establishment of our In- their cause-the battle was fought-the victory though intelligence be necessary, yet back of gratitude, hope and energetic zeal should fill Nerved and strengthened by the justice of dependence, and gave us rank amongsis the won, and their Independence achieved. Three thunne of the earth, you are all familiar, and it millions of people rising in the majesty of their " unnecessary to refer to it at length. The power and consciousness, of their inherent & inthe defeate and the victories of the soldiers of conceived, and unprecedented success, suc- sectarian acrimony and zeal-but that Divine universal extension. Let no contracted spirit Bitles, the wants, the sufferings, the privations, alienable rights, had with unexampled boldness the Revolution, are fresh in the minds of you 'ceeded in establishing a Republic based upon 1. In your earliest infancy, your minds were the broad principles of equal rights and human

from your minds. May they ever remain fresh the establishment of a new order of things, yet the mind's recollection ; and while a single when obtained, no selfish policy marked their widier who battled in that cause, remains to conduct. To the whole world they threw the more perfect development of the grand wide their portals : and to all, said, come and theme of man's political emancipation, and to partake of our blessings. We have not only ther us with his presence, let him receive the secured an as luin for ourselves and our pos-"Pet and gratitude which is most justly his terity, but there is still room and to spare, for "First the blade, then the ear, after that the . Many of the men who battled in that hose the down-tradden of every clime. Come one full corn in the evr." In whichever direction t cause, were more than common men. It and all, and here enjoy those civil and religious we turn, whether in the vegetable, animal or Wa not the desire of wealth, nor a name in liberties which are guaranteed by our free in- mineral kingdom, progress and development ating a hankering after vain titles or heredi- stitutions. The oppressed of Europe heard every where meethe eye. A plant springs upby honors, that drew them from their quiet the call; and thousands alter thousands, leave expands --- hastens to its maturity --- performs homes and peaceful occupations, and induced ing the homes of their fathers, have come to its mission, and returns to the earth. In its them to risk their all, in the battles of their participate in our liberties, and assist in the very deeav it gives nourishment to other life. But it was their hatted of oppres- grand development which our country is des- which springs forth and in due time gives ausand their zeal for the rights of man.- uned to exhibit. Those of every clime who tenance to heasts, and to man himself. The received a quick and efficient response - will 1 be also." have sought our land and en. ever at work

gence alone, unconnected with virtue and true those truths now fall from the lips of the religion, affords no guarantee for the preserva- school buy, as if they dated their reception at tion of liberty. Rome, the once proud misthe commencement of time, and were of uni tress of the world, with all of her eloquence and versal adoption. With the experience of the past, and knowl-

learning-with all of her science and philosophy-with all of her colossal power and edge of the present to guide and instruct us, wealth ; yet wanting in virtue and true reli- we have high and enobling hopes for the future. gion, the foundation of her government was In the enjoyment of our civil and religious libsapped. Luxury, licentiousness and idolatry, erties, we recognize an abode for enterprise, wured their venom into her pampered heart ; science, social and domestic happiness and vhich, festering at the very core, sent forth its virtue. The influence of woman too, in her appropriate sphere, as daughter, sister, wife and noxious effluvia through every part of her bloated system. Her soil was fattened with the mother, has been felt in every step of our grand social and political progress. May her talents plunder of other nations, and her altars crimnever be frittered away in vain and frivolous soned by the blood of rival factions. Her wealth. her dominion, her power, scarcely had pursuits, but may she ever employ the finer limit; vet all these but contributed to her feelings of her soul in impressing correct principles upon the minds of the young who are weakness; and she crumbled to atoms.

committed to her care, and in removing the At a later period in the world's history. Reasperities of man's nature. May she ever smile public France affords an instructive lesson .-upon virtue and frown upon vice. Rich in all that could gratify the taste or pam-If ever nation or people since time first be per the appetite. Resplendent, in literature, gan his course, had cause for pride and exultaarts and science. In refinements, the most retion, that nation is our nation-that people fined In national glory, renowned. Yet her is our people. Roll back the tide of time .--institutions were blighted by the withering and corroding influences of luxury licentiousness ind infidelity; and her liberties passed from never before did nation enjoy blessings equal her Her prond and magnificent Republic signally and totally failed.

From the instructive lessons of Rome and sees, and feels the responsibility of his station, of France, let us take warning. Let us as a the magnitude of his power and influence,nation, anxious for our own preservation, ne- that he individually forms, a link in the ver lose sight of virtue and true religion. Al- grand developement going on in our midat,-

it, lying deep, and forming the only sure foun- his heart and strengthen his mind. He should dation upon which our institutions can rest, are still feel that he lives not for himself alone .-the principles of religion. Not a religion of That as the principles for which he is contendforms and ceremonies alone-not a spirit of ing are of universal truth, so should they be of spirit of universal love, hen-volence and jus- place limits to his efforts. Our country should tice which flows from God's universal law.

Thus far I have glanced, very briefly, at the gradual advancement and extension of those principles which not only resulted in the estabwitcholding enrich us." lishment of our R-public; but. which have since advanced it with accelerated rapidity .---

In so doing, I have faintly traced out the operto man's happiness and comfort in peace; yet ation of God's universal law. Progress and recent events upon our south-western trantier, developement are universal laws of nature .show, that the bravery, the zeal, and the courage, which distinguished our revolutionary sires have not degenerated in the breasts of Man. the individual may die and pass from the world's theatre ; but man, the mit this day, to pass unnoticed and unhonored.

And at our festive alter. Grow silen't in our pride, Yet in the heart's most holy deep, Fond memory shrines the happy brave, Who in the arms of battle sleep By Palo's wood and Bravo's wave; Nor in our future doeds forget, Shall silent thought forbear to bring Her tribute to that sacred spot, Where Ringgold's gallant soul took wing.

> Fill to our country's glory. Where er her flag is borne ; Nor, in her failing story, Let future ages mourn ! Nor let the envious foreign foe, Rejoice that faction checks her speed, Arrests her in the indignant blow, And saddens o'er the avenging deed ! Full high though from the chrystal wave. Your cup, and from the grape be mine; The marriage rites, that link the brave To fame will turn each druft to wine. W. G. S.

Read every page of the worlds history ; yet to ours. But when an American citizen turns back his mind upon itself. When he thinks. fine serve. It will then be in a state of fine four. Now, to six quarts of this lime add one clean. To every five gallons of this mixture, add one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, by slow degrees, three quarters of a pound of potash and four quarts of fine sand or hard t wood ashes, sifted. This mixture will now adbe applied with a brush. It looks better than ever continue as it began, an asylum for the paint, and is as durable as slate. It will stop oppressed of all climes. The principles of small leaks in the roof, prevent the more from liberty are so universal and pervading in their growing over and rotting the wood, and render nature, that " giving cannot impoverish us, nor When laid upon brick work, it renders the brick impervious to rainor we'. -[Emigrant's Hand-While our nation has been making such rapid progress in every thing which contributes Book.

ANECDOTE .--- A certain cotton merchant their sons. American soil cannot with impu-Orleans. He wanted immediate payment or restoration, as private property was not to be cent.

nity, he trodden by a hostile foe, while Ameritaken for public use without compensation .- | Cotton MAIRESS.-It is affirmed that can blood courses through American hearts. Let the name of American citizen ever be asso- Gen. Jackeon heard his complaint and told raw conton is one of the best, (as it e riainly is ciated with all that is brave and generous in him he would do what was right in the matter. | one of the cheapest ; materials for mattresees, war, and all that to just and virtuous in peace. and pointed out the course that was proper to Wherever he wand-re he should carry with When their country called for the rights of man.-- timed to exhibit. Those of every clime who tenance to beasts, and to man himself. Ine bim the principles of liberty proclaimed and diately for a musket and twenty rounds of cart- they do not get stale, and acquire an unpleasesecured by our tres institutions and never per- ridges. The poor follow bearing this order, ant odor, as feathers often do. Besides the adand, nor the mother country to the mother country the mother country to the mother country to the mother country to the mother country to the mother country the mother country to the mother country tother country tother country tother cother to the mother country did not know what was going to become of

CUBE FOR A SNAKE BITE .- We have had many cures for the bute of a snake, but the t incombusuble from sparks falling upon it _____ following is a new one. A lady residing near New Albany, Ind., was hitten on the foot, a few days ago, by a copper-head snake. which caused such agony, that her life was despaired of. An experiment was however

resorted to which re-ulted in a cure. The of cotton had been taken for the purpose of snake was killed, cut to pieces, and bound making breastworks for the defence of New to the wound, which in a short time extracted the poison, and the lady is now convales-

4÷.,

for bedding. Vermin will not abide in them. be pursued in such cases. He sent imme- there is no grease to them as in hair or wool : vantages in all these particulars, they are in