

vengeance rose up against the tyrants. The people of both races and all classes flew to arms, appointed a general rendezvous for the 24th of June, at the residence of the absent and now imprisoned Juan Costa.

It was there debated by the people as to the mode of attack, and who should be their leader, but nothing being agreed on, the whole assemblage bade fair to break up in confusion, when a tall and powerful built stranger, who had just entered Texas from the States, came forward and addressed the multitude as follows:—

"I am a stranger, but I also am a man; and owe my life, soul, body, health, and happiness, all—all to woman—my mother! And if I turn a deaf ear to the prayers of an innocent woman, asking my aid against a villain, may both my mother and God curse me! I go for one, and should you stay behind, alone, to fight *Don* Pedras, and his armed ravishers of your wives and daughters."

The speech was received with three tremendous cheers, and then a general shout that seemed to shake the solid earth, ushered the first peal of the revolution. "We will go. Death to the tyrants! Freedom to the Texans, and the giant shall be our leader."

And then for the first time was heard in the land of the wild a name destined to become an echo to the pulsation of all hearts—the name of Thomas J. Rusk.

The next day he led his raw troops to the attack of Nacogdoches, and stormed every position against immense odds. After an assault of four hours, the charge being dreadful on both sides, fortunately among the slain was the dead body of the atrocious Ferdinand Pedras.

Such was the debut of Rusk of Texas; and from that day his popularity has gone on steadily increasing, without even a transitory eclipse, or so much as a cloud to dim its splendor. In vain for three years Gen. Cos demanded his arrest, Mexico had not soldiers enough to take him, and in 1845-6 he assisted to chase the last of these out of the country.

Afterwards he amassed a fortune at the Texan bar, and was chosen one of the new Senators of the State annexed—a place which he may hold for life, if he will it.

HE WORE A FLASHY WAISTCOAT.—He wore a flashy waistcoat on the night when first we met, with a famous pair of whiskers, an imperial of jet. His air had all the haughtiness, his voice the manly tone, of a gentleman worth forty thousand dollars all his own. I saw him but a moment, yet methinks I see him now, with a very flashy waistcoat and a beaver on his brow. And once again I saw that brow—no neat beaver was there, but a shocking bad 'un was his hat, and matted was his hair. He wore a brick within his hat, the change was all complete, and he was flanked by constables who marched him up the street. I saw him but a moment, yet methinks I see him now, charged by those worthy officers with kicking up a row.—*Hampshire Independent.*

A SAILOR'S IDEA OF GOOD MEAT.—Warburton, in his account of a voyage up the Nile, gives an amusing instance of the singular opinion held by sailors. He says:—"On arriving at Kench we gave the crew a feast, consisting of an old ram, preferred by them to young mutton, because it stood more chewing."

A YANKEE.—The best definition of a Yankee, we have ever seen, is the one attributed to "an Eastern lecturer," who said it would not be a very violent stretch of the imagination to believe that a thoughtful Massachusetts or Connecticut baby, six months old, sits on its mother's lap, eyeing his own cradle, to see if he could not invent a better, or at least suggest some improvement.

We would extend the definition to the whole universal Yankee nation, which we understand is so new and extensive now in this considerable patch of the world, now known as Uncle Sam's cornfield.—*Scientific American.*

MISQUOTATION.—"HE WHO RUNS MAY READ."—No such passage exists in the Scriptures, though it is constantly quoted as from them. It is usually the accompaniment of expressions relative to

the clearness of meaning or direction, the suppositious allusion being to an inscription written in very large characters. The text in the prophet Habakkuk is the following:—"Write the vision and make it plain upon the tables, that he may run that readeth it," (Ch. ii. 2.) Here, plainly, the meaning is, that every one reading the vision should be alarmed by it, and should fly from the impending calamity; and although this involves the notion of legibility and clearness, that notion is the secondary, and not the primary one, as those persons make it who misquote it in the manner stated above.—(From "Notes and Queries.")

PAYING THROUGH THE NOSE, AND ETYMOLOGY OF SHILLING.—Odin, they say, laid a nose-tax on every Swede—a penny a nose. I think people not able to pay, forfeited "the prominence of the face, which is the organ of scent, and the emunctory of the brain," as good Walker says. It was according to the rule. "Qui non habet in ere, iust in pelle." Still we "count" or "tell noses," when computing, for instance, how many persons of the company are to pay the reckoning. The expression is used in England, if I am rightly informed, as well as in Holland. Tax-money was gathered into a brass shield, and the jingling (*scheel*) noise it produced gave to the pieces of silver exacted the name of *scheeleings* (shillings).—*Notes and Queries.*

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—Did the same spirit which inspired the Fathers inspire our community now, the Marshals, and every magistrate who regarded this law as having any Constitutional obligation, would resign rather than presume to execute it. Surely, no person of human feelings, and with any true sense of justice—living in a land "where bells have knoled to church"—whatever may be the apology of public station, could fail to recoil from such service. For myself, let me say that I can imagine no office, no salary, no consideration, which I would not gladly forego, rather than become in any way an agent in enslaving my brother man. Where for me would be comfort and solace after such a work? In dreams and waking hours, in solitude and in the street, in the meditations of the closet, and in the affairs of men, wherever I turned, there my victim would stare me in the face; from the distant rice-fields and sugar plantations of the South, his cries beneath the vindictive lash, his moans at the thought of liberty once his, now, alas, ravished from him, would pursue me, telling the tale of his fearful doom, and sounding—forever sounding—in my ears, THOU ART THE MAN!—*CHARLES SUMNER on the Fugitive Slave Law.*

SHORT DRESSES.—Mrs. Bloomer, editor of the *Lily*, has adopted the "short dress and trousers," and says in her paper of this month, that many of the women in that place, (Seneca Falls,) oppose the change; others laugh; others still are in favour; "and have already adopted the dress." She closes the article upon the subject as follows:—"Those who think we look 'queer,' would do well to look back a few years, to the time when they wore ten or fifteen pounds of petticoat and bustle around the body, and balloons on their stons, and then imagine which cut the *queerest* figure, they or we. We care not for the frowns of our fastidious gentlemen; we have those of better taste, and less questionable morals to sustain us. If men think they would be comfortable in long heavy skirts, let them put them on—we have no objection. We are more comfortable without them, and so have left them off. We do not say we shall wear this dress and no other, but we shall wear it for a common dress; and we hope it may become so fashionable that we may wear it at all times, and in all places, without being thought singular. We have already become so attached to it that we dislike changing to a long one."

A SMART REJOINDER.—"The British empire, sir," exclaimed John Bull to Jonathan, "is one on which the sun never sets." "One," replied Jonathan, "in which the tax-gatherer never goes to bed."

ROSS'S Patent Artificial Slate, AND Unchangeable Metallic Paints; PROOF AGAINST FIRE AND WATER.

MANUFACTURED BY THE PATENTEE, IN COLCHESTER, NOVA SCOTIA.

THE ARTIFICIAL SLATE is the product of a mixture of mineral substances, known to be the best non-conductors of heat as well as the most indestructible; the chemical affinity of which converts the surfaces of materials covered, into a *Coating of Actual Slate—Proof against FIRE and WATER.* Thus the laws of nature are made to accomplish results as surprising as they are useful, by rendering wooden fabrics as durable as brick or stone, and less pervious to moisture, and consequently preventing decay and destruction from corroding influences hitherto supposed unattainable.

The principal ingredients are Alumina, Silica and the Oxides of Iron. The adhesive quality of the latter not only binds and attracts the particles together, but the substance is covered also. The longer exposed to the weather the more powerful the attraction, and consequently the harder the slate. As various shades of colour are obtained, Black buildings may be made impervious to moisture, and the fashionable colours of either Free Stone or Granite. The oil must be evaporated by the action of the weather before it is *Fire proof*, which will take from nine to twelve months.

The METALLIC PAINTS, Purple and Red, are offered as *Weather and Water proof solely.* Their base being Iron, secures them from Galvanic action so fatal to lead and other Paints on Iron work—and their chemical combination makes it impossible that any change should take place from atmospheric influence, or the action of salt water and sulphurated hydrogen, so prevalent in sea ports and tidal harbours. They surpass all Paints yet discovered in *Cheapness and Durability*, which render them pre-eminently adapted to the covering of all kinds of Iron work, such as Shipping, Mills, Bridges, Steam Machinery, Railway Cars, and Iron Railing. The METALLIC PAINTS have been analysed by Professor Hays of Boston. The following is an extract from his Certificate:—"As a permanent pigment, this mineral must rank with the most *indestructible and unchangeable* bases. For covering Metallic Ware, its composition shews that it is eminently fitted."

(Signed) AUGT. A. HAYS, State Assayer.

Directions.—ARTIFICIAL SLATE, Mix the powder with pure Boiled Linseed Oil and a little Spirits of Turpentine to the consistency of very thick paint, and apply with a common Brush, being careful to keep the mixture well stirred while putting it on. One pound will cover ten square feet with two coats.

If shingles have been on for years, it will be necessary to sweep off the moss and lute with a stiff broom; two or three coats of this material will make it a perfect slate roof, proof against Fire and Water.

The METALLIC PAINTS are mixed and put on like an ordinary paint.

JOHN ROSS, Patentee. CERTIFICATES.

SAINT JOHN, June 24, 1850. J. W. IRISH, AGENT.

Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in saying, agreeably to your request, and we hope it will assist you in bringing the "Patent Metallic Iron Paint" favourably under the notice of ship owners generally, that we have had several new vessels painted with the purple, and found it all that it is represented by the Patentee's printed circular. One of our vessels was painted with it in October last, she went from here to Liverpool, from Liverpool to Mobile, and in April last saw her in the latter port looking more like having come out of the Painter's hands than having performed the voyages just mentioned.

Yours, &c. WM. & R. WRIGHT, Ship Builders and Owners.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. June 26, 1850.

JOHN ROSS, Esq. Patentee of the Purple Metallic Iron Paint.

Sir—I have just painted a new ship with your Metallic Iron Paint, and I have much pleasure in stating that I never painted a ship with so small a quantity of Paint and Oil, and look so well. From its adhesive qualities and the manner it covers the wood, I have no doubt but it will be more durable and much cheaper than any other paint used for such purposes, and would recommend it to the public generally.

Yours, &c. ROBERT G. MORAN. SAINT JOHN, N. B. July 20, 1850.

JOHN ROSS, Esq.—

Sir—I have lately painted a new Brig with your Purple Metallic Iron Paint, and have pleasure in stating that I never painted a vessel to look so well at so small a cost, and am fully persuaded it is the best article in use for ship or Iron Work, and would recommend it to the public generally. It only wants to be tried to prove its cheapness and durability.

Yours, &c. JOHN KIRK. SAINT JOHN, N. B. July 23, 1850.

JOHN ROSS, Esq.—

Sir—I have used your Patent Metallic Paint, and find it has given perfect satisfaction. I think it is a superior article for any work exposed to the action of Salt Water, as it stands well in any climate. I do highly recommend it for ship Work, Iron covered building, &c.

The Artificial Slate Paint, if it was more generally used we would have less fires in our City than we have had, it also preserves the shingles from Rot; the cheapness of your Paints is highly in their favour, if nothing else.

G. T. THOMPSON, Painter.

JOHN ROSS, Esq.—

Sir—We have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior qualities of your Metallic Paint. We tried it on the steamer "Maid of Erin," in March, and since on our new ship the "Lady Blaney." We consider it cheaper and more durable than any other Paint we have ever used.

WM. PARKS & SON. THOMAS PARKS. Owners "Maid of Erin."

FREDERICTON, N. B. Nov. 13, 1850.

MR. J. W. IRISH.

DEAR SIR,—Please send us two more barrels of your Artificial Slate. We have seen some of the good effects of it at the last fire. Some of the Roofs covered with it did not catch at all, and when walls were burnt some of the roofs came down in one piece, and others were the means of saving the building, especially one roof alongside of the Bank B. N. A., which also was one means of saving the Bank.

Please see that it is on board of the first boat, as it might be neglected and stored. Your obedient Servants.

STEWART & NEIL.

GAS WORKS, HALIFAX, N.S. Nov. 12, 1850.

JOHN ROSS, Esq.—

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the great superiority which I consider your Patent Metallic Paint possesses over lead. I have painted our Gasholders with Red Lead Paint regularly every Spring for the last three years, and no sooner were they immersed in the water contained in the Tanks than I observed the effects of the Ammonia, marking the depth to which it had been in the water: this continued until Spring again, by which time it had almost become white. I painted them this last spring with your Metallic Paint, and cannot yet observe any difference of colour. The part which goes among the water remains the same colour as that which does not. From its adhesive quality as well as cheapness, I consider it superior to any thing I have ever seen for Iron Work. I have also used the Artificial Slate Paint, and have no hesitation in saying that (if used as directed by your Circular) it is destined to be the Paint for Wooden Buildings.

GEORGE BRIST, Manager.

NOVELTY WORKS, N. YORK.

December 6, 1850.

MR. JOHN ROSS—

Sir—I take pleasure in certifying that I have used your Patent Purple Metallic Paints, for upwards of eighteen months, chiefly upon our boilers for steamships, and find that it will dry quicker, last