SPEECH OF H. W. MILLER. E.q. Delivered in the great public inceiling held in the City of Releigh, on the 3rd July, 1847, at which Major General Zachanz Tarton was nominated for the Presidency of this United

Mr. Chairman : The committee have instructed me to report a series of Resolutions for the adoption of this meeting .--Before reading them however I beg leave to submit some few remarks. We have met to testify our gratitude and honor to that great and brave man ZACHARY TAY-LOR. who has borne aloft so nobly the flag of our country in the War which we are now waging with a foreign nation, and who has been emphatically the great leader of our gallant forces in many of the brilliant victories which have been achieved by our arms. But we have met more particularly to inquire into the propriety of declaring our preference of him for the high office of President of the United States-the highest office within the gift of the Republic. It may be usaless-before this enlightened assembly, to recount any of the distinguished decds by which he has made his name as familiar, almost, as that of Washington throughout the wide extent of our country. Though known before the commencement of this War, as the brave, discrect, and patriotic leader, of only a small force, yet, since that time, his ability, his genius as a military captain, his inflexible firmness and integrity, his perfection in all those virtues which adorn and ennoble the human character, have burst forth with a brilliancy which has not only astonished our own People, but electrified the leftiest intellects of Europe and wrung even from the reluctant lips of royal greatness and grandeur the highest encomiums upon himself, and the most flattering commendations upon the military prowess of our Country.

We all know sir, that our people have heen often charged by foreign writers, with vanity and boastfulness-with indulging incessantly in lofty and fulsome eulogies upon the men and principles of our own Government. But however this may be, there never yet has arisen in our country a truly great mun-a man of real worth and genius, who has not been able, commencurate with the increase of his fame, to command respect even from the bitterest foes of our free institutions. Who now even amongst such advocates of Monarchy as those who ence pronounced him a REBEL and a TRATTOR for his efforts in that great struggle which resulted in the establishment of our National Independence, dare assert, that WASNINGTON deserved not every tittle of the praise-every expression of the veneration, bestowed on him by his countrymen! Who now throughout the civilized world, presumes to declare, that too much respect is entertained for the memory of the illustrious FRANKLIN! Aye, sir, the fame too of that great living Orator and Statesman of the West, is not confined within the limits of our Union, but the inhabitants of every clime where patriotism, eloquence and liberty are admired have learned to repeat with feelings of veneration the immortal name of HENRY CLAY! So too with many other distinguished names which adorp the annals of our coun-

And although after the news of the signal battles of the 8th and 9th of May spread thro our country, and elicited the enthus

ous old commander!

banded and starving army! Had not Gen. Taylor resolved upon making a stand where he did, what would and Monterey would have been captured laid? and the Mexican Army which was then on the eve of starvation would have been fat- And to that dauntless temper of their minds, tened on the provisions of ours. The de- They had a wisdom that did guide their value

pressed and broken spirit of the whole Mexican nation would have been revived and resuscitated! Sir; if any thing had been required to confirm the fame which Gen. Taylor had already acquired, this, this victory was amply sufficient. No wonder some of the English Journals, on receiving the news of it declared, "That considering his means GEN. TAYLOR had Wellington."

Bat sir, there is another light in which we should not fail to view the character of this distinguished man. His simple dignity of manners, his unaffected modesty-his ready submissiveness to authority-his open candor-his warm patriotism-his. unceasing kindness and attention to his soldiers and all who come under his authority; these shine as a bright halo of virtues around his victories and add to their splendour. But there is another characteristic which no one can contemplate without the strongest emotion of affection and pride. I allude to his unexampled mercifulness and charity to a vanquished and fallen foe. To see the stern Warrior who had in obedience to the call of his country, faced with steady eye and iron nerve the "serried ranks in thick array?' of her enemies, when that enemy had surrendered or fallen, casting aside the habiliments of War, and keeping vigil over their dying, binding up

the wounds of their helpless-and paying the last sad honors of a generous soldier to their dead: the history of the World may which would enable him to com be searched in vain to furnish any thing that surpasses it in moral sublimity! Sir, Alexander was cruel; Cæsar violated the decrees of his country; Charles the XII was obstinate and revengeful; Bonaparte, harsh and vindictive: Had they but possessed the moral virtues of ZACHARY TAY-LOR. how much more bright would be the pages of history, which record their deeds! They will live in that history only as conquerors or usurpers, his fame will go down. to the latest posterity, not only as a great and good man and transcendent military chieftain, but (I trust) as the virtuous and patriotic Chief Magistrate, of a great and free nation! And why should he not be arminated for that high office? What reasons can be urged against it? There are those who affect to doubt his capacity to perform the duties of a high civil office. They have a most ecstatic admiration for his military genius, but fear he is a "mere soldier!" They are ready to admit

And nobly-bravely was this daring reselve "he was eminently illiterate-wrote bad En- puny effort of Xerxes to chain the raging pal him. Ashidst the thick darkness a-1 to put up said Class at public cale to the performed! Stubborn and deadly indeed glish-and spelled it worse. He had no share billows of the Hellespont! He who at round, and the dashings of the angry waters highest bidder and if there shall be not performed! Stubborn and deadly indeed glish-and spelled it worse. Hehad no share was that conflict! For more than sixteen of what is commonly called parts, that is be hours the battle raged. Regiment after had no brightness-nothing shining in his ge-regiment of the enemy charged with a de-nius. He had though undoubtedly, an excel-be swept down and overwhelmed like regiment of the enemy charged with a de- nius. He had though undoubtedly, an excelgree of fury, almost appalling, and in suc- leat good plain understanding, with sound cession were repulsed after the most des- judgment." Yet no man ever possessed perate conflicts. At times, the fortunes of higher administrative talents. "He was he day were against us, and the stoutest enabled during all his wars to connect the is shouted from some quarters. Wait for hearts appeared ready to pronounce that all various and jarring powers of the Grand was lost. But not se sir, with that glori-ous old commander! There he stood- complishment of their main design. Who "calm and unruffled as a summer's sea"- raised Russia from comparatively an insigfirm and immoveable as if the hills around nificant to a powerful nation, but Peter the would be riven, or wrenched from their very Great the Competitor of Charles of Swebase, by the thunder of Artillery and the den? Look at the condition of things imme- of the good and advancement of the people! shock of the conflict, ere he would be driv- diately after the close of our Revolutiona- They are oftener found dictating to the en from that field! He went not there to ry War. Most of the civil offices, both be beaten or to surrender! Cool and col- National and State, were filled by men who lected-not a nerve unstrung, casting his had been inured to the camp for eight years. eyes with composure ov. r the raging storm WASHINGTON stepped from it at the unanas if it were but the mock fight of a gala imous solicitation of his countrymen, into day, he sent forth his orders, to some the the Chief Executive chair. He called firm command, to some the voice of cheer- around him as advisers, his old companions ing, to others the stern rebuke, but to one in arms KNox Secretary of War, and HAMand all the inviolable injunction, "never to ILTON, of the Treasury. Clinton, Lincoln, surrender!" The enemy were repulsed- Caswell, Moultrie, and a number of others, the American army slept upon the battle- who might be considered, in this age of field, and the "Napoleon of the West," who Statesmen made by steam, as "mere solbut a few days before was surrounded by his diers" were all elected by their respective hosts, flushed with pride and confident of States to the high office of Governor .victory, like his great prototype in his re- There were but few if any who had distreat from Moscow found nothing left him tinguished themselves in the war for Indebut defeat and disgrace, a shattered, dis- pendence who were not called to fulfil the duties of some civil office. The beach, the Legislative Hall, the Executive chair,

the Diplomatic Mission, all attested their have been the inevitable consequences? ability and patriotism. Was the nation The wnole valley of the Rio Grande would ever better governed? Was that not the have fallen into the hands of Santa Anna. period at which the deep and lasting foun-Every military station between the Gulf dations of our glorious Constitution were

Twas much they dated.

To act in safety."

It is true that wherever there is con nected with this high order of military genius a bad heart, it leads to disastrous ; consequences. It has made tyrants and usurpers of some, and traiters of others. It made a Cromwell once, and may again. In later times it had its Arnold, and may have another. But who doubts the HEAST accomplished as much as Bonaparte or of ZYCHARY TAYLOR? Who hesitates to endorse HIS patriotism? It is impossible sir, that any one intellect, however resplendent, expansive and sagacious, should unassisted and atone, manage-wisely manage and direct, the executive functions of this Government. It was never contemplated by our forefathers, or intended by our constitution. The Executive was wisely provided by that instrument with his advisers. He who is capable by! his knowledge of human character and quick discernment, to draw around him a Cabinet of constitutional advisers, who by their education, pursuits, and observation, concentrate a knowledge of the wants and characteristics of our people, the rights of the various sections of our Union, coupled with patriotic purposes, and honest heart, is far better qualified to carry forward our Government to the ecomplishment of the exalted destinies for which a Wise Providence seems to have intended it, than the most towering and lofty genius, redolent with all the stored wisdom of the past, without those qualities

tempts, to check that endusiasm especi-Gullever's Leliputian in the storm!

But we are saluted by another. formidable objection. "Wait for a Convention" what? Wait for a 'Caucus' rather! And offspring of a few ambitious, designing polticians, who meet to consult and plan for their own personal aggrandizement instead people than representing them. Designed to reconcile the conflicting claims of partizan leaders, they become the mere instruments of party-send forth party caudidates, and require of them implied if not express pledges, to promote party ends and interests. All are bound to obey their behests, or they are subjected to every species of persecution and detraction. And this is freedom of opinion! This our boasted Republicanism! Believing him a firm, honest and inflexible patriot, who has been taught to revere the principles which were differ from me in some opinions, than to held by the fathers of the Republic, and who has never yielded to every wind of the deep, stripped of her masts, tho' guinew fapgled doetrine, or tacked with every ded by one who might agree with me in political gale, as interest might dictate or all. I desire no man to desert principle. ambition require, I hope to see Gen. Tay- But I would appeal to ALL to look to their for become emphatically THE PEOPLE's country before they do to party : and if CANDIDATE. I believe if elected thus he GEN. TAYLOR be the man for the approachwill be the Country's President and not ing crisis, why, I ask (and I put the questhe mere tool of a faction or a party : that tion with deference and serious candor,) discarding partizan prejudices and ani-mosities, he will administer this govern- give a valid or even plausible reason why ment, for the good of the people-that planting himself upon an eminence far ABOVE MERE party, he will look over the whole Union, and act for the country, and the and her Constitution. What higher qualwhele country : and that he will be no nore led or overawed by the intrigues or dictation of little, pigmy politicians, met in soil is to produce him? What trials and their secret coteries, than the eagle in his difficulties are to prove-what firey ordeal, lofty evry would be affected by the croaking like that of Buena Vista, to test him?of the mousing owl beneath!

Sir, I am not so presumptuous as to conend that it is possible, or would be wise, if possible, to erase party lines or differences in our country. Parties always have and always will exist. They existed at the formation of our Constitution and have continued every step of its administration. It is not their existence which should be lepricated, but the excess and vindicuveness of their spirit, that excess and vindictiveness which makes one a slave to his party, rath- it is true we do not know what may be er than a friend to his country, which converts the offices and emoluments of Government into spoils for the victors, and rules in the councils of Nations, he who is renders the Legislative Hall an arena, and the public press an organ, for denunciation and abuse, and which deprives one of the freedom of opinion and action, and scenes of his glory. But as we hope and forces him to embrace error lest the ar- beleive, that if he should fall, he will fall, mour of truth would not protect him a- like the gallant WOLVE on the heights of gainst the poisoned shafts of political calumny.

It is when the spirit of party has become thus reckless, that it is converted into a by him as for him BY THE PEOPLE in el-DEMON, under whose iron rule no character however pure is safe, no policy however wise and necessary, is stable-Change-repeal-innovation and experiment become the orders of the day. It drives from the a victory which will in my humble opinpublic councils, the wise the moderate and ion, Mr. Chairman, redown more than any he good. The veciferous pretender, the violent, and unscrupulous, bear sway .--'Cunning which pays no regard to virtue and is but the low mimic of wisdom,' usurps the place of fair argument, and candid investigation. Party devotion obtains the ascendency over reason, and all the finer feelings of the heart are deadened. He who in the general whirl of partizan agitation fails of his aim, and is jerked down by some more successful competitor, either increases his servility to those in power or goes murmuring away to raise a faction or circulate falsehood. Are these opinions novel! By no means. In that valuable legacy left us by the Father of his country-his farewell Address, we are most solemaly warned against the effects of the excess of party spirit, particularly, "when founded on geographical discriminations." He declares "Let me warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit-of party generally. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controle.l, or repressed But in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness and is truly their worst enemy. It serves always to dis-tract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms and kindles the animosity of one part against another." Are such admonitions too old and homely for the progressiveness of the present age? Can any be blind to the fact that we are rapidly approaching the dangers against which WASH noron so elequently warned us? Have not "geographical discriminations" already produced those prejudices, bickerings and heart-burnings which are likely to endanger the peace of our country and the per petuity of the Union? It behooves all who value the Union of these States to look well to the condition that gentieman on the subject. of things in our country. They do not now behold all our people divided into only two great political parties struggling for principle. But local prejudices have been excited, creating heated factions. Jarring interests, in which no principle is involved, have begun to work. We are approaching the precipice of a firey conflict of opinions. Our foreign relations are unsettled-War with all is horrors is upon us. An immense national debt is fixing its claws on our resources. To guide the ship of State safely through such breakers will require a pilot of no ordinary nerve and ability .-He must be able to command the confidence

pilot, I honestly believe, the country would | paid. find in GEN. TAYLOR. He would enable

us to weather the storm. To him none could took but with feelings of respect and confidence. Before his firmness, and undaunted patriotism, the angry billows of faction would recede. Under his guidance the vessel of State would never "be dashed upon the rocks, or lay a sheer hulk upon the ocean." Even then, should he not agree with Democrats or Whigs in cach and every measure of domestic or foreigA policy, is he to be rejected on that account? Would there be any abandonment of principle to support him? Are no sacrifices of mere temporary policy to be made for the sake of securing even for four years the peace and happiness of the country and the safety of the Union! Sir, WHIG as I am. I value the UNION far above any temporary triumph of party. I had rather see the gallant ship, in which are freighted all our dearest hopes, ride safely into harbor, with canvass spread, and crew with joyous hearts, under ZACHARY TAYLOR who may see her tossed upon the angry billows of we should not! He has so far, all admit, proved himself firm, honest, patriotic, true to his Government, faithful to his country ifications do we ask? Can we hope to get a better? Whence is he to come? What Whose besom has been oftener and more

readily bared in the front of battle for his country? Who amongst the living or the dead, except the immortal Father of his country, has given more lustre to the American name?

Our voice indeed, will be but as a drop in the great ocean of public sentiment, but nevertheless it will be there and will contribute that much, at least, to fill up the vast reservoir of public enthusiasm! Sir, the issue of this war. Under the inscruti-ble decrees of that all-Wise Being who now the hope and pride of the country may be destined, like many of his brave companions in arms, to fall amidst the Abraham, "in the arms of victory." to also do we hope that if he is spared us, another great victory will be gained, not so much evating him to the highest office in their

gift, as a reward for his public services, in vindication of his character, and in admiration of his exalted virtues and abilities-

round, and the dashings of the angry waters highest bidder and if there shall be no the helm must be grasped and direc.ed | purchaser then to kill every such Goat un with a steady and strong arm. Such a which the said fine shall not have been

On motion, the Board adjourned, B. B. SMITH, Clerk.

For the Star. Me. Editor: The enclosed article from the CHICAGO CAVALIER, harmonises so well with my own views in regard to the subject of which it treats, that I have been induced to send it to you, hoping that you will give it a place in your valuable and widely circulated paper, hoping also that the sound sense, and philosophy which it contains may commend itself to the particular attention of PAREN'TS.

A FRIEND TO THE YOUNG: THE HOME EDUCATION OF GIRLS We are not a bachelor, but have attained to the state of double blessedness; and not only so, but the honors of this respectable position have been since advanced biennially in regular gecometrical progression. We may, therefore, presume upon a right to speak of the Home Education of young girls and young ladies. Now it is out deliberate belief that the course of female education at the present day, is radically defectives the great end thing, not to make intelligent, useful, and ogreeable members of society, but fine fadices. From the time the child leaves the nurse's arms till it blossoms into womanhood, all efforts, in far too many cases, are directed solely to this result. The cultivation of the alfections; the distipline of the mental powers; and a practical and thorough preparation for setual duties, are too generally esteemed of secondary importance, compar-ed with the external graces which are to make a figure, in society. And weak, fond mothers, never feel so gratified an when their daughters are able to exhibit the airs and flount in the plymage of fashions-ble fine ladies. If the world in which young ladies are afterwards to maya. were an ideal worll, as many of them seem to imagine, - f womanhood brought with it no cares; if friends were always to smile, and flatter, and caress, and life had no stern realities,~ then all this might be well enough. But it is not so. And to many a one the spell, which at this blissful period promised but golden Ll-ssings in the future, has been abruptly broken, only to reveal to them, in the bitterness of grief, how poorly the ideal qualified them to en-

force she actual. The silliest of all notions that ever entered the minds of young ladies and their mammas, is, that it is disreputable to be acquainted with any habits of useful industry. In this country, at least, where few parents can bequeath to their daughters, large fortunes; and where few husband can support them in idleness, this, of all

others, is the most cidiculous phantaey. There is certainly no reason in the nature of things, why young ladies should not be trained to industrious habits in such duties as are fittingly theirs, than there is that young men should not. Yet many mothers, who are fully aware of the absurdity of bringing up their sons in idleness, wear out their own lives in willing slavery, that their daughters may have the fashionable acquisition of not knowing any useful employment.

This is short-sighted and mistaken ten-

P

dr

1

h

ga

astic plaudits of our own people, many of the inhabitants of the old world, may have affected to look with contempt upon these achievments, when compared with many of the boasted victories of a Marlborough -a Frederick-a Wellington or Napoleon, yet when the heights of Monterey had been stormed and carried-when the almost impregnable battlements, of that strong hold of Mexican power, had yielded to the bravery and skill of the American commander. the whole of Europe gazed in wonder and astonishment! So great and brilliant indeed was this victory considered, that one of the most illustrious of European Gencrals declared in reference to Zachary Taylor. "Me is a great-a VERY great General!" I refer sir, to the expression of Marshal Sourt one of the last remaining of those "thunderbolts of War" with which Napoleon was enabled to strike terror into the Monarchies of Europe, and cast around France a blaze of military glory which for a time dazzled the whole civilized world! Such sir, was the compliment which the victories of GEN. TAYLOR then called forth the astonishment of all Europe, when the news of the last great achievment of TAX-Lon burst upon them! And who can estimate the importance of that great victory! -who does not admire the skill and courage there displayed! Considering the dis-advantages under which our forces laboured. the great disparity of numbers, who but old "Rovon and READT," could have dared even hope for success? He had been unjustly deprived of nearly all his regulars, anost of those left him were undisciplined, inexperienced volunteers, who perhaps had never witnessed the terrors, or heard the thunders of the battle field! Santa Anna and even despair, which burst irresistibly from the whole people, lest that gallant little army should be overwhelmed and de-stroyed, for disgraced it could never be, in the hands of its glorious old commander! of style—that practical good sense, sound

"The man is noble, and his fame folds in This orb o' the earth."

still, he has'nt studied polifics, read quite enough ot news-paper slang, had the honor of being a member of Congress, rubbed his back against the walls of the "White House" at Washington, committed the Constitutions of all the States to memory, read all the President's Messages thro', from the first to Mr. Polk's last! And there is the "Fedralist" too which he has'nt read through more than once or twice, and as to "Montesquieu's spirit of Laws", "Locke on Government," and "Grotius" and Puffendorf" why, what does he know about them! Such pedantic objections come only from those who think no one is suited for the Presidency, unless he has been first made a POLITICIAN by trade. Sir, are any so stupid as to suppose that such a mind as that with TWENTY THOUSAND well disciplined of GEN. TAYLOR has been inactive, been roldiers, hungry for plunder, eager for re-venge, was marching rapidly to attack him. they that it her not studied and profound-A breathless-almost sufficienting enxiety edly the principles of that Government for pervaded our whole country Many and which he has so often periled his lifeleep were the expressions of apprehension, his all? Think they that it has been inatten-

They could have fallen back upon Monte- judgment and quickness of observation, rey and at that place defied the power of which mark the strong and well cultivated Mexico. But no, no, the resolution had mind? Sir, it has been often remarked. been formed-the decree had gone forth- and history attests its truth that high adupon the field of Buena Vista the Amori- ministratioe abilities are generally if not

assistance of the wise and good to the rejection of that multitude of mere pretenders who swarm around the political temple. I prefer to trust the destinies of my country in the hands of one who has honesty, patriotism and firmness with sound practical judgment than under the empyrean wings of the most flashing and lofty genius, without them.

But again sir. If this War is to continue for many years longer and it should become necessary after Mexico has been conquered o keep her in subjection, who better qualified for the helm of Goverment, than the man who has been thus far so successful in

his military operations against her? If placed where he can overlook and detect all her movements his services would be far more valuable than in a subordinate station in the field.

If these things be true, why not nominate him now? "Oh! it is premature" exclaim some. Now premature! Is any thing to be gained by delay? Do any suppose that there is a sinister and ulterior object in view with those who advocate his nomi nation? If so they do injustice to their motives. They seek not to dictate to others. They claim the privilege guaranteed to them by the Constitution to assemble and express their opinions upon public measures, and their preference of public men. But are we premature! Are we not far behind the enthusiasm and action of other sections of the Union? Old Kentucky has spoken thro' her primary meetings, Virginia has spoken, Tennessee has spoken. Georgia, Alabama, Misssissippi and Louisianna have all endorsed him. New Jersey and Pennsylvania are catching the fire of enthusiasm, and but a few days since Maryland sent forth a bright blaze which lit up the whole firmament! Other states will follow, and will the cry of these "prematurists" still be" Stop! you are entirely toe fast, vou are "premature-festina lente!-Do hasten a little more slowly Our courage is not quite up to the sticking point!" Will this still be the cry, when "trumpet tongued" the voice of the People will call from every setion of the country for the services of the Hero of Buena Vista! We shall see! Sir, HE never cried ha't when his men were goin r forward at that great battle, but with him, it was "give them a little more grape Bragg!" The truth is, and it is demonstrated by every days occurrence-it is written on the wings of the wind, "all who run may read," that every effort to stay the public enthusiasm in favor of Gen. Taylor,

other yet achieved to the honour, peace, happiness and prosperity of our common country!

Corporation Proceedings.

At a called Meeting of the Intendant of Police and Board of Commissioners of the City of Releigh held this evening, 10th July, J817; present, William D. Hawood, Intendant and William W. Holden, S. W. Whiting, George W. Haywood, Jno. Hutchins, and Madison B. Rayster, Commissioners.

The Intendent stated that his object in calling a Meeting of the Board at the pre sent time was that the City authorities might at once take some action in reference to free persons of color, residents of the City: Whereupon, on motion it was Resolved, That the Ordinance which

provides as to the conditions on which free persons of color shall be permitted to reside in this City, be hereafter rigidly enforced.

This Ordinance provides that no free nerson of color shall be allowed to reside n the City without a written permit from the Intendant and Board of Commissioners. On mo ion, Mesers. Whiting, Holden and Hutchins were appointed a committee to co-operate with the Intendant in carry ing sail ordinance into effect. The Intendant and the Committee will meet at at the Yown Hall on Monday next, the 19th instant, 3 o'clock P. M. All free persons of co.lor in this City are hereby notified to attend on that occasion.

Mr. John J. Haley having addressed a note to the Board, asking permission to put up posts along some one of the streets for the Telegraphic wires; onmotion leave was granted, and a committee consisting or Measrs G. W. Haywood, Hutchins, ad Holden was sppointed to confer with

Heavy complaints having been made to the Board in relation to Goats running at large in the City, on motion the following Odinance was adopted:

Whereas there are now running at large in this City a number of Goats, which are a public nuisance; for remedy whereof

Be it ordained by the Commissiocran of the City of Raleigh and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same. That a fine of five dollars be imposed on every Goat runing at large as aforesaid in said City, the said fine to be paid by the wher orowners of said Goats on or before the first day of August nex; and in case favorable season during the balance of the said fine shall not be naid on or by the

derness. If, then, daughters are left with out supporters, will this tender aurturing avail to feed, and c'othe, and protect them Or, in a more fortunate event, will it give the foresight, the prudence, the skill which the duties of maturer life demand? Depend upon it, fair readers, however much more accomplishments may commend to the admiration of the flatterers, yet for sensible men want wives merely as one-ments to their household establishments, but as companions an't help-mates in the duties and cares which inevitably devolve upon them.

What is there in the habits of industry that need necessarily affect unfavorably the accomplishments of a young lady? Any thing that should make them think meanly, or act unworthy? Any thing that should produce rudeness of conversation, or awk-

wardness of manuers? Any thing that should, in any degree, blunt their percep tions of what is correct in taste, or become ing in conduct? No. nothing-assuredly nothing. Let them, then, learn to knit and

sew, to bake and wash, and cook dinners, and darn stockings, and all other arts of a complished housewifery. It will impart to them a vigor of constitution; an elastic ity and grace of movement; and a bloom a health that are a thousand times more esdearing than the soft and sightly delicaty which is nurtured in fuxurious idleness. Chicago Chicalier.

THE CROPS.

After a very recent tour through Lenoit, Green, Jones, and the upper port of Caven, our observation and enquiry satisfy us that our previous information and statements in regard to the prospects of the grain crops in this region, are tolerably so curste. We regret to find that the pro-peot for an abundant corn erop (decided) the most important agricultural product in this section) is not very flattering. Oring to the cold, wet and backward some which we have experienced, the stand in which we have experienced, the stant is the first planting in all the corn fields we noticed, is decidedly bad. The worn has been very destructive, and although by perseverance it e farmers in most case have succeeded by frequent re-planting in getting a tolerable stand at last, yet the growth is work the stand at last, yet the growth is very uneven, and the corn in general backward. The appearance of the corn, however, has improved within the last two or three weeks, and has now a bee green color, and in general, a growing the arous apprarance. The yield will doubt

spon the field of Buena Vista the Ameri-ican Flag was to be planted, and there it always found connected with military ge-was to stand until victory perched upon it, nius. Lord Chesterfield declared in rela-or the blood of the bravest had dreached it. tion to the great Duke of Marlborough that of the sea with his regal sceptre—it is the difficulties must discourage or dangers ap-