

HARRISON AND LIBERTY.

Bring flowers to gild the minstrel lyre—
A nation's pledge to freedom's shrine
As breaking from its strings of fire
Bid music tones of gladness tell
To the wild winds of earth and sea
The song that every bosom swells
To "HARRISON and LIBERTY!"

TEXAS—MISSISSIPPI.

A deep festive pervades the people of
Mississippi in relation to the "Texas"
A striking evidence of it will be found in the following
extract of a letter from an intelligent
gentleman now in Natchez:

POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1836.

Enterprise of our Borough.—A Steam
Grist Mill is now in progress of erection in
this borough, by Messrs. CLARKS & PAR-
VIZ, which we understand, will be com-
pleted in the course of three or four weeks.

Glorious Victory.

We have the pleasure
to announce to our readers abroad,
the gratifying result of the SERRILL ELEC-
TION, held in this county on Saturday last,
which will be found below, and by which
it appears, that Jacob Hammer, Esq. has
been elected by a majority of 188 votes,

at the expense of the People.

White a
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tent at seeing their money squandered a-
way among a herd of venal politicians,
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it will certainly be of little avail to do so.

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(Ky.) is raising a regiment of 500 mounted volun-
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SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

What inspired beings we are! With the
most perfectly modelled forehead on earth—
with institutions, the beauty and purity of which
attract the admiration of the world—with intelli-
gence, learning and wealth—and with almost
every thing necessary to make us a quiet, peace-
able and happy people—still we are uneasy and
dissatisfied—filling the land with execrations
and violence, and causing our splendid prosperi-
ties to tremble and totter to its centre. Is man
capable of self-government? Have you no doubt
of it, reader? Our fathers have left us a rich
legacy, and must it be squandered in foolish ex-
periments? They struggled, toiled and finally
shed their blood to establish our unquailed sys-
tem; and perhaps, therefore, set a "greater value
upon it than we." The man who, hand and foot,
upon this system of freedom and exciting and
glorious struggle, accumulates a valuable property,
 seldom spends it or hazards it in doubtful projects
or speculations—but in nine cases out of ten their
children after them will squander the whole of it
in visionary speculations and experiments. The
reason is they have never earned it, and therefore
appreciate not its value. Perhaps it is just so in
relation to our republican institutions. They have
not been earned, and therefore we do not value
them. We have inherited them, and in our
what estimation do we hold them? Look at the
violence and violence with which a large por-
tion of the public journals in the state, are con-
tending for the "abolition of 'vested rights'"—
these fundamental principles which have been es-
tablished for ages in every government, where
there is a spark of freedom, and which are the
"birthright" of the people to acts of lawless violence.
We noticed not long since the proceedings of no
less than two public meetings in one number of
polls—they would accomplish it by resorting to
brute force—"Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we
must," is their language. Why are not contracts
entered into by the Legislature to be held as sac-
red and inviolable, as those entered into between
individuals? A contract entered into by the
Legislature of this year, can be annulled and
"expunged" by a subsequent Legislature, then,
indeed, our titles to our farms secure to us no
other rights than those of tenants at sufferance.
We had hitherto supposed that when we con-
tracted with the Legislature or state for our lands
and farms, and paid our money, we obtained
rights to those farms which are "vested rights"—
a title secure in its favor, whether they
"expunge" or not. No such thing, say these men—the Legis-
lature has the power to "annul your right—
scatter your title papers to the four winds, and
drive you off from your farms. It is true they
apply these principles only to corporations, but
just establish the power and every thing is afloat
—"what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the
gander." Party organization is going on with
the avowed object of prostrating the bank peace-
ably at the polls next fall, "if they can," or by
lawless violence "if they must." As honest pub-
lic journalists we are bound to dissuade these men
from such a course, by calm reason and argu-
ment; we call upon those who value law and order
to exert an influence in its favor, whether they
be of the bank or anti-bank parties—and to
whom would we naturally look for the most effi-
cient aid in calming the violence of party strife
as the religious community. Fostering a re-
ligion which inculcates that charity which "vaunt-
eth not itself,"—"is not easily puffed up" into an
unnatural excitement in worldly matters—but
argument, they exert a happy influence in allay-
ing the angry passions of men, so long as their
practices correspond with their professions. We
look to them—and behold where are they, many
of them? Suddenly roused up into a religious
and political phrenzy—and the Ministers of the
Gospel—who we respect, and whose honesty
we cannot doubt, who have hitherto been "water
and salt" in our midst—have rushed into the arena
of politics—lowered themselves down by the side
of the politician in a struggle to elect men to office
who will "wipe from our national escutcheon the
sin of slavery." They have discovered that our
country is not a republic, and what is there under
heaven that is perfect? There is a blot on our system that blights and blasts some
of its beauties.—They rush on to wipe off that
blot at the imminent hazard that in the attempt
they will bury all our liberties in one common
grave. "Oh virtue! thou art tied to British boats
and men have lost their reason."—Sun. Register.

Young Robinson.

We are informed
by a New York gentleman, whose means
of knowing what passed before the grand
jury in the investigation of the murder of
Ellen Jewett were very good, that there
was ample evidence of a close correspon-
dence between her and Robinson for some
time previous down to the time of her
death, from which it appears that she was
very much attached to him, and that he,
in consequence of having one or two other
affairs of the kind upon hand, had become
tired of her, and taken away his minis-
tration. That she had threatened him with
an exposure of his dissipated course of life
to his employers who were entirely insus-
picious of it, telling him that he knew "she
could love and that he might learn she
could hate," and that he in his reply, which
was his last letter, acknowledged he was in
her power, but told her to beware. It
seems that he had been guilty of seduction
not long before. The hatchet was identi-
fied as belonging to the store of his em-
ployers, and the cloak also by two or three
young men who left his boarding house
with him, and his own person by several
inmates of the house. It would seem that
Robinson's only chance of escape is by
want of sufficient proof of his own identity,
and yet he has little to hope for there, as
several inmates saw him at the house that
night and in the room of the deceased.
These are said to be the principal facts that
will come out on the trial. This case of
Robinson shows how naturally and almost
necessarily indulgence, in one vice leads
to indulgence in another, till at last the
miserable victim becomes wholly corrupt,
and is obliged to expiate his offences upon
the gallows. There is a fearful connection
between vice and all the crimes from the
pettish pilfering to robbery and murder.
Resist the beginnings.—Hampshire
Gazette.

Colonel Davy Crockett.

The plain and unvarnished
story of the fall of the ALAMO, related by Col.
Travis' servant, who was the only one who
survived the siege, has been published, and
has done more to break the ice as it is called.
This is more particularly incident to those who
do not go to work secundum artem. There is a
good practice, regarding this matter, among the
Savoyard peasantry. When a young man is first
admitted to spend the evening at the house of a
maid to whom he wishes to pay his addresses, he
watches the arrangement of the fireplace, where
several billets of wood are blazing. If the fire
one lift up one of the billets and place it upright
against the side of the fireplace, it is a sign she
does not approve of her suit. If she leaves the
blazing wood undisturbed, the young man may
be sure of his acquisition.

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