Stat & Republican Banner.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON, EDITOR, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

"I WISH NO OTHER HERALD, NO OTHER SPEAKER OF MY LIVING ACTIONS, TO KEEP MINE HONOR FROM CORRUPTION."—SHAKS.

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WHOLE NO. 253.

THE GARLAND. "With sweetest flowers enrich'd, From various gardens cull'd with care."

For the Gettysburg Star and Republican Banner. "I WISH I WERE AT HOME."

Was mir fehlt? mir fehlt ja alles! "Bin so ganz verlassen hier."-(Swiss. Home.) THE above sentiment the writer of these lines heard The above senument the writer of these lines heard from the dying lips of one, not long since, who, no doubt, had prepared through a long life of virtue and piety, to remove from this transitory world to that "rest which remaineth for the people of God." She is gone now to dwell there, where unclouded happiness is enjoyed forevermore at the right hand of God.

Thus the dying Christian spoke: "I wish I were at home! My faith can pierce the darkened veil-The angels bid me come! I see I must-I must away To those bright realms of bliss. Those courts of lasting day, Earth's barren waste and desert shore. For many a year I've trod; But now my race, my journey's o'er, I must to mine abode.

Bid me not stay-my spirit longs To haste away and sing, With those bright scraphs near the throne Who praise their heavenly King-Farewell-a long farewell! Till carth shall pass away-Till the last trumpet's solemn sound-Till that more solemn Day!"

Her voice was hushed-her spirit fled, Her soul redeemed by Jesus' blood, Rose from the paltry things of earth To the calm presence of her God. January 21, 1834. THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Temperance Society of Get-tysburg and its vicinity, in the Presbyterian Church, on the 24th of January, 1835, BY REV. JAMES C. WATSON

In attempting to address you on the sub ject of Temperance I am met by a considerable difficulty in the outset. That difficulty is, to pursue a course in my remarks entirely new. The importance of the subject, and the frequency with which your attention has been directed to it, by so many, and such able addresses, have rendered this difficulty insuperable. However, I shall proceed to perform the duty which you have imposed on me, as though no such difficulty existed, and if in the recapitulation of sentiments formerly advanced, I shall succeed in awakening a single individual of this audience, to a sense of this duty in relation to this subject, I shall not consider my weak attempts in addressing you on this occasion, as having been made in vain.

In taking a survey of the progress of Temperance, its friends have the greatest reason for encouragement. But a short time since, and our prospects were gloomy, and almost hopeless. The use of Ardent Spirits had become identified with our daily habits. It had stolen in among the rites of hospitality, and was shielded by its imposing and deceptive association with the claims of friendship and good neighborhood. Every side-board groaned with the vile liquid. Its use reached all ages, all conditions, and all sexes.-We drank it with the first spoonful of nourishment in infancy. The nursery—the fireside—the hall of legislation—the bench of judgment, and even the pulpit itself, were all leagued together in their countenance of ardent spirits. And the result was, that DRUN-KENNESS, in all its wretchedness, was then the order of the day: families by scores were robbed of all that they possessed—beace and comfort fled from many abodes, and the ruined souls of thousands sunk beneath the withering curse of God to rise no more!

But an enterprize was suggested by master spirits, to stay the ravages of so foul a plague. These men felt as though the time had come, in which to overthrow the dominion of the tyrant; and although he sat entrenched behind the predilections and the prejudices of many, they, nothing daunted, went forth in the might of a most pure and benignant purpose; and, relying on the smiles of Providence, struck their first blow on the heart of this Moloch. They felt as though they had tampered with the vice long enough. They felt as though they had lectured, and preached, and admonished long enough. They felt as though the time had come for action-virtuous, decisive, uncompromising action. They met the enemy face to face. Their motto was DELIV-ERANCE—their principles would not endure an alternative. They labored for this and for nothing else—and a course of success has followed their manly efforts which has never been surpassed. The liquid fire has been totally abstained from by more than five hendred thousand persons-five thousand drunkards have been permanently reclaimed -fifteen hundred distilleries have abandoned the manufacture of spirits--one hundred and fifty innkeepers have discontinued furnishing ardent spirits to their guests-four thousand merchants have ceased to keep spirituous liquors as an article of trafficwhile probably not less than sixty thousand farmers, and as many mechanicks, perform all their labor without ardent spirits furnished to their workingn.

The reform also has reached the ships which are owned in our different seaports, and which sail from thence to visit every nation and every clime. About four hundred vessels now depart from our harbors with no ardent spirits on board, except what is in the medicine chest. And in the army, its use has been abandoned. The late order of the secretary of war has forbidden its use. The sutlers are not permitted to keep it on sale, and the officers and men are allowed to commute as in the navy.

of truth to enter their minds, and they have as his own soul! yielded to the conviction which truth is al-

full possession of peace and happiness .-And since the formidable enemy has deterand enlisting his advocates, in our own county, as well as elsewhere, it becomes the friends of Temperance to be awake-to buckle on their harness, and to be prepared to contend in carnest for their rights. If smiles of fortune and parentage-endowed sed through every circle in society, and throughout the world, depend upon it, we by drawing and wielding the glittering sword-not by exciting and cherishing party influence, but simply by directing public opinion to the subject. This, and this aone, has done wonders in this cause—this, and this alone, will effectually achieve the whole work. The union of enlightened even the fond mother, and the interesting good men, men of principle, men of integri- daughter, become the victims of this vice, y, men of sound conscience, will accomplish and by its influence converted into so many the object. Only let such men come for maniacs? Have you not seen, and do you ward and act with energy, and it is all we not see the families of drunkards victims of need; under the blessing of Heaven, the their passions & their violence? They dread cause, like the war charmot-will go on con-

quering and to conquer. On this subject I do not wish to be misunderstood. I repeat it, therefore-we ask no aid from force; the great cause for which we are struggling, looks not for success to the arm of civil or military power. It wields neither speer nor sceptre. Enthroned in the affections of the patriot, the christian. and the philanthropist, and based upon the everlasting foundations of moral justice, its farmer, and the mainfacturer, and the van hopes of external victory are directed to a higher source. Time, and intelligence, and the light of conscience, and in the light of inquiry, and reflection, and perseverance, and the consequent overwhelming power of traffic which hurls immortal souls to misery, public sentament, are the great agents that and everlasting death-and whose blood are working out its glorious triumph; and they will effect it, even amidst the opposition and imprecations of its opposers, and Temperance may question the smirks, and railleries, and slanders of those who profess to occupy neutral ground.

The effects which still result from the use

of this liquid poison, are enormous. These effects in a single year, present to the eye of weeping humanity, an army of three hundred thousand drunkards, seventy-five thousand criminals, two hundred thousand paupers, and-more than six hundred insane persons-ALL the victims, directly or indirectly, of ardently spirits; while in the same time, at least thirty thousand sink into a drunkard's grave! Beneath its withering tread fields are turned to wastes, homes are deserted, happiness is forever blasted, and hopes are forever crushed! There are scenes of grovelling dissipation, of frantic riot, of desperate revenge, and of brutal abandonment, still acted, from which the once kind husband, and the father is sent home, transformed into an infuriated demon, to his trembling wife and famished children, the object alike of terror, of mame, and of heartrending commisseration. This demon of destruction, still rises on his pedestal of broken hearts, and blasted hopes, and intent on gain, fills the air with moral pestilence, blasts every noble and manly feeling of the soul, and pours from his poisoned chalice, his fiery streams of agony, and despair, into the once happy and cherished circle of domestic piece and love. And if you wish to know where these cruel scenes are acted, go to the places where the inexcusable traffic in ardent spirits are exhibited—and there you will still see cruel and cold-hearted avarice, for the sake of a few paltry sixpences, dealing out the poison which palsies every healthful pulse of life, and sharpens every pang of death.— There the grim master of the sacrifice himself strikes down every hope that can cheer, and wrings every fibre that can feel, before he gives the final blow that sends the suffer-

ing victim to eternity! But perhaps you charge me with being guilty of empty declamation on this subject -of making sweeping assertions, unworthy of your attention. I deny the charge, for the victims of Intemperance, burled from ple. Such is the remedy we adopt ourselves, the very pinnacle of happiness, to the very and such is the remedy we recommend to depths of misery! I have seen the drunkard n his most sober moments, without remorse, convert his last day's earnings into the means of intoxication, with the full consciousness upon him that he had, at his poverty-stricken home,a meek and suffering wife

-"Dealt her scanty store To friendless babes, and wept to give no more!" I have seen the man of respectable conbreathing the pestiferous breath of a drunkard around his grave! I have heard a ter, with the right to do what they please with

Papers devoted to the particular subject | cate for life, and shriek to the passing stran- all this movement to the pernicious designs | your influence with theirs in so noble a cause. | sentenced as a common drunkard to the of giving information on Temperance, are ger for protection from the attacks of an in- and influence of the Clergy, and expacianow in extensive and free circulation, and furiated madman; and I have seen her sink ting largely on the danger of uniting Church they have an immense influence upon the beneath the savage violence of the drunken and State—we may rest assured, that the public mind. Men have suffered the light wretch, who had solemnly vowed to love her true ground on which such objectors stand

ways designed to bring. Such a reforma. had been reared in the arms of parental ten- that bottle with a clear conscience! tion, being accomplished in so short a time, derness—her heart swelling with the deluis certain evidence—and it should ever si- sive hopes of inexperience—led to the altar lence the cavils of every opposer to the cause with prospects the brightest, the most pro--that the hand of God is in it-that the mising, and the most unclouded. But in a light of His countenance is lifted up upon it, little time the fitful melancholy, the fading and that, being His cause, it must, it will cheek, and the anxious look, told upon the agonizing suspicions of her heart-they re-But although much, very much has been vealed the fearful truth, that she was fetteraccomplished towards this glorious reforma- ed to pollution, and clasped in the arms of tion, it is not yet complete. There is still living death embodied in a drunken husband! a great deal to be done, before this fell mon- During an unhappy life, she struggled against ster quits our shores, and leaves us in the disappointment and anguish of soul, until diseuse led her from earthly sufferings to a premature grave; and her friends poured forth mined not to leave us without a violent strug- the copious tears of sorrow, as they beheld by signing our names to any thing that our congle to remain-since he is rallying his forces, this innocent victim of another's guilt, and consigned to the narrow resting place, where the wicked cease from troubling!

I have seen the Young Man, born under the we wish to see the glorious dawn of this re- with genius and education and moral sensiformation become full and permanent as bility, rise up and brace himself for the camid-day: If we wish to see its benefits diffu- reer of emulation, with prospects the most enviable. But by partaking of the hellish felt-to a purpose already formed. poison,he was cast out of his domestic paramust act; yes, we must act as men in earnest dise, his flattering hopes were crushed, he -not by inflicting pains and penalties on the was sunk and degraded to the low level of drunkard or on his deluded supporters—not the drunkard's abasement, and there he lay apon the earth a blasted thing, a living sepulchre of a thousand hopes!

O! my friends, who of you have not seen one or all of these horrid spectacles? Who of you have not seen the affectionate father, the devoted husband, the dutiful son, and the presence of their head-they tremble at the sound of his voice, and they shudder at smothered thought passes through the deep recesses of their souls,"if he were but dead!" And shall we be branded with the infamy of desiring to overthrow the liberty of the republic, because we wish to stay the progress of so foul a fiend? Are we to be told, that, through intrigue, we wish to rob the der of ardent spirits of their profits, when, in God's word, we tell them not to engage in a will certainly be found on their skirts?

My friends, the enemies of the cause of our motives, they may publish us to the four winds as underminers of the republic, and with their foul mouthed calumny, they may paint our characters in shades as dark as hell; yet having the testimony of our own consciences, having the testimony of the most enlightened and patriotic men in the universe, and living under the smiles of a benignant Providence, we still say, Intemperance in any form, whether of confirmed drunkenness,or of moderate drinking, is a curse to the nation. And we will still go on, in the use of every moral men to abandon a course of life so pernicious to the vital interests of the community. And when that time, which we hope is not looking over the pages of our past history, we shall acknowledge, that there is not a brighter, nor a purer page than that which registers the rise and the progress, the conflicts and the triumphs of the Temperance Reformation-I say, when that time shall come, we certainly will be the very last to pluck a single laurel from the brow of those, who now decry our exertions as mean, contemptible and intriguing.

The remedy for the total extinction of the rice of Intemperance has been discovered. It is a remedy so simple that a child may comprehend, and teach, and practice its principles; and yet it is a remedy so efficient, and wonderful in its results, that thrones and principalities have literally desired to learn it at our hands. It is directed to the prevention of the great first cause of drunon the manifest fact, that if none drink temperately, none will become drunkards. It "I will wholly avoid ardent spirits, myself, name might prevent? and exert my influence to induce others to do so too." And the written pledge to total abstinence, and the voluntary associations to concentrate, and give effect to public opinion, I have witnessed what I say. I have seen are adopted to carry out this simple princiothers. In its inceptions, it is feeble, local, & deliver mankind. It is true, there are those ment has been tried with success in your ow use of this remedy—objections which have been a hundred times refuted. And where such objectors are sincere, in a government which is emphatically one of public opinion, they are entitled to respect, and their objecnections outrage the solemn decency of the jections should be answered with kindness funeral ceremony, and insult the departed and consideration. But when we hear of -when we bear them talking of not parting

is in the bottle itself, and their chief difficul. have excited. I have seen the lovely young Female, who ty on the subject is in drawing the cork of

Suffer me, before I close, to make a few remarks to a certain class of persons who give us their best wishes in this cause, but who do not feel at liberty to join with us by signing the temperance pledge. This class is composed of men of respectability, and, I may say, of piety, whose feelings we would be the very last to hurt, and whose influence and co-operation we need. While we respect their feelings, therefore, we are desirous to call their attention to some considerations which, in our estimation, have no little influence

in settling the question.

The reasoning of these brethren is this;—"We have no need of entering into the engagement contemplated-we are temperate mov-we abstain from christian principles, and from conscientious sciences, and our duty to God, voluntarily lay us released from the pangs of a broken heart, under an imperative obligation to do without it." Now, with respect to this argument, we have several remarks to make.

1st. The temperance pledge imposes no obligations of which this reasoning does not allow.— There is no new obligations formed, and conse quently no violence is done to conscience. If a nan be temperate on principle, he is the very one who can best afford to give his name to the pledge -for it only gives a form to an obligation already

2d. The man of principle derives himself great advantages in signing the pledge. The solemnity given by the signature, to a duty already acknow. ledged, greatly strengthens his purpose. It gives prominence and importance to the subject, and keeps watchfulness always alive. We can very easily conceive a case—nay, the case has actually occurred, of a good man's being in circum. stances of temptation, when his convictions of abstract duty may not, for the time, be clear, and he may reason, "I do not violate any pledge. I transgress no engagements. I may take a little;" and in this way he may commence a sad departure from the path of sobriety and duty. But if he has signed a pledge, he has a barrier to overleep before, in any temptation, he can go astray. And although this is no infallible ground of safety, still wonderfully strengthens a man's position .--Every observer of society knows that solemn engagements hold to the path of duty, where mere

nvictions alone will not. Another advantage the man who signs the the glance of his eye; and often, yes often the pledge will derive, will be a quickened interest in the advance of temperance. A man may deplore the evils of intemperance he may pray & long for the removal of the giant monster, but the whole history of the temperance reform shows, that, with both these, he will effect little. It is a fact which every one knows, who has looked at the subject that little or nothing was ever accomplished until the work of reform began in the way of signing the piedge. The signature proved like proved almost a talisman in exciting to suitable actions. Let every member of a temperance society look back and make the calculation, and he will be astonished to find how much in the way of quickening interest, deep anxiety, liberal devising and promp action, is attributed to the sim-ple circumstance of his joining a temperance as-

3d. The benefits resulting duce every good man to give his name to the pledge. We will suppose that a father has all the benefit of strong conviction, and the aid of gracious influence to finish his course immaculate, as respects the sin of intemperance; yet what security has he concerning his sons, in all the giddiness and self-sufficiency of youth, not rushing into the arms of temptation? He has none. But let that parent take to his aid the written pledge, and let him encourage his sons to follow his example, and his security is great; his hope may well be strong, that they will be a comfort to him.— Yes, if Parents will only act their part in this cause, the whole rising generation will come under its power. I once heard of a little boy, who means in our power, in urging our fellow when far from home, was arged by travelling friends to drink at the public houses; but he refused, and persisted in the refusal-giving as his reason, that his father was a member of the tem-perance society. And it all parents will bind far distant, shall come, in which the liquid themselves as that parent did, their children will fire shall be totally banished from the land feel it—the community will feel it—hell with feel it—and heaven will feel it. And could the young, the hope of the country, be thus brought under its influence, we might leave the world, feeling sure that our invaluable civil and religious privil ages would be handed down to the latest genera

It is a fact that no man, however temperate h may be, receives any credit for his abstinence ex cept as connected with a temperance association We freely acknowledge, that this is very unfair. Yet it is a fact, that those who are unwilling to sign a pledge, are claimed by the drunkard as beng on his side. Now, in the calculation of social nfluence, every man has some who look to him, some with whom his name has great power—and if he should not do it for his own sake, still, by signing a pledge, he carries the benefit of rigid ce into the midst of others. The truth is that thus from him who lends his name to the temperance cause, an influence goes out which is constantly and silently working and scattering benefits, when, and where he little thinks of, and may never know. The enquiry is common, when calling on men to subscribe, where is Mr. _____'a name, and Mr. ____'a name? and it is precisely kenness, Temper ate Drinking. It is founded so in all public concerns; the influence of a name often makes a thing succeed. The man, there-fore, who hesitates to sign the pledge of total ab-stinence, should ask himself, whether he is not is comprised in the simple, social resolution, responsible for those evils, which the sight of his

My Christian friends, I ask you, will you no join with us in our attempts to suppress this per-nicious vice? I appeal to those of you who are fathere, is this not a praise-worthy undertaking, and will you not set the example, & let your sons know that you declare an everlasting war with this ty-And tell me, young men, will you not enlist in this noble cause? If you will, you can be instrumental in bringing about a revolution, as happy in in its attributes, as that by which our national unpretending; but it now expands into uni- freedom was obtained. Do not say, that as farmversal action, and bursts the rivets of vice to ers, you cannot get along without it. The experi among us who still urge objections to the neighborhood; and the hay and the grain were stowed away in the barn of your neighbors, with out a drop of the poison. Tell me not that you will not find sale for your grain, if you abandon the disller. The same God who blesses and prospers his noble cause, will bless and prosper all who engage in it. And even should you lose a little of your profits by such a course, O, methinks, that the thought of being instrumental in saving thirty thousand persons from sinking into the drunkard's spirit of a pious brother, by staggering and objectors slandering the friends of the cause giave every year, will more than compensate for asy temporal loss however great. Leave off these civils, then—cease to scorn, and laugh, at those who exhibit more of the spirit of patriolism, phi-

Engago in an alliance rendered holy by the prayers and aspirations of the good or earth—hallowed by the tears of affliction which it has caused to be wiped away, and the tears of joy, and the smiles of hope and comfort, which its visitations of mercy

One word to the Members of the Society, and I

There is much cause for thankfulness on your part, for the success that has heretofore attended in the State of Pennsylvania, there is not to be found a town of its size in which more morality, and temperance prevail than the one in which God has cast our lots. And I do think, that, at least, some of the order, decorum and temperance which so happily prevail here, may be traced eith. or directly or indirectly to the influence which this Society has exerted. Well now, if this be so, what has been done ought to urge us on to still greater efforts, for the accomplishment of still greater objects. And the only way in which we can reasonably hope for success in future, is to be steadfast in our principles, to continue united in our resolution, not to touch, taste nor handle the noxious poison. Then may we expect the smiles of Providence upon our exertions, and then success, in the fullest acceptation of that term, will attend our efforts.

And here permit me to call your attention to one or two resolutions, signed by the Socretary of this Society, found their way into the papers of the borough. These resolutions were nothing more nor less than a notice to members who wish ed to withdraw from us, of the manner in which they might withdraw. And from them the inference may be legitimately drawn, that there are those among us who have become tired of the restraint of a pledge to keep from drinking.

I assure you, when I read those resolutions, I

was ready to weep. I was pained, not because the society had passed these resolutions—not because the society had published these resolutions, but because such was the state of things that the passage and publication of them were deemed neces sary. Now I wish it to be understood, that the individual who has signed the pledge of total ab stinence, has performed a serious act. He has performed an act which has an important bearing on his character and usefulness, and which he car never afterwards nullify, but at the expense of TRUTH and INTEGRITY, of HONOR and of REPUTA rion—and by not living up to the pledge which he has signed, he gives the enemies of the cause an opportunity to triumph; and they will desire no better weapon with which to assail the cause.

Yes, it is a truth, that the act of signing the pledge, is an act which involves no small responsibilty; and when the person signing it fails in his subsequent life to recognize the obligations under which it has placed him, he is guilty of trifling with the best of causes, as well as with the dictates of his own conscience. And whon it happens that the individual who is found delinquent is not only a member of a Temperance Society, but of a Chris tian Church, the case is still worse-and not only the cause of temperance, but the cause of piety bleeds under such a represent. Indeed, it is a represent to any christian at this day, whether he belong to a temperance society or not, to allow himself in the use of ardent spirits. Every such person, whether he intends it or not, is a dead weight upon the cause, and he has reason to fear that he will find himself charged at the last, with the guilt of having been a partaker of other men's sins to a degree which will cover him with confusion.

Although much remains to be done, enough has already been achieved to inspire us with gra titude for the past, and joyous hope and resolute activity for the future. Even while our opposors are questioning our motives, and deriding our actions, we can implore forgiveness for their ignorance, as did his our blessed Master for his mur derers. And when we survey that dark cloud of Intemperance fraught with destruction, which a enveloped the earth, fast rolling away, and dissipating before the beams of TRUTH—when we see the bright bow of promised reform already spanning half the world, shall we not renewed! and solemnly pledge ourselves before Heaven which has so signally smiled upon our cause, tha WE WILL NEVER RECEDE, NOR FALTER IN THIS GREAT MORAL WORK, UNTIL ITS FINAL CONSUMMATION?

VARIOUS MATTERS.

RATHER A TOUGH STORY. -- A correspondent in one of the Cincinnati papers, states that a colored woman, aged 161 years, is now exhibiting at one of their museums .--She is said to have belonged to the father of Washington, and appears to have all her faculties except sight, which she has been deprived of 60 years; before which time, however, she frequently had the pleasure of seeing our beloved Washington. Her memory seems to be acute. She recollects to have joined the Church about 140 years since, and says she has received great happiness from having done so. It seems that she has had several very interesting visions, the relations of which are extremely inter-

BRUTIFYING EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE. -The perusal of details so revolting to humanity as those which follow, from a Bos ton paper, is eminently calculated to further the good cause of temperance; and with that view, rather than to minister to a tuste for the horrible, we give the article a place in our columns:-

On the night of the 19th inst. a monster by the name of John Fitzgerald was dug out of a snowy drift, where he lay dead drunk—drunk body and soul—his very hair was drunk and dead. The watchman carried him to jail, where his suspended animation became partially restored in the morning. The watch stated that he had been driven from his house a few nights before, tleman to another." The schooner was outrages upon his family, while under the influence of liquor. On one occasion, when the dead infant was laid out in its coffin, he broke in the lid with his fist, in a paroxysm of drunken fury, and afterwards struck the face of the corpse with such violence as to distort the countenance, and cause the blood to settle where the fist came in contact with it; and in the evening of the same day, after the funeral of the infant, he almost beat his wife to death, in consequence of which he was thrust out of the house, and not permitted to enter it again. He appeared

House of Correction for 4 months. His wife has still two young children living.

PRETTY FAIR.—The Boston Atlas gives it as among the rumored gossip of the day, at Washington, that "a day or two after the celebrated Miss Martineau dined with our respected Chief Magistrate, she was met by your efforts. I am not given to bestow praise on Mr. Van Buren, and accosted with the poany person, or on any society, where it is undeserving. It is not my habit to pronounce useless panegyrics—but I believe, and therefore I say, that there is some danger of his tollowing you to England." "Oh no," replied the merciless lady, "he has made up his mind to stay at home, and run for a third term."

FIRE, IN LOUISVILLE, Ky .-- On the morning of the 23d ult. as we learn from the Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser, a fire broke out in the drug shop of Mr. L. D. Dunham, on Fourth, between Main and Market streets. in that city. It soon spread thence to the adjoining buildings destroying Cromie's Irish linen Warehouse, Edw'd. and Charles Wurts' store on the corner of Fourth and Main, J. Stivers' shoe house, and the stores of Messrs. Robert Anderson, Samuel Ewing, circumstance, in the history of this Society, which, and Armstrong, Adams and Co. on Main to say the least, is painful. But a short time since, others. The frame huildings adjoining on street. The frame buildings adjoining on Fourth street, occupied by Mr. Thomas. broker, and Mr. Ball, saddler, and Mr. Brom. well, wire manufacturer, were also considerably injured. The houses occupied by the Messrs. Wurts, and by Armstrong, Adams and Co. are stated to be but slightly damaged, while the others are totally consumed, except the walls. The whole loss is estimated at 50,000 dollars—of which some ten or fifteen thousand were insured.

> THE FRENCH TREATY.-The Paris correspondent of the London Standard, under date of the 28th December, holds the follow-

ing language respecting our treaty:
"The question of the twenty-five millions of francs to be paid by France to the United States of America will soon (in a few days) come again upon the tapis. Until it shall be decided, Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, keeps himselfshut up from French society, and will not allow of any visits to him, nor will he return any. The message of President Jackson will, it is expected, speak out in the most decided terms on this subject, and that speech is waited for by the government with great anxiety. Bets are made to a large amount that the Chambers of Deputies will again reject the law project, or at any rate reduce the sum to be voted to twelve or fifteen millions."

HARVARD COLLEGE: This Institution has lately come into the possession of \$44, 000, for any purposes that may be desirable; left by Gov. Gore; and when certain persons who draw annuities under his will are dead, \$38,000 more will go to the college. The college has also within a year received \$20,-000 left by Dr. Fieber of Beverly for a proessor ship of natural history, and \$20,000 left by J. McLean for a professorship of history:-And also \$1000 left by Dr. E. Porter for theological purposes:-Making \$85,000 of donation received in one year.

LEAD.—According to a writer in a late number of the Galena Advertiser, the total quantity of Lead made at the mines of Missouri and Illinois, from the 30th Sept. 1833. to the 30th Sept. 1834, was between 5,500,. 000 and 6,000,000 pounds. The mines of Missouri are private property, and hence an accurate estimate carnot be made.

FIRE AND NARROW ESCAPE OF LIVES! .-On Wednesday morning last, the dwellinghouse of Mr. Frederick Massenehimer, situated about 6 miles from this place, was burnt down under the following circumstances:-After breakfast, Mr. M. having left the house, his wife soon after left it also to go to a neighbor's, and as she had to leave behind her two small children, she locked the door as she left the house, to prevent them from running out. Some time afterwards, as a neighboring woman was passing, discovered the house to be on fire. She immediately ran to the door, but finding it locked, raised a window, and through it extricated the children from the flames which were rapidly spreading around them. The alarm was then given, and a number of persons repaired to the scene of conflagration; but to such an extent had the fire progressed, and so combustible the materials of the building, that all attempts to save even a part of the furniture was unsuccessful. It is supposed that the children playing with the fire, communicated it to some part of the nouse. - Westminster Carrolltonian.

An Affair of Honor.—The schr. Elizabeth Jane, which sailed from New York, Dec. 30th, for Mobile, had the misfortune to offend a whale on the passage. The great one of the Ocean determined on such "percarried off the field with a contusion in the shoulder, and has been brought back into

"Why did Adam bite the Apple?" said a choolmaster to a country boy.

"Because," replied the boy, "he had no knife to cut it!"

MERE BOOK LEARNING-"A donkey care rying a load of books," said Amru, the comqueror of Egypt, "is as respectable an antirified wife, and her frantic children, supplied their own—when we hear them attributing and christianity than you do, and use ly insensible to praise or censure. He was with learning that he does not understand." completely stultified while at the bar-equal. mal as the person whose head is crammed