PUBLIC MEETING-Baltimore.

At a large and highly repectable meeting of the citizens of Baltimars, convened at the At a large and highly repectable meeting of the citizens of Baltimere, convened at the Exchange on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1852.—Samuel Sterett, Esquicalled the meeting to order, and stated the object to be to consider the propriety and necessity of a change in the Constitution of the Blate, in reference to the representation of the people in the General Assembly of Maryland, and also to concert proper measures so that the also to concert proper measures so that the people of Baltimore may co-operate with their fellow citizens' throughout the state. fellow citizens' throughout the state, in the settlement of a question of such vital impor-

tance to their best interests.

He then moved that Wm. Patterson, Esq. be appointed President of the meeting, which

was unanimously concurred in.
On motion of Mr. William Krebs, James II. M. Cidloch, Esq. was chosen first Vice President, and on motion of Mr. Nathaniel F. Williams, Samuel Sterett, Esq. was cho-sen 2d Vice President.

On motion of Mr. Jesse Hunt, Wm. H.

Freeman and Charles Howard, were appointed secretaries.

Laurenson, Esq. then addressed the meeting at some length, and at the conclusion of his remarks offered the following resolu-

Resolved. That a committee of twelve persons be appointed by the Chair, to prepare and report to this meeting for its consideration, a preamble and resolutions, on the exist state of the representation of the people Maryland in the General Assembly the propriety of a reform of the Constitution he state in that respect.

This resolution was seconded by Charles F. Mayer, Esq. who also addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, which was

unanimously adopted.

The President then appointed the following gentlemen to compose the committee, viz.
Philip Laurenson, S. C. Leakin, Hugh
M'Elderry, Wm. Hubbard, Wm. Geo. Read. George Keyser, Louis W. Jenkins, David Hoffman, Robt. D. Millholland, Samuel Samue Keerl, Alexander Russell, B. C. Ross.

Which committee having retired to perform the duties assigned them, the meeting was addressed by John cott, Esq.

After which the committee appointed for

that purpose submitted the following pream-ble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz.

Whereas, the right of self-government has, by common consent of the most enlightened tion of mankind, been distinctly recognizrd, and in the practice of the people of this country, from the earliest periods of their co-lonial history, continually asserted, and finally confirmed, by their national revolution so that it now ranks as an axiom in the science of politics.

And whereas, the very essence of this ines timable right consists in the political Equality of the constituent members of States, although it can not be exercised in extensive communities, but by representation of the sovereign whole:
And whereas, By necessary consequence,

powers of all representative governmen are founded in justice or injustice, according riginal principle of political equality:

And whereas, The Sovereign power of a State, which is the people, is at all times of e

qual authority, and cannot, therefore, be transmelled by ancestral restrictions, against changes in its internal relations:

And whereas If domestic authority or pre-cedent could be considered necessary to jus tify the assertion of rights which have toein foundation in the natural liberty of man; a bundant recognition of the principles abov set forth may be found in the professions and acts of the people of Maryland. IN THEIR PROFESSIONS-For that the de-

claration of rights, prefixed to the State con-stitution as a code of elementary principles, by which to ascertain ils character, and corct its practical irregularities, contains the following undeniable propositions:

from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole." Sec. 1:

"That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and policy thereof."

"That all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government, are the trustees of the public, and as such, ac.

Hesolved, That a committee of fifty, inthe trustess of the public, and as such, accountable for their conduct: wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and the public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of eight ought to reform the old, or establish a new government. The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destances of the people may and of eight ought to reform the old, or establish a new government. The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destances of the people may and of eight of the despatch of business, and depute any of their number, or others, to meet and confer with the friends of the regionless, upon the best of the good and happiness of man-

"That the right of the people to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free govern

For that the Declaration of Independence For that the Declaration of Independence which was promdlgated, in part, by the representatives of Maryland, in pursuance of the resolves of her convention, sanctioned by the direct expression of the popular will in primary assemblies, and cordially ratified and sustained by all the moral and physical energies of the State, hold this emphatical language.

and Baltimore town were, in consideration of their actual property and importance, admitted to the constitutional Convention of Maryland, it was upon the following express condition, imposed by the resolution of the Provincial Convention of July 5d, 1776, sensedy, E. L. Finley, Arron R. Levering, Samuel Keerl, Wm. Habbard, McClin-volor imposed by the resolution to the provincial Convention of July 5d, 1776, took Young.

"Theoreted, That the proceedings of this engage of secure such representation to Annuapolis or Baltimore town, but temporarily, the same being, in the opinion of this convention, properly to be modified or taken away, on a material alteration of the circumstances of their respective journals. tion, properly to be modified or taken away, on a material alteration of the circumstances of those places, from either a depopulation, or a considerable decrease of the inhabitants thereof; whereby the representatives of re-volutionary Maryland, looking to events which the approaching ravages of war rendered not improbable, while no such effect could be ap-prehended in agricultural districts, did put their unqualified veto upon a rotten borough

system. In their acts-For that although the urgeny of the times, when the constitution of Ma rland was framed, did not admit of an ex act apportionment of political power amorg the various sections of the state, and the constitutional convention was therefore for the soothing of jealousies, organized on the prin ciple of equality among the counties generally, yet a three fold representation was accorded to Frederick county, by reason of her notoriously greater population.

For that although the said constitution ex-pressly provides, that no change therein shall be made, but by bill passed by two successive sessions of the General Assembly, a provision which, if strictly adhered to, would entail upon the majority of the people a worse than Exyptian bondage—Yet, the Federal than Exptian bondage-Yet, constitution, which did materially alter, and modify the powers of the state government as established in 1777, was adopted by the people in convention, and no question has ever been, or can be raised of the validity of that

been, or can be raised of the validity of that solemn act of sovereignty.

And whereas, The present constitution of Maryland was adopted at a crisis in the affairs of the American people, which commanded the attention of the patriots of those days, rather to the aggressions of a foreign usurper, than the distribution of influence among domestic ricals, and was adjusted, moreover, according to the best information we possess, according to the best information we possess upon a fair average of the population of the respective counties, but by reason of the great increase of inhabitants in many parts of the state, and diminished numbers thers, the originally more equal system of representation by counties has become so changed in character that the interests and feelings of three-fourths of the community are effectually controlled by a majority of the remaining fourth, to the utter subversion of the great body of the people.

And whereas, repeated efforts have proved ineffectual," to obtain through the medium of the legislature, as the constitution directs. even a modification of those palpable evils but the most trivial concessions have invari ably been denied, so that no redress can be expected from that quarter, and nothing short of a radical change of the whole system, can reasonably be looked to, by the majority of the people of Maryland, for their fair "participation" in the regulation of their own con-

Therefore be it Resolved, That the distribution of power by counties, and not by po-pulation, under the present constitution of Maryland, is at variance with the first principles of political liberty, and prejudicial in the operation to the prosperity of the State.

Resolved, That the people of Maryland have an inherent and unalienable right to modify or wholly change their present unequal and defective political establishment, and remodel the same on better principles: Provided, They shall observe the guaranty of the Pederal constitution, of a republican form of government to every member of the union. Resolved, That in the opinion of this mee

ing, the time has arrived for freemen of Maryland to assert their equal rights, and to establish their internal government on the ondlowing undeniable propositions:

4 That all government of right originates
by just, safe, and satisfactory basis, represent the people, is founded in compact only, sendation proportioned to population.

Reselved, That it is hereby recommended instituted solely for the good of the

to the citizens of the State to unite, without distinction of party or local jealousy, and, in the spirit of devotion to those free princi ples we all profess to venerate, establish a system of government which alone can se-cure the blessings of equal liberty to them-

the friends of our principles, upon the best means to promote the success of the cause That the said committee, shall be empowered to pass any resolutions in furtherance of the objects of their appointment, at meetings whereof one day's notice shall have been given by the objects of the objects. ven in one or more of the daily papers, and may fill vacancies in their body, or enlarge their numbers, and call meetings of their felow citizens, whenever they may deem it necessary.

The following Gentlemen were appointed to compose the Committee of fifty, viz: Wm. Patterson, Jas. H. McCulloch, Saml. wm. Patterson, Jas. H. McCulloch, Saml. Sterretts, Solomon Etting, U. S. Heath, Charles F. Mayer, Jesse Hunt, Luke Tierty, and the pursuit of happiness,) governments are instituted, deriving their just pourers from the consent of the government, becomes destructive of these, it is the right of the people to alter or aboltsh it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Wm. Patterson, Jas. H. McCulloch, Saml. Sterretts, Solomon Etting, U. S. Heath, Charles F. Mayer, Jesse Hunt, Luke Tiernan, P. Laurenson, John Barney, James Carvoll, Nathl. F., Williams, Hogh McEldery, Toos. C. Jenkins, Wm. Krebs, Isaac Muntock, John Scott, Wm. Bose, Samuel Moore, Wm. H. Marriott, Wm. H. Preseman, Wm. Inlose, John I Danaldston, S. C. Leaking Charles Carroll, James Beacham, David Hoffman, Benedict, J. Sanders, Re-Sterrett, Solomon Etting. U. S. Heath, Charles F. Mayer, Jesse Hunt, Luke Tiernan, P. Laurenson, John Barney, James Carrill, Nathl. F. Williams, Hugh McEldery, Thos. C. Jenkins, Wm. Krebs, Isaac Muncre, Chew. Chew. Chew. Krebs, Isaac Muncre, Wm. George Keyser, Wm. Gwynn, George K. Steuart, Joshus Medtart, Wm. Frick, John Scott, Wm. Bose, Samuel Moore, Wm. H. Marriott, Wm. H. Vreedman, Wm. Inlocs, John I Donaldson, S. C. Leakin, Charles Carroll, James Beacham, David Hoffman, Benedict, J. Sanders, Re.

For that although the city of Annapolis verdy Johnson, John E. Stansbury, Lewis lished and circulated freely, may not the citi-and Baltimore fown were, in consideration of W. Jenking, Thomas Kelse, James Piper, Zens of those states well imagine, that such their actual prosperty and importance, ad Samuel Sanuel Backer, Do. K. Sta. publications are authorised by our laws? If

COM

hereby requested to give them insertion in their respective journals. WM. PATTERSON, Prest.

JAS. H. McCulloch, Sico Prests. William H. Freeman, Secretaries.

From the Boston Courier. INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

The following extract from a CHARGE at the opening of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, in March, 1832, 18 published with the consent of Judge Thacher, at the request of the Grand Jury to whom it was addressed:

GENTLEMEN:-To one other object, of a general character, connected with our domes tic-peace, and bearing upon our political re-lations, I will ask a moment's attention.— Composed as that society is, to which we own allegiance, of numerous classes, each engaged in its own proper pursuit, experience shows, that we depend for happiness, in a great mea-sure, on every one keeping in his own place, and minding his own business. To attempt to confound the elements of society, work of an incendiary. The errors and imperfections of the political system, defects in its laws, and efforts for its improvement, are proper subjects for grave and decent discus-sion. But society must not suffer the passions of men to be its legislators. If defects exist in the political system, the wisdom of the sages of the state ought to be put in requisition, to effect their amendment. In other hands, an unskilful remedy will be apt

to increase the disease.

In this commonwealth, the great principle of equality among the citizens exists legally and practically. But we are one of several states, united under a national bond. dividuals, in private life, must use their liberty so as not to do wrong to others, surely each state, in the exercise and enjoyment of its, tate, in the exercise political rights, is bound to respect those of every other state in the Union, and to do no thing, and to suffer nothing to be done by its citizens, to their projudice. While we expect this from their justice, we, on our part, are bound by the golden rule to mete to them the same measure.

We know that slavery exists in many of these states—unhappily entailed upon them by their ancestors, while they were colonies of Great Britain. Their eminent citizens and statesmen, perceiving, with just alarm, the growing evil, in all its magnitude, have begun to consult for its removal. It cannot be proper or lawful for those who are happily free from this great calamity, to do any thing to add to its difficulty. We ought, rather as brethren of the same family, and bound to cultivate the ties of brotherhood, to aid them with our wisdom and benevolence, and to encourage them to complete the great work. But whilst it is recollected that this evil has been rivetted upon their society by a course of ages, it must not be forgotten, that this will require much time to effect its re moval. Violence may greatly retard it, but cannot expedite that desirable event.

Now, gentlemen, it is undoubtedly a mis-lemeanor, and indictable as such at common law, for one to attempt to persuade another to commit tourder, robbery, perjury, or any other crime, whether such persuasion be verbal or written; and whether the offence be perpetrated in consequence of such persuasion or not. So it is a misdemeanor to at-tempt to commitany crime, where the unlawful intent is manifested by an over act, which in dicates such intent. It is not material, wheth er the crime is to be perpetrated here, or in some other place. It is sufficient, if it be shown that the unlawful intent existed here, and that the deed which manifested that in-tent was done in this country. To publish a naner here, with the intent to send it to ano her state, to persuade one or more persons there to commit murder, or treason, the law regards as a libel of peculiar atrocity, and no supposed freedom of the press will screen the author or publisher from the penal consequences of the deed.

In that country, from which we drew principles of jurisprudence, it is laid down by the highest judicial authority, that every publication which has a tendency to promote public mischief, whether by causing irritation in the minds of the people, that may induce them to commit a breach of the public peace, or whether it be more public or specific, exor whether it be more public or specific, extending to the morals, the religion, or magistracy of the country—is a libel. Any publication which tends to degrade, revile and defame persons in considerable situations of power and dignity in foreign countries, is taken to be and treated as a libely and particularly where it has a tendency to interrupt the pacific relations between the two countries. If the publication contains a libely sind particularly where it has a tendency to interrupt the pacific relations between the two countries. If the publication contains a plain and manifest incitement and persussion addressed to others, to assassinate and destroy the persons of such inagistrates, as the tendency is to interrupt the harmony of the two countries, the libel assumes a still more criminal interests.

a direct tendency to excite the slave population of the day send us away better meas better of the contrary notwithstanding, that the respect to t

lished and circulated irrely, may not the citizens of those states well imagine, that such
publications are authorised by our laws. If
such publications were justified, and encouraged here, it would tand to alternate from
each bither the minds of those whose best positical happiness and safety consists in preserving, in its full strength, the bond of the
Union.

Believing that the laws of this Common-

Believing that the laws of this Con wealth are not liable to this reproach, I deem it my duty to express to you, at this time, my opinion; that to publish books, pamphlets, or newspapers, designed to be circulated here and in other states of the Union, and having a direct and necessary tendency to excite in the minds of our own citizens deadly, hatred and hostility against their brethren of other states, and to stimulate the slave population there to rise against their masters, and to effect, by fire and sword, their enancipation, is an offence against the peace of this Com-monwealth, and that it may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor, at common law. It is said that pamphlets and papers of such charac-ter have been published in this city, and sent into the southern states, and that they have caused great alarm and complaint, there. It cannot be denied, that it is just cause both of alarm and complaint. Some time since, a pamphlet was put into my hands, the author of which, am informed, has since deceased, which contained, as I thought, enough inflammable matter on this subject, to set all the states south of the Potomac into a blaze.— However unwise and unjust may be the system of domestic servitude, it is not for us to put into the hands of the slave the sword and the brand. Nor can any civil or servile war rage in any other state of this Union, without affecting, in some degree, our own peace, since we may be compelled, by our political relation, to bear a part in the conflict. I cannot but hope, therefore, that our citizens, any of them are so inclined, will refrain, in future, from such dangerous publications—that they will leave to those, who feel and suffer from the calamity, to find a remedy and redress for the wrongs of slavery-to time, which meliorates every thing-to the enlightened and humane spirit of our and to the benign influences of Christianity.

From the Easton Gazette.

OTHER REFORMS AND COALITIONS. It is with equal sorrow and dissatisfaction Ithat we have for some time reflected on the various publications in the Baltimore and Frederick-town papers on the subject of what they call Reform, which is nothing more nor less than to alter the existing Constitution of the State of Maryland for the purpose of breaking down the equality of Representation of each county in the House of Delegates, and giving, in effect, the whole Legislative power of the state to the large and counties. As far as we see, a coalition has been formed between the Jackson party and the National Republicans of these places to gain this object.

At present we have neither time nor disposition to treat at large on this serious to-pic. We express dissent, and wish to let it lie still, under a hope, that better reflections may consign it to oblivion, and that this plague will not attack the good people of the

State.
But we entreat our fellow citizens of Baltimore and Frederick to pause and abstain from this revolutionizing project, which, we are convinced will be productive of all the heat and broil and tumult in Maryland that the doctrines of Nullification and ultra state rights are producing elsewhere. If they will not listen to our entreaties and be contented with all the good we so enviably enjoy under our precticably favourable system of Governnent, then we look out for safety, and call upon the small counties and the ancient Metropolis to unite as a phalanx of defence around the Constitution, and to guard it and the Rights and Liberties of the People of the smaller and less populous counties, against the meditated scheines and assaults of growng power.

To improve systems as time and experi-

tional, but it is not always practicable to do that alone—when the doors are opened for change, under the plea of wholesome reform, the projectors, and schemers, and theorists, and aspirants, all set to work to execute their favourite designs, and a mob of destroyers are let in when only a small piece of work was required to be done by practical and expert workmen. That part of Maryland where this spirit of innovation has shown itself, has no grief, nor wrong, nor denial to allege-they have not suffered, but grown fat and full,

The committee of Congress, it appears, have closed their investigation of the affairs of the U. S. Bark. The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday, says:

"We understand that the Bank Committee concluded the labours of their investigation, so far as relates to an examination of witnesses, accounts are on Saturday last. Several of the Continuous series of the Continuous se

veral of the Committee will, however, remain in the city a few days longer, in order to give their report regularity and form, as well as with the object of receiving from the Hank several documents necessary to a full understanding of the affairs of the institution.

We trust and believe, the rumours of the day

Maryland Wagette. ANNAPOLIST day, April 19, 1832. DIVINE SERVICE

or Easter Sunday. Morning Service to com. Annapolls, April 7th, 1832 Annapolis, April 7th, 1839; The Executive Council will meet again on

Friday the 20th inst.

TH: CULBRETH, CIL Republican County Meeting. At a meeting held at the Court House in At a meeting new at the Court House in Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the 12th Instant, by the friends of the National Administration, Doctor Benjamin Lee, was called to the chair, and Samuel L. Brooke, appearance of the Court pointed Secretary, when the following reso-lutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it is incumbent upon all the members of the Republican party, professing to give a liberal support to the Administration of the General Government, to adopt such neasures as in their opinion may be b measures as in their opinion may be best cal-culated to promote harmony and joint co op-peration in all elections required by the Con-stitution of the General and State Govern-ments: and whereas a Convention has been called to meet in the city of Baltimore in May next, to deliberate on the recommendation of a suitable Candidate for the Vice Preidency of the United States, which Convention will consist of delegates from the several States of the Union, interested in this important election. Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting warmly approve of the object of said Convention, and will cheerfully unite with our political friends in Anne-Arundel county, in the appointment

of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Resolved, That Samuel L. Brooke, and John B. Brooke, of Upper Marloopugh dis-trict, William G. Handy and George Semmes of Piscataway district, Clement T. Hil-leary and John Waring, of Nottingham dis-trict, Henry Tolson and Henry A. Callis, of Spalding's district, Thomas B. Crawford and Thomas Clements, of Bladensburg district, and Alexander Keech and Joseph L. Jones, of Vans Ville district, be recommended as proper persons to meet the delegates from Anne-Arundel county, at Vans Ville, on the first day of May, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Convention to meet in Baltimore in May next, and also to nominate deegates to meet the Electoral Convention to be held at Rock Ville.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Globe and Na-Intelligencer, at Washington, city, and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis.

BENJAMIN LEE, Chairman.

SAMUEL L. BROOKE, Sec'y.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered at the Annual meeting of the Annual mapolis Female Orphan Society, at the request of the Managers, by Professor Hux-PHREYS.

I must beg the indulgence of my hearers, to state, that I was unexpectedly requested, but a few days since, and while engaged un-der a pressure of other duties, to advocate the Charity, which has just now been presented to you, by the Manager's Report of the Female Orphan Society of Annapolis. Of the particular management of this Charity, it is lso proper to say, as an almost entire stranger here, I have but little knowledge. To me, it was enough, however, that my humble forts were solicited, for the benefit of a class of unfortunate persons, who ought never to appeal to the professors of Christ's Religion, in vain. I can only say, that I took up the cause of the orphan, as the cause of God; and if I have not erred, in the point of auty. n assuming so important an office, under such lisadvantages, I am sure I shalt find its disharge to have been a privilege; for, of the enevolence manifested by this Institution, it may be said, as of the "quality of mercy,

"It droppeth as the gentle rain from hearen, "Tron the rlace beneath. It is twice bless'd. tlesseth him that gives, and him that takes.

"It is on affribute to God Himselfs "And earthly power, doth then show likest

"II'hen mercy tempers justice."

they have not suffered, but grown fat and full, and powerful under that state of things they now desire to change—if their movements are the restlessness of ambition fed with power, we hope the plain good sense and stead; fast simplicity of the State at large will keep them in check—if they are the visions of the same them in check—if they are the visions of the same them in check—if they are the visions of the same them in check—if they are the visions of the same that they will not be more distinguished for their continued growth in opulence and prosperity, than for the contentment and gratitude with which they bear it.

The committee of Congress, it appears, have closed their investigation of the affairs of the U. S- Bark. The Philadelphia Inquirer of vesterday, says: It my remarks, then, shall seem too brief for the interest of the occasion, it is hoped the goodness of my hearers, in the circum-stances named, will find a sufficient spology. I feel, however, that it would be quite satheir duty, especially, in speaking of duty, whose memory is embalmed in all our hearts; whose name I need not speak, but, who wille we feel assured. we feel assured, 'be had in regreating re-memberance.' Yet I will say can any one, so descreedly receive such meed of praise in the hearing of any person present, with out exciting resolutions to "go and do like tries;" or, at least, without impressing at personnently on our leasts, the influence of all that is "lovely and of, good report," as to send us away better men better eitzens, better Christians, and livelier aspirants for importality!

If it be desirable to set before sugged ditional motives. I would barely sugged few thoughts on the nature, the obligation the recompense of the duty in ourse the recompense of the duty in ourse the stablished than few thoughts on the nature; the obligate and the recompense of the duty in queries. Nothing is more clearly established than that the charities of life never important giver, but an the contrary, that he also is porally, as well as aprictually benefited becomes a more active and respected men of the community; and more specifical kind and south affections. If bush is set of frontiered. It was told to Grid's law of Providence. It was told to God? cient people, on Divine authority, that, por shall never cease, out of the land!s every community, there will be found a s lar class of objects, requiring the relig without any fault of their own, are red to penury. They are spoken of every wi to penury. They are spoken of every wit in the Scripture, under the general desition of the poor." And so often and the the bridge over the poor of th gendy, do the Divine oracles present the the kindness of his people, that they are phatically "the Lord's poor." They are mong us by His will, and for His purp mong us by his will, and for his purp-in regard to such an unfortunate indivi-wherever he may be found, sending an ery for help, the word of the Lord is, shall surely give him, and thy heart shall be grieved when this givest unto sim; bec-that for this thing, the Lord the bless thee, in all thy works, and in-puttest thy hand unto." And Gos has only required thus, expressly, that this be done, with a willing cheerful spirit, be done, with a witting cheerful spirit, he hath also prescribed the degree, whou epen thy hand wide unto thy brother, to poor, and to thy needy in thy land." Such being the general principle, on wall charitable offices rest, I ask, where, as

the whole number, can we find one so u ceptionable, or so pressing, as that of reing these female orphans? They are a ing these female orphans? who, by the immediate flat of God's will, are deprived of father and of mo And God hath done it, that he may whether his people, while they profess to eyes to the blind, and feet to the la will also become fathers and mothers, brothers and sixters, to them! We al knowledge "it is the Lord who maketh and he also maketh poor." And how stri is the particular form of this truth; in w we are now concerned, that God, redu-orphanage! His ways are, indeed, my ous; but, in all the "dark days" of the ous; but, in all the "dark dars" of the ais of "the least of His children," it wis found at last, that He chastened, for the not only of the afflicted soul, but of the so, to whose sympathies and Christian vi the sufferer was entrusted.

I put it, then, to the common sense candour of those who hear me, to say, will be the fate of the poor orphans, if shall not be rescued from the evil influ-waich surround them? They will grow ignorance—they will be contaminated b ignorance—they will be contaminated because examples—they will form crimina bits—they will be driven to desperate dents, for gaining a wretched auousist during a few years of shame and sorrow which, the destruction of the body, we caded, in the eternal ruin of the soul! let any person, but once witness, the tion from such a spectage of squalid person complicated vices to the neat and fall, the virtuous and selligious refuge, ded for these children of sorrow, and, fal, the virtuous and religious refuge, ded for these children of sorrow, and, persuaded, if bef he he has given mothi will no longer of ntinue "a debtor," to a chis fellow heatures, possessing such claims upon his benefic ne. Nay, I confident, that they who degive, to sucposes, on mere general solvictions, find their interest vastly increased, by ally entering the abode of want, that afirm, if they would go and "first lothis picture, and then on that," they "open their hands wide," and, instead in put their hillings, they would pour ing out their shillings, they would pour pounds into the laps of the humane Ma of this fund.

It may well form, then, an anxious of inquiry, what must be the personal quences of neglecting such appeals beart! Heaven has many ways of put those who turn deaftears to its high of We know that the "liberal soul, devisions of the such as the s beralthings," and, in pursuance there pands all the noble feelings, and stren the elevated principles of our nature we know it is the award of heaven, the libral things, he shall shard." The that we can apprehend from an opposic of conduct, is, that "the churlish soul," left to churlish things".—A moral torp come over his spirit, contracting his ome over his spirit, contracting his by sordid influences, till thermost stirr peal, that can be inade, will not affect the vilesperson, shall no more be call rel, nor the churt said to be bountiful is one by the serest judgments of God carsed by a selfish and stupid state affections! It does not come upon the however except, as the direct cons Saving, to "go about, doing good" ters such neglect exists, it follows, formly, in the course of Divine Proas the thrift of the charitable is pr I his resetting apart something." is of the abundance of the principle of waiting, till the waiting therefore, most modest and reti and therefore, most modest and rety jetts of charity, are driven to for selves on his attention, he will be let to loss some of the efficacy, even of the period of the period of the period of the hecessity of mploring his unconsistance, to shed one in the upoon the force of habit, ere let, will ental one, to put away the allottuaste, they from his does a standly to reject moral judgment from the most It is a judgment inder which, whe feel, to turned to stand!

and the state of the state of the content of the state of