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[From the Jeffersonian Republican.]

SONS OF LABOR.

HONOR TO THE MECHANIC.—The candidate for Governor in Maine, is a practical mechanic, a ship carver. The editor of the *Kennebec Journal* says he called upon him, at his shop in Bath, a few weeks ago, and found him with his coat off, busily engaged upon the figure head of a ship.—[Yesterday's Courier.

Sons of labor! ever strongest,
Of the soldiers freedom owns;
First to meet, and last and longest
In the conflict with the drones.

Sturdy sons of labor! ranging
Side by side to battle wrong,
With the weak, who still a changing,
Struggle on against the strong.

Lynx-eyed sons of labor! seeing
Danger earliest from afar,
And then rallying, battling, being
All that glory's children are.

Sons of labor! ever foremost,
When the trumpet calls the brave—
Ever readiest ever warmest,
For the victory, or the grave.

Who shall marvel that he lead them?
Lead a people stern and proud—
Stern in truth, and proud in freedom—
He, of labor's sinewy crowd.

Who shall marvel—what the wonder,
That a heart and mind of those
Free—electric as the thunder,
Should arise, where freedom rose?

Let the brood of tinsel doubt him—
Where men place him, he shall stand,
God's nobility about him—
Justice in his iron hand.

Sons of labor, whose opinions
Rifle, have chosen labor's son,
Efficiency's tawdry minions
Dare not murmur—it is done.

Sturdy sons of labor! strongest
Where the flood of battle moans,
And the earliest and the longest,
In the conflict with the drones.
Sept. 14th, 1845. T. H. H.

PULASKI'S BANNER,

Wrought by the Norwegian Sisters, at Bethel, Me.
BY LONGFELLOW.

When the dying flame of day
Through the chancel shot its ray,
Far the glimmering tapers shed
Faint light on the cowed head;
And the censor burning swung,
Where, before the altar, hung
The blood-red banner that, with prayer,
Had been consecrated there;—
And the nun's sweet hymn was heard
Sung low in the dim, mysterious aisle.

Take thy banner! May it wave
Proudly o'er the good and brave;
When the battle's distant wall
Breaks the Sabbath of the vale;
When the clarion's music thrills
To the hearts of these lone hills;
When the spear in conflict shakes,
And the strong lance, shivering, breaks.

Take thy banner! and beneath
The war-cloud encircling wreath,
Guard it! till our homes are free!
Guard it! God will prosper thee!
In the dark and trying hour,
In the breaking forth of power,
In the rush of steel and men,
His right hand will shield thee then.

Take thy banner! But when night
Close round the ghastly fight,
If the vanquished warrior bow,
Spare him, by our holy vow,
By our prayers and many tears,
By the mercy that endears,
Spare him—he our love hath spared,
Spare him, as thou wouldst be spared!

Take thy banner—and if e'er
Thou shouldst press the soldier's bier,
And the muffled drum should beat
To the tread of mournful feet,
Then this crimson flag shall be
Martial cloak and shroud for thee.
And the warrior took that banner proud,
And it was his martial cloak and shroud.

A BEAUTY.

Oh! her hair is as dark as the stormy cloud,
That hangs o'er the distant hill,
And her eyes are as black as the midnight wave,
And her face—oh! 'tis blacker still!

ADDRESS OF DR. A. MERRILL, AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NATCHEZ INSTITUTE.

The occasion of the opening of the first institution established in the State of Mississippi, for a full course of free instruction, which we are met here to celebrate, is one of no small importance in its character, and we may be permitted to hope it is one which will prove to be of the highest consequence in its influence and results. We cannot lay claim, perhaps, to any originality in the scheme itself, but in all future time, the citizens of Natchez will be entitled to the credit, of being the first in the State to adopt, in its full extent, that noble system of public instruction, which has been received with such a high degree of favor in many portions of our own country and Europe; a system which has made several of the States of this Union independent and prosperous, in a remarkable degree; which has, wherever it has prevailed, caused a great improvement in the intelligence and morals of the people; and has not only proved to be the most economical means of education, but added materially to the public prosperity, and, by a necessary consequence, to the public wealth and happiness.

The progress of this school system in our country, considering its usefulness and importance, now universally acknowledged, has been unaccountably slow; but from year to year, we find it embracing new portions of our territory and people; and, from present indications, it cannot be many years, before every State in our confederacy will have adopted a full and complete system of its own, affording to every free-born child in this great and growing nation, whatever may be his condition in life, the full benefit of such useful instruction as is adapted to qualify it for high intellectual enjoyments, and for the fulfillment of high moral and political duties. The influence which is given by our republican institutions to every individual citizen, renders it particularly proper and necessary that all the youth of this country should have the best opportunities for the cultivation of the mind and the heart; and for qualifying themselves to judge of their moral rights;—for acquiring such knowledge, as will enable them fully to understand and appreciate their own obligations, not only to their country, but to each other, and to God.

In this city, the scheme of public instruction has not been without its advocates for many years past; but the most sanguine among us scarcely dared to hope, a few months ago, for a successful consummation of their views at this time, or during the present year. This is about to be accomplished only, by the liberal benediction of our fellow-citizen, ALVAREZ FISK, Esq., whose timely and generous donation, has been received by the people of Natchez, in the same spirit of disinterested philanthropy which actuated the donor; and they have, with a degree of unanimity which public measures rarely ever receive in our country, responded to the call thus made upon them, and provided funds for the of the Institute, which will prove to be adequate, it is hoped, to afford constant instruction of all the children of our city. We have every reason, therefore, to consider the policy as now permanently established, and established on a basis which will effectually prevent any apprehension that it is ever to be abandoned, or suffered to languish for want of support. This basis is, the interest and affection of the people.

These operations are not to be considered as the results of temporary excitement, and the inconsiderate ebullition of popular feeling, destined to occupy for a time the attention of enthusiasts, and then to die away and be forgotten. The motives and causes of present action are not to be compared, in my humble judgment, to those which actuate the whole body of the people in an electioneering contest, where all is excitement and enthusiasm for a while, and then followed by indifference, disappointment and disgust. Nor should we do justice to our cause by likening it to any of the modern schemes of pecuniary profit and speculation, which are popular and meet with public favor, just as long as they continue to afford an increase of wealth to the many, and personal influence to the few; but which become objects of dislike to all, whenever they cease to yield these advantages to any. Far different and very far higher and nobler, are the motives which actuate us on this occasion—motives which have reference to the welfare of our chil-

dren, and our children's children, to the remotest generations;—which, passing by the sordid and selfish consideration of mere worldly things, and aiming at the improvement of the spiritual, rather than the corporeal nature of man, seek to place all ages and conditions upon the same broad platform of equal rights; and to fit and qualify the youthful mind for the enjoyments of social existence, and for the performance of all those duties of this life required of man by his Maker—duties to himself, to his fellow man, to his country, and to the great Creator of all things.

The term *Institute* has been chosen in reference to the extended sphere of usefulness which this establishment is designed to fill. It will embrace schemes of instruction and discipline for the beginner, to whose inquiring eye is first presented the elements of that written language which is destined to unfold to him, in all his future life, the noble results of the labors of the human mind, since the world began. It is designed to lead forward the confiding spirit of early childhood, step by step, in all the useful branches of school instruction, up to the period when the full grown man and woman, shall be duly fitted for entering upon the broad theatre of active life, whether the field of duty be one of mental or of bodily labor. It is intended, also, to include a library of useful knowledge, which will serve to beguile the leisure hours of those of mature age, and afford them at once, a rich and durable repast of learning and amusement; and the Board of Visitors hope to be able, by the aid of friends, to add a collection of materials for the formation of an instructive museum in natural history, and for the foundation of regular courses of lectures upon various subjects of science literature and the arts. These would add little or nothing to our annual expenses, while they would contribute greatly to the diffusion of useful information, give agreeable occupation to educated men as lecturers, and relieve some of our long winter evenings of their tediousness, by the substitution of useful and instructive entertainments, for those which are not so. It will readily be perceived that a less comprehensive title than the one adopted, would scarcely answer for an institution of such designs; and I trust that the name and its objects, will prove stimulus to exertion in its behalf, and a bond of union in its support.

Our first object is to execute the wishes of citizens in the establishment and good conduct of each and every department of the school; and the Board of Visitors appointed for that purpose, bring willing hearts, and ready hands to the important work which has been assigned them. If they err in some things, it is no more than must be expected in all human affairs; and the more to be expected in this case, perhaps, from the novelty of the undertaking, and their want of experience. But it is their intention to project nothing new, preferring to profit by the experience and judgment of others, not only in the organization of the school, but in the choice of books, and the course of instruction. They have endeavored to arrange the school-rooms and premises in such manner as to prevent any mingling of the sexes, and at the same time so as to secure, as far as possible, the advantages of seclusion from noise, and convenience of access. Having a suite of large school-rooms, wholly independent of each other, ample space will be afforded for all the children of the city; and, all being collected under one roof, they may readily be so classified, as to secure the most advantageous course of instruction. The plan will be to qualify the younger pupils to be advanced in regular gradation, as their proficiency will from time to time justify from the lower to the higher classes, and it will be the policy of the Institute to be governed solely by the proficiency of pupils, in thus advancing them, without any regard to the length of time spent in each department. This will foster a whole some spirit of emulation, while the fear of being subjected to a retrograde movement in case of extraordinary idleness, or irregular attendance, will act as an additional motive to exertion.

The discipline of the Institute will be strict and exact; but while it is maintained with firmness, it will at the same time be as far possible, mild and parental; depending mainly upon moral suasion, the influence of sound precepts, and above all, upon constant and unremitting vigilance on the part of teachers. It is the design of the Board to be particular upon these points; and while they will take care to

require the several instructors to perform their duties faithfully, it is to be hoped that parents and guardians will co-operate with them in establishing this essential requisite to the prosperity of the Institute. Much may be done by them in this respect, by the daily inculcation of a spirit of subordination, a proper degree of respect on the part of pupils towards their instructors, and a disposition to friendly relations with their class-mates and companions. No one portion of the complicated arrangement of public schools, upon a large scale, is more important than this; and, if the teachers in the Institute can receive the constant support of parents and guardians of pupils, in their efforts to maintain discipline, it will serve to relieve the school of much of the appearance of harshness, which might otherwise necessarily exist, and also to inspire the pupils with feeling of respectful deference to superiors and elders, which is evidence at once, of good breeding and good sense.

Prompt and regular attendance is scarcely less important than good discipline, and the rules on that subject will have to be rigidly enforced. Teachers will be held responsible, in all cases, for the improvement of their pupils; and will therefore be required to keep a daily register of attendance, in order to justify themselves, by proofs of repeated absence, if no better cause can be adduced, for the retrograde movement of any of their scholars into the lower classes, or their tardy advancement to the higher departments.

It is a fundamental law of the institute, in any of the ordinary branches of education;—a principle not less applicable to the diffusion of the light of knowledge, than to that of the natural effluence of the sun itself. As that great luminary of our solar system, dispenses his cheering and enlivening rays throughout the world, benefitting alike the rich and the poor, the ignorant and the learned, the old and the young; so the diffusion of learning, should be general, unlimited, gratuitous. Nor can it justly be said that in this arrangement, there is, in any degree, the appearance of charity conferred, or received. It is, on the contrary, a wholesome and judicious provision of government, adopted and supported at the common expense, for the common good; and as such, is certainly in no sense more a charity, than is the establishment of courts of justice, and the construction of roads and bridges. It is, indeed, the provisions of a great public highway for the human mind, upon which the rising generations of all future ages may travel, ascending at will the lofty heights of science and fame, free of toll; toiling hard, it may be, in the journey, but aiming all the while without let or hindrance, for those elevations of moral station, and those summits of mental greatness, which the Creator designed that man should occupy; and which, while no amount of wealth can purchase them, should be considered, as they really are, the proper positions of the immortal mind, irrespective of all the distinctions of riches and of birth; which are the mere accidents of our earthly existence.

Let the edifice of the Natchez Institute, that no charge shall be made for tuition, and all its spacious rooms then, be solemnly dedicated to the great purposes of Education; to mental and moral improvements; to the wholesome and substantial training of youth, and to the perpetual diffusion of knowledge among men. Let it ever be considered the pride and glory of our city, around which all parties in politics and religion may unite, in one common brotherhood, for the advancement of their own good and that of their offspring. Let all causes of discord and contention be forever excluded from within those walls, and from the counsels which govern and direct the Institute.— Let a spirit of union, a spirit of harmony, of resolution and enterprise, pervade the bosoms of all who are interested in this noble scheme; and with zeal and energy, let us carry forward the objects we have in view, without relaxation or wavering; remembering all the while, that all great and noble designs are accomplished only by labor and watchfulness; which principle is not less applicable to the present enterprise, than to that which a distinguished patriot had in view, when he declared, in reference to the occasion of a nation's birth, the anniversary of which is this day celebrated throughout the length and breadth of our beloved country, that "eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

[Extracted from a Virginia Newspaper, Printed in the year 1775.]

On Sleep.

O SLEEP! what thought of death thou art
To be an image said,
I wish thee still with all my heart,
The partner of my bed.

Thy company, soft sleep, then give,
While in thy arms I lie;
How sweet! thus, without life, to live!
Thus, without death, to die!

RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS OF NAPOLEON.

In a conversation related by *Count de Montholon*, the faithful friend and companion in exile of Napoleon, and published in European journals, the fallen chieftain is represented as saying:—

"I know men, and I tell you that Jesus is not a man! The religion of CHRIST is a mystery which subsists by its own force, and proceeds from a mind which is not a human mind. We find in it a marked individuality, which originated a train of words and actions unknown before. Jesus borrowed nothing from our knowledge.

"He exhibited in himself a perfect example in his precepts. Jesus is not a philosopher, for his proofs are miracles—and from the first, his disciples adored him.— In fact, learning and philosophy are of no use for salvation, and Jesus came into the world, to reveal the mysteries of Heaven, and the laws of the Spirit.

"Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, and myself, founded empires; but on what foundation did we rest our genius? Upon force. Jesus CHRIST alone founded his empire upon love; and at this hour, millions of men would die for him.

"It was not a day, or a battle, that achieved the triumph of the Christian religion in the world. No it was a long war a contest of three centuries, begun by the apostles, then continued by the flood of Christian generations. In this war, if all the kings and potentates of the earth were on one side; on the other, I see no army, but a mysterious force,—some men scattered here and there in all parts of the world, and who have no other rallying point than a common faith in the mysteries of the cross.

"I die before my time, and my body will be given back to the earth, to become food for worms. Such is the fate of him who has been called the great Napoleon. What an abyss between my deep mysteries and the eternal kingdom of CHRIST, which is proclaimed, loved, and adored, and is extending ever the whole earth!"

Did ever Napoleon, in the height of his imperial glory, agitating nations and disposing of thrones, appear so truly great, as in thus freely acknowledging the infinite superiority of Christ's empire of love, and corroborating the testimony of millions to his supremacy? The sentiments are such as would naturally be expressed by any person of peculiarly enlarged, comprehensive, and honest mind, on soberly contrasting the desolating march of earthly conquerors, with the more triumphant though peaceful march of Christianity over the nations. And may not many of the rich, mighty, and noble of this generation, seeing how earthly objects vanish like smoke, be persuaded to share liberally in that kingdom which endureth for ever?—*N. Y. Telegraph.*

WORM AT THE ROOT.

"Good morning, neighbor Philips," said a sagacious farmer as he was riding past an adjoining farm, and saw his neighbor busy with ladder and pruning knife at a fine fruit tree: "What are you doing, that you seem so intently engaged?"

"Ah, friend Thomas," was the reply, "this is a choice and favorite tree, upon which I have bestowed great attention, and yet every morning I find withered twigs, withered leaves, and withered fruit, which I am under the necessity of clipping away."

"That may all be very well," said Thomas, but I think I can show you a better way of improving your tree," and dismounting from his horse, he took the knife, and barking the root, he made an incision and extracted a worm; at the same time remarking, "Rely upon it, rely upon it, it is all owing to the worm at the root."

MORAL.—The outward defects of human character are but the evidence of the worm at the root. One swears, another cheats, a third gets drunk; and the true method of reform is to apply the cure to the native depravity of the heart—the worm at the root.

Horiz is the leading-string of youth—Mentor the staff of age.