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SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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General Intelligence.

MEXICO AND SANTA ANNA.—The Havana
correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, after
announcing that Santa Anna was making arrangements
for an immediate departure from Mexico,
says:—

"There are other on duty about him that I give
for what they are worth. It is said that he is
contemplating the design of new traitors to
sell the country to foreign powers, after the
wasting of so much blood and treasure to achieve
independence. His return to Mexico will be
marked by an entire change in his policy. The
United States, if her minister is of the right stamp,
will become his *fidus Achates*—for money he will
admit the Texas boundary and cede California,
just that the only method left to preserve the
integrity of the Republic, to resist the insidious
attacks of Foreign Cabinets upon her liberties,
to preserve them from a return to the Spanish yoke
which they so easily threw off, and to retain their
position among the nations of the earth as an
independent power."

Every day we believe to be full with events in
this distracted country, pregnant with interest to
the United States."

BURGLARY AT CUMBERLAND.—The Cumberland
Civilian states that the book store of E. H.
Hunt, in that city, was burglariously entered on
Tuesday night last, and robbed of about \$50,
a quantity of knives, &c., and one of Col's Revolvers.
The day good store of W. H. Magnier was
also entered the same night; the stores of Messrs.
Mullin & Shryer, Messrs. Keller & Clark, and
others, were attempted to be broken into.

A TREMENDOUS JAM.—On Tuesday evening
in Washington, a large and very brilliant party
was given by the Hon. John Y. Mason, Attorney
General of the United States. The number of in-
vitations are said to have exceeded one thousand,
including all the members of both Houses, Judges
of the Supreme Court, officers of the various de-
partments, foreign Ministers and attaches, dis-
tinguished strangers at the seat of government, &c.

IOWA AND MISSOURI.—The difficulties with
regard to the boundary between Iowa and Mis-
souri are about to be adjusted by bringing the mat-
ter, under the authority of both States, before the
Supreme Court of the United States.

FOR SORE THROAT.—Mix a penny's worth of
pounded camphor with a wine glass of brandy,
pour a small quantity on a lump of sugar, and
allow it to dissolve in the mouth every hour. The
third or fourth application will cure the ailment with
ease. This has cured in the last stages of the disease.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—A bill has
passed the Legislature of Ohio, which pro-
vides that property which a woman has at the time
of her marriage, shall not be liable for the pay-
ment of debts contracted by her husband previous
to marriage; and also providing that the husband
shall not be liable for the payment of debts con-
tracted by the wife before marriage, except so far
as the same can be paid by the property of the wife.

A WELL GUARDED SAFE.—The Rothschilds of
France have invented a wonderful piece of me-
chanism to prevent any removal of their deposits.
If a person attempts the lock, or tampers with
the iron arm in fifteen minutes time, the alarm
bell is thrown out from the door, clenching the offender
and holds him motionless in its iron embrace,
while at the same instant a bell is struck in a
room over head, occupied by a watchman, giving
him notice that his presence is required in the
room below. Should this watchman not get down
to the assistance and release of the wretch held
in the iron arm in fifteen minutes time, the alarm
bell is discharged into the body of the offender,
and he is mercifully allowed 15 minutes grace to
reflect upon the enormity of his offence. It is
told that a few years since a man was caught by
the iron nippers and the watchman came to his
release only two minutes before the blunderbuss
would have been discharged.

NEW ATTACHMENT TO THE PIANO.—We saw
on Monday last, says the N. Y. Sun, at Dunning's
Hotel, Courtlandt st., a new and ingenious in-
strument, called the Piano Violino, being no less than
a violin attached to the piano. It consists of
a Piano, on the top of which is fastened in a pecu-
liar manner, a common violin. A pedal, operated
upon by the foot, causes the bows, one for each
string, to move back and forth. When the piano
is played upon, corresponding notes, whether flat
or sharp, are produced from the violin, and the
music caused by the perfect union of these two
sweet instruments is exquisite. By means of
another pedal, the violin part may be instantly de-
tached from the piano; the performer being thus
enabled to intersperse his music at pleasure. By
this instrument any lady or gentlemen having a
knowledge of the piano, may likewise play upon
the violin. It is the ingenious invention of Mr.
Jas. S. Wood, of Virginia, and since it is easily
kept in order bids fair to become a most fashion-
able instrument.

ANCESTRY OF CHIVALRY.—It is related in Mr.
Wharton's History of English poetry, that during
the reign of Edward III, a troop of knights being
drawn up, prepared to proceed on some very gal-
lant and perilous enterprise, the Countess of Sal-
isbury, one of the most accomplished and beautiful
ladies of that day, came forth, and in order to in-
spire them with invincible fortitude, kissed them
every one, in an open street, in the presence of
thousands of admiring spectators! The day of
chivalry has passed away.

OUR COUNTRY.

For the Spirit of Jefferson.
NUMBER III.
The moral world seems also inspired with the
genius of improvement. The human intel-
lect, not individually, but by nations or communi-
ties, has received an impulse which has awak-
ened the slumbering energies of man, raised a tone
of moral and mental action and daring, and pro-
duced combinations, mechanical, scientific, politi-
cal, moral and religious, throughout the globe.

The Christian and philanthropist are engaged in
spreading light and knowledge to those who are
shrouded in the depths of ignorance and supersti-
tion, or are sunk in the lowest grade of social de-
gradation by vice and crime. They are in the
field of humanity, toiling in the sunshine, and
blessing the shower, and scattering abroad the
seed, even to the most benighted corners of the
globe, the seeds of a rich and glorious harvest.

The frozen regions of the polar circles, where the
soul would seem to be bound in fetters of ice;
and the burning plains of the tropical zone, where
all its organs and faculties of action would seem
to be relaxed by the exuberant heat of an equi-
noctial sun; even these extremes of climate afford
a theatre for the development of man's intellect,
ample enough to show to the Christian engaged in
this cause, that his operations are not wholly con-
fined to those more favored climes where it shines
forth in all the splendor of unimpaired grace and
majesty. The darkness of ignorance, and the fet-
ters of superstition, are dispelled and broken, and
forms of living light and beauty leap from the
vast chaos "like the kindlings of a new creation."

We have but to turn our eyes to those lands where
Christianity and knowledge are cultivated and dif-
fused among the people, and we will behold every-
where the benefits of civilization, the supremacy
of the law, and the blessed sanctity of religion.
The contrast is as marked as that which exists
between the day-beams of light, and the hemis-
phere which sleeps in star-light and in shadow.
Religion is a conservative principle of society;
it has an influence where the civil law cannot op-
erate. The sanctions of the latter cannot remove
all the causes of evil, nor produce every form of
good. They can guard against the outer and gross-
er vices, but they cannot go down into the heart
and move upon the springs of private actions.

This, Christianity only can do; and being capable
of doing this, it must be vitally essential to accom-
plish the ends of all just government, and to se-
cure the real prosperity of a nation. "Could we,
from the chrysalis battlements of some near star,
overlook the wide earth, whenever we behold the
isles of beauty and the places of light, there is
Christianity—there are its precepts and its prac-
tice—its shrine and its temples."

We would have the same liberal and indefatig-
able spirit which is producing such magical
changes among the darkened and crushed millions
of other countries, exerted in the great cause of
diffusing light and knowledge within our own bor-
ders. We would have it work out results more
honorable and blessed for our State, by raising
her to that intellectual and moral eminence which
she is so well fitted to adorn. And may we not
view the spirit of enthusiasm which is now
awakened among us, as a cheering omen to the
future prosperity and eminence of our State?

May we not feel that it is an omen, that the
genius of intellect, and the places of light, there is
Christianity—there are its precepts and its prac-
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It is through this knowledge, and the light which
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dark unfathomed cave of ocean." Or, like the
flower in the wilderness, which "wastes its sweet
into the full light of day, and exults in its
beauty and splendor, and its intrinsic worth. That
the flower will be permitted to bud and blossom
and expand, and shed its sweet and healthful fra-
grance on the haunts of domestic, social and pub-
lic life. Now, without Education, all these en-
dearing qualities, which are capable of exerting
such an extensive and kindly influence, would be
dormant and useless. It is the design of educa-
tion to bring them into active operation, and direct
them to their proper objects; to form the first
corner of the expanding mind to principles of in-
tegrity, honor, virtue, patriotism, and all the
moral and religious qualities which adorn and en-
oble the forming character. "The soul of man,
without principles of moral and religious action,
even if it should reach all unguided by its better
nature, a mighty energy and a broad expansion of
intellectual power would forth like some terrible
element, wandering in the void, and without prin-
ciple in nature, not bound in the fixed paths
of the planets, or subject to any known law of or-
der, threatening to commingle and crush worlds;
or like the eagle, who, while soaring to the orb of
day, with glory in his eye and sun-light on his
wing, is lost amid stormy clouds, and beaten about
by resistless and adverse tempests."

THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH.

There is not a spot, in this wide world, so dear to
the heart as the land of our birth.
It is the home of our childhood; the beautiful spot,
Which memory retains when all else is forgot.
May the blessings of God
Ever descend on the land of our birth,
And its valleys and hills by our children be trod.
And the language of strangers, in accents unknown,
Send a thrill to our bosom, like that of our own.
The face may be fair, and the smile may be bland,
But it breathes not the tones of our dear native land.
The figure's no spot on earth
Like the land of our birth.
Where heroes keep guard o'er the altar and hearth.
How sweet is the language that taught us to bend
To the names of our fathers, and to the land of our birth.
Which leads us to love our mothers and our land,
The ballads that ring as the rock of our land.
May the blessings of God
Ever descend on the land of our birth,
And its valleys and hills by our children be trod!

Miscellaneous.

The Seasons.
You will agree with old Humphrey that Spring
is a pleasant time; and when the sun is shining,
the flowers blooming, the green trees waving,
the birds singing, the balmy breeze blowing, the spirit
rejoices, and the lips burst into a song.

Summer is a pleasant time, when the noon-
day sun glides up the woods, the waters, and
the mountain-tops; when the air is filled with
odors, and the laugh of the merry haymakers
is heard in the meads.

Autumn is a pleasant time, and we cannot
look without gladness on the golden grain, the
laden fruit trees, and the varied foliage, and
the kindling heavens.

Winter is a pleasant time to all who are hardy
enough to walk abroad when the frosted snow lies
on the ground, and the trees are hung fantastically
with time; for then wonder is awakened in the
mind, and the pure, sharp, bracing air, gives a
cheerfulness to the spirit.

Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter are pleas-
ant seasons, and if any thing can make them
more pleasant, it is the heartfelt remembrance
that they are the gifts of God. Yes, He that bath
measured the waters in the hollow of his hand,
and meted out heaven with the span, and com-
prehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and
weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in
a balance; He, with whom the nations are as a
drop of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust
of the balance, who taketh up the aisles as a very
little thing; for whom Lebanon is not sufficient
to burn, nor the beasts thereof sufficient for a burnt
offering; He has given them to me. And what
have I given in return? the fragments of my
feelings, and the mere shreds of the joyous days
and peaceful nights he has bestowed upon me.

Oh let me then with all my powers,
Prolong his sacred praise;
Thou, who hastenest the sun's hours,
And Autumn's pleasant days,
And when the keener wintry skies
Shall freeze the sterile ground,
Then let my hallelujah rise,
And more and more abound.

THE VOICE.—Voice is one of the most striking
evidences of the Creator's power. How wonder-
ful it is that so many millions of persons should
exist, and no one voice should exactly resemble
another. To our finite ideas it appears reason-
able that the same organs should produce the same
sound; it is thus in other animals: in birds and
in music; but for man's convenience, and increase
of pleasure, it is otherwise; the great and benefi-
cent Creator, in his labor for our comfort and hap-
piness, has not overlooked the sound of a voice—
Of all the varieties of which the human voice is
capable, perhaps it is never so grateful to the ear
as when venting itself in sympathy; the utterance
of gratitude is pleasing when we may have been
so happy as to have it in our power to confer a fa-
vor on another, but from it we would oft times
escape; the tones of gladness may intrude in our
melancholy moments, and increase, instead of
lighten, our sorrows; the voice may praise man,
even pain, for we may fear it to be flattery; or feel
it to be undesired—the utterance of pity may
wound where it is intended to heal, but that of
sympathy must make its way to the heart. There
is something in our nature which seeks a cor-
responding feeling, let that be either of joy or woe.

LIFE.—What a varying thing is the stream of
life! How it sparkles and glitters! How it
bounds along its pebbly bed, sometimes in sun-
shine, sometimes in shade, sometimes sporting
round all things, as if its essence were meriment
and brightness; sometimes flowing solemnly on,
as if it were derived from Lethe itself. Now it
rains like a liquid diamond along the meadow; now
it plunges in foam and fury over the rock; now
it is clear and limpid, as youth and innocence can
make it; now it is heavy and turbid, with the vary-
ing streams of thought and memory that are
overflowing into it, each bringing its store of dul-
ness and pollution as it tends towards the end.
Its voice, too, varies as it goes; now it sings
lightly as it dances on; now it roars amidst the
obstacles that oppose its way; and now it has no
time but the dull low murmur of exhausted energy.
Such is the stream of life! yet perhaps few of us
would wish to change our portion if for the
calm regularity of a canal—even if one could be
constructed without locks and floodgates upon it
to hold in the pent-up waters of the heart, till they
are ready to burst through the bands.

A Kiss for a Blow.—A visitor once went
into a school in this city, says the Boston Sun,
where he saw a boy and girl on one seat, who
were brother and sister. In a moment of thought-
less passion, the little boy struck his sister. The
little girl was provoked, and raised her hand to
return the blow. Her face showed the rage was
simulated, and she clenched her fist. The teacher
saw the girl, and he caught her by the arm, and
said, "Stop my dear," said he, "you had better
kiss your brother than strike him."
The look and the word reached her heart. Her
hand dropped. She threw her arms around his
neck and kissed him. The boy was moved. He
could have stood against the blow, but he could
not withstand a sister's kiss. He compared the
provocation he had given her, with the return she
had made, and the tears rolled down his cheeks.
This affected the sister, and with her little hand-
kerchief she wiped away his tears. But the sight
of her kindness only made him cry the faster; he
was completely subdued.

Her teacher then told the children always to
return a kiss for a blow, and they would never
get any more blows. If men, women, families,
and communities and nations would act on this
same principle, this world would almost cease to
be a vale of tears. "Nation would not lift up
the sword against nation neither would they learn
war any more."

IN THE WRONG.—You do not like to acknowl-
edge you have been in the wrong; but it is better
than to persist. Who will laugh at you for say-
ing you were in error? No one whose opinion is
worth a groat. Come out speedily and manfully
and confess your fault, and hundreds stand ready
to take you by the hand and give you a God-
speed in the path of truth.

From the Boston Transcript.

A Tale of the Boat.
The following affecting story is related by the
Rev. H. Edwards, of England, in a work recently
published. It shows that the most determined
pride of purpose cannot always conquer love, and
that the latter emotion secretly encouraged, some-
times preys upon the life and produces death.—
There are those who laugh and sneer in suppos-
ing such a state of things, and attribute such ef-
fects to weak-mindedness. All hearts, however,
are not constituted alike, and the annexed simple
tale may be regarded with sympathy by some
readers.

The daughter of a country curate in Hamp-
shire, being reduced by the death of her father
to