MISCELLANEOUS

A VENERABLE SCRAP.

ng the old papers of a gen ing county, was, perhaps, the earliest declaration of the American Colonial Congress, of "the causes and necessity of taking up arms." Duted a year besample of the spirit of the times. Not being embodied in any of our popular histories of the Retion,-env.of our Editorial brothren who could pro bare it entire, might, by giving it space, do their countrymen a service and gratify their patriotic pride. The fragment in our hands is printed on a slip by Mostly unconnected with the newspaper, and from its shape, in its tern condition, we judge we have about three-fourths of the document.—Greenstore Patriot.

POSTSCRIPT

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, No. 2429 PHILADELPHIA.

DECLARATION by the REPRESENTA-TIVES of the United Colonies of North-Ameriest, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia setting forth the Causes and NECESSITE of their taking up ARMS.

If it was possible for men who exercise their reaso to believe, that the Divine Author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, parked out by his infinite goodness and wisdom, as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully re-sistable, however severe and oppressive, the inhabi-tants of these Colonies might at least require from the Parliament of Great-Britain some evidence, that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our great Creator, prin-tiples of humanity, and the dictates of common sense, must convince all those who reflect upon the subject that government was instituted to promote the wel-fare of mankind, and ought to be administered for the attainment of that end. The legislature of Great-Britain, however stimulated by an inordinate passion for a power not only unjustifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very constitu-tion of that kingdom, and desperate of success in any mode of contest, where regard should be had to truth, law or right, have at length, deserting those, at-tempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpose of englaving these Colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it necessary for us to close with their last appeal from Reason to Arms. Yet, however blinded that assembly may be, by their intemperate rape for unlimited rule, so to slight justice and the opinion of mankind, we esteem ourselves bound by obligations of respect to the rest of the world, to make known the justice of our cause.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the island of Great-

Britain, left their native land, to seek on these shores idence for civil and religious freedom. At the heir blood, at the hazard of their fortunes thout the least charge to the country from which they removed, by naceasing labor and an unconquera-ble spirit, they effected settlements in the distant and hospitable wilds of America, then filled with nugovernments, vested with perfect legislatures, were formed under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourse was established between the colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became in a short time so extraordinary, as to excite astonishment. It is universally confessed, that the amazing increase of the wealth, strength and navigation of the realm, arose from this source; and the minister who so wisely and successfully directed the measures of Great Britain in the late war, publicly declared that these

declared, that these

Delegates from the united colonies
were assembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of last September. We resolved again to offer an hum-ble and dutiful petition to the King, and also adremed our fellow-subjects of Great-Britain; We have pursued every temperate, every respectful measure, we have even proceeded to break off our commercial intercourse with our fellow-subjects, as the last peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no natiou upon earth should supplant our attachment to liberty. This, we flattered ourselves, was the ultimate step of the controversy. But subsequent events have shewn, how vain was this hope of find-

Several threathning expressions against the colonies were inserted in his Majorty's speech; our petition, though we were told it was a decent one, that his though we were told it was a decent one, that his Majesty had been pleased to receive it graciously, and to promise laying it before his Parliament, was huddled into both Houses amongst a bundle of American papers, and there reglected. The Lords and Commons in their sudress, in the month of February, said, that "a rebellion at that time actually existed within the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and that those connersed in it had been countenanced and enpraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, haved into by his Majesty's subjects in several of the period of e due obedience to the laws and auof the supreme legislature." Soon after the small intercourse of whole polonies, with foreign iss and with each other, was cut off by an actingum; by another, several of them were y probibited from the fesheries in the seas near probabled from the numeries in the seas near note, on which they always depended for their not; and large reinforcements of ships and rore immediately seat over to General Gage. loss were all the intreaties, arguments and elo-of an Bustrious band of the most distinguished

Pears and Communers, who nobly and strennously asserted the justice of our cause, to stay or even mitigate the hardless fury with which these accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on.—
Equally fruitless was the interference of the city of London, of Bristol, and many other respectable fowns in our favor. Parliament adopted an insidious management adopted an insidious management. section of taxations where colony should bid against cleny, all of them uninformed what ransom would on their lives, and thus to eat it from us at the point of the bayonet, the unknown sums that should be sufficient to gratify, if possible to gratify, ministerial rapacity, with the miserable indulgence left to us of raising in our own mode the prescribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remoracless victors to conquered ensities? In our circumstances to accept them

said he to deserve them. Seen after the intelligence of these pro ave weight to receive from us. We cannot endure he infamy and guilt of resigning succeeding genera-tons to that wrotcheduess which inevitably awaits been, if we basely outsil hereditary bendage upon

Our manne is just. Our union is perfect. Our insources are great, and, if necessary, foreign edly attainable. We gratefully schnowledge, as signal instances of the Divine favour, swards us, that his Previdence would not permit us to be called into this severe controversy, until we were grown up to our present strength, had been preof the means of defending ourselves.—With hearts bruifed with these animating reflections, we most plennily, before Gop and the world, declare, that, exerting the utmost energy of these powers, which our beneficent Creator bath graciously bestewed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with containing firmness and perseverance, employ for the olved to die Freemon, rather than to live Staves. Lost this declaration should disquiet the minds of our friends and fellow subjects in any part of the empire, we seare them, that we mean not to dissolve that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us, and which we sincerely wish to see restored. Necessity has not yet driven us into that desperate measure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war against them. We have not reined

fore fathers and ourselves, against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the supreme and impartial Judge and Ruler of the uni-

verse, we most deveutly impore his divine goodness to conduct as happily through this great conflict, to ispose our adversaries to reconciliation on reasonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

JOHN HANCOCK, President. Philadelphia, July 6, 1775.

ANCIENT REMAINS IN TENNESSEE.

From a raview in the National Intelligeneer of volume, recently published, containing " Transac tions of the American Ethnological Society," we take the following notice of an article furnished by Dr. Gerard Troost-the distinguished State Geologist of Tennessee-and the equally distinguished Professor of Natural Philosophy, &c., in that University. "An account of some ancient remains in Tennessee,"
By GERARD TROOSE, M. D.

This is a highly interesting paper. Among other information which it contains, it appears to set two mooted questions, with respect to Western antiquities, almost entirely at rest. The first is that of the nummies which are said to have been found in the caves of Tennessee. Dr. T. appears to prove that the bodies which have been found are not properly permisses, but merely dried cadavers-exhibiting no marks of embalming, or artificial preparation. He doubts whether one of these, which he examined, was even of remote antiquity. The other question is respecting the numerous graves found in the Western States, some years ago, and which were said to contain the remains of an extinct pigmy race of human beings. Dr. Troost supposes these graves to contain the collected bones of the slain in battle.— The Indian custom was to carry their slain to their own towns, and hang them up in mats on trees. At their general burying festivals, the bones thus pre-served were collected and buried, " and hence, in my pinion," says Dr. T., " those numerous small graves which are attributed, but I believe erroneously, to pigmies. I have spened numbers of these small graves, and have found them filled with a parcel of mouldered bones, two occinital bones; of course, it was a mere mixture of bones belonging to more than one body. These bones lay without any order."-The Doctor then considers the circumstances attending the extensive ancient burying grounds found in Tennessee. He mentions one near Nashville about mile in length and of unknown breadth, in which found stone coffins so close to one another that each corpse is separated from its neighbor by only a single stone, the side of one coffin forming one of the sides of the next. In a circle of about ten miles in diameter there are extensive burying grounds. These and Creek Indians, the Doctor learns that neither Kentucky or Tennessee was ever permanently in-habited by any existing or lately existing tribe; they visited them only in their hunting excursions; they had an abherrence of Kentucky, "the land of dark and bloody ground." The burying places of the Cherokees are few and not extensive. The shape of the skulls found on these ancient burying grounds differs materially from that of all other Ludian skulls in poscesion of Dr. Murton, of Philadelphia, whose collection is the most numerous of any in the United States.
The extinct race is supposed to have been less civilized than the Indians who were found here at the time of Columbus. This is inferred from the trinkets and utensile found in the graves being of a very rade construction, and all formed of some natural product, none of metal. Dr. Troost says that the examination of these trinkets, &c., has created in him an opinion that the people to whom they belonged, and in whose graves they are found, come from some tropical country; and he adduces many cogent reasons for thinking so. That they were idolators, and, from their idols several of which are in the possession of Dr. T acquainted with some of the idelatress mysteries the Egyptians and other eastern nations is very evident. This would seem to indicate that the earliest Inhabitants of this continent had an eastern origin, and is corroborative of the opinion of Mr. Gallatin.

ROYANGE OF THE CARTER FAMILY .- The history of Loctenant Corter the world unhappily, is

much acqueinted with, but that of " Lieutenant Carter's only con. A contely youth, just twenty-ons,"

has, for years, attracted the sympathics of all. It ar pears from a ballad which we met with the other day that one of the female Carter's is, henceforth, to share the tears of the sensitive—Miss Sally Carter, who went out and get drowned—"all but"—and who was found by her fame in this situation. Thus sigheth

"But when from out the stream he took her, All signs of life had quite forecok her. He roll'd and roll'd her all about. And quickly brought the water out. But when he found her soul had fled, He wrung his band and cri-i-ed."

Mrs. Carter, the bereaved mother, is now made sharer in the agony; she dies, as an anxious parent might be supposed to do, and to finish the tragedy, the lover makes away with himself, as the ballad ha

"And told his ghost to follow arter His own dear Sall and Mrs. Carter."

Seary Practice,-A country correspondent the Concordia (La.) Intelligencer gives the followin sketch of his method of treating the fevers of his v

"The west faver we is got here is the Onremitten it's putty tight, cause tis aut to hang on long, but aint nothing like ekal to that diegestive fever tha the die ov over in them hills.

"I in ginral mostly uses it up in a couple or day I ein a comic in the first place; then half an hour after that, the short same we've got here for calemy. Well then, when the case looks right, I give about a wine glass of ile and next day the nigger is fitten for quiring and the next day after he kin walk into pork and make the boe fly. Its sildom I has em in anger than I tells you on. Sometimes in the begin nin of the ettack I bleeds, but it won't do, stranger When the eyes look hig and glassy, old Samson in five grain doses every half the hour for five bours is just the thing: the is more people killed by bleeding at the wrong time than the is by old death itself."

THE MILLERITES ATTEMPTING TO RAISE TH DEAD !- Last Sunday one of the followers of Miller and Himes, committed suicide at Nashua, N. H, by walking deliberately into the Merrimack age in fifteen days. She sailed hence at 4 p. m. - who shaketh-not with the ague-who gripeth river, in presence of several persons on the opposite side, who could not reach him till he had drowned. It soon became noised about, among his Miller bretbren of the town, a number of whom repaired to the spot, took charge of the body, and carried it to one of their own houses. All at once they became filled with faith that they could restore him to life, and with that view actually prayed and sang over the corpse nearly all Sunday night. It is perhaps needless to say that

speciate incoming, or induced us to excite any other attents to war against them. We have not raised rimite with emblious designs of separating from treat-Britain, and stablishing independent states. We fight not for glory or for nonquest. We exhibit to manhind the remarkable spectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imstrance as it may seem.—Boston Courier. Such a degree of infatuation as this, at this enlightened day, is hardly credible, but the above facts came to us in such au authentic form that we are not permitted to doubt the statement as

decript of a letter to the Ed. The following postscript of a letter to the Ed-itor of the Enicketbocker, is one of the richest

multitudiously: Every nerve, every muscle, that from necessity, returned to work. This proceeddidn't try to strangle me in that utterance, lied. jing on their part, excited much indignation and No sir, let me tell you it's a great world ; glorious magnificent, a world that cant be beat. of stars and a better world, but don't invite me and hissed at by the rioters, who, in spite of rethere yet. Oh, no! this morning is quite too menstrances from the mayor and police, continubeautiful to leave; and besides I would rather sed embodied, evincing ristous propensities. Afstay if only to thank God a little longer for this ter dinner they were wrought up, or rather had glorious light, this pure air that can coho back, wrought themselves up, to a high pitch of excitemy loudest hurrah! And then my boy, but havn't ement. They marched to the cotton factories. and the mother a great deal better than could be aning and join the ristous throng. After they had expected. And I say, Mr. Editor, its ming! hur. gotten all from the factories they com rah! hallelujah i forever! Oh! sin, such legs, further violence; but amidat "tremendous cheers, such arms, and such a head I and oh ! he has his marched to their head quarters, where the money mother's lips.! I could kiss them forever! And collected for them was distributed among them. sir, look at his feet, his hands, his chin, his eyes, It appears that there was no force employed to his every thing, in fact-so perfectly O. K." - I suppress their proceeding. The mayor kindly re-Give me joy, sir; -no you need'nt either; I am monstrated with them, but was treated to any a full now-I run over; and they say that I ran a mount of tongue, withan accompaniment of mud. ver several old women, half killing the mother, and deeming discretion the better part of valour, pulled the doctor by the nose, and upset a 'poth. he retired from the field. They were escorted ecary's shop in the corner, and then didn't I rings by a number of men and boys who formed, it was the tea bell! Didn't I blow the horn! Didn't supposed, a corps de reserve, in case the girls I dance, shout, and laugh and cry altogether 1-5 should need assistance. - Richmond Times. The women say they had to tie me up. I don't believe that, but who is going to shut his mouth . RARE SPURT AT CORPUS CHRISTI.-The folpain ; excess of joy, sir, from too great sensation. Christi correspondence of the Times : The sir bath was so sudden, you know.

off at once into full motion; all his thousand out-

mineralogy, chemistry, mechanics, (see him kiell) geography and the use of globes, (see him nurse,) and withall he is a perpetual motion-a time piece that will never run down! And who wound its up ? But words, sir, are but a mouthing and a

Good Looking.- A book, lately published, contains a specific for making bentely girls look hand some, and handsome girl look still handsomer. We quote a portion, for the benefit of our lady feeding or coming to water. There you can quireaders, young and old :

your heads, girls I' was the language of Primrose, horse and dash over the island, you can have the in the play, when addressing her daughters. The excitement of shooting them under full run. Lt. worthy matron was right. Would that all my feed D. of our regiment, jumped on his horse while ma'e readers, who are sorrowing for hably because on the island, and rode to the shooting grounds, they are not in all respects like Dubute's Eve, or and in twenty minutes from the time of dismountthat statute of the Venus, which enchants the ing had killed three fine fat fellows. The Lt. im. world, could be persuaded to listen to her. What prudently drank freely of some pond water, which is good looking, as Horace Smith remarks, but gave him an attack of the cholers, and he lay on looking good! Be good be womanly, be gentled the ground writhing with pain until 10 o'clock -generous in your sympathies, heedful of the at night, when feeling better, he with great perwell-being of all around you, and my word for it severance horsed his deer and brought them into you will not lack kind words of admitation.— camp. He describes seeing duck and mallard, Laving and pleasant associations will gather about teal and wood duck in the ponds, with their young you. Never mind the ugly reflection which your lalso jack snipe. That is something astonishing, glass may give you. That mirror has no heart for the general impression is that they migrate to But quite another picture is yours on the retina the North to breed. Have you ever heard of to provide for those we love; it is the imperative of human sympathy. There the beauty of holi-their breeding so far South? of human sympathy. There the beauty of holi- their breeding so far South ? .. nees, of purity, of that inward grace 'which pass. eth show,' rests over it, softening and mellowing. its features, just as the full, calm montight melts | ven Palladium relates the following circumstance those of a rough landscape into harmonious love. concerning Rabello, the maniac, who killed a boy loud up your heads, girls! I repeat after in Litchfield county. He had been kept constant-Primrose. Why should you not! Every moth-I ly in his cell, and sometimes made to rave for er's daughter of you can be beautiful. You can the amusement of speciators. envelop yourselves in an atmosphere of moral and Capt. Johnson saw that Rabello was not a to-intellectual beauty, through which your otherwise, sponsible being, and yet he was a man, and plain faces will look forth like those of angels - worthy of his sympathy and of his efforts to Beautiful to Ledvard, stiffening in the cold of a restore him to health and consciousness. He en-Northern winter, seemed the diminutive, smoke deavored to soothe him, and invited him in tones stained woman of Lapland, who wrapped them in of kindness to leave his cell; but the maniac their furs, and ministered to his necessities with trembled with fear, and shrunk back into the kindness and gentle words of compassion. Love-corner of his dismal dangeon. The invitation ly to the home-sick heart of Park seemed the dark was repeated; and the maniac grew excited, and

the outward environment, it discovers a deeper at length cautiously advanced, took his seat, and more real leveliness."

losers in the bets respecting the Great Britain -It was wagered that she would perform the voyon the 26th of July, and arrived at New York at not with the cholic-who can brush his own 3 p. m. on the 10th of August. But when it was boots and share himself with cold water, and who 3 p. m. at New York, it was 7 44 p. m. in Liver-i is never disturbed with the " delerium trianglea" pool; and from 4 p. m. on the 26th of July to 7 44 p. m. on the 10th of August is 15 days 2 ho's and who is never troubled with the night mare, and 44 minutes. It will not do to take Liverpools time for the vessels starting and New York time. for her arrival. In popular parlance the difference is not considered, but for the decision of a wager it must certainly be taken into account.

MULTIPLICATION OF BIBLES. Five Bibles a minute for ten hours every day, exA FEMALE RIOT

One of the most remarkable riots, perhaps the the Knickerbocker, is one of the richest most remarkable siot, which ever occurred in this eas of the and humor, we have met with country, was a riot in Pittsburg, Monday, in which males were the rioters! It has already been an-P. S.-Whoop I hurrah ! light upon the world nounced by us that a strike of the female operaagain! Where are you, my fine Editor? Did clives in the cotton factories of Pitteburg bad ta-I ever talk of dust and ashes ! Oh! sir, I lied ken place. Monday a portion of them, perhaps commotion among their sister cotton spinners. Talk As they were going to work they were taunted I told you? Why, sir, I've got a boy! a boy! — where some of their number were at work, broke ha! ha! shout it to you — A BOY; fourteen pounds, open the doors and compelled them to stop spin-

when he has a live baby ! You should have re in lowing, from that unrivalled sporting paper, the his lungs, str, at the first monthful of fresh air New York Spirit of the Times, will interest very such a bust! A little tone in his veice, but not many of our readers. It is a part of the Corpus

The fishing here cannot be surpassed-sheep Think of all this beautiful machinery starting head, drum, mullet, redfish, and many others too numerous to mention, abound ; the water is liter. side feelers answering to the touch of the coof ally alive with them. " The redfish are most curious contrivance, the eye, looking out wonder- them. They bait with fiddlers, and make out inglorious and dazzling to his unworn perceptions are sure to have a bite-not so sure, however, to his net work of nerves, his wheels and pulleys, catch them, for they often strike such large ones, his air pumps and valves, his engines and reser- that they snap their hooks like pipe stems. As roirs ; and all within that beautiful fountain, with Boon amyou fasten one you throw your line over its jets and running streams dashing and cours your shoulder and pat for shore, "double quick." sing through the length and breadth without stintil You often by this means land the largest fish, which for pause, making altogether sir, exactly fourteens otherwise would escape, for they actually swim along with you, and find themselves landed before I am this day multiplied by two. I am a dup they are aware of it. A sergeant of my company licate. I am number one of an indefinite series, hooked such a monster that he could not budge and there is my continuation. And you observe him the fish darted between him and a comrade it is not a block, nor a block-head, nor a painting standing close by his side. As he passed they laid nor a bust, nor a fragment of any thing, however; violent hands upon him and held him, unhooked graves are supposed to contain the remains of an ex-tinet race. From conversations which he held with but a combination of all the arts and sciences in him and started for shore. They had bardly prothrew them both on their backs and escaped. - we have been met with the plea of poverty-of be so considered,) stand the clese scruting to This salt water fishing I do not admire; there is inability to spare the small premium required to none of the poetry about it -it's all rug, fug, fug, delusion-and exhibits either ignorance of the no chance for the science. Jointed rods are no subject of the want of that self-sacrificing spirit good when you fish with clothes lines.

to do is to station yourself behind some of the innumerable sand hills, near ponds of fresh water, and you can see the deer for, half a mile, when

CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON .- The New Ha

maids of Sego, as they sung their low and simple traved and formed at the mouth with rage and song of welcome beside his bed, and sought to terror. Capt. Johnson then tried another plan comfort the white stranger, who had 'no mother. He spread a table with all that was inviting to to bring him milk, and no wife to grind him corn. the eye and tasie, and when all was ready, he O! talk as we may, of beauty as a thing to be took a seat by it, and threw open the door of chieselled or wrought out on canvass, speculate the maniac's cell, inviting him to come out and as we may, on its colors and outlines, what is its dine with him. Rabello gazed wildly but silentbut an intellectual abstraction, after all? The ly on the well spread board, and on the warden. heart feels a beauty of another kind ; looking thro's The invitation was repeated, and the prisoner

commended his meal, and after it was finished he returned quietly to his cell, but an altered STEAM SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.—It is understood, man! He has continued to improve by this sort that a great many bets were made that the Great of treatment, and although his eye is yet wild, Britain would perform her first trip over the At-The is comparatively a sane man! The kindness lantic in fifteen days. She was so near to that of the warden broke the spell which enchained time that a dispute arose relative to the payment, his senses, and he is now quiet, obedient, raof the wagers. The Liverpool Courier of the tional! He has been allowed all necessary liber-10th ult, thus settles the matter for the English ty for the full recovery of his health, and he does not abuse it-and when the warden suggests to No one, we think, who fairly considers the him that it is time to return to his cell, he readi-

> Happy is the man who has not the tooth-ache Happy is the man who hath no horse to lend.

All these are happy, but happier far is he who has arrived at a good old age, and when he lieth down at night, can exclaim, I have always paid the printer, and am at peace with my God.

A SCOLD .- PARODY. But let ill humor, like a harsh calarrh, cept the Sabbath—making three thousand perday— Feed on her croaking longs; she stam have been sent out the past year by the British and And with a sour blear-eyed susterity Foreign Bible Society, according to its last annual. She sat like Hecate upon her bosom Feed on her croaking lungs; she stamp'd and storm'd, And with a sour blear-eyed austerity, Looking a witch

LIFE INSURANCE

some length, our views on the subject of Assittance; and we are happy to learn that have been instrumental with others, is awaing very generally, the attention of the publishes all important matter. We republish to on our fourth page, by request, the article referred to; which, though hastily written, contains truths in regard to Life Insurance, that cannot be too widely disseminated or too strongly impressed upon the minds of the people at large.

... We have herotofore said, and we reiterate the opinion, that the term " Life Insurance" does not convey to the mind the real object and great importance of these institutions. They are emphatically, Savings Banks for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan, so managed and conducted that the rich and the poor may alike avail themselves of their benefits. To the man of small means—to the person in the enjoyment of a fixed income which ceases at his death or upon chanic Life Insurance is a been of which no one o his senses should fail to avail himself. But while to all such it is absolutely invaluable, it is equally an object of primary importance to the man of large income and of admitted wealth. The benefits arising from an insurance on the lives of individuals have long been extensively

known and availed of in Europe, and particularly

in England; while in this country the subject is

as yet, in its infancy. Mr. Barn, of the New

York Life and Trust, and Mr. Robinson, of the

New York Mutual Life Insurance, have done much to extend a knowledge of the advantages of Life Insurance: but beyond all question, the exertions made by Mr. J. LEANDER STARR, the general agent of the National Loan Fund As. hid his clothes when he came surance Society of London, to bring the subject having been in with him." If general enquiry, and to diffuse extensively in-formation on this all-important matter. In all this, Mr. STARR has served alike the Company whose very efficient and popular agent he is, and the public at large; for there can be no doubt, that any individual who is justrumental in inducing a man to forego some few selfish enjoy. ments in order that he may provide for those dependent upon him at his death, is a public beneair; the flutter and crash at the ear; and that thought of. The men caught great quantities of factor. If by what we have heretofore written, or may hereafter write upon this very interesting subject, we succeed in persuading a solitary individual thus to provide for those dependent upon him, we shall ever feel that we have accomplished work of benevolence which can never fail to be to us a source of unalloyed pleasure. How many thousands are there in this great city, whose attachment to their wives and children cannot be doubted, and who, if they were now to die, would, ed upon himself the double terrors of a detecleave those dependant upon him, without even thon of a lie, and the almost consequent presump. the means of existence from day to day. And tion of murder. The lie was easily proved upon vet of the thousands thus situated, how fewhow very few are there, who have availed them. selves of the benefits of Life Insurance, or who are willing to make the small sacrifice required to guard against the want and misery which their deaths must entarl upon those they love?

In conversing with young married men just starting in life upon this very interes effect an Insurance! This is an error-a self. therefore, serve rather to expose than to hide the which should prompt every man of kind feelings The hunting is unsurpassed. Deer abound - to provide for the well-being of those dependant | dence of personal presence. If you are really in want of meat, all you have upon him. Take the case of a married man at twenty-five-and there are thousands such cases -who in the event of his death leaves a wife and children atterly without support. Will it be fessed to the Judge and Jury, he would probably contended that he may not by denying himself have been considered a randid man. He yielded some comfort or luxury which he now enjoys, but to his fears, and his distrust, and told a lie. He caders, young and old:

"Handsome is that handsome does—hold up yards of you. Or if you prefer to mount your that by such self-denial he cannot save the small portance of truth. He had not practised against sum of Forty seven Dollars, which if annually adverse temptations the utterance of truth. His paid the Insurance Company, will secure to his impulses were wrong: his fears were greater wife the sing little sum of Twenty five Hundred than his principles; and he fell. Few, indeed, Dollars, even if he should die the very day upon | suffer as much from a lie that was not intended which the Insurance was effected! Again, ano her says, " I want all my surplus means to enable me to carry on my business." Very ment; and none may rightly complain of what possibly; but the very object of your business may be regarded as a severe punishment, when being to provide a competency for yourself and that punishment is seen to be a natural and inevfamily, set apart a very small portion of your surplus to guard against the contingency of death
overtaking you before the object of your labors is of Cuapingham's case, something to awaken in accomplished.

The events of each successive day, are well declaration that " in the midst of life we are in than any we can give, and at which we only hint death;" and however much we may be striving in these remarks, which we conclude by copying this world's goods, to avail themselves of the great facilities offered by Life Insurance Companies to provide for their families in the event of death. No one is so poor that he cannot de something in this way; and he who neglects to do so, is either too selfish to give up some luxuries in which he new indulges, or too careless, to be entitled to the appellation of a good husband or laid at £1000. The defendant had paid £500 affectionate father. To carelessness and to the with cost, as he considered that sum an equivahabit of not deeming death a possible contingency, lent for the lady's disappointment. The counsel, is to be attributed much of the misery we see in addressing the jury for the defence, said around us upon the demise of the head of a family; Gentlemen of the jury, the plaintiff is entitled but if our people would bear in mind that a Life to damages, and I tell you, under his lordship's Insurance Company is a Savinos Bank for their correction, if you are of opinion that she is not wives and children, and that if they insure in the entitled to more than £500, after we produce Loan Fund Life Insurance they are at all times the order made to lodge that money in court, whole amount of the premiums which they have I don't dispute never did—the right of this lady paid, they could not well hesitate to effect an insurface upon their lises. It is the safest invest- Thim to ledge that sum, which he thought would ment that can be made, even if the party insured, lives to a good age : while if death cuts him of early in life, his wife and children are guarded against the penury and misery which might otherwise be their lot. The same motive therefore, which induces zealous attention to business, prompts the wise and discreet man to insure his life. He may feel confident of success if life be spared him; but life being uncertain, it is his duty to make certain of partial anccess at least, by appropriating a portion of his savings to an insurance upon that life. Every kind-hearted. amiable, good feeling man-every man who is not too selfish to give up some little luxury for the permanent welfare of his family-should feel the permanent welfare of his family—should feel a young lady who sees me now—and indeed, it a duty incumbent upon him to do something in wish I had in this case a jury of pretty girls to In no country on the face of the globe is the impor-

tance of Life Insurance so great as here. Our people proverbielly marry younger than any others; and it say no more than this.—Would you rather is equally proverbial, that more persons live up to, if have a widower of fifty-three, with five little not beyond their incomes in this country than in any pledges hanging on his back, with a fortune as en more imperative than in Europe, while it is far less resorted to. But we hope the day is near at hand when a change in this regard is about to take place; when a change in this regard is about to take place; and when every married man; and every unmarried one, who has persons dependent upon him for support, will consider it an imperative duty to insure his life. The inducements presented by all our Life Insurance offices are very great; but we feel it a duty to say, that in our humble judgment, the National Loan Fund Assurance Society, is the very perfection of what these Savings Bauks for the widow and

tion of what these Savings Banks for the widow and orphan should be.

1st. Its Capital is \$2,500,000 independent of its large undivided savings.

2d. The party insured is entitled at all times to a loan from the Company equal to Two-Thinds of the amount of premiums he may have paid it.

3d. The Company is bound to purchase the policy when the insured may desire it; and

4th. It is conducted Dictly on the MUTUAL plan, dividing profits with the insured, in addition to the greater security arising from its very large cash capital.

and Assarance, because we believe it the very per tion of the principle, there is no company establish feetion of the principle, there is no company established amone as which does not hold out inducement and offer edvantages in guarding against the contin-gency of leaving unfriended those we love, which no honest, right feeling man, may neglect. All safe, and under good management: but the peculiar advantage of the Lean' Fund Association, consists in the fact, that if in future years the insured party finds inconvenient to pay his annual premium, the com pany is virtually compelled to loan him the means of doing so! His policy therefore, can never be for-feited.—N. Y. Courier 4 Enquirer.

DO WHAT'S RIGHT, COME WHAT MAY The above is a translation of a motto rather for mous, but always commended to us by its position in the Alexandria Gazette. We are now to minded of the maxim, and induced to press it upor our readers, especially the young, by a circum stance that recently occurred at Patterson, (N. J.) A man named Cunningham, was charged with murdering a man, with whom he was, at the time of the death, bathing. It was charged that he had kept him beneath the water, &c.

When the testimony of the Commanwealth had been concluded, the Court devided that there was no case for trial, and, of course, the prisoner was distrissed. After which Cunningham stated to the Court and Jury that he was in the water with Morris, and saw him dive down, but did not see him come up. 13 He said he was afraid of being suspected of murdering him and therefore hid his clother when he came out, and denied The last sentence is that to which we would draw attention. Cumningham was evidently in-

nocent of the crime charged, but he was a man of little faith. He had no confidence in truthnone in his own character. He knew the world was prone to censure, and with a promptness that denoted an unbalanced mind, he told a lie-told it in word and deed. He hid the clothes of the dead man; and then denied having been with him in the water. This is the common subterfues of guilt. " I lieard the voice in the garden, and I was afraid, for I was naked ;" or, " I know not am I my brother's keeper !" And when the falsehood is defected, it is most natural to infer guilt, which the falsehood was intended to con

But Cunningham was not guilty of the murder vet he told a fie. His unbalanced mind oscillated and finally settled to a falsehood; and he inflict. him, and consequently, the homicide is naturally

What is valuable in the teachings of this trial for all trials are teachings, is the enforcement of the importance of truth at all times, and especially in circumstances, where there is a presump tion or a suspicion of crime, for the lic, hastily which the crime will render it liable; and it will, the face, will probably leave bare the feet, and the exposure of either extremity will afford evi-

Had Cunningham promptly and candidly explained to the Coroner or others, who first saw the body of the drowned person, all that he confor their neighbor's hurt, but none can tell what will be the result of the attempt at false conceal

them, apprehensions for the fate of those providentially entrusted to their care, and they will alculated to impress upon all, the truth of the apply a lesson to the young, far more effective the following apposite lines:

" Face thine enemies eccusers, Scorn the prison, rack, or rod! And if thou-hast raura to utter, Speak ! and leave the rest to God."

BREACH OF PROMISE.-A breach of promise case was lately tried in England, the damages to get compensation, and his counsel advised

have brought this matter to an end, and have saved the public investigation, annoying as it sum up the case. This lady has lost a widower of 53, whose means we will show you are moderate—who commands with his demesne and all something less than £400 a year. She lost him and his fortune, and gets £500. Now what prospect has she before her? If he insisted on his rights he might have left her a young widow without any support. That is one consideration. He, however, thought, whether right or wrong more than £500. [Laughter.] Is there, I ask, address [laughter] and I could easily impanel them in this court, my lord. [Loud laughter. Were you, ladies, in that box, to you I would of 400% or 500% in hand at your disposal! dies of the jury, have you agreed to your verdict [Great laughter.] There was a famous poet who wrote of a lady-you have mad this, my ford. After giving a history of the lady, he described her as rather fond of the male sex-[loud laughter]—indeed, I believe that is a propensity most ladies have. [Renewed laughter.] Now, she had to draw a comparison, not between man of 53 and a girl of 26, but between a man of 50 and one of 25. The question was asked; she looked at each, and immediately and very candidly said, "I'd rather have two of five and

twenty than of one of fifty." [Loud laughter.]
But, gentlemen of the jury, the friends of this
young lady think differently. They are of opinion that this widower of 53 should pay—for
what? Compensation in damages for the loss
she sustained? Why, I believe the damages she
sustained could never be estimated at 5001.
The inexpensation of near-The jury retired, and after an absence of nearly half an hour, returned a verdict for plaintiff-7001 damages and sixpence costs.

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