

PUBLIC MEETING—Baltimore.

At a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, convened at the Exchange on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1852.

On motion of Mr. William Krebs, James H. McCulloch, Esq. was chosen first Vice President, and on motion of Mr. Nathaniel F. Williams, Samuel Sterrett, Esq. was chosen 2d Vice President.

On motion of Mr. Jesse Hunt, Wm. H. Freeman and Charles Howard, were appointed secretaries.

P. Laurensen, Esq. then addressed the meeting at some length, and at the conclusion of his remarks offered the following resolution, viz.

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 existing state of the representation of the people of Maryland in the General Assembly, and the propriety of a reform of the Constitution of the 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 Laurensen, S. C. Leakin, Hugh McElderry, Wm. Hubbard, Wm. Geo. Keast, George Keyser, Louis W. Jenkins, David Hoffman, Robt. D. Millholland, Samuel Keel, Alexander Russell, B. C. Ross.

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

After which the committee appointed for that purpose submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz.

Whereas, the right of self government has, by common consent of the most enlightened portion of mankind, been distinctly recognized, and in the practice of the people of this country, from the earliest periods of their colonial 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 inestimable 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, the powers of all representative government are founded in justice or injustice, according as they conform to, or deviate from this original principle of political equality.

And whereas, the Sovereign power of a State, which is the people, is at all times of equal authority, and cannot, therefore, be trammelled by ancestral restrictions, against changes in its internal relations.

And whereas, If domestic authority or precedent could be considered necessary to justify the assertion of rights which have their foundation in the natural liberty of man; abundant recognition of the principles above set forth may be found in the professions and acts of the people of Maryland.

Resolved, That the Declaration of Independence be read, prefixed to the State Constitution as a code of elementary principles, by which to ascertain its character, and correct its practical irregularities, containing the following undeniable propositions:

For that although the city of Annapolis and Baltimore town were, in consideration of their actual prosperity 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.

Nor shall the resolution be understood to engage or secure such representation to Annapolis 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 those places, from either a depopulation, or a considerable decrease of the inhabitants thereof, whereby the representatives of revolutionary Maryland, looking to events which the approaching ravages of war rendered not improbable, while no such effect could be apprehended in agricultural districts, did put their unqualified veto upon a rotten borough system.

In their acts—For that although the urgency of the times, when the constitution of Maryland was framed, did not admit of an exact apportionment of political power among the various sections of the state, and the constitutional convention was therefore for the soothing of jealousies, organized on the principle 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 expressly 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 Egyptian bondage—Yet, the Federal 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 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 rivals, and was adjusted, moreover, 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 in others, 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 invariably 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 concerns.

Therefore be it Resolved, That the distribution of power by counties, and not by population, under the present constitution of Maryland, is at variance with the first principles of political liberty, and prejudicial in its 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 Federal Constitution, of a republican form of government to every member of the union.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived for freemen of Maryland to assert their equal rights, and to establish their internal government on the only just, safe, and satisfactory basis, representation proportioned to population.

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to the citizens of the State to unite, without distinction of party or local jealousy, and in the spirit of devotion to those free principles we all profess to venerate, establish a system of government which alone can secure the blessings of equal liberty to themselves and their posterity.

Resolved, That a committee of fifty, including the officers of this meeting, be appointed by the chair for the city of Baltimore, to prepare and publish an address to the people of Maryland, and correspond with the advocates of reform throughout the State, that they may appoint sub-committees for the despatch of business, and depute any of their number, or others, to meet and confer with 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 in one or more of the daily papers, and may fill vacancies in their body, or enlarge their numbers, and call meetings of their fellow 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. Sterrett, Solomon Etting, U. S. Heath, Charles F. Mayer, Jesse Hunt, Luke Tiernan, P. Laurensen, John Barney, James Carroll, Nathl. F. Williams, Hugh McElderry, Thos. C. Jenkins, Wm. Krebs, Isaac Munroe, Wm. Geo. Keast, George Keyser, Wm. Gwynn, George H. Stewart, Joshua Medart, Wm. Frick, John Scott, Wm. Bose, Samuel Moore, Wm. H. Marriott, Wm. H. Freeman, Wm. Inloes, John J. Donaldson, S. C. Leakin, Charles Carroll, James Beacham, David Hoffman, Benedict, J. Sanders, Re-

verdy Johnson, John E. Stansbury, Lewis W. Jenkins, Thomas Kelso, James Piper, Samuel Sams, Samuel Barker, J. K. Stapleton, Wm. H. Collins, Charles Howard, J. P. Kennedy, E. L. Finley, Aaron R. Leverage, Samuel Keel, Wm. Hubbard, McClintock Young.

WM. PATTERSON, Pres. JAS. H. McCULLOCH, Vice Pres. SAMUEL STERRETT, William H. Freeman, Charles Howard, 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, is 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 domestic peace, and bearing upon our political relations, I will ask a moment's attention.—Composed as that society is, to which we owe allegiance, of numerous classes, each engaged in its own proper pursuit, experience shows, that we depend for happiness, in a great measure, on every one keeping in his own place, and minding his own business.

To attempt to confound the elements of society, is the 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 discussion. 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 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. If individuals, 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 political rights, is bound to respect those of every other state in the Union, and to do nothing, and to suffer nothing to be done by its citizens, to their prejudice.

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 anything to add to its difficulty.

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

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to the citizens of the State to unite, without distinction of party or local jealousy, and in the spirit of devotion to those free principles we all profess to venerate, establish a system of government which alone can secure the blessings of equal liberty to themselves and their posterity.

Resolved, That a committee of fifty, including the officers of this meeting, be appointed by the chair for the city of Baltimore, to prepare and publish an address to the people of Maryland, and correspond with the advocates of reform throughout the State, that they may appoint sub-committees for the despatch of business, and depute any of their number, or others, to meet and confer with 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 in one or more of the daily papers, and may fill vacancies in their body, or enlarge their numbers, and call meetings of their fellow 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. Sterrett, Solomon Etting, U. S. Heath, Charles F. Mayer, Jesse Hunt, Luke Tiernan, P. Laurensen, John Barney, James Carroll, Nathl. F. Williams, Hugh McElderry, Thos. C. Jenkins, Wm. Krebs, Isaac Munroe, Wm. Geo. Keast, George Keyser, Wm. Gwynn, George H. Stewart, Joshua Medart, Wm. Frick, John Scott, Wm. Bose, Samuel Moore, Wm. H. Marriott, Wm. H. Freeman, Wm. Inloes, John J. Donaldson, S. C. Leakin, Charles Carroll, James Beacham, David Hoffman, Benedict, J. Sanders, Re-

verdy Johnson, John E. Stansbury, Lewis W. Jenkins, Thomas Kelso, James Piper, Samuel Sams, Samuel Barker, J. K. Stapleton, Wm. H. Collins, Charles Howard, J. P. Kennedy, E. L. Finley, Aaron R. Leverage, Samuel Keel, Wm. Hubbard, McClintock Young.

WM. PATTERSON, Pres. JAS. H. McCULLOCH, Vice Pres. SAMUEL STERRETT, William H. Freeman, Charles Howard, 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, is 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 domestic peace, and bearing upon our political relations, I will ask a moment's attention.—Composed as that society is, to which we owe allegiance, of numerous classes, each engaged in its own proper pursuit, experience shows, that we depend for happiness, in a great measure, on every one keeping in his own place, and minding his own business.

lished and circulated freely, may not the citizens of those states well imagine, that such publications are authorized by our laws? If such publications were justified and encouraged here, it would tend to alienate from each other the minds of those whose best political happiness and safety consists in preserving, in its full strength, the bond of the Union.

Believing that the laws of this Commonwealth 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 emancipation, is an offence against the peace of this Commonwealth, and that it may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor, at common law.

It is said that pamphlets and papers of such character 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, I 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, if 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 age—and to the benign influences of Christianity.

From the Eastern Gazette.—OTHER REFORMS AND COALITIONS. It is with equal sorrow and dissatisfaction that 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 populous counties.

At present we have neither time nor disposition to treat at large on this serious topic. 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.

To improve systems as time and experience may point out defects, seems to be rational, 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.

It is my remarks, then, shall seem too brief for the interest of the occasion, it is hoped the goodness of my hearers, in the circumstances named, will find a sufficient apology. I feel, however, that it would be quite superfluous, to add much, to what has been so well said, in the Report just made, by those to whom the management of such enterprises of mercy, appropriately belongs.

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to the citizens of the State to unite, without distinction of party or local jealousy, and in the spirit of devotion to those free principles we all profess to venerate, establish a system of government which alone can secure the blessings of equal liberty to themselves and their posterity.

Resolved, That a committee of fifty, including the officers of this meeting, be appointed by the chair for the city of Baltimore, to prepare and publish an address to the people of Maryland, and correspond with the advocates of reform throughout the State, that they may appoint sub-committees for the despatch of business, and depute any of their number, or others, to meet and confer with 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 in one or more of the daily papers, and may fill vacancies in their body, or enlarge their numbers, and call meetings of their fellow 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. Sterrett, Solomon Etting, U. S. Heath, Charles F. Mayer, Jesse Hunt, Luke Tiernan, P. Laurensen, John Barney, James Carroll, Nathl. F. Williams, Hugh McElderry, Thos. C. Jenkins, Wm. Krebs, Isaac Munroe, Wm. Geo. Keast, George Keyser, Wm. Gwynn, George H. Stewart, Joshua Medart, Wm. Frick, John Scott, Wm. Bose, Samuel Moore, Wm. H. Marriott, Wm. H. Freeman, Wm. Inloes, John J. Donaldson, S. C. Leakin, Charles Carroll, James Beacham, David Hoffman, Benedict, J. Sanders, Re-

verdy Johnson, John E. Stansbury, Lewis W. Jenkins, Thomas Kelso, James Piper, Samuel Sams, Samuel Barker, J. K. Stapleton, Wm. H. Collins, Charles Howard, J. P. Kennedy, E. L. Finley, Aaron R. Leverage, Samuel Keel, Wm. Hubbard, McClintock Young.

WM. PATTERSON, Pres. JAS. H. McCULLOCH, Vice Pres. SAMUEL STERRETT, William H. Freeman, Charles Howard, 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, is 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 domestic peace, and bearing upon our political relations, I will ask a moment's attention.—Composed as that society is, to which we owe allegiance, of numerous classes, each engaged in its own proper pursuit, experience shows, that we depend for happiness, in a great measure, on every one keeping in his own place, and minding his own business.

Maryland Gazette. ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, April 19, 1852.

DIVINE SERVICE. Will be performed in Saint Mary's Church, on Easter Sunday, Morning Service to commence at 10 o'clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER. Annapolis, April 7th, 1852. The Executive Council will meet again on Friday the 20th inst. TH: CULBRETH, Clk.

Republican County Meeting. At a meeting held 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, appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions 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 measures as in their opinion may be best calculated to promote harmony and joint co-operation in all elections required by the Constitution of the General and State Governments; 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 Presidency 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-Marlborough district, William G. Handy and George Semmes of Piscataway district, Clement T. Hillenry and John Waring, of Nottingham district, Henry Tolson and Henry A. Callis, of Spalding's district, Thomas B. Crawford and Thomas Clements, of Bladensburg district, and Alexander Keech and Joseph J. 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 delegates 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 National 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 Annapolis Female Orphan Society, at the request of the Managers, by Professor URBAN PIERRE.

I must beg the indulgence of my hearers, to state, that I was unexpectedly requested, but a few days since, and while engaged under 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 also proper to say, as an almost entire stranger here, I have but little knowledge. To me, it was enough, however, that my humble efforts 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 duty, in assuming so important an office, under such disadvantages, I am sure I shall find its discharge to have been a privilege; for, of the benevolence manifested by this Institution, it may be said, as of the "quality of mercy,"

"It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven, Upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed, 'T' blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

"It is an attribute to God Himself, 'And earthly power, doth then show likest God's.' 'When mercy tempest justice.'"

If my remarks, then, shall seem too brief for the interest of the occasion, it is hoped the goodness of my hearers, in the circumstances named, will find a sufficient apology. I feel, however, that it would be quite superfluous, to add much, to what has been so well said, in the Report just made, by those to whom the management of such enterprises of mercy, appropriately belongs.

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to the citizens of the State to unite, without distinction of party or local jealousy, and in the spirit of devotion to those free principles we all profess to venerate, establish a system of government which alone can secure the blessings of equal liberty to themselves and their posterity.

Resolved, That a committee of fifty, including the officers of this meeting, be appointed by the chair for the city of Baltimore, to prepare and publish an address to the people of Maryland, and correspond with the advocates of reform throughout the State, that they may appoint sub-committees for the despatch of business, and depute any of their number, or others, to meet and confer with 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 in one or more of the daily papers, and may fill vacancies in their body, or enlarge their numbers, and call meetings of their fellow 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. Sterrett, Solomon Etting, U. S. Heath, Charles F. Mayer, Jesse Hunt, Luke Tiernan, P. Laurensen, John Barney, James Carroll, Nathl. F. Williams, Hugh McElderry, Thos. C. Jenkins, Wm. Krebs, Isaac Munroe, Wm. Geo. Keast, George Keyser, Wm. Gwynn, George H. Stewart, Joshua Medart, Wm. Frick, John Scott, Wm. Bose, Samuel Moore, Wm. H. Marriott, Wm. H. Freeman, Wm. Inloes, John J. Donaldson, S. C. Leakin, Charles Carroll, James Beacham, David Hoffman, Benedict, J. Sanders, Re-

If it be desirable to set before you any additional motives, I would barely suggest a few thoughts on the nature, the obligation, and the recompense of the duty in question. Nothing is more clearly established than that the charities of this never-imperializing power, but on the contrary, that it is also a poor, as well as a spiritually benefited, becomes a more active and respected member of the community, and more susceptible of all kind and social affections. Such is the law of Providence. It was told to God's law of Providence, that "the Lord is with the poor, and the Lord is with the poor, and the Lord is with the poor."

Such being the general principle, on which all charitable offices rest, I ask, where, in the whole number, can we find one so exceptional, or so pressing, as that of relieving these female orphans? They are a class, who by the immediate fiat of God's will, are deprived of father and of mother. And God hath done it, that he may know whether his people, while they profess to eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame, will also become fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, to them! We all know, that "it is the Lord who maketh and he also maketh poor." And how striking is the particular form of this truth; in, we are now concerned, that God, reduce orphanage! His ways are, indeed, mysterious, but, in all the "dark days," it would be at least that He chastened, for the not only of the afflicted soul, but of those to whom sympathies and Christian virtues sufferer was entrusted.

I put it, then, to the common sense and candour of those who hear me, to say, will be the fate of the poor orphans, if shall not be rescued from the evil influence which surround them? They will grow ignorant—they will be contaminated by vicious examples—they will form criminal habits—they will be driven to desperate attempts, for gaining a wretched subsistence during a few years of shame and sorrow, which, the destruction of the body, will be, in the eternal ruin of the soul!

I am well form, then, an anxious of inquiry, what must be the personal graces of neglecting, such appeals heard? Heaven has many ways of punishing those who turn deaf ears to its high voice. We know that the "liberal soul, deviseth things," and, in pursuance thereof, extends all the noble feelings, and strengthens the elevated principles of our nature. We know it is the "award of heaven, the liberal things, he shall inherit." The that we can apprehend from an opposition of conduct, is, that "the cheerful soul, left to cheerful things"—A moral torpitude come over his spirit, contracting his by sordid influences; till the most striking, that can be made, will not affect "the wise person, shall no more be called, nor the cheerful soul to be bountiful!"

It does not come upon those who are however, except, as the direct consequence, of neglecting to follow the example of Saviour, to "go about, doing good." I do not say, that such neglect exists, it follows, formally, in the course of Divine Providence, the "charitable," is, by his "setting apart something," still for the poor, "out of the abundance with God hath blessed him." If one the principle of waiting, till the objects of charity, are driven to force, he will be liable to lose some of the efficacy, even of the benevolence; if it can be so called, to give sparingly to those who do not need it, to give liberally to those who do.

The force of habit, ere long, will ensue, to put away, the unfortunate, from his door, and usually to reprove, by rudeness, and scorn. This I return more moral judgment, from the most, it is a judgment, under which, "the flesh, is turned to stone!"

I need not add, that the Charity of

I need not add, that the Charity of

I need not add, that the Charity of

I need not add, that the Charity of

I need not add, that the Charity of

I need not add, that the Charity of

I need not add, that the Charity of

I need not add, that the Charity of

I need not add, that the Charity of

I need not add, that the Charity of

I need not add, that the Charity of