

coming, 2d Thess. xi. 8. which must certainly mean a general diffusion of his revealed will, and a plentiful outpouring of his spirit.

Come then, fellow-citizens, let us contribute our mite towards the accomplishment of this great work. The work belongs to the Lord himself, and he will perform it; but he works by means; and he hath graciously condescended to admit the members of his church to be fellow laborers, and co-workers with him in accomplishing his purpose. *'This honor hath all his saints,'* and unquestionably a great honor it is to assist in spreading the knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus, among our fellow men; for without this knowledge the heart cannot be good; but with it impressed on the heart, it is good. For the practical knowledge of the true God, and Jesus Christ whom he hath sent, is, itself, eternal life; and we have the assurance of the word of God, that knowledge shall be increased. Now can we be engaged in a more honorable work than that of being instruments in the hand of our great Creator and Redeemer, in accomplishing the promises which he hath made concerning the promulgation of the glad tidings of salvation and the glory that shall follow?

Let none of us then decline the honor. Should we withhold our hand, enlargement and deliverance will certainly arise from another place to effect the work, but we may, in the mean time, be cast off. Who can tell but some of us may live to see a great spiritual harvest result from *this day of small things?* We may yet hear our Zion exclaim, with raptures of holy joy, wonder and astonishment, *'I was left alone, as for these were they.'*

Let us then cheerfully give to the Lord a small part of those things which in his providence he hath given us; and if he who gives to a disciple of Christ a cup of cold water in his name, shall not lose his reward, how much more certain shall he be of a reward, who giveth to him the *bread of life*, and the *water of life*? We may yet have the transcendent blessedness to hear from the lips of Christ himself, *'For as much as ye did it unto the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me.'*

Were we only to bring one lost sheep, one perishing sinner, to Christ's fold, we should thereby excite bursts of holy joy, even among the inhabitants of the celestial mansions; and this itself would be infinitely more than a sufficient recompense for all our labour and expense. How much more, when we contemplate, that we may be the means of reclaiming multitudes of our fellow men from the error of their ways, and turning them unto righteousness. And that this will be the result, in a lesser or greater degree, we may be assured, for the word of God *will not return unto him empty*; it will, in some way or other, accomplish the purposes for which he sends it.

Although the immediate and direct object of the sacred volume be to prepare us for the enjoyment of happiness in a future state, yet it has a most important influence on our happiness even in the present life, and imparts its benign effects through all the various grades of civil society. The duties of every station, and relation, in which we can be placed, are so clearly stated, and forcibly enjoined in the Bible, that they cannot be mistaken. Our rights, as well as our duties are also there set forth; and therefore, where it has been most cordially embraced and believed, and where it has had the freest course, there the people at large have enjoyed the greatest share of personal and political consideration; and there also useful knowledge, and science of every kind, have flourished most.

A real christian who makes the doctrines and precepts of the holy scriptures the rule of his conduct, and whose life and manners are formed on the example set by Christ and his servants, the prophets and apostles, is a blessing to all with whom he is connected. Such characters are the salt of the earth. A community composed of such, would truly be a *'peculiar people.'* And therefore it is that when *'the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea,'* the whole world will be one holy nation; united together in one bond of brotherhood—universal peace and harmony shall prevail—weapons of war shall be converted into implements of husbandry—the wolf shall also dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion, and the fawning together, and a little child shall lead them.

Those monsters whose lust for plunder, dominion and power, have converted the world into *'a field of blood,'* shall then be chained down or destroyed. *'They shall not hurt or destroy in all God's holy mountain.'*

Since this happy change on the social condition of mankind in this world, is to be effected by the practical knowledge of the word of God; its universal prolongation would be of the utmost importance, were its utility confined to the present state. But these things are only its indirect and incidental tendencies. Its great end and design is of infinitely greater importance; namely, to qualify us for the beatitudes of another and a better world; the duration of which is coeval with that of God himself; and the degrees of which *'eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive.'*

Can there then be a more interesting object presented to our view and support, than the extension of that kingdom of the Messiah which is righteousness and peace, and which must ultimately produce peace on earth, and good will towards men, and people the celestial regions with inhabitants, whose eternal employment and delight it shall be to *sing hallelujahs, glory, honor and praise to him that loved them, and washed them from their sins in his own blood.*

We fondly trust the people of Centre county will not be found backward in aiding this good work; and they may rely on it, that what they give, shall be faithfully applied to the purposes for which it is destined; and punctually accounted for, to their satisfaction, at every annual meeting of the Society. Each officer and manager of the society are furnished with a copy of the constitution, and are authorized to receive subscriptions and donations.—Come, then, fathers and brethren, let us cast a portion of our bread on the waters where we shall be sure to find it greatly increased after many days.

By order of the Society,

WILLIAM PETRIKIN, }  
JOSEPH MILES, }  
JOHN G. LOWREY, } Commit

THE following laconic description of the Bible, selected from a paper published in the state of New York, appears to us so correct and so very suitable to the object of the foregoing address, that we cannot resist the impulse of adding it thereto—believing that those who read it will admit that the picture is drawn to the life, but in no wise overcharged.

### THE BIBLE.

A nation must be truly blessed, if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book; it is so complete a system, that nothing can be added to it, or taken from it; it contains every thing needful to be known or done; it gives instruction and counsel to a senate; authority and direction to a magistrate; it cautions a witness; requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentence; it sets the husband as lord

of the household, and the wife as mistress of the family, tells him how to rule, and her how to manage: It enjoins honor to parents, and obedience on children. It prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the ruler, and authority of the master, commands the subject to honor, and the servants to obey; and promises the blessing and protection of its AUTHOR, to all that walk by its rules; it promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both. It points out a faithful and Eternal Guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children and in whom his widow is to trust, Jer. xlix. 11. It teaches a man how to set his house in order, and how to make his will: It defends the rights of all; and reveals vengeance to every defrauder, over-reacher, and oppressor. It is the first book; the best book; and the oldest book in the world; it contains the choicest matter; gives the best instruction; and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever was revealed: It contains the best of laws, and profoundest mysteries that ever was penned: It brings the best of tidings, and affords the best of comfort, to the enquiring and disconsolate: It exhibits life and immortality from everlasting, and shews the way to glory: It is a brief recital of all that is past, and a certain prediction of all that is to come: It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples: It reveals the only living and true GOD, and shows the way to him; and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them and of all that trust in them: In short, it is a book of laws, to show right and wrong; a book of wisdom, that condemns all folly, and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth, and detects all lies, and confutes all errors; and a book of life, that shows the way from everlasting death: It is the most compendious book in all the world, the most authentic, and the most entertaining history that ever was published: It contains the most ancient antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, and unparalleled wars: It describes the celestial, terrestrial, and infernal worlds; and the origin of the angelic myriads, human tribes, and devilish legions: It will instruct the most accomplished mechanic and the profoundest artist: It will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skillful arithmetician, Rev. xiii. 18. puzzle the wisest anatomist, and exercise the nicest critic: It corrects the vain philosopher, and confutes the wisest astronomer: It exposes the subtle sophist, and makes diviners mad; it is a complete code of laws, a perfect body of divinity, an unequalled narrative; a book of lives; a book of travels, and a book of voyages; It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on, the best deed that ever was sealed, the best evidence that ever was produced; the best will that ever was made and the best testament that ever was signed. To understand it is to be wise indeed; to be ignorant of it is to be destitute of wisdom. It is the magistrates best rule, the house wife's best guide, the servant's best directory, and the young man's best companion: It is the school-boy's spelling book, and the learned man's master-piece: It contains a choice grammar for a novice and a profound mystery for a sage: It is the ignorant man's dictionary and the wise man's directory: It encourages the wise and and promises an eternal reward to the excellent. And that which crowns all is, that the author is without partiality, and without hypocrisy; *'In whom is no variableness or shadow of turning.'*

From the Zanesville Press.

### SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS!

Our banking concerns are approaching to a crisis. The banks of Cincinnati have suspended the payment of specie, and it is expected other banks in the state will follow the example. This measure has been produced by a demand made by the United States Branch Bank at that place for the payment of a large sum of money due to the government by the Cincinnati banks, where national funds had been deposited. These banks, it seems, unwilling or unable to pay the sum, in such manner as would be acceptable, have come to a determination to refuse the payment of their notes.

We do not pretend to justify the conduct of the U. States bank in every particular. As in most other institutions of a similar nature, the welfare of the community is not always the guide by which their operations are directed. But the attempt now making to charge all our difficulties to the Mammoth, is, we think unjust, and will prove unavailing. The people of Ohio will gain nothing by driving away the United States Branches, unless something better can be substituted in their place. We have had honest banks and dishonest ones—and their respective characters must be clearly defined before we can expect better times. It would be injustice to view all our institutions in the same light, and the proper authority should make the true discrimination.

But the cry is—*'Tax the Branches of the U. States' Bank!'* *'Tax them,'* say the friends of every paper institution, from the rag bank at Wooster down to the *'Saddle Bags Bank'* of Parkersburg—and we are sorry to remark, that some respectable citizens, who abhor every species of dishonesty, seem to concur in the sentiment, and wish to see the taxing experiment tried. From Dan to Beersheba the cry is, *'Tax these monsters out of existence.'*

Now there is one serious objection to this scheme in the outset. The question of right—the very important query whether any state has authority to tax an institution of the general government, is to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in February next. We can only talk at present of the expediency of such a measure. Let us look at a few facts.

It cannot escape the observation of intelligent men, that the clamor against the United States' Bank is confined to those parts of the country where banks have been multiplied without discretion, and where no guarantee has been required for the correct management of them; and where the people have suffered most by shaving and swindling.

In the northern states, where banks have been established on different principles from those of the middle and western states, we hear of no complaint against the Mammoth Bank.

The legislature of Kentucky last winter threatened to tax the United States' Bank. At the same time they chartered three or four dozen new ones, the notes of all which are now refused at their treasury.

The legislature of Pennsylvania threatened to tax it. Contrary to the admonition of the virtuous Snyder, a preceding legislature had established about forty banks, some of which are already broke and others hastening rapidly to dissolution.

The legislature of Maryland also threatened to tax; and at the same time gave charters (not characters) to a new litter in their own state. Half a dozen at least of the Maryland banks are now denounced for swindling.

The legislature of Ohio also threatened to tax. The condition of our currency needs not to be here described. Our eyes, our ears, and our pockets testify too forcibly to need the aid of the pen.

To remedy our banking difficulties, we should apply to the proper authority. Complaints against the National Bank should be laid before Congress—and those against the state banks, to the authority which erected them.

## Congress of the U. States.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From a variety of business before the house this morning, we select the following, not having time for this evening's paper to furnish any more by the hour of publication. Nat. Intel.

### BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Spencer, of New York, offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inspect the books and to examine into the proceedings of the bank of the United States, and to report whether the provisions of its character have been violated or not, and particularly to report, whether the instalments of the capital stock of the said bank have been paid in gold and silver coin and in the funded debt of the United States; or whether they were, in any instance, and to what amount, paid by the proceeds of the notes of stockholders discounted for that purpose; and also to report the names of those persons who now own or who have owned any part of the capital stock of the said bank, and the amount of discounts, if any, to such persons respectively, and when made. And also to report whether the said bank, or any of its offices of discount and deposit, have refused to pay the notes of the said bank in specie, on demand; and have refused to receive in payment of debts due to them or either of them, the notes of the bank; and whether the bank or any of its offices of discount, or any of its officers or agents have sold drafts upon their offices, or upon the bank at an advance, and have received a premium for such drafts. Also of notes issued payable at Philadelphia and at each office of discount respectively, and the amount of capital assigned to each office together with the amount of the public deposits made at the bank, and at each office and an account of the transfers thereof; and the total amount of bills and notes discounted by the said bank and its several offices since its organization, and that the said committee have leave to meet in the city of Philadelphia, and to remain there as long as may be necessary, that they shall have power to send for persons and papers and to employ the requisite clerks, the expense of which shall be audited and allowed by the committee of accounts, and paid out of the contingent fund of this house.

Mr. Spencer observed, that he submitted the resolution which had been read with great reluctance; that this reluctance proceeded however only from a distrust in his own ability to do justice to the subject, and not from any doubt of the necessity and propriety of the measure. It became proper for him, Mr. S. observed, to state explicitly to the house that it was not his intention to censure the bank by the resolution which he had submitted, as a member of the house he had formed no opinion and he would form none until the facts in relation to the subject fully investigated and reported to the house. It gave him pleasure to be able to state that he had no interests to promote, and no hostility to gratify by the injury; he owned no part of the stock of the bank and he had no interest in any state banks which could influence his opinion. As to the authority of this house to inquire all doubts if any were entertained would be removed a reference to the 23d section of the bank charter, which gave the power in the very words used in the resolution.

As to the necessity of the inquiry, it was proved by the agitated state of the public mind. Complaints existed from one end of the continent to the other, and it was equally due to the public and to the bank that a rigid full and impartial inquiry should be made. If the bank has violated its charter, it ought to be known; if it has improperly discounted notes to its stockholders in an undue proportion and an unjust preference has been given them over citizens; if by such means the price of stock has been artificially blown up, until the bubble burst, and our citizens have been injured, that should be known. If, on the contrary, every reasonable effort has been made by the bank to meet the public expectations and to produce a uniform currency, and the failure is owing to causes beyond its control; if its conduct has been firm, just and impartial then ought the public confidence to be rallied in support of an institution which the least reflection will convince every person, is intimately connected with the best interests of the country.

The resolution embraced all the objects of complaint which had come to his knowledge; and he hoped the house would not hesitate to direct the inquiry.

Mr. McLane of Delaware, observed that he wanted time to consider the subject; he thought the house ought to proceed with deliberation, and he did not know whether the subjects embraced in the present resolution were not included in one which passed the senate at the last session; he therefore moved that the resolution should lay on the table and be printed.

Mr. Spencer remarked that he had no objections whatever to a short delay of the