

Constantine Republican

VOLUME I.

CONSTANTINE, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 11, 1837.

NUMBER 28.

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN.

Published by
MUNGER & COWDERY,
Every Wednesday Morning, at the stand formerly occupied by Maj. L. J. Ulman, corner of Canine and Water streets.

To all subscribers who commenced previous to number 20—
Two dollars per annum in advance, two dollars and fifty cents within the year, or three dollars at the expiration of the year. **But—**
To those commencing with and after No. 20—
(\$1.50, if paid in advance)
(\$1.75, if not paid in advance)
(\$2.00, at the end of the year.
Advertising at the usual rates.

CABINET WARE HOUSE.—Ten feet below the Menston House, Main street, W. M. GALLIGAN respectfully informs the public that he continues his business at the above stand, where he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand every description of Cabinet Ware, comprising Sofas, Couches, Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Pier, Centre, Card & Toilet Tables, Scroll Tables, &c. He has also a large assortment of White and Egyptian Marble Tops, for Counters and Fire Tables, Bureau Tops and Wash Stands. Likewise, every description of BEDSTEADS, and all other articles in the Cabinet line.

He has in his employment first rate workmen, and his materials are as good as can be procured in the country or in New York, and he flatters himself that no shop in the western part of the state can turn out finer and more substantial work, with greater promptitude.

He also keeps constantly on hand Mahogany, Curly Maple and Painted German CHAIRS; likewise, Scroll, Crown, and Roll Top Fancy do., together with common Windsor, and most other kinds, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible price, and can be purchased in this market. Cook's Patent Mahogany Kitchens, Mahogany beds and veneers, and varnish, for sale at the most reasonable prices. His friends are particularly invited to give him a call, and patronage generally is respectfully solicited.
Buff. Lo. June 29, 1836. 1yl

MUSIC STORE.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and in great variety, kept constantly on hand and for sale at the Detroit Bookstore, (old stand of S. Wells, deceased) where those wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves. The following articles can be found among the stock now on hand:

Two very superior German Violins,
Kent Bugles, Post Horns, Hunters' Pocket do., Flutes with from one to eight keys,
Piano, Keys, Tuning forks, Violin notes,
Capo D'Astro, Guitars, with single and double bottoms, small Bagles, Pande in Pipes, Bagle crooks and stands, Violin bridges,
Pops and bows, Flute and Guitar strings,
Figs, common and extra, Flageolots and Clarinettes, Violins, an extensive assortment, among which are to be found the celebrated
Maestro of Brion's one of *Claudio's* famed instruments, and one containing the stamp of *Thomas*. Admirers of the Violin are invited to call and examine these celebrated instruments.

Also, *L'Accordion*, Mouth harmonicons,
Portable music desks, Bass and snare drums,
&c. &c.

As stated on navigation opens, every addition which the market requires will be received, and the assortment kept full. Pianoforts will be constantly kept on hand, together with all the new musical instruments, and every thing which the market will furnish with every thing in this line, on the most reasonable terms.
L. L. MORSE,
Detroit, June 29, 1836. 1yl

FINE THINGS IN FINE ORDER.
H. A. NAGLES, at No. 69 J. St. Iron works, is prepared to furnish all who may favor him with a call, with every article in his line—
Stoneware, Country Wares, and others, furnished on the most reasonable terms. Call, examine, and inquire prices, and then buy. All orders carefully packed, and punctually attended to. The following article constitutes part of the article and has been early settlement of his accounts, particularly as the new firm continues selling exclusively for ready pay.

SCHOOL BOOKS, a New Supply.—Among which are, cheap, cheap Text-books; Definition and common English Readers; Blake's Historical Reader; Webster's Spelling Books; Woodward's and Olney's Geography & Atlas; Parley's Geography and Tales; Kirkham's, Murray's and Greenleaf's Grammars; Dobb's, Ostrander's and Colburn's Arithmetic; Blake's Natural Philosophy; Introduction Reader, Juvenile Instructor.
For sale by
MUNGER & COWDERY,
Constantine, July 27, 1836. 4

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.—MUNGER & COWDERY have just printed an assortment of BLANKS, for Michigan and Indiana.

BLANK WARRANTS,
• SUMMONS,
• CAPIAS,
• VENIRES,
• SUBPENAS,
• EXECUTIONS, &c. &c.

NEW FIRM.—A. E. MASSEY would give notice that he has formed a co-partnership with Thos. Mosley, and will continue the mercantile business at the old stand, under the firm of **MOSLEY & MASSEY.** He therefore respectfully settles of his accounts, particularly as the new firm continues selling exclusively for ready pay.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A lot of calf and thick Brogue Boots, for sale by
C. L. MILLER,
Constantine, Aug. 10, 1836 1yl

JUST RECEIVED in fine order, 50 lbs. lake superior white fish and sweet in tubs. White fish \$15 per tub, and sweet \$14—
ROBERT COOKING STOVES, Steam, JOHN F. PORTER,
Buffalo, Nov. 3, 1836. 19

DETROIT BOOKSTORE.—L. L. MORSE has associated with him his brother Chas. Morse, under the firm of MORSE & BROTHER, in the Book publishing, Book selling, Bookbinding and Stationery business; and are now opening, at 21 Jefferson Avenue, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, a Wholesale and Retail BOOK & STATIONERY Establishment. Merchants, Teachers and Library companies will do well to call at the Detroit Bookstore before purchasing elsewhere.

Books, Stationery, &c. &c. L. L. MORSE,
Detroit, October 1, 1836. 1yl

BOOK STORE.—E. O. GOODMAN MAN respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Store, on Water street, in the village of NILES, where he intends to keep a general and complete assortment of BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

He has now on hand a variety of standard and popular works, school books, Bibles in various forms—some very elegant, blank books, writing paper, &c. &c. He expects to receive in a few days a further supply of BOOKS, including the latest publications, together with some elegant ANNUALS for 1837.

Merchants supplied with Books and Stationery at liberal rates.
Niles, Oct. 12, 1836. 1yl

JUST RECEIVED, 14 DOZEN WEBSTER'S Elementary, and Cook's Spelling Books, &c. &c. Also, every state in the MICHIGAN, condensed, arranged, &c. containing the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Ordinance of 1787, &c. 624 pages octavo.
MUNGER & COWDERY,
Constantine, July 18, 1836. 1yl

HAIR BRUSHES, of a variety of qualities and patterns, and of different prices; and Toilet Brushes, of good quality; also, TOOTH POWDERS, HAY'S SONICORON CHAMBERLAIN'S DENTIFRICE;
Hayes & Bristol's Chlorine Tooth Wash;
Smith's New York Tooth and Hair Oil;
Bulley's Chemical Hair Extract Sarsaparilla;
Preston's Brown Windsor Soap;
Pain Killers; Footed Combs, &c. for sale by
MUNGER & COWDERY,
Constantine, July 27, 1836. 4

DRAWING PAPER FOR PLATS of the largest size, and a superior article, for sale by
MUNGER & COWDERY,
Constantine, July 27, 1836. 4

NEW BOOKS.—Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, Religious and School Books; together with a very extensive and superior lot of English and French Stationery, now receiving at the Detroit Bookstore, old stand, by
MORSE & BROTHER.
Detroit, Oct. 15, 1836. 1yl

THE AMERICAN ANNUALS for 1837, this day received at the Detroit Bookstore, old stand, and directly opposite the Mich. Exchange. **MORSE & BROTHER.**
Detroit, October 15, 1836. 1yl

300 SPIRITUAL SONGS, by H. M. Spang, of Lowell Mass. **MORSE & BROTHER.**
Detroit, Oct. 18, 1836. 1yl

25 REAMS superior Bank Envelope Paper; Also, 50 reams superior Post-office Paper; just received at the Detroit Bookstore, old stand, and directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, by
MORSE & BROTHER.
Detroit, Oct. 19, 1836. 1yl

FOUR GRATES Maynard & Noyes' superior BLACK INK; also, RED INK just received by
MORSE & BROTHER.
Detroit, Oct. 18, 1836. 1yl

JUST RECEIVED, at the Detroit Bookstore, old stand, the following works: Allen Frost, Winter in the West, Outfit, from the Irishman, the Yonessie, the C. W. of Virginia, coloring's Table Talk, Life of Samuel Dray, Mothers' Hints, &c. &c. June, 1836.

RELIGIOUS WORKS.—Constantly receiving at the Michigan Bookstore, and directly opposite the Mich. Exchange, the following religious publications, the day as they appear east. Our present stock of valuable religious works, is not equalled by any bookstore west of New York.
MUNGER & COWDERY,
Constantine, Aug. 1, 1836. 4

NEW RELIGIOUS WORKS.—R. E. STEELE at the Michigan Bookstore, and Stationers' Hall, Gathered Fragments, by Rev. John Clark, author of Walk about Zion. Pastor's Testimony. The Mourner's Book. **MUNGER & COWDERY.**
Detroit, August 31, 1836. 4

TO TRAVELERS & OTHERS. For sale at the Michigan Bookstore, and Stationers' Hall: Farmer's map of Michigan; do of Wisconsin; Also, every state in the Union; Hoffman's winter in the west; New on the Wisconsin Territory; Hall's sketches of the west; Historical sketches of Michigan; Log-gone of a log cabin; Life of General Cass. **MUNGER & COWDERY.**
Detroit, August 1, 1836. 1yl

BLANK BOOKS of medium, Demy and cap sizes, of superior paper and excellent binding, just received at the Michigan Bookstore and Stationers' Hall. **MUNGER & COWDERY.**
Detroit, August 1, 1836. 1yl

BUFFALO BOOKSTORE. No. 230 Main street. Subscriptions received for the following periodicals:
The American Journal of Medical Science; the publications of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign and Westminster Quarterly Review; just received an Introduction to the Science of Government, by A. W. Young. Also Hunting-England's System of modern Geography, with Atlas, for the use of Schools. A. W. WILGUS,
Buffalo, June 14, 1836. 1yl

NEW BOOKS BY CANAL, at STEELE'S Bookstore:
Holland's life of Van Buren, Malabrano's Geography, Parly's do, Church Palmyra, Batter-mann's Greek Grammar, Watts and select Hymns, Letitia's Analysis, Donagan's Lexington, 2d book of History, Testaments, Greek Text-books, Pizyfar's English, Adams' Arithmetic, Quarto Bibles, Comin Skeels, Book, All the life of Scott, Potts Arithmetic. Together with 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. 1yl

LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS.—This day received at STEELE'S Bookstore, Peters Condensed Reports 5 vols.; Pallat's Laws of Nations; Chitt's Practice, 3 vols.; Dowsy's Practice; Eberly's Practice, 3 vols.; Dowsy's Midwifery; also Henry's collected Works of England, 4 vols.; Franklin's Works, 2 vols. For sale at Philadelphia prices, by
O. G. STEELE, 214 Main st.
Buffalo, June 20, 1836. 1yl

PAPER WARE HOUSE.—Owens & G. STEELE, No. 214 Main Street, having opened a Paper Ware House, is now prepared to fill orders for any amount of Printing, Folio, Letter, Drawing, Post Office and Wrapping Paper, which he will sell at Mill price. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call.
Buffalo, June 20, 1836.

From the United States Gazette.

GIVE ME THE WILD WOOD.

"There is a serene and settled majesty in Woodland scenery, that enters into the soul, and dilates and elevates it, and fits it with noble inclinations."
W. IRVING.

Give me the wild wood dark and gray,
And call it not a solitude,
Give me the free wild's wholesome play;
Kissing the mountain, field, and flood,
I'd not live where the thousand things,
That cause me to imagine,
Are known not by the whippers ear,
That in the wild wood greet the ear.

Each bough that waves its foliage green,
Sings of manhood's gloriose prime,
Whole garbled limbs above them seen,
Till stories of departed time;
E'en on these chronicles of years,
A moral in the moss appears,
As 't' flouts its tresses in the sky,
And saps the arms that lift it high.

There's not a wind but has its tone,
Waking up some Treasured thought,
Whether it come from frozen snow,
Or from the braiding winds brought,
The zephyr's soft and soothing breath,
The east wind, with its damps and death,
Each is a herald trumping plain,
A host of spirits in its strain.

There's not o'er head a rushing wing,
But breathes glad tidings of the spring,
Fast hurrying to the northern hill,
But tells that she, with songs and flowers,
Will cheer once more the last-lowers,
And round each trace of wintry death,
Shed warm again her quick'ning breath.

There's not, when seabird morn is flush
With summer brightness, and the grove
Is sounding with the tuncful thrush,
A least but thrills with body love,
And when the blue bird's parting note,
In the fall breeze is heard to float,
It is a sound that plainly tells,
Of elixirs, where sunshines ever dwells.

There's not a bird, that wings the air,
Nor wind, that lifts the curling cloud,
Nor leaf, that spears the sunny beam,
Nor foot, nor bill, nor mountain proud,
But tells the wanderer wild and free,
Of Him, who caused these things to be,
And a voice, that harkens from the sky,
Such as ne'er came from fretted dove.

Give me the wild wood—I can bow,
With reverent heart, in house of prayer,
Can hear the organ breathing low,
And feel high thoughts when mingling there,
Yet, still I love the named scene,
Where thought but God's own finger's been,
Where every thing can make us feel,
And mocking pride ne'er comes to kneel.

J. B. C.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?
BY W. B. CHANNING, D. D.

The great end of education is not to train a man to get a living. This is plain, because life was given for a higher end than simply to toil for its own prolongation. A comfortable subsistence is indeed very important to the purposes of life, but it is not the end. A man half fed, half clothed, and feeling to perish from famine or cold, will be too crushed in spirit to do the proper work of a man. He must be set free from the iron grasp of want, from the constant pressure of painful sensations, from grinding, ill-requited toil. Unless a man be trained to get a comfortable support, his prospects of improvement and happiness are poor. But if his education aims at nothing more his life will turn to link account.

To educate a man is to unfold his faculties, to give him the free and full use of his powers, and especially of his best powers. It is first to train the intellect, to give him a love of truth, and to instruct him in the process by which it may be acquired. It is to train him to soundness of judgement, to teach him to weigh evidence, and to give him a thirst for knowledge, which will keep his faculties in action through life. It is to aid him in the study of the outward world, to initiate him into the physical sciences, so that he will understand the principles of his trade or business, and will be able to comprehend the phenomena which are continually passing before his eyes.

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for self improvement through life? Indeed, according to the views of education now given, how defective are our institutions for rich as well as poor, and what a revolution is required in our whole system of training the young!

The great aim of philanthropy should be that every member of the community may receive such an education as has been described. To bring forward every human being to develop every mind, is the great purpose of society. I say of society not of government, for government is a mere instrument for holding society together, a condition of its existence, and not the great power by which its ends are to be accomplished. One of the pernicious doctrines of the day, very pernicious to the working classes, is that government is to regenerate society, and exalt the individual to his true dignity. Government enables us to live together in society, and to make efforts for our own and each other's welfare. But social progress depends on the spirit of the individual, and not on the regulations of the state. Government may be compared to the foundation and walls of a manufactory, which enclose and protect not the moving and guiding power, but the necessary condition of their action. The people must not look to it for what their own energies can alone effect.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

THE ROUND ROBIN.

One of the best legal stories we know of, is that of the Round Robin, as it is familiarly called, in the low circuits of the North Carolina, and owes its humor to the fertile and cultivated mind of a lawyer who is still alive, but in a distant western State. All the lawyers attending court at the year 1810, bound at the house of Mr. B.— who at the beginning of his life, as a publican, was assiduous and provident; but rich multiplied, Boniface became lazy, crusty, and parsimonious. His accommodations, as they are usually called, from being the very best, had by degrees, degenerated into the very worst in the whole country. This was borne with muttering from time to time, until, in a fit of desperation, the whole fraternity of lawyers after mature deliberation "in Congress assembled," resolved to quit the house, and go to another in the same village; the duty of announcing the separation devolved upon the gentleman above specified, who, being somewhat struck with the meek importance the affair had assumed, wrote the following, and sent it to the landlord, signed with the names of all the descendants in a round ring below:

"When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a hungry, half fed, imposed on, set of men, to dissolve the bonds of the landlord and border, a recent respect for the opinions of man, and fidelity to the principles of justice, have laid his frosty fingers upon their brows, and they laugh in the gray beard's face. A surly, malicious, or evens, reserved barber, would shock our notions of propriety as much as a good natured Saracen, or a benevolent Ogre. I grew up in a little village, and gathered my ideas of a barber from books; he was to me a Platonic idea, a beautiful vision, an entity, a shadow; and when I came to the city and saw a real painted pole, I took off my hat to it with an involuntary impulse of respect; and as to the day on which, for the first time, I was professionally taken by the nose, I esteem it one of the whitest of my life.

The barber, in truth, deserves all the kind treatment he has received from the men of letters. He is the essence of good nature. He has a pleasant look with his eye, and he could not frown if he would. His wit is often as sharp as his own razor, but like that, it never draws blood; it never shows itself in gibes, taunts and thrusts. Perhaps some crusty old bachelor, that prides himself upon shoving his cold water every morning, may think this a piece of especial humbug; if so, we have reason for our faith as plenty as blackberries.

In the first place, no man would choose the profession that was not a man of peace, full of the milk of human kindness. Only think of the temptations that beset him—twenty or thirty necks laid bare to him every day of his life, with full permission to pass a sharp razor within hair's breadth of the carotid artery; who, that had a large organ of destructiveness, could refrain from occasionally slitting a wind-pipe, when the wind whistles, or his lowest foot not well digested? 'Think of that, Master Brooks.'

In the second place, his native goodness of heart is fostered by the circumstances in which he is placed. He takes sunny views of life, and sees men in the best mood. No one enters his shop without having a meagre glow of satisfaction steal over his soul. In summer it is cooler, and in winter warmer than the street, so that the first sensation is a highly pleasurable one. And whoever goes to get rid of a beard, or of an uncomfortable and unbecoming length of hair, feels happy in his errand. It diffuses a smiling look over his face, far unlike the frowning brow and compressed lip of the poor fellow that creeps to the dentist to have a tooth pulled, or to a lawyer to be helped out of the scrape. He takes off his coat and cravat with an expression of relief at being free from their tight grasp. He throws himself down into the chair with an emphasis not to be mistaken, and, taking a long breath, wails away with it all his anxieties and cares. The "tonorial artist" now approaches—he handles his collar and neck so tenderly as a mother would a newborn infant; he begins to lather him—there is a magic in the touch of the brush—it thrills to the marrow. Now he sees and feels the sharp steel playing around his chin, and every cut taken off a weight from his spirits. It is finished; he arises a new man—he feels clean and smooth, and pure in heart—he will assent to a paradox, laugh at an old story, and say amen to a prayer for his enemies. Happy the creditor that can catch him at this auspicious moment. He will be paid with a smile.

From the Boston Book.

BARBERS.

BY S. P. HOLBROOK.

There is good matter for speculation in your barber's brain—
It may be both a safe place (cranium)
With observation, which he vents
In sampled form.

His mind is a dainty piece of Mosaic—a tessellated pavement, inlaid with fragments of various forms and colors; here a bit of politics, there a bit of poetry; here a little law, there a little physic; here a piece of black stone, and there a piece of white. He cuts out his speech so as to fit every one who comes in. He can discourse to a farmer of bullocks; to a merchant, about ships; to a broker, of stocks, and to a fine gentleman, of himself. His conversation, for the most part, consists of what Woodworth calls "personal talk." He deals with men, not principles. Every flying bit of news, every anecdote, every good thing said by the lending wits of the day, seems to come right through his shop window, and to stick to him, like burrs on a boy's jacket. He knows all the engagements, the fullness, the deaths; who pays his tailor, and who does not; who wens false whiskers, and who real; he can tell you in a whisper, the name of the young gentleman that was carried before the Police Court, for riotous conduct, and the lady of "respectable connections," who was detected in walking out of a shop in Washington-street, with a yard or two of lace more than she had paid for.

He has a shrewd trick of observation, too. He speculates a good deal on that part of the head which lies above the nose. He sees a man's character as well as his person in a state of undress. When a man is in an arm chair, his head thrown back, his coat off, lathered up to his eyes, he is stripped of all those cumbrous folios, which a sense of dignity, affection, or the duty of self-defence obliges him to wear about him, in the daily walks of life. The barber learns the way to his customer's weak side. He knows just how much flattery each one will bear to swallow, without making a wry face. Observe how that fat, old, now under his hands, chuckles with delight as he tells him, 'he never saw a man of his age with so few gray hairs upon his head.'

Ever since reading the Arabian Nights, I have had a warning of the heart toward a barber, and the sentiment has increased both by subsequent reading and observation. I depended upon getting once a good laugh out of him, and I was seldom disappointed. Authors all over the world, pointed. They are always described as jovial, light-headed dogs, full to the brim of fun and frolic, running over with animal spirits, their tongues wagging the live-long day, and onlly stopping long enough to laugh. Care makes many a clutch at them but they are always contrive to slip through the fingers. Poverty comes in at their door, but cheerfulness does not fly out of his window. Old age lays his frosty fingers upon their brows, and they laugh in the gray beard's face. A surly, malicious, or evens, reserved barber, would shock our notions of propriety as much as a good natured Saracen, or a benevolent Ogre. I grew up in a little village, and gathered my ideas of a barber from books; he was to me a Platonic idea, a beautiful vision, an entity, a shadow; and when I came to the city and saw a real painted pole, I took off my hat to it with an involuntary impulse of respect; and as to the day on which, for the first time, I was professionally taken by the nose, I esteem it one of the whitest of my life.

The barber, in truth, deserves all the kind treatment he has received from the men of letters. He is the essence of good nature. He has a pleasant look with his eye, and he could not frown if he would. His wit is often as sharp as his own razor, but like that, it never draws blood; it never shows itself in gibes, taunts and thrusts. Perhaps some crusty old bachelor, that prides himself upon shoving his cold water every morning, may think this a piece of especial humbug; if so, we have reason for our faith as plenty as blackberries.

In the first place, no man would choose the profession that was not a man of peace, full of the milk of human kindness. Only think of the temptations that beset him—twenty or thirty necks laid bare to him every day of his life, with full permission to pass a sharp razor within hair's breadth of the carotid artery; who, that had a large organ of destructiveness, could refrain from occasionally slitting a wind-pipe, when the wind whistles, or his lowest foot not well digested? 'Think of that, Master Brooks.'

In the second place, his native goodness of heart is fostered by the circumstances in which he is placed. He takes sunny views of life, and sees men in the best mood. No one enters his shop without having a meagre glow of satisfaction steal over his soul. In summer it is cooler, and in winter warmer than the street, so that the first sensation is a highly pleasurable one. And whoever goes to get rid of a beard, or of an uncomfortable and unbecoming length of hair, feels happy in his errand. It diffuses a smiling look over his face, far unlike the frowning brow and compressed lip of the poor fellow that creeps to the dentist to have a tooth pulled, or to a lawyer to be helped out of the scrape. He takes off his coat and cravat with an expression of relief at being free from their tight grasp. He throws himself down into the chair with an emphasis not to be mistaken, and, taking a long breath, wails away with it all his anxieties and cares. The "tonorial artist" now approaches—he handles his collar and neck so tenderly as a mother would a newborn infant; he begins to lather him—there is a magic in the touch of the brush—it thrills to the marrow. Now he sees and feels the sharp steel playing around his chin, and every cut taken off a weight from his spirits. It is finished; he arises a new man—he feels clean and smooth, and pure in heart—he will assent to a paradox, laugh at an old story, and say amen to a prayer for his enemies. Happy the creditor that can catch him at this auspicious moment. He will be paid with a smile.

Then, follow citizens, what cause is there I'd for us to pursue? But one, that a patriotic obedience to the will of the people of the United States. We have our views in regard to the constitutionality of the power exercised by Congress, it is true; but we must not forget, that we constitute a part of the Union, and that our views, given by our representatives, have given this decision against us, and that their views are perhaps, in their minds, entitled to the same respect as ours. We are not to be off in our offer, for argument has been exhausted. We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; but all has been in vain.

Yet there are, fellow-citizens, perhaps a remedy for us, which tyranny may drive a power to do. It is the natural right of resistance to oppression inherent in every community; it is the right of the oppressed to rise up and defend themselves, and the people, we cannot be too clear in our minds, that the right of resistance to oppression is a right which cannot be taken away by any act of a tyrant. We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; but all has been in vain.

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