

EDUCATION.

From Sprague's Address.
STUDY AND PLEASURE.

A system of education, in order to answer the best purpose, should unite pleasure with improvement.

Little improvement is to be expected in any thing, unless it be pursued with alacrity; that which is regarded as drudgery being scarcely ever productive of much real profit. It becomes therefore, a matter of great importance that every thing should be done that can be, in each department of education, to render the pursuits of the student agreeable to him.

This should be done in respect to the physical part of his education, especially in regard to exercise. Let the exercise be adapted to a kind to awaken some degree of interest or curiosity, or even competition; and, so far as possible, let there be some object in view—the more useful the better—beyond the mere action of the bodily organs. Let it not be continued so long as to produce more than a momentary lassitude, and if possible, let it be arrested at the point at which the object, for the time, will be most effectually gained. By this means the repetition of it will become increasingly pleasant, and it will not only be performed but anticipated with alacrity and delight.

In like manner every effort should be used to render the intellectual part of education a source of pleasure. This is to be done by suitable attention on the part of instructors not to task the student too severely on the one hand, and not to throw out a bait for indolence on the other; by allowing the pupil to advance no more rapidly than he can advance intelligently and thoroughly; by exhibiting the various branches of study to which he attends in their practical bearings and applications; and by encouraging a well directed principle of emulation. Secure the deep interest of a youth in his studies, and you thereby secure his improvement; but if his interest be not secured, your labors, however exemplary, will be to little purpose.

And finally the same object should be kept in view in respect to the moral part of education. I know indeed that the carnal mind is enmity against God; and that it is not to be expected that the heart of every youth should be open as a matter of course to welcome the influence of the gospel. Nevertheless I do believe that genuine christianity may be presented to the mind of a youth in such a manner as not to disgust, but to attract, him; not to curdle his blood as if a spectre had risen up before him, but to inspire him with a conviction that religion meets him as a friend, and that she is a good angel sent down from heaven on an errand of love. And that this purpose may be gained, I would have every air of artificial sanctity laid aside; and I would have religion acted out before him in the every day intercourse of life, in all her power and loveliness; and though the lessons of morality and piety should be frequent, yet they should never be so long as to form an association between religion and irksomeness. Let some such method as this be adopted, and I doubt not that the result will be that christianity will gradually interweave itself with the most common thoughts of the mind, and finally gain an influence over it which will render it the power of God unto salvation.

Frigate Constitution.—We learn that the Secretary of the Navy has determined to postpone repairing the Constitution Frigate, until the completion of the Dry Dock at Charlestown Navy Yard, which will be early next season, in order that she may be put in a more perfect condition than she otherwise could be—thus will Old Ironsides, the favorite of the nation and pride and boast of Boston, have the honor of being the first ship repaired in the first national Dry Dock built in the United States.—*Boston Patriot.*

DOMESTIC.

From the Milton Gazette.
TREATING.

In our last week's paper, we opened this subject, by publishing the law intended for the suppression of treating, which has remained a dead letter on our statute book for thirty years. We hope this state of things will no longer be permitted, that the good sense of the people will revive it and enforce rigidly its provisions. Towards the promotion of so desirable an object, we will present a few of the most objectionable features of the practice and its corrupting influence over the morals of the community. In the early history of our country, when our manners were uncorrupted and our habits very simple, this pernicious custom was unknown. The people had too much integrity to be entrapped by such subterfuges and too much independence to be influenced by such degrading appeals to their senses. As we advanced in the career of human depravity, we lost the plain habits and pure morals which distinguished the first settlers and received in their stead the vices of civilization. In still later times, a new description of politicians arose, calling themselves the people's men, who did nothing, but, for the people, had no principle of opinion but theirs; whose business was to feed their morbid appetite with the grossest flattery. As a return for such a sacrifice of independence and abandonment of principle, they thought themselves entitled by prescriptive right, to all the offices conferred by the people. This class of men has rapidly increased, they found it much more easy and convenient to be fed out of the public crib than their own, they soon became more numerous than the offices, and as an additional inducement for preference, they have undertaken to pander to the palates by large portions of ardent spirits. So that those who made the lowest professions of zeal and attachment, and purchase for their use the largest quantity of blue ruin, stood the most probable chance of being elected. What a lamentable picture of the morals and intelligence of the community is here presented! That people, instead of enquiring whether the talents and acquirements of the candidate render him worthy of the office, condescend to loose their independence in the desire to gratify their vitiated appetite. We can scarcely reconcile ourselves with the idea, that this is nothing but a transcript of what our happy country presents to the world at every election. If our eyes had not so repeatedly witnessed its truth, we would have believed it impossible, that a country so far advanced in the principles of religious and political freedom should be a slave to such a degrading prostitution of all the nobler faculties and principles of our nature.

How revolting ought it to be to every honorable man, for an old acquaintance to attempt to influence his opinion by means of a base appeal to his palate; yet, how often is the painful scene exemplified? Men, who on other occasions, pass by you unnoticed; as soon as he becomes a candidate, his whole deportment is altered, he meets you with a formal bow and smiling countenance, most hypocritically enquires into the health of your family, and concludes by asking the pleasure of taking a drink of grog with you. The mind is disgusted with such open violations of the sober decencies of life. All that virtue of character and openness of heart disappears, and its place occupied by common place politeness and hollow heartedness. If these were the worst consequences attendant upon this odious practice, much as we might regret them, still they would not be worthy of especial interference. But unfortunately for the happiness of thousands, these are mere drops in the bucket. As an exemplification of its most injurious effects, we would

point you to the scenes presented by our courtgreen and public meetings late in the evening. When, wherever the eye is turned, it encounters spectacles capable of harrowing up every feeling mind. We see there, men, who were once useful members of society, kind fathers and affectionate husbands, now by means of ardent spirits have been turned into demons, outcasts of society. Go and enquire of them their history, ask them where they first acquired a relish for that which has proved their destruction, and they will tell you, it was on election grounds. Look over the country at the numerous widows and orphans, thrown upon a selfish and unfeeling world for support, and you will find that they owed all their bereavements to this infernal practice. Inquire into the history of prostituted genius and the blighting of early hopes, and you have the same melancholy reply. Many are the instances in the circle of our observation, of young men starting out in life full of animation and hope, possessing talents of high order, being led by a desire of distinction to become candidates, are compelled, in order to ensure their election, to partake of the fatal draught and become its slave ever after resisting all the kind admonitions of friends, and the conclusion of their own judgment in their cooler moments, which points to them, the too certain consequences in its persistence of degraded character, ruined constitution, poverty and a death-blow to all the fond hopes of relatives. Where is the advantage in this miserable practice to compensate society for such ruinous effects? We have enquired and reflected, but in vain. We see none. And are we to continue a custom attended with so immense a sacrifice of happiness, honor and health, and we receive not an iota of advantage. We challenge the strongest advocate of its cause to produce a single benefit to counterpoise such complicated instances of depravity and ruin. Are we so infatuated to the adherence of old customs, that we are willing to sacrifice every thing. Let us pause and reflect, we would beg the closest attention of every member of the community, to this vitally interesting subject. It involves all that is dear, and dear to us, for upon our characters we must stand or fall. We would entreat them to use their influence in arresting this demon of destruction, who is prowling over our country, prostrating the happiness of families, filling our land with widows and orphans.—There are many other strong objections which might be presented, but we have already more than taken up the space which we intended for this subject, but we will resume it hereafter; in the meantime, we would exhort our readers, to take this subject into serious consideration, and review in their minds its bitter fruits and be prepared to act on it at the ensuing election, by their disapprobation of all who undertake to gulf and insult their understanding by this open and degrading liberty, for we can give it no other name.

Colonization of Free Blacks.—The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have passed a resolution that, encouraged by the kind Providence which has thus far favored their efforts, they will immediately commence arrangements for obtaining the necessary funds and sending to Liberia within the present year, six vessels, from different parts in the United States, on the first days of May, July, September, November, January and March. The first vessel shall sail from New York on the first of May, the second from Baltimore, on the first of July; the third from Philadelphia, on the first of September; and the others from different places, whenever such places shall, with the aid of other means at the command of the Society, secure the requisite funds;

such places to be designated in due time.

High Proof Powder.—A country man lately purchased a cask of gun powder for the up country market. In retailing it, on his return home, he gave it the following recommendation to its quality: 'Arter I'd bought it,' said he, 'Sal stuck a candle into it, and when it had burnt down, the powder caught fire, and was half burnt out before I could fetch a bucket of water to throw upon it.'

The contented Female.—A nobleman soliciting a young country girl to abandon her rustic state, and reside in a populous city, she replied, "Ah! my Lord, the farther we remove from ourselves, the greater is our distance from happiness." They who leave their homes, uncalled by Providence, in search of happiness, generally find they are only farther from it.—*N. E. Farmer.*

FOREIGN.
FROM EUROPE.
By the British barque, Mary Catharine, arrived at Charleston on Friday evening 25th ult. from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th February, the editors of the Courier have received London papers of the evening of the 12th, and Liverpool papers of the morning of the 14th ult.

point you to the scenes presented by our courtgreen and public meetings late in the evening. When, wherever the eye is turned, it encounters spectacles capable of harrowing up every feeling mind. We see there, men, who were once useful members of society, kind fathers and affectionate husbands, now by means of ardent spirits have been turned into demons, outcasts of society. Go and enquire of them their history, ask them where they first acquired a relish for that which has proved their destruction, and they will tell you, it was on election grounds. Look over the country at the numerous widows and orphans, thrown upon a selfish and unfeeling world for support, and you will find that they owed all their bereavements to this infernal practice. Inquire into the history of prostituted genius and the blighting of early hopes, and you have the same melancholy reply. Many are the instances in the circle of our observation, of young men starting out in life full of animation and hope, possessing talents of high order, being led by a desire of distinction to become candidates, are compelled, in order to ensure their election, to partake of the fatal draught and become its slave ever after resisting all the kind admonitions of friends, and the conclusion of their own judgment in their cooler moments, which points to them, the too certain consequences in its persistence of degraded character, ruined constitution, poverty and a death-blow to all the fond hopes of relatives. Where is the advantage in this miserable practice to compensate society for such ruinous effects? We have enquired and reflected, but in vain. We see none. And are we to continue a custom attended with so immense a sacrifice of happiness, honor and health, and we receive not an iota of advantage. We challenge the strongest advocate of its cause to produce a single benefit to counterpoise such complicated instances of depravity and ruin. Are we so infatuated to the adherence of old customs, that we are willing to sacrifice every thing. Let us pause and reflect, we would beg the closest attention of every member of the community, to this vitally interesting subject. It involves all that is dear, and dear to us, for upon our characters we must stand or fall. We would entreat them to use their influence in arresting this demon of destruction, who is prowling over our country, prostrating the happiness of families, filling our land with widows and orphans.—There are many other strong objections which might be presented, but we have already more than taken up the space which we intended for this subject, but we will resume it hereafter; in the meantime, we would exhort our readers, to take this subject into serious consideration, and review in their minds its bitter fruits and be prepared to act on it at the ensuing election, by their disapprobation of all who undertake to gulf and insult their understanding by this open and degrading liberty, for we can give it no other name.

Matters appear to be yet quite unsettled on the continent. The Duke de Nemours, second son of Philip, King of the French, had been elected King of Belgium, but the French Government have rejected the offer, thus throwing back on the Belgian Congress the question which they supposed was settled. The place was not filled at the latest date.

The British Parliament assembled on the 3d of February. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed to Parliament to lay a duty of one penny per pound on all raw Cottons imported, with a drawback duty to the same amount on all manufactured Cotton exported. In consequence of this proposition, the raw article had advanced in the Liverpool market.

As letter writers have given different constructions of the intention of the British Government on this subject, we copy below the language used on this occasion in the House of Commons, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as reported in the London Courier. Whether a penny per pound is intended to be the whole duty, or so much in addition to the six per cent. now levied, we leave to our readers to determine.

In Committee of the Whole of the House of Commons, Feb. 11, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "The next tax he was about to propose was one to which he anticipated objections, which objections would however, be counterbalanced by the advantages. It would be objected, he expected, that it went to impose a new tax on one of our staple manufactures, and would, besides, be attended by the inconveniences consequent upon a drawback duty. He admitted, he repeated, that these were objections; but besides his unwillingness to tamper with a staple commodity by imposing a new tax upon it, the sum would be small, and only intended to meet the loss which the reduction of the duty on the same article in another form would occasion. The committee was aware, that by reducing the tax on printed Cottons, those consumed by the poorer classes, there would be a loss to the annual revenue of £500,000; and they were also aware that the ground of that reduction was, that the tax fell more particularly on the less wealthy classes: (Hear, hear.) Now he proposed to throw the tax over all the consumers of cotton instead of on one part, as the duty at present stood.—(Hear.) and thus save the revenue, and relieve the poor consumer of the article. (Hear.) This would be accomplished by a duty of 1d. per pound on all raw cottons imported, with a drawback duty to the same amount on all manufactured cotton exported. He had admitted the objections to this drawback duty, and by a tax on the raw material of industry, but put it to the Committee whether the advantages, on the other hand, did not more than counterbalance the objections. (Hear.) He would take the revenue to be thus derived at £500,000, judging by the average import of cotton for the last few years. The import the last year of all was 179,200,000 lbs.; but he would take the average of the preceding years—namely, 119,500,000 lbs. which, at 1d. per lb. would produce £119,500,000—that is to say £500,000 in round numbers."

The election of a Sovereign took place in the Belgian Congress on the 4th Feb. There were 191 members present, absolute majority 96. For the Duke of Nemours 89; Duke of Leuchtenberg 67; Archduke Charles 35. None of the candidates having the majority required, a second ballot was made, when of 192 the Duke of Nemours had 97; the Duke of Leuchtenberg 74; and Archduke Charles 21.

The Duke of Nemours having the absolute majority of the votes, the President proclaimed Louis D'Orleans, Duke of Nemours, King of the Belgians. The president then read the decree of proclamation, declaring the Duke King, on condition of his accepting the Constitution, and taking the following oath:—"I swear to observe the Constitution and the laws of the Belgian people, to maintain the national independence, and the integrity of the territory." (Long and loud acclamations proceeded from the galleries and all parts of the hall, and were repeated by the crowd outside.) The event was announced to the citizens by proclamations.

The London Courier of the 12th Feb. publishes, in a second edition, an important communication from its Brussels correspondent, dated Wednesday night, which states, that a protocol from the Congress of London, dated the 7th ult. had been communicated to the provisional Government that evening; and that it not only declared, that the French Government is resolved to reject the offer of the crown of Belgium for the Duke of Nemours, but that it adheres to the protocol of the 20th January, and consequently disavows the letter of Count Sebastiani. It further states, that, in the event of the Duke of Leuchtenberg being again proposed and elected, he will not be recognised by any of the five powers. The same correspondent, in a letter dated Thursday evening, states that M. Bresson, the French minister, had declined to sign the note sent to the Provisional Government with the above protocol, and that the diplomatic commission had refused to lay the document before Congress, having returned it to Lord Ponsonby!

There appears to have been no regular fighting between the Russians, and Poles. A few trifling skirmishes had taken place, which were altogether offensive on the part of the Poles, they having made incursions into the Russian territory.

It is said in the English papers, that if the duty on newspaper stamps and advertisements should be reduced, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, newspapers will be sold at sixpence instead of sevenpence, and short advertisements will be inserted for four shillings instead of, as now, six shillings and sixpence.