

# Constantine Republican

VOLUME I.

CONSTANTINE, ST. JOSEPH CO. MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 5, 1836.

NUMBER 14.

## CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN,

Every Wednesday Morning, at the stand formerly occupied by Maj. I. J. Ullman, corner of Cass and Water streets.

Terms—Two dollars per annum in advance, two dollars and fifty cents within the year, or three dollars at the expiration of the year.

## CARRIAGE MAKING.



W. M. REID & CO. would respectfully inform the citizens of Constantine and St. Joseph county, that they still carry on the CARRIAGE and WAGON Making business at their old stand, where they will be happy to attend to all calls in their line. They have the best of workmen in their employ, and feel assured that they can do turn out as good work as any other establishment of the kind in the west or country.

STAGE COACHES repaired on short notice. Repairing done cheap for cash and on short notice. Their shop is No. 2, Mechanics Row, Second street Constantine.

TEA, COFFEE, ALL-SPICE, PEPPER, GINGER, SALARATUS etc. etc. kept constantly on hand and for sale by A. E. MASSEY & Co., No. 10, Water-st., Constantine, June 29, 1836.

GLOVES.—An assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's GLOVES. Call and examine for yourselves. W. T. HOUSE & CO., No. 7, Water street. Constantine, June 29, 1836.

AXES.—SIMMONS' CAST STEEL AXES of approved patterns for sale by JOHN S. BARRY, No. 10, Water-st., Constantine, June 30, 1836.

BOOTS & SHOES.—A large assortment, comprising Men's Corras Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, Ladies' Morocco, Prunella and Kid Boots and Shoes. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock now on hand at the Store of A. E. MASSEY & Co., No. 10, South side Water-st., Constantine, June 29, 1836.

LIMA AND CONSTANTINE STAGE LINE, will commence running regularly for the season, leaving LIMA on Friday the 15th inst., and CONSTANTINE on Saturday the 16th inst., via WHITE PIGEON. The regular days of running will be, leaving Lima on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and Constantine on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. each day. Also, from LIMA to SHERMAN, and running in connection with the Chicago Stage Line. For seats apply to the Stage Office at Lima or Constantine. WILLIAM M. CARY, Proprietor. Lima, July 13, 1836.

NEW BOOKS BY CANAL, at STEELE'S Bookstore: Holland's life of Van Buren, Malibran's Geography, Parry's do, Church Palmody, Butterman's Greek Grammar, Watts and select Hymns, Porter's Analysis, Donagan's Lexington, 2d book of History, Testaments, Greek Testaments, Playfair's Euclid, Adams' Arithmetic, Quarto and Octavo, and a large lot of Miscellaneous Books, for sale wholesale and retail, at New York prices. O. G. STEELE, 214 Main st. Buffalo, June 20, 1836.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. A general assortment for sale by W. T. HOUSE & CO., No. 7, Water-st., Constantine, June 29, 1836.

NOTICE.—W. T. HOUSE, would give notice to all those indebted to him, or W. A. & W. T. HOUSE, that his old accounts must be settled up without delay. The Books and Accounts have been put into the hands of T. O. CHARLTON Esq. for settlement. Those having unsettled Accounts or Notes standing will please call on the above named gent man and settle the same immediately. W. T. HOUSE, Constantine, June 29, 1836.

Farmers Look at This. PATENT FANNING MILLS.—P. E. GROVER would inform the citizens of St. Joseph and adjoining counties, that he is now making in Constantine, the best article of FANNING MILLS ever offered for sale in the Western country, of an improved patent, and warranted to do a first rate business. Persons wishing to purchase the above articles are invited to call and examine them as he will have them constantly on hand. P. E. GROVER, Constantine, June 29, 1836.

LOOKING GLASSES.—The subscribers offer for sale an extensive assortment. W. T. HOUSE & CO., No. 7, Water street. Constantine, June 29, 1836.

CABINET MAKING.—CHRISTIAN KUCH would respectfully inform the citizens of Constantine and its vicinity, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING business, in all its various branches. He would be happy to attend to all orders in his line, and beg leave to assure the public that his work shall be turned out in a manner inferior to none in Michigan, in point of elegance of style and durability. BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, SIDEBOARDS, SOFAS, COUCHES, BOOK CASES, WARDROBE, PIER CENTRE, GARD and TOILET TABLES, LADIES' WORK TABLES and STANDS, MUSIC STOOLS, etc. etc. made to order on short notice, and out of as good materials as can be found in Michigan. His shop is on Cass street, two doors from the corner of Water and Cass streets. Constantine, June 29, 1836.

STORAGE FORWARDING & COMMISSION BUSINESS.—WILLIS T. HOUSE & Co. beg leave to inform the public that they have a large and commodious Ware House at Constantine, and are prepared to store and ship goods to order.



Owning one half of the Keel Boat CONSTANTINE, they will be prepared to ship to any Ports on Lake Michigan, Lake Erie or Lake Ontario, as the owners of freight may choose. Constantine, June 29, 1836.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.—THE AMERICAN CLASS READER, containing a series of lessons in Reading; with Introductory Exercises in Articulation, Inflection, Emphasis, and the other essential elements of correct natural Elocution; and other elements of Academics and common Schools. By GEORGE WILSON, formerly Principal of the Canandaigua Academy, and late Principal of the Livingston Co. High School. The design of the American Class-reader, is to teach scholars to read. It is not sufficient for this purpose, that a book be instructive and entertaining, and the selections chaste and classical in point of diction; it should be also properly adapted to exercise the reader in all the varied tones, inflections, and other requisites that belong to correct elocution. Four lessons are inserted without punctuation. These will furnish tests of the degree of intelligence, and of attention to the sense, with which the pupil reads. They may also be used in teaching punctuation, and the use of capitals. A considerable number of lessons have been selected from the Bible. Apart from the importance and value of its divine instructions, the Sacred Scriptures abound in passages unrivalled in natural impressive eloquence, and admirably adapted to the purpose of improvement in elocution. In what a catalogue of rhetorical dialogues, selections can now be found at all comprable. A PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC, containing several new methods of operation, and a new system of Proportion; with Theoretical explanations of all the principal rules. Also, a treatise on Mensuration, and a brief practical system of Book-keeping. By the author of the American Class Reader.

This system of Arithmetic is designed for the more advanced pupils in common Schools and Academies. It does not attempt to combine mental arithmetic with the use of the slate, nor to unite in one book a treatise for children of six, and for youths of sixteen years old. In mental arithmetic, every thing that could be desired, has been done by Colburn whose admirable little work is now so generally used and highly appreciated throughout the United States. CANANDAIGUA, JULY 1, 1836.

Mr. Morse:—I have carefully examined "The American Class-Reader," by GEORGE WILSON, I hesitate not to express my opinion decidedly in its favor; because I deem it a work chaste in its selections, classical in point of diction, and admirably calculated to assist youth in becoming correct readers. I hope that it will be universally adopted in our schools. I have also examined your "Practical and Theoretical Arithmetic," by the same author, containing several new methods of operation, and a new system of proportion; and hesitate not to say, that it is the best work I have seen of the kind. DANIEL GIBBS, Teacher of the Select School, Vienna, N. Y. Vienna, June 18, 1836.

Copy of a letter from the Rev. I. S. Spencer, formerly Principal of the Canandaigua Academy. BROOKLYN, May 19, 1836.

Mr. Morse:—I have very carefully examined "The American Class-Reader," by GEORGE WILSON, and have no hesitation in expressing my opinion of its excellence. I consider it the best work for ever seen. I am confident it will be found eminently beneficial both to Teachers and Pupils; and cannot but desire its immediate adoption in our Academies and Schools. I. S. SPENCER.

The above works are published, and for sale Wholesale & Retail, at the Detroit Bookstore, by L. L. MORSE, August 4, 1836.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!!—PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY. C. K. GREEN, of Niles, agent of the Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Ct., offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, B. rns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by FIRE. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often, in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years. He will insure buildings, &c. in CONSTANTINE, as well as those of all other towns in Western Michigan. The course of the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses, is prompt and liberal. For terms of insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue Policies to applicants without delay. Niles, Aug. 3, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED, at the Detroit Bookstore, the following works: Allen Prescott, Winters in the West, Oates, Mar, Bashful Irishman, the Yemassee, the Cavaliers of Virginia, Coleridge's Table Talk, Life of Samuel Dray, Mothers' Hints, &c. &c. June, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED per boat Constantine, 4 doz. Pitch Forks; 2 doz. Sythe Snathes; 1 do Cradles and Sythes ready for use; 4 do Grass Sythes; 2 do Cradle do. For sale by W. T. HOUSE & CO., Constantine, August 3.

MEAT MARKET at Constantine and White Pigeon. We shall keep constantly on hand and for sale at each of the above named places, Fresh and salted meat of the best quality. SANDBORN, LADD, & Co. We will also pay the highest cash price for good beef cattle.

NEW RELIGIOUS WORKS.—Received this week at the Michigan Bookstore, and Stationers' Hall. Gathered Fragments, by R. W. John Clark, author of "Walk about Zion." Foster's Testimony, &c. The Mourner's Book. SNOW & FISK, Detroit, August 31, 1836.

From the New-York American.

Musings.—By Flaccus in the country.

Oh! how is study misspilled  
With wretched woman at our side,  
D-wipe our will—d-aptie our pains—  
We quit the task with empty brains.  
We learn but only Cupid's lore;  
The heart and not the head we store,  
In vain, with thee, is all my skill,  
My eyes are rebels to my will—  
When held by thee, my truant look  
Is ever wand'ring from my book—  
The letters dance, the senses swim,  
And all the bloomy flowers grow dim.  
How can I mark the violet's eye,  
In vain, with thee, is all my skill,  
My eyes are rebels to my will—  
When held by thee, my truant look  
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Extract from a PRIZE ESSAY, on "The influence of the study of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences on the character of Man, and the usefulness and application of these Sciences to the common purposes of Life."

BY HALSEY R. WING, ESQ.

"The scientific mechanic is much more likely than the mere book-philosopher to meet with hints, which may lead to new and improved applications of theoretical knowledge, because his workshop affords a broader and more advantageous scale on which to try experiment. Instances are certainly occurring before him, in which previous observations have been partial or inaccurate, and which requiring to be noted with an understanding eye, and corrected by a scientific standard, are admirably suited to excite attention and give free scope to the inventive powers. Hence it is, that many of the most valuable adaptations of science to the arts, have been suggested by the remarks of intelligent mechanics, who carried into their business a theoretical mind as well as a skilful hand. And if all artisans could be so thoroughly impressed with this fact, as to improve themselves accordingly, there is no good reason for doubting, that numerous and extensive additions would be made to the manufacturing facilities of the present days which must otherwise remain unknown and unappreciated. The many important hints derivable, by an observant mind, from the occasional occurrence of strange and unexpected combinations, from novel circumstances of time and place, from accidental analogies, and even from seeming contradictions to established laws,—hints, which such a mind could always turn to an interesting and instructive, and frequently to a practical and profitable account, must be lost and forever wasted on the careless or the ignorant. How vastly momentous, then, to the advancement of the arts, and consequently, the interests and happiness of society, that the operative mechanic should carry into his business a mind of scientific partial acquaintance, at least, with the scientific principles pertinent to his calling; remembering, that in the simple, yet strong language of an old author, "there is no human life as yet thoroughly understood." Nor should he forget, that the qualifications necessary to search out such these "uses" as yet continue undiscovered, may, perhaps, enable him to deserve the name of a benefactor to his species, and will inevitably confer upon him personal dignity and respectability of character.

"For 'tis the mind that makes the body rich;  
And as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,  
So honor peaches in the meanest habit."

In this connexion it may not be amiss to notice briefly the common remark, that many of the most valuable applications of science to the arts are chiefly owing to the occurrence of certain fortunate accidents; and the inference thence deduced by illiberal and narrow minds, that the resources of the educated man are unnecessary to a successful prosecution of the arts. Among the instances usually adduced to support this opinion, are the frogs of Galvani,—first faintly suggesting the existence of certain principles; the investigation of which has produced, for the use of man, an agent, before whose resistless power, the hardest and most indestructible substances in nature are forced to yield and melt away; also the boy's fortuitous accident, which led to the construction of a safety-valve for the steam-engine; the load-stone, likewise, casually placed on the extremity of a floating stick, and which, then directed the freighted end permanently towards the north, subsequently guided in the discovery of our own broad land; and finally, and most stupendous of all others, in its results, the falling acorn—whose descent upon the naked head of the illustrious Newton, is said, though somewhat apocryphally, it must be admitted, to have originated that profound train of reasoning, which terminated in establishing the grand doctrine of gravitation, and, by one of the noblest efforts of the human mind, proved incontrovertibly, that one general law, not only binds together and regulates the particles of earth, but restrains within its own appropriate place, and harmonizes with all the rest, every portion, how minute or immense soever, of universal creation.

The error of the multitude, in regard to these and similar discoveries, is in giving to every all the credit, to the exclusion of every other claimant. Now, without the remotest wish to prejudice the reputation of this queen of casualties,—especially since she is held responsible for so much more evil than her good deeds can fairly cancel,—still are we constrained to assert, that all her demonstrations, in the instances above alluded to, would have been utterly thrown away, had it not been for the intervention of a certain other contingency, to which she can rightfully claim no blood relationship, and the honor of whose exertions she is, therefore, not entitled to participate, on the score of genealogical pretensions. And this contingency is the presence, at such demonstrations, of some enlightened and inquiring mind.

In proof of this assertion, and passing over the other lucky accidents, let us look, for a moment, at the reputed origin of the momentous doctrine of gravity. Had the acorn fallen on the head of some indifferent and illiterate man, a fact which doubtless transpired thousands of times, what would have been the effect? Why, he would probably have bestowed a pettish, though a pertinent and pathetic rub upon the invaded spot, hastily inserted the outraged member into his hat, and, if he were gifted with the usual share of useless imagination which is apt to characterize such minds, marvelled in bitterness of heart, and soreness of head, why acorns could not hang peaceably on their stems. Nay, more; had some benevolent intelligence compressed within an acorn-shell the entire theory of gravity, written out at length and completely legible to the brain's eye, and in this form, transmitted it to earth for the benefit of man, but by misdirection buried it in the cranium of some dull and stupid wight, what would the world have then gained? A head-ache, to be sure,—or perchance, a most anomalous vertigo, in the subject of such miraculous visitation.

But to quit hypothesis, and levity at the same time, it can hardly be pretended that any part of the preceding sketches is exaggerated or unnatural. Nor can it be doubted, that many obvious phenomena are frequently and repeatedly occurring in the common avocations of life, but unnoticed and unvalued by the apathy and ignorance that surround them, when the cultivated mind would readily derive from them subjects for profound contemplation, and, in some cases, the elements of scientific discovery, and the impulse to great and noble inventions.

Indeed, it may be well remarked, in closing our observations on the practical dependence of the arts on physical science, that between them exists a community of interests, so intimate and constant, that no considerable progress can be made in either, without communicating to the other some answering advance. Because, on the one hand, the observations of skilful and intelligent mechanics often lead to the development of qualities and elements in nature, which prove of the first moment to the philosophic student; and on the other, it is the business of physics, to search out and explain those principles and powers of the material economy, upon which many of the arts are solely dependent, and all of them to a greater or less extent.

On human contrivance the study of these sciences has a most marked and benign effect. It gives power and compass to the intellect, and cherishes the best affections of the heart. It introduces man into the rich and varied and spacious domains of nature, and lifting the veil from her hidden operations, discloses to his view a scene of unsuspected energy and activity, wonderful for the ingenious mechanism of its respective parts, and captivating by the harmonious order and the transcendent beauty of its magnificent aggregate. From the contemplation of this picture, so interesting, lovely and sublime, the philosophic student turns away with a mind well disciplined to provide against the contingencies, enter upon the pursuits, and appreciate the enjoyments, of life,—with a heart all disposed to properly estimate and revere that Omnipotent goodness, which has willed the existence of these valuable and systematic and beautiful wonders, and with a soul, which inquires, in the pure enthusiasm of devotion, who can

"The rising thought,—who another in its birth,  
The glorious truth,—who struggle to be brats?  
And 't'is the proofs of immortality?"

Useful Information.—Advice, such as is contained in the following article, must be valuable in a country where it is the fashion to carry Bowie knives, sword canes and Ailbeau pistols; and we therefore do all in our power to give it extensive circulation, premising, however, that compression directly on the wound, will frequently be easier and answer the purpose as well.—S. M. News.

"An incident which occurred during the last week, and which has been noticed in the papers—I allude to the death of Washington Bowers, from a wound in the thigh—has impressed forcibly on my mind, the necessity of the general diffusion of a knowledge of anatomy throughout the community. In this instance, a very deserving young man was hurried from time to eternity by a slight injury, the sad effects of which might easily have been prevented by a very little knowledge of human anatomy and the circulation of the blood. The femoral artery was punctured about the middle of the thigh, and the individual bled to death before any medical assistance could be had.—Now had it been known to his

companion, that simple pressure on the artery above the point of injury would have prevented the hemorrhage, the life of this person might have been saved.

Where an artery of considerable size is cut, it is in general, necessary to tie it up, and in most cases, if a surgeon be not at hand, the person dies in a short time. The following simple plan for checking the hemorrhage, until surgical assistance could be had, may prove useful. Pass a strong cord, string or handkerchief around the limb, and above the injury; tie it tight, so that it will not slip, and insert a stick of any kind between it and the limb; by twisting the stick around, (which is thus formed into a kind of a lever) the cord or handkerchief may be made so tense around the limb, as to stop the circulation of the blood, which may be thus restrained for several hours, without injury to the individual."

A Floating Farm Yard.—The following sketch of a family floating down the Ohio on a raft, is at once highly graphic and characteristic of our inland navigation: "To-day we have passed two large rafts, lashed together, by which simple conveyance several families from New England were transporting themselves and their property to the land of promise in the western woods. Each raft was 80 or 90 feet long, with a small house erected on it, and on each was a stack of hay, round which several horses and cows were feeding, while the paraphernalia of a farm yard, the ploughs, wagons, pigs, children, and poultry, carelessly distributed, gave to the whole more the appearance of a permanent residence, than of a caravan of adventurers seeking a home. A respectable looking old lady, with spectacles on her nose, was seated on a chair at the door of one of the cabins, employed in knitting; another female was at the wash-tub; the men were chewing their tobacco with as much complacency as if they had been in the land of steady habits; and the various avocations seemed to go on with the steadiness of clock work. In this manner our western emigrants travel at slight expense. They carry with them their own provisions; their raft floats with his scolding dependants, to the point proposed, without leaving his own fireside; and on his arrival there, may go on shore with as little ceremony as grave personage, who, on his marriage with a rich widow, said he had 'nothing to do but walk in and hang his hat.'"

Mr. Forrest last night took his farewell of his countrymen at the Park Theatre, in Othello. The house was crowded to the ceiling, and would have been uncomfortably crammed with hundreds more had not many been, fortunately for those present, deterred from coming by the advanced prices at which numbers of tickets were purchased on speculation, which led to the belief that there would be no room, all of which was so much gain to the other theatres.

Mr. Forrest's acting was as powerful and finished as we have before described it. At the close he was called out, and addressed the audience in his usual felicitous manner—spoke of his being content to repose on the good opinion of his countrymen, but that the solicitations to appear at Covent Garden were too flattering not to comply with, and which he wished more particularly to accept to show that he believed that an English audience will receive with a cordial welcome an American actor. "They will," cried an honest John Bull. "I'm sure they will," replied Mr. F. very happily. Thunders of applause followed.—He alluded to the kind reception he had met with in his debut when a youth before a New York audience in the part he had just performed; spoke of the effect this had on his ambition, and that their approbation had stamped him as an actor. He bade an affectionate farewell, and the audience, amidst the waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies, gave six heartfelt cheers in return.—Star.

The following incident, furnished by a correspondent to the editor of the Nashville Tenn. Union, will go far to illustrate the character of Martin Van Buren. Such evidence of purity of feeling, and disinterested benevolence, when placed in the opposite scale to the calumny and misrepresentations showered down upon him, will outweigh all the combined efforts of the "Whig" presses to defame him.—Cattskill Recorder.

At a time when the political opponents of Mr. Van Buren are doing their utmost to traduce and misrepresent his character and motives, it may perhaps be permitted to a friend, to relate a simple incident in his private life, illustrative of his character as a man. It was related to me a few months since, and I give it as nearly as possible, in the words of the narrator.

"When I first left my home, said he, to push my fortune in the world, I was in moderate circumstances, without friends to aid me and started for Washington, in the hope of procuring some employment. This stage coach in which I was a passenger overturned within a few miles of that city; by which accident, my left arm and two of my ribs were broken. The remaining passengers, although uninjured, seemed more anxious to extricate their baggage and get on to the city than to render me any assistance. To this there was one exception. A gentleman who had been a fellow-passenger but for a few miles, and to whom I was an entire stranger, sympathized in my misfortune. Finding that I

had no acquaintances in Washington before proceeding to his own lodgings, he procured a comfortable room for me in a private boarding house and despatched a servant for a surgeon. Had I been a brother, he could not have treated me with more kindness, and before leaving, he tendered me any pecuniary assistance I might need. That man was MARTIN VAN BUREN, then just elected Vice President of the United States; and for two tedious months, during which I was confined to my room, attentions were unremitting. Although harassed and surrounded by difficulties, and object of constant attack upon the floor of the Senate, scarcely a day passed in which he did not find time to visit and encourage me.

Immediately on my recovery, I left Washington, and have not seen Mr. Van Buren since, but he be magician or not, he will receive my vote for the Presidency."

How to make a Gain.—In Vermont, the whigs and antismasons have always heretofore run separate candidates. Now the antismasons are divided between the Van Buren and the federal parties. The latter, in making out their returns, count all their gain from the antismasons, as so much gained from the democracy. This is good as far as it goes; but when the aggregate is made out, it will be found that the accessions to the democracy, by this dissolution of anti-masonry, are more than two to one.

Murder of the Rev. Evan Roberts.—The body of the Rev. Evan Roberts of Steuben, Oneida Co. was found in the lock at the Little Basin, this morning. An inquest was held, and testimony introduced which leaves no reasonable ground to doubt that he was murdered, robbed of his watch, and \$100 in money. Mr. Roberts was on his way to New York, with a span of horses which had been put on board a Tow-boat.

It has been stated in the New-York papers that Mr. Roberts fell overboard and was drowned while intoxicated. This is utterly untrue. He was a clergyman in good standing, and a perfectly temperate man.—Even Jour.

A good Idea.—A distinguished writer of this country says that, "An acknowledged gentleman is never bound to notice scurrilous abuse of notorious and proverbial blackguards." The same idea is expressed in the old saying, "A well bred man will not insult me, and no others can." It is implied, also, in the following passage, which we came across the other day in turning over the leaves of Lacon:—"If you cannot avoid a quarrel with a blackguard, let your lawyer manage it, rather than yourself,—no man sweeps his own chimney, but employs a chimney sweeper" who has no objection to dirty work, because it is his trade."

Harrison's strength in Ohio.—In 1820 the General was a candidate for the office of governor, and obtained 4,348, out of the 48,610 votes polled on that occasion. What has he done since to render him more popular than he was in 1820? Can his present supporters tell?—Louisville Adv.

Waterloo.—The field of Waterloo is now converted into a manufactory of sugar from beet root, several Belgian capitalists have established works on that spot.

The dinner to President Jackson, at Nashville, is said to have been a splendid affair. It was attended by more than 5000 persons. The following toast was given on the occasion by President Jackson, and exhibits the fearless and patriotic spirit which has characterized the man in all his private and public career:

REPUBLICAN TENNESSEE.—Her motto, "principles not men."—She will never abandon her good old Jeffersonian, Democratic Republican principles which she has so long maintained and cherished, to throw herself (on any occasion) into the embraces of the Federalists, the Nullifiers, or the new-born whigs.

Steamboat accident.—The steamboat Gen. Porter struck on a rock yesterday noon, as she was entering Dunkirk harbor. She filled rapidly, but was run ashore, and is now lying in about four feet water.—Buff. Com. Adv.

Paper from the husks of corn.—Gen. Talmadge has sent from France two samples of paper made from husks of corn, to the American Institute, which may be seen by those who have the curiosity to examine them. It is to cost not more than one fourth of what is expended in making paper of a similar quality from rags.

Good advice.—Never cut a piece out of a newspaper until you have looked on the other side, where perhaps you may find something more valuable than that which you intended to appropriate.

Never put salt into your soup before you have tasted it.

Never burn your fingers if you can help it. Let no gentleman ever quarrel with a woman. If you are troubled with her retreat. If she abuses you, be silent. If she tear your cloak off, give her your coat. If she tear your eyes out, feel your way to the door—but fly. Don't put your feet on the table. True, the members of Congress do so, but you are not a member of Congress.