The Huntingdon Journal.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

WILLIAM BREWSTER, SAM. G. WHITTAKER, } EDITORS.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1857.

VOL. XXII. NO. 10.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON,

FROM THE EIGHTH DAY OF JANUARY 1856, TO THE TENTH DAY OF JANUARY 1857, including both days.

RECEIPTS.

Amount in Treasury at last settlement		$474 86	
1851	Charles Green, West,	$7 00	
1853	Robert Peterson, Dublin,	2 00	
do.	William Smith, Union,	99 45	
1854	William Couch, Barree,	153 62	
do.	John Laport, Franklin,	30 00	
do.	Joseph Douglass, Walker,	75 00	
do.	W. Hutchison, Warriorm'k,	9 47	
1855	John Smith, Barree,	510 06	
do.	Christian Miller, Brady,	347 92	
do.	John Bowman, Cass,	139 22	
do.	Wm. Cunningham, Clay,	312 22	
do.	David Etnier, Cromwell,	310 65	
do.	Wm. Appleby, Dublin,	292 01	
do.	Alex. Ewing, Franklin,	718 92	
do.	And. Decker, Henderson,	53 19	
do.	J. M. Simpson Huntingdon	366 44	
do.	John Beaver, Hopewell,	250 00	
do.	Thos. Osborn, Jackson,	646 50	
do.	Abm. Isenberg, Morris,	654 22	
do.	Abm. Grubb, Penn,	126 28	
do.	Peter Piper, Porter,	722 11	
do.	John McKinstrey, Shirley,	559 09	
do.	Bened. Stevens Springfield	194 84	
do.	Samuel Parsons, Tell,	256 32	
do.	Benj F. Baker, Tod,	378 20	
do.	William Chilcote, Union,	37 85	
do.	John Thompson, Walker,	601 00	
do.	Wm. Wray, Warriorm'k,	614 71	
do.	Mordecai Henry, West,	1320 15	9788 44
1856	Joseph Forrest, Barree,	300 00	
do.	George Repert, Brady,	508 23	
do.	Samuel Pheasant, Cass,	325 00	
do.	David Heck, Clay,	200 00	
do.	Fred. Harman, Cromwell,	221 12	
do.	Jacob Hunt, Dublin,	250 00	
do.	Sam'l Wigton, Franklin,	669 00	
do.	W. V. Miller, Henderson,	418 12	
do.	W. Rothrock, Huntingdon,	754 21	
do.	Jacob Summers, Hopewell	570 48	
do.	Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	141 00	
do.	Benj. F. Wallace, Morris,	466 00	
do.	George Garner, Penn,	616 00	
do.	John N. Swoope, Porter,	536 24	
do.	Joseph Miller, Shirley,	547 00	
do.	Benj. Long, Shirleysburg,	106 95	
do.	Jacob Booher, Springfield,	113 80	
do.	Sam'l Hackedorn, Tell,	200 00	
do.	And. Dunlap, Tod,	360 00	
do.	David Pheasant, Union,	225 00	
do.	Jos. Isenberg, Walker,	347 00	
do.	H. Grazier, Warriormark,	815 00	
do.	Wm. Moore, West,	716 65	
do.	Nich. Corbin, Cassville,	86 73	9493 53
Am't of County tax on unseated lands,			
		419 59	
do.	School do. do.	208 57	
do.	Road do. do.	263 76	
Redemption money on un. lands,		160 52	1052 44
Fines, Jury fees, &c., collected by Sh'ff			
Greenland,		564 43	
Fines collected by Justice Snare		26 34	590 77
Of Samuel Wigton, to pay off the Bond for Poor House farm,		750 00	
Seignor Blitz, for use of C. House,		3 00	
Balance due County Treasurer,		1274 58	
		$23,427 62	

EXPENDITURES.

Att'ny Gen., Prot'y., Sheff., and witnesses fees on criminal Prosecutions,		$363 00	
Constables for making returns, advertising Spring Elections, &c.,		381 92	
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Court Crier, &c.,		2468 37	
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of Elections,		1305 34	
Assessors' Orders,		966 25	
Inquisitions on dead bodies,		62 69	
Road and Bridge Views,	417 00		
" damages, Jos. Forrest,	100 00		
" " Isaac Peightal,	40 00	557 00	
Bridge Orders			
George Couch for bridge at Neff's Mill		749 49	
Cunningham and Harrison, for bridge across Stone Creek,	875 00		
D. Blair, for bridge at Blair's Mill,	560 00		
John Gaghagan, for repairing bridge below Alexandria,	266 60		
George Lamp, for securing lumber of bridge at Huntingdon, carried away by storm, and delivering it at Huntingdon,	150 00	2601 09	
Commissioners:			
Thomas Hamer,	206 00		
Benjamin K. Neff,	131 00		
Jacob Baker,	162 50		
Henry L. McCarthy,	18 00		
Auditors for 1855,	46 00		
Clerk to Com's. in full for 1855,	75 00		
" " for 1856,	325 00		
John Reed Esq., Att'ny to Com. in full for 1855,	10 00		
Do. on account for 1856,	20 00	993 50	
Interest on County Bonds:			
William B. Leas,	247 50		
William Orbison, Esq.,	180 00		
William P. Orbison, Esq.,	60 00		
George C. Bucher,	60 00		
John B. Gosnell,	165 72		
Thomas Fisher,	114 00		
A. B. Crewet,	15 50		
J. S. Stewart, Esq.,	7 50	850 22	
County bonds paid as follows:			
William B. Leas,	2560 00		
James G. Doyle,	532 00	3092 00	
Treasurer of State Lunatic Asylum,			
David Brotherline,	217 69		
John Madden,	135 12	352 81	
For Coal, Wood, Light, &c., for Court House and Jail,		173 19	
Fisher & McMurtrie merchandise for Court House and Jail,		33 62	
Sundry individuals for repair to same,		63 46	
Medical attendance on prisoners in jail,		50 25	
Levi Murrels attending sick in jail,		5 00	
Samuel Africa, burying Mrs. Harker,		4 00	
M. F. Campbell, Esq., for Protv's fees, stationary for court and blank books for Proty's office,		173 17	
Assessment books and Duplicates for Comm's Office, and blank books for Register's Office, &c.,		63 27	
Joshua Greenland, Sheriff, for summoning jurors, conveying convicts to Penetentiary, boarding prisoners, &c., for the years 1855 and 1856,		954 03	
Graffius Miller, Sheriff, on account for same,		50 00	
For County Printing,			
William Lewis, for 1856,	96 50		
John A. Nash,	129 75		
Wm. Brewster, for '55 and '56,	205 95	432 20	
Postage, William Lewis,		30 76	
Wild Cat and Fox Scalps, premiums of 1856,		370 74	
School tax on unseated lands, paid in 1856,	254 26		
Road tax, on same,	159 76		
Redemption Money, on same,	160 52	574 54	
Refunding orders to sundry persons,		122 80	
Insurance on bridge at Huntingdon,		7 80	
Scrubbing and cleaning Court House, and Privy,	25 00		
Washing for prisoners in jail,	25 00	50 00	
Directors of the Poor, for the year 1856.		5593 38	
Treasurer's commission on $45414 58,		681 22	
		$23427 62	

In testimony of the correctness of the above we hereunto subscribe our names and affix the seal of said county, this 10th day of January, A. D. 1857.

BENJ. K. NEFF,
JACOB BAKER,
H. L. McCARTHY,
Commissioners.

Attest,
H. W. MILLER, *Clerk.*

We the undersigned auditors of Huntingdon County, Penn'a, elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust according to law, the account of A. B. Crewit, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and the orders of the Commissioners, and the receipts for the same, for and during the past year, and find a balance due the said Treasurer by the County, of twelve hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-eight cents.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' office in the borough of Huntingdon, the 10th day of January, 1857.

PERRY MOORE,
WM. MOORE,
JAMES CREE, } Auditors.

Feb. 4. 1857

Receipts and Expenditures

OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY POOR HOUSE,

From January 2, 1856, until January 6, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

DR.

County Treasury for am't drawn to Dec. 6th, 1856,	$5593 38	
Do. for am't drawn on orders, Jan. 6, 1857,	1880 95	
To Jas. Murphy, former Steward, sundry items detailed in his account,	291 51	
" W. Glasgow, present steward, cash received for fines,	6 37	
" W. Glasgow, cash received from J. Lutz, on acc't R. McCormick,	13 77	
" W. Glasgow, Levi Evan's Due Bill,	12 39	
	$7798 37	

EXPENDITURES.

CR.

By sundry expenses on farm and for farming viz:

By Geo. P. Wakefield, for cloverseed and locust posts,	37 50	
" J. L. Junkin, for harness and repairing,	20 00	
" H. Brewster, ¾ ton of plaster,	7 12½	
" Israel Graffius 1 plow, &c.,	14 75	
" J. G. Lightner, for corn, oats and bran,	32 24	
" D. Whittaker, 1 yoke oxen,	90 00	
" Thos. McGarvey, wheat and rye for seed,	11 50	
" Wm. McNite, rye and corn for feed,	14 00	
" David Douglass, 1 stock hog,	3 15	
" Sundry persons blacksmithing	49 30½	
" D. Myers, blacksmithing debt of 1855,	19 95	
" Jas. Murphy steward, sundries detailed in his account,	580 74	880 26
EXPENDED FOR PROVISIONS:		
By T. E. Orbison, for 1217 lbs Pork at 7c., debt of 1855,	85 19	
" Jno. Jacobs, beef, mutton &c., debt of 1855,	49 30	
" Wm. McNite, 153½ bus. wheat 125c.	191 46	
" Same, bal. due, 1st Jan. 1856	3 50	
" J. L. Junkin, grain in ground	22 50	
" T. McGarvey, butcher, meat through summer,	66 60½	
" J. Jacobs, meat thro' summer	31 59	
" J. Creswell & Co., bacon, &c.	10 58	
" Sundry persons 4685 lbs. bf.	233 80	
" do. 3771 " pk.	246 06	
" D. Umbenhour, bill of meat, ballance,	3 86	
" J. Murphy, steward, sundries detailed in his account,	59 59	1004 03½
Sundry persons for Merchandise:		
By Jas. G. Lightner, for merchandise, per bills, in part debt of '55	205 41	
" John Bare, for same.	150 94	
" Doyle, Foust & Co., Same,	109 62	
" Wm. B. Leas, "	99 43	
" Samuel Mattern, "	44 16½	
" J. & W. Saxton, "	15 81	
" Samuel L. Glasgow, "	13 34	
" John Long & Co., "	30 88	
" John W. Smith, "	34 10	
" Wm. A. Fraker, "	10 01	
" John H. Lightner, " dr'gs	11 29½	
" Josh. Greenland Esq. "	38 04	
" David Etnier, "	16 00	
" Isett, Wigton & Co., " bal.	6 23	
" T. E. Orbison, " "	39 28	
" J. Murphy, steward, sun. as detailed in his account,	22 94	847 49
Expenses for Out Door Paupers:		
By sun. persons for med. & attendance on O. D. P.	224 58½	
" do. for 11 coffins, &c. for o. p.	53 60	
" do. for relief and support fur. o. d. p. about 56 cases,	999 69½	
" Jas. Murphy, stew., sundry expenses, for do., per his acc't,	209 29½	1487 17½
Removals to and from the House:		
By S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, delivering paupers, at sundry times,	27 47	
" J. Graffius, Petersburg, do.	18 35	
" A. Isenberg, Morris, 2 pau.,	13 12	
" J. H. Stoneroad, Bir. 1 "	8 17	
" David Kinch, 1 "	7 97	
" David Shoup, Tod, 1 "	6 10	
" M. Householder Alex. 1 "	5 77	
" A. Isenberg, Morris, 1 "	5 17	
" Sundry persons, 9 "	38 75	
" J's. P. for official fees, orders of removal,	12 26½	
" Jas. Murphy, stew., for sundry charges detailed in his acc't.,	109 92½	253 06
State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg:		
By J. Murphy, steward, cash paid for keeping 4 subjects, as per acc't. ren.,		472 37
Incidental and Miscellaneous Expenses:		
By sum. per.. cash pd., debt '55,	103 55	
" Mrs. S. Burket, cash pd. sun.	249 12½	
" Sundry persons, printing,	54 75	
" M. S. Harrison, tin-ware,	24 08	
" Jona. Davis, stocking yarn,	18 92	
" D. Blair, Esq., fees in procuring land warrants,	20 00	
" Sundry persons, shoemaking,	41 09	
" Peter Myers, tailoring,	7 49½	
" D. Bergstresser, leather,	38 04½	
" W. A. Hudson, Insu. fees,	19 50	
" Jos. Kough, coopering,	10 37	
" Eph. Doyle, ballance on act. of making coffins, &c.,	5 20	
" H. Brewster, stove rent, &c.	3 45	
" Mar. Mosey, kitchen labor, bal. on account,	33 22	
" Sund. persons, repairing, &c.	6 53	
" J. Murphy, stew., sundries as detailed in his account,	597 80½	1233 13
SALARIES:		
By Dr. J. G. Lightner, for salary, as At. Physician, debt of 1855,	52 50	
" J. P. Murphy, 1 year's salary as clerk, debt of 1855,	40 00	
" D. Blair, Esq., 1 year's salary as Counsel, debt of '55,	20 00	
" Same for 1856,	20 00	
" Dr. W. O. Baldwin, 9 mos. as attending physician, 1856,	150 00	
" M. J. McKennon, 3 mo. do.	50 00	
" J. Murphy, 1 year, as steward 1856,	400 00	
" H. Brewster, do. clerk,	50 00	
" Samuel Mattern, services, as Director, up to Oct. 7, 1856,	106 80	
" J. A. Shade, do. to Jan. 6 '57	68 00	
" K. L. Green, do. to Jan. 6 '57	59 60	
" J. Gibbony, do. to Jan. 6 '57	38 40	1055 30
" J. Murphy, ballance due him at last settlement,	433 02	
" Wm. Glasgow, ballance of his account to square,	132 53	565 55
		$7798 37

1857. January 6, To Wm. Glasgow, Steward, for bal. of acc't as per contra, $132 53

NATIONAL ADDRESS,

Delivered by Rev. A. B. Still, in the Baptist Church, Huntingdon, on the Evening of the 24th ultimo.

TEXT:—"Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people."—Pro. 14. 34.

The name of Washington is enshrined in the heart of every true American.—We look upon him as first in war and first in peace; as standing in the very front rank of the truly great and good.—His name and glory shall nourish the love of liberty as long as the name of the Union brightens the pages of the worlds history, and shall remain untarnished while the Stars and Stripes float in the genial breezes of Liberty. In him and men of kindred spirit we have the language of the inspired pensman verified; that "righteousness exalteth a nation." For our nation has been exalted by it. It has been exalted from a few feeble and oppressed colonies, until it now towers far above all other nations in intelligence, enterprise and christian integrity. Mark! he does not speak of a righteous nation, nor of national righteousness, but utters the great truth that a nation is exalted by righteousness. Were it possible at this period of the world's history to take some lofty stand point and view the elements that have combined in exalting the various nations, it would be seen that righteousness has always exalted while the want of it has brought nations to ruin. When were the Jewish, Grecian, and Roman nations most exalted? Was it not when the principles of righteousness exerted the most power? What proved their ruin? Go read their history and you will find it engraven in indelible characters, sin and unrighteousness.

The Statesman and Philanthropist look back to the old world, and view the elements at work, which, in process of time, were to establish a glorious Republic on the American Continent; and from thence throw back its genial influence to break the bands of Despotism, and drive back the pestilential clouds of superstition and error, until the spotless flag of "Soul Liberty" shall float over the nations of Europe, Asia and Africa, as our own happy Union. They watch the principles of righteousness kindling the spirit of Liberty amidst unrighteous oppression, until they behold a noble band leave kindred and home to brave the rolling billows of the mighty deep that they might unfurl the banners of liberty on the shores of America. Great indeed were the privations and sufferings which they endured. Yet animated by the noble spirit "Give me liberty or give me death," they surmounted every difficulty and planted the seed from which the glorious tree of Liberty has grown. As time rolled on, new elements were borne across the briny deep, to mingle with the elements already at work amid the forests of the new world. Thus by the guidance of an overruling Providence the principles of righteousness continued to operate until Roger Williams was raised up to establish "Soul Liberty," in the colony of Rhode Island. Thus for the first time in the history of the world, was established "civil" and "soul liberty." This became "the Star in the East," to attract the attention of "the wise men," who were raised up by God to break the yoke of foreign oppression, and establish an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. It was not uncertain chance or blind fate that placed Washington, who was governed by the principles of righteousness, at the head of the American forces, and the nation, in its plastic condition. For in him were centred the principles of true individual and national greatness. Other men, such as Alexander, Boneparte or Cromwell, possessed a part of these principles, but in Washington alone were they combined; and in him they were combined in their true proportion. He was not only greatas a General, a Statesman and a Philanthropist, but also as a Christian.

A nation may be great in numbers, as the Chinese, great in power, as the Russians, and yet lack the principles of true National Greatness. While righteousness is the strict fulfillment of the law, it embraces the three great principles of Liberty, Intelligence and Moral Integrity or obedience. These principles combined in an individual exalt him in the glory of the Redeemer and the eyes of the world.—There are none but admire these things in others, no matter how they may disregard or neglect them in themselves. The same is true of nations. A nation is exalted in the estimation of other nations, by its spirit of Liberty, its Intelligence and Moral Integrity, and in proportion as these are wanting will it be debased. Hence these three great principles demand the special attention of all. In cherishing and guarding them we shall be exalted, and in their neglect sooner or later decay Therefore,

1st, We must cherish and guard the principle of Liberty, as the apple of the eye. Liberty is dear to the American's heart; for, he has been permitted to taste of its delicious fruits. It is the birthright of every individual, of every nation and clime. It belongs equally to all classes and conditions, except when forfeited by crime. For "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth." They all breathe the same air, are fed by the same beneficent hand of Providence, and are amenable to the same laws of justice. Slavery, tyranny and oppression of every form and grade, have their origin in the depraved heart of man, which "is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked;" while liberty has its source in the nobler principles of humanity which bear the impress of the Divine.

America is justly the boasted "Land of Liberty;" for here it is enjoyed more fully and universally than in any other nation within the circuit of the Sun. Other lands may boast of their Philanthropy—England may glory in having freed her black subjects from abject slavery; yet she binds the heavy chains of oppression on the great mass of her subjects, both black and white. We, more truly, in permitting all except about three millions, to enjoy the clear sunshine of freedom. Freedom, equal rights and privileges, are enjoyed by all alike, from Maine to Oregon, but not from the Ohio to the Mexican Gulf. Slavery, altho' cherished and guarded by an ever covetous eye, in our Union, finds no place in the better feelings of man's nature, in the moral law, or in the economy of Grace.—The great law of nations, the principle of humanity, "All things whatsoever ye wo'd that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," and "love thy neighbor as thyself," lay the axe at the root of slavery, and establish universal liberty. Some indeed notwithstanding this great fundamental principle of liberty and equal rights to all, as set forth in God's eternal truth, wo'd try to sanction slavery from the Bible.—True it was permitted under certain forms and restrictions, in the Jewish nation, as other things were permitted, because of the hardness of their hearts; but it has nowhere in the Bible received God's approbation. The whole spirit of the Gospel is to secure and establish universal liberty.—Neither is the Old Testament destitute of the same spirit, for they must of necessity be in harmony. If Moses, directed as he was by God, should now enter the Halls of Congress, and speak to the nation as he did to the Jews, he would be branded as a traitor to the Union, and perhaps in the absence of better argument to confute him, feel the force of *Gutta Percha Logic.*—Hear him: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant, which is escaped from his master unto thee: he shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best, thou shalt not oppress him." This does not harmonize very well with our *Fugitive Slave Law*, and shows the opinion of God in regard to it, no matter what the opinion of our statesmen may be. It shows that it is a wrong and disgrace to the nation. Or, if Isaiah were now to speak by the inspiration of God in our nation, as he did among the Jews, the cry of Fanaticism and Disunion would be echoed from every quarter, by a portion of the American Press. He speaks boldly and by the authority of God. Hear him: "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgression. Is not this the people I have chosen! to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and that ye brake every yoke." This is the clear declaration of God himself with regard to oppression and slavery, and needs no comment. It was the will of God that the Jews sho'd free every slave and establish universal liberty among them; and we are not left in darkness as regards the consequence of their disobedience. Hear Jeremiah, as he tells us in words fresh from the lips of Jehovah himself: "Therefore thus saith the Lord, ye have not hearkened unto me, in proclaiming liberty every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; behold I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine; and I will make you to be removed into all the kingdoms of the earth."—This solemn declaration has been literally fulfilled in the Jewish nation. We have a solemn warning to "let the oppressed go free;" and free our glorious Republic from the blighting curse of Slavery There is a fearful conflict going on in our country. The fires of Liberty and the poison of Oppression have been brought together; or in other words; the principles af righteousness and unrighteousness have been bro't in conflict with each other. On one hand the principles of Liberty are strengthening by their own happy influence, while on the other, the principles of oppression have been strengthening by their demoralizing effects. The slave-holder necessarily imbibes the spirit to rule and tyranize over others. Thus the slave power while small in comparison with the free, has been lengthening its cords and strengthenig its stakes for the past twenty or thirty years, until the North are made to feel that they must e ther maintain their rights or see the glory of the Union buried beneath the dark pall of slavery. These principles are so at war with each other that they cannot long exist in a nation together. Slavery must either be abolished or restricted in the United States, or the Union will be destroyed. I repeat it—We must abolish Slavery or see the Union crumble. The heavy rumblings and quaking around, give solemn warning that the volcanic fires of liberty are burning briskly in the heart of the nation, and that the superincumbent mountain of oppression must be removed, or there will be a fearful eruption, which shall spread desolation on every hand, and bury all in ruins. We trust however, that the true principles of liberty are taking a deeper hold on the hearts of the people, not only at the North, but all through the South. Many of us I trust shall live to see the Jubilee of America, when the glorious eagle of liberty shall soar aloft without a stain of the blood of oppression.

The second element of true national greatness is intelligence. This is inseparably connected with liberty and equal rights. As liberty is an essential element of righteousness, so is intelligence; and as liberty must be cherished in giving true greatness to a nation, so must general education. Hence the importance of promoting general education, that the masses may become intelligent, and fitted to fill their respective places in the world.—While education gives dignity to man, it also makes him respect the opinions and rights of others. He learns that the mind imperfectly developed as it is, cannot fully understand any subject, in all its relations and bearings, and therefore, tho' he may differ from others, yet will he show a respect for their opinions, and will not be offended when they advocate them—which is the natural right of every individual.—The very fact that man is responsible for his opinion, gives him full right to advocate and defend it. The very fact that God has given man a mind susceptible of being educated to an indefinite extent, is evidence that he designed man to be educated. And while God has given man laws to obey, and these laws can be more fully understood when the powers of the mind are developed, so the importance of a general education is manifest in exalting a nation. For it not only fits man to obey the laws, but to understand their nature, and discriminate between right and wrong enactments. It enables him to form such as are calculated to promote the interest of all. We as members of the greatest Confederacy on earth, have reason to be proud of our free schools, wherein all classes are equal sharers in a blessing,—which is not enjoyed by the masses in any other nation.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that liberty and general education go hand in hand; so that where there is the greatest spirit of liberty, there also the masses of the people are the best educated; and the reverse is also true. An educated people could never be enslaved; they would perish before surrendering their rights. Hence the philosophy of slave-holders in enacting laws to prevent their slaves from being educated. Hence slavery is destructive of general education. Free Schools cannot exist in Slave States, and the consequence is, that the poor whites as well as the injured blacks are deprived of the advantages of education, while the wealthy, who live in luxury, on the sweat of unrequited toil, employ their own teachers. This is the reason why a few slave-holders exercise an uncontrolled power in the South. And in a measure explains their great influence in the nation. Education is power; and the South thoroughly educate the few at the expense of the masses. The same is true of all despotic governments. Moreover, the educating of a few, at the expense of the masses, throws the whole power into their hands, and thus weakens the foundation of all Republics. Thus we are taught two important facts—that while the masses are liberally educated it not only adds true greatness to the nation, but is its security. Thus every friend of education is a true friend to his kindred and country. By the education of the poor and placing them on an equality with the rich, we are confering on them a favor which is not to be found by any other means. The system of general education originated where the principles of Liberty were first established, and they move hand in hand, and are destined so to do until we shall have "a new thing under the sun"—an educated nation. As the masses become more thoroughly educated, the spirit of universal liberty becomes more deeply established in their hearts. And it is impossible to establish any but a Democratic Republican government, where the masses are educated. The rich man who pays his tens and hundreds of dollars for the education of his poor neighbor's children, is doing a good work for his country, and leaving a legacy which will be a perpetual blessing to the community. He is bringing out and developing talent which otherwise would have remained buried, and consecrating it to the good of humanity and the nation. He is breaking the iron fetters of caste, which throws the power into the hands of a few, to the injury of the masses. General education opens healthy channels for the stagnant wealth of the rich, and creates an influence which elevates man and gives true dignity and greatness to the nation, in promoting the principles of liberty and destroying the power of slavery But we pass on to notice the most important principle of national greatness, and which, in fact, is the foundation of the other two.

The third principle of national greatness is Moral Integrity. While liberty and intelligence are essential principles of national greatness, yet they cannot make a nation truly great, unless allied with this third principle. They, in themselves, neither make a man better or worse; they only develope whatever is in him, whether it be good or bad. Moral integrity is the great fundamental principle, which must give direction to the others in exalting a nation. It is the sun, whose genial influence must nurture them, or they will produce a mass of corruption under the controling influence of a depraved nature.

It is two-fold in its relation. First, as it relates to man with his fellow-man. Second, as it relates to man with his Maker. A man may possess it measured by his fellow, and be destitute of it measured by his God. He may be a moral and honest citizen, and yet be an enemy to Christ and Christianity. He may, in a sense, be an instrument in exalting a nation, while surrounded by those, who, by precept and example, enforce his obligation to God.—While moral integrity in relation to man, is noble and praiseworthy, yet it is the moral integrity which relates to God, which gives strength and vitality to the rest. The Bible is the source of true national greatness. Without its influence no nation can become truly great. It is the only source of true moral integrity. Were its light and influence removed from us, the fountains which are now sending forth their pestilential influence, would flow without restraint, until the nation would sink into ruin, as utter as ancient Sodom. While we glory in our liberty, let us remember that we owe it to the Open Bible. It was the Bible that kindled the spirit of liberty amid the oppression of the Old World, and led the Pilgrim Fathers to seek a home in the New, where they might worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. It is the Bible that is the guardian angel of the Republic; and yet, sad to relate, many of our rulers despise it and mock at its teachings. Whatever of true greatness belongs to our nation, has its origin in the influence of an open Bible. It raised a Luther, a Melancthon, a Calvin, and a Wickliff out of the stream of Papal corruption. It was the open Bible that exalted England while Rome has sunk into ruin for the want of it. It is the Bible that has exalted us above all other nations while Mexico is left in degradation. We must keep the Bible open, not only in the pulpit, from which its hallowed influence is poured upon the hearts of millions, Sabbath after Sabbath, from year to year, from generation to generation, but in the family circle, in the public schools, that youth may be brought under its sanctifying truth, before ruined by the corrupting and debasing influences of the world. The question may arise, whence so much degradation and misery to paralize the energies of the nation, and retard it in its great and glorious career of illuminating the world with the glorious influence which it has received from the open Bible? And the answer comes back that it arises from those hearts and homes where the radiant influence of the Bible is never felt, except by some scattered rays, which keep back the dire pall of woe which is brooding over them. We are so accustomed to the Heavenly influence of the Bible, that we become insensible to its benign effects in elevating the nation, until we carefully scrutenize not only the moral condition of our own country, but of the world, and then we are made to feel what even atheists and infidels must feel, that where the influence of the Bible is shed with the least obstruction or interruption, there the principle of moral integrity is the best developed, and the social condition of the people the most elevated. Does the plague spot of Slavery cancer-like gnaw at the vitality of the nation, it is in opposition to the humanizing influence of the Bible.

Do the cries of wretchedness and woe from the bleeding hearts of down trodden and oppressed humanity rend the serenity of nature? it is because the wicked heart of man has rejected the means which would secure the glorious light of heaven's golden lamp, that he may live in the luxury of unrequited and involuntary toil. Is the frame work of our mighty Republic made to quake, as if the volcanic fires were about to rend it in pieces? it is because the steam of Liberty, generated by the fire of Divine truth, is confined by the valve of oppression. Are the eyes pained, and the hearts of virtuous humanity made to bleed, in view of the evil that stalks abroad at noonday, and nestles in the haunts of infamy at night? it is because the god of this world has, through human agency, so shielded the human heart from the purifying influence of God's truth, that man is left to sink beneath the angry waves upon the dismal sea of carnal security. Is the unobstructed influence of the sun necessary to make the pure breezes of heaven play around the earth, and to bear away its miasmatic vapors to be neutralized in the great chemical labratory of nature? so also the unobstructed influence of the Bible is necessary to cause the Holy spirit to operate upon the heart, and destroy its corruption by bringing it in contact with the blood of Christ. Would man exclude the Bible from the public schools, it is that the eagle's wings may be clipped, and the hydra-headed monster of Despotism may feast on its carcass. Would you be made fully sensible of the power of the open Bible, in promoting Liberty, general education, and moral integrity? you must unroll the panorama of the world's history until those nations come in view where the Bible is closed to the masses; and then those nations where it has never penetrated. Contrast those countries with our own, and view the great difference. This difference is mainly to be attributed to the open Bible. It has made our pious mothers, devoted fathers, and God-fearing ministers. Do we feel the injurious effects of dishonesty and crime in our midst and nation? it is all for the want of moral integrity. Who are they that fill our jails and penitentiaries, that throng our courts of justice, that feed our lawyers, and that top the purse of Uncle Sam? It is not those whose lives are governed by the influence of an open Bible, and whose hearts are controlled by moral integrity? No, but the very opposite. Who are they that exert a peaceful, elevating influence in every community? Are they those who have thrown off the restraining influence of the Bible, and launched forth on the stream of dissipation? No. They are those who have opened their hearts to the influence of the Bible and thereby have had the principle of moral integrity established in them. Are we shocked at the rapid spread of Intemperance and the legion of evils that grow out of it? Whence does it emanate? Can a fountain so poisonous, and causing so much misery and wretchedness in its course, emanate from the Bible? Who open these fountains? Is it the pious mother whose prayers and tears are offered to God night and morning that her dear children may be kept from evil? Is it the devoted father, who breathes the spirit of the Lord's prayer, at a throne of grace? Is it the minister of the gospel, who unveils the mirror of God's truth, and causes it to reflect its celestial light upon the benighted soul? Is it the man who is so controlled by moral integrity, as to shun the very appearance of evil? No, for these have been led to Jesus by the Bible, and learned of him. We look at the evils which are degrading individuals around us and throughout the nation, and with them the nation itself. But these all have their source in a lack of moral integrity, which lack is caused by a lack of Bible influence. Hence the importance of guarding the open Bible must be manifest to all, in securing the great principle of moral integrity in the nation. Would we see our nation still rise higher, and exert a more powerful influence upon other nations for good, its liberties must be guarded by moral integrity, and not destroyed by dissipation and oppression. The spirit of liberty that burns so briskly in the hearts of our youth, must not be suffered to be dissipated in the fountains of evil or burst forth into anarchy; but must be guarded by the benign principle of moral integrity. The developing mind must not be left to the uncontrolled power of a depraved heart, but as it is developed it must be brought under the salutary influence of the Bible, that the principle of moral integrity may be developed with their nature, and they be fitted to give an exalted character to the nation.—Just in proportion as these great principles are blended and perfected in the nation, will it become truly great. Hence it is obvious that those who promote the blending of these great principles are true friends to our Heaven-honored Confederacy. Moreover it is manifest to every reflecting mind, that not only Slavery, which is poisoning the life-blood of the Union, but also Intemperance, which is spreading corruption and degradation through the country, is destructive to a Republican government and true national greatness.

In conclusion, we have a mission to perform in the nation and world. We are not placed, as a lone flower amid the trackless desert to waste its fragrance on the barren sand. A kind and beneficent Providence has given us a place and influence in the greatest nation on earth. Not the greatest in numbers or power, but in the true principles of national greatness. And while we pride ourselves in our nation and liberties, we must not forget that with these great principles and blessings there is also a great responsibility. Every individual is exerting an influence to add strength and security to our nation, or to undermine the glorious Temple of Liberty.

And while every one must be convinced of the fact that the true principles of national greatness are Liberty, Intelligence and Moral Integrity, we have a part to perform in securing and developing these principles. As it regards the principles of liberty and general education, I trust there is a perfect harmony among us. We all love Liberty. We love it as our birthright and the birthright of the nation. We love it as a mark of God's goodness to us. We love it as heaven's legacy to America, in establishing our Union as an Asylum for the oppressed of all nations. We all love general education. We love it because we see and feel its blessed effects. We love it for its elevating influence and because it fits the mind to understand the laws of nature and principles of Revelation. But while we love and cherish these as great blessings to us and our children, we must not forget to guard and direct them by moral integrity. The principle of moral integrity must be planted in infancy, nurtured in youth; and perfected in manhood. In doing this we must keep an open Bible before the children, the youth, and the grown; not only in precept but also in example, that the depravity of the heart may be conquered by the grace of God. We must keep an open Bible before them in the family circle, in the public schools, and in the daily intercourse of the world as well as in the house of God; "that they see the nature of sin, that it is an abomination in the sight of God; that they are travelling on to the bar of justice, and must soon give an account of their stewardship, and receive their just reward." The woes and miseries of bleeding humanity call upon us to exert our influence to extirpate the fountains of crime and misery which are degrading and destroying our fellow men. Intemperance is at war with the principle of true national greatness, and needs to be suppressed. Would we be true friends to humanity and our country, we must not only pray, but act faithfully to have the dire evil of Intemperance removed from our midst. We must act in the church, in the community, and at the ballot-box consistent with the great principles of Righteousness. Look at the inhuman and unrighteous system of Slavery. Mark the horrid train of evils which grow out of it. See it turn the master into an inhuman monster, to offer $50 for the capture of his slave and $100 to any one who will murder him; while the laws of the Slave States pronounce such a murderer innocent. The nobler feelings of humanity revolt at the idea of amalgamation. But who is the friend of amalgamation? Is it the abolitionist? Go to the South and view the image of the master in the yellow-faced slave, and the answer is manifest. But why hold up to view a system so pernicious, so inhuman, so demoralizing, so sinful, and so destructive to the principles of national greatness, and especially to a Republican Government, when it is manifest to every discerning mind. And what heart that has not lost all the nobler impulses of humanity, can view the evils of Slavery in our country and not be constrained to lift the earnest prayer to God to deliver our nation from this direful curse. There can be no neut