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MR. STEWART'S SPEECH,  
On General Cass's Extra Allowances, &c.

In House of Representatives, June 26, 1848.

Mr. STEWART said: The expenses of the Govern-  
ment had now run up under Mr. Polk to \$90,  
000,000 a year. They had increased from \$12,  
500,000 under Mr. Adams to \$25,000,000 under  
Mr. Van Buren, and now to \$30,000,000 or \$30,  
000,000 under the present "economical" Adminis-  
tration! This was their boasted Jeffersonian  
"economy" this was their opposition to a "na-  
tional debt." Why, they had done nothing but  
make national debts. Mr. Van Buren had found  
some \$40,000,000 surplus in the Treasury; he  
had left some \$40,000,000 of national debt, after  
selling seven or eight millions of bank stock.—  
Mr. Polk had found some \$17,000,000 of debt,  
and had now run it up to one hundred millions  
of dollars or over! This was "Democratic" con-  
sistency! The people would mark it at the next  
election. Thomas Jefferson was opposed to a  
standing army, to a great navy; yet the gentleman  
from North Carolina (Mr. McKay) had told the  
House that the appropriations for the naval ser-  
vice had run up within a few years from \$3,000,  
000 to \$11,000,000! And this under this  
beautiful Jeffersonian Administration, which went  
by the rule of contrary, looking one way and  
rowing the other.

He always thought Mr. Jefferson was the friend  
of peace. What was General Cass? For war,  
war, war! First with England; then for Mex-  
ico; for "swallowing" (to use his own language)  
the whole of Mexico; next for Yucatan; and  
then he might be for Canada. Now, here was  
the practice of the gentleman from the way, and  
of their leader, who talked so loudly about Mr. Jeffer-  
son's principles! War was a barbarism in this  
enlightened age and country, it was an absurdity,  
a crime, and it was so considered by Gen. Taylor.

But a little more of the history of General  
Cass. He had been on all sides of all questions.  
There was not a question of public policy of the  
country upon which Gen. Cass had not accepted  
a position on both sides. Once a Federalist, now  
a Democrat; when the question of the annex-  
ation of Texas first came up he was decidedly op-  
posed to it; when it was said the British were  
going to take Texas, "let them have it," said he,  
"we do not want it." But a little before the  
nomination, on the 10th of May, 1844, he wrote a let-  
ter to Mr. Hannegan, in which he was for im-  
mediate annexation and for slavery too. He was  
against annexation and for annexation; against  
the proviso and for the proviso; against protection  
and for protection; against internal improvements  
and for internal improvements. With reference  
to the Wilmot proviso Gen. Cass was decidedly  
for it at first; he was a great proviso man; and  
then at the next session of Congress, when he  
found it would not do for a certain section, he  
turned against the proviso, and in his letter to Mr.  
Nicholson said "a change has been going on in  
my mind," and when the slaveholders demanded  
to be allowed to carry their slaves to new territory,  
he says it will greatly improve the comfort and  
condition of the slaves if they were scattered over  
more territory, and he was now a great slavery  
man; and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr.  
Featherston) had just said he was pledged to veto  
the Wilmot proviso. He was once for a protective  
tariff; but now opposed to all protection. The  
time was when Gen. Cass voted for internal im-  
provements; but he wrote an answer to a letter  
of invitation to attend the Chicago Convention in  
his neighborhood—a letter of four lines, stating  
that he could not attend as at Cleveland the  
other day, when asked for his opinions on internal  
improvements and the proviso, he said there  
was such a crowd he was afraid he could not be  
heard, and therefore he spoke on other subjects.  
Now, the Baltimore Convention declared that in-  
ternal improvements were unconstitutional, and  
General Cass said, Amen; he was agreed to  
every word on that platform. He was a man  
who had been on all sides of all questions; a man  
of no principle, no consistency, but a time-serv-  
ing, vacillating, weather-cock candidate, and that  
had secured his nomination for the Presidency.  
But he (Mr. S.) thought his party now felt very  
much as Father Richieu did—very much like  
giving it up. Had the "Whig candidate ever val-  
lanted, ever changed his position, his principles?  
No. They were laid down in the Alliance letter,  
and were fixed as the everlasting hills, having  
their foundation in justice and truth—based on  
the constitution of the country, and upon popular  
rights—the emanations of a sound head and a  
pure heart, it was impossible that they could be  
wrong, or could change.

Gen. Cass was once a great lover of volunteers.  
He was a volunteer himself, and was sometimes  
called the "old volunteer." But now—it was  
on the records of Congress; and there was no es-  
cape from it—he put it to gentlemen on the other  
side of the House that at this session of Congress,  
on December 29th, in the Senate of the United  
States, Gen. Cass introduced a bill reducing the  
pay of the volunteers for commutation for their  
clothing one-third.

He would show gentlemen the bill; here it  
was, as it appeared on the records of the Sen-  
ate:  
"In the Senate of the United States, December  
29, 1847.  
"Mr. Cass, from the Committee of military af-  
fairs, reported the following bill, which was  
read and passed to a second reading.  
"A Bill to provide clothing for volunteers in the  
service of the U. S.  
"Be it enacted, &c., That in lieu of the money  
which, under existing laws, is allowed to volun-  
teers as a commutation for clothing, the Presi-  
dent be and is hereby authorized to cause the  
volunteers to be furnished with clothing in kind  
at the same rate, according to grades, as is pro-  
vided for troops of the regular army."

The bill provided "that in lieu of the money"

"clothing in kind" be furnished to the volun-  
teers at the same rates according to the grade as  
was provided for the regular army. Now, here  
was a letter which he had received from the Ad-  
jutant General, stating what the allowance to the  
regulars was:

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, June 16, 1848.

"Sir: In reply to your inquiry of the 15th  
inst., I respectfully inform you that the average  
allowance of clothing per month to soldiers of the  
regular army is about \$2.35. I enclose herewith  
a copy of the "General Order No. 10," current  
series, in which you will find specified the arti-  
cles of clothing, and their value for each year of  
the term of enlistment. Respectfully,  
"R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

"To the Hon. A. STEWART,

This \$2.35 was to all grades, dragoons, artillery-  
men, &c.; but, by examination of the "general  
orders" referred to by the Adjutant General, he  
found that the whole amount of clothing for in-  
fantry for five years was \$114 65, which by  
computation, it would be seen, gave \$1.91 per  
month to the infantry, and no more. Thus it ap-  
peared that this bill of General Cass reduced the  
allowance to infantry volunteers for clothing  
from \$3.50, allowed by the act of 1846, to \$1.91,  
the amount allowed to the infantry of the regular  
army. The "Union," it was true, and Mr. Cam-  
eron, said the volunteers could have their option;  
but the language of the bill was express: nobody  
could mistake it; it was that "clothing in kind"  
should be furnished in lieu of the money which  
under existing laws is allowed." Now, could  
you find any option there? The bill provided  
that clothing, which cost \$1.91 per month, should  
be furnished in lieu of the \$3.50 allowed under  
previous laws.

[Mr. McClelland interposed, and was un-  
derstood to speak of the construction put upon the  
law by the Adjutant General; but what he said  
was not caught by the Reporter.]

Mr. Stewart declined to yield, and said he care-  
d not what construction the Adjutant General  
had been inclined to give to the will of Gen. Cass  
or anybody else; there was the law as it was re-  
ported by Gen. Cass if he had seen the Adjutant  
General and got him or the President to nullify by  
construction, or veto it *ex post facto*; he might  
have found it would not do to strip the volunteers  
of their clothing; hanging and burning in effigy  
might have been unpleasant; and the Adjutant  
General might have been induced to construe this  
law of General Cass directly contrary to its pro-  
visions; still there was the law as introduced by  
Gen. Cass and passed, which expressly provided  
for this change, and that the \$1.91 "clothing in  
kind" should be furnished "in lieu" of the amount  
previously allowed, which was \$3.50.—

If it was intended to give them their election, as  
is now pretended, why did not Gen. Cass say so  
in his bill; why not say that the volunteers should  
be allowed to draw \$1.91, the amount of clothing  
allowed to regulars, which should be deducted out  
of the \$3.50 to which they were entitled, and  
not as the law declares "in lieu" of the \$3.50.—

The \$1.91 was not to be in part, but in full. The  
law was too plain. Ingenuity could not mystify  
it. It was not only outrageously unjust, but it  
was clearly unconstitutional and void. What  
right had Gen. Cass to report and pass a law  
"impairing the obligation of contracts." The  
Government had contracted to pay the volunteers  
\$8 per month and \$3.50 for clothing; the volun-  
teers had agreed to take it, and had gone to Mex-  
ico. What right, then, had Gen. Cass to reduce  
their pay one-third? If he could constitutionally  
take away one-third he could take away the whole.  
No; the law was unjust, it was unconstitutional  
and void, and when opposed and spurned, and its  
author hung in effigy, it was abandoned and gir-  
er up. But we are asked how this bill came to  
pass both houses without opposition? He an-  
swered, because no one knew the amount re-  
quired by the regulars; this was fixed by an army  
order; and it being stated that it was a bill "for  
the benefit of the volunteers," it passed at once  
without inquiry or opposition. What would the  
volunteers, the people, say to the man who would  
take \$3.50 per day whilst enjoying all the luxuries  
of civilized life, and would rob the honest and  
brave volunteer of one-third of his pittance of \$3.  
50 per month for clothing? Not enough to pur-  
chase a hat or pair of boots. Would Old Zach  
have done this? No, sir; he would have given  
his hat and shoes both to an old soldier rather than  
take a single cent from him justly or unjustly.

And there was another thing to which he wished  
to call the especial attention of gentlemen.—  
Gen. Cass was said to be a friend to economy.—  
He was a very great economist. He takes espe-  
cial care of the people's money—especially when  
he gets it in his own pocket. [Laughter.] He  
had some proofs on this subject to which he would  
refer the committee, and he called upon gentle-  
men to examine the official documents which he  
should produce: General Cass, it was known,  
was once Governor of Michigan and ex-officio Su-  
perintendent of Indian Affairs, appointed under a  
special law, with a fixed salary of \$2,000 per an-  
num. He was appointed Governor and was ex-  
officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs just as the  
President of the United States is President and  
ex-officio Commander-in-chief of the Army and  
Navy, and he would ask gentlemen had the one  
any more right to extra pay than the other? But  
Governor Cass not only drew his salary while he  
held that office, between seventeen and eighteen  
years, but he charged extra compensation while  
drawing his salary of \$2,000 per annum, amount-  
ing to the enormous sum of \$90,412 over and  
above his salary. He would read to the commit-  
tee some of the items to show what the character  
of these charges were, which he had derived from  
official and authentic sources, and which could  
not and he presumed would not be controverted  
on this floor:

Extra charges by Governor Cass as Governor  
and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, over  
and above his regular salary, as per document  
No. 224, 1839, 3d session, 25th Congress,  
page 2.

(9 years), ten rations per day, (30  
cents each) \$6,610  
From October 9, 1813, to July 31,  
1831, \$1,500 per annum, extra  
salary, 26,715  
\$33,325

said to be allowed by Mr. Calhoun six years after  
he was out of office.  
Document No. 112, same session.

page 16, partly embraced in sub-  
sequent accounts, 4,750  
55 days per diem, at \$8 per diem, trav-  
elling expenses, 40 cents per  
mile, in concluding treaties at  
Greenville, 1824, St. Mary's, (18-  
18) Saginaw and Saut Ste. Marie,  
and making arrangements with  
the Wyandots, &c., from 1817 to  
1820, as per document No. 6, 3d  
session, 27th Congress pages 11  
and 12, (being extra compensa-  
tion,) 50 days preparing before and  
after treaty, 2,476  
Per diem, 68 days mileage, &c., (\$6  
per day and 40 cts. per mile) at  
the treaty of Chicago, in 1821, 696  
For attendance at Washington in 18-  
21-'22 (209 days) to settle his own  
accounts, and mileage, (10 rations  
per day,) \$1,032 travelling expen-  
ses, 1,448  
Extra services as commissioner to  
treat with the Indians at Wapah-  
konetta, and at Prairie du Chien,  
in 1825, 29 days, daily pay and  
mileage, \$366, taking treaty to  
Washington 22,002, 2,448  
Similar services in Indiana in 1826,  
46 days, 562  
Similar services in Fond du Lac in  
1826, 65 days, 1,300  
Similar services at Butte des Morts  
in 1827, 50 days, 960  
Similar services at Green Bay in 18-  
28, 66 days, 1,112  
Similar services at St. Joseph's in 18-  
27, 10 days, 240  
Services and expenses in Washington  
city in 1828 preparing a code for  
the regulation of Indian affairs,  
and mileage, 111 days, 1,520  
Services for superintending Indian  
agencies at Piqua, Fort Wayne,  
and Chicago, for the years 1822-  
'3-4-'5-'6-'7-'8, at \$1,500 per  
annum, 10,500  
Similar services, same agencies, 18-  
29-'30, and part of 1831, at \$1,500  
per annum, 3,875

Total extra charges, \$60,412  
It would appear from this statement, made from  
documents specially referred to, (and which if  
wrong, can be corrected by Gen. Cass's friends,)  
that he charged and received pay four times for  
the same time:

1st. His regular salary as governor  
and ex-officio superintendent of  
Indian affairs of the Territory of  
Michigan, \$2,000 per annum for a  
bout 18 years, 36,000  
2d. Fifteen hundred per annum ex-  
tra salary from 1813 to 1831, near-  
ly 18 years, paid in 1831, 26,715  
Rations—ten rations per day at 20  
cents each for between nine and  
ten years, 6,610  
3d. Fifteen hundred dollars per an-  
num extra salary from 1824 to 18-  
31, about ten years, being part of  
the above 18 years, 14,875  
4th. Specific charges of 772 days  
of the above time, at \$8 per  
day and 40 cents mileage, in at-  
tending at Indian treaties, at  
Washington to settle his own ac-  
counts, and for extra pay as above,  
preparing an Indian code, &c., be-  
ing upwards of \$16 per day for the  
time specified above, 12,712

Total, \$96,512  
The last charge, with his three salaries, one fixed  
at \$2,000, and two extra salaries of \$1,500  
each, would make his pay for this period amount  
to \$11,355 per annum—more than \$31 per day,  
Sundays and all, exclusive of his rations, taken  
from the pockets of the tax paying people of the  
United States by Gen. Cass for his services as  
governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for  
the territory of Mich. at a fixed salary of \$2,000  
per annum. If such were his extras as a territorial  
governor, what will they be as President?—  
At the same rate they will amount to upwards of  
\$60,000 per annum, which he would have just  
as good a right to claim as ex-officio command-  
er-in-chief of the army and navy of the United  
States. Where is the difference?

In connection with this there was the fact that  
some of these accounts were made out and cer-  
tified when he was himself Secretary of War; but  
not liking to pass his own accounts he left them  
to his successor, with the endorsement that they  
were authorized and correct. And yet General  
Cass was a great economist! He subscribed to  
the Baltimore maxim that "the people's money  
must be carefully guarded for the people's benefit."  
But he (Mr. S.) thought the General had in this  
case rather exceeded the bounds of modera-  
tion, whatever the opinion of others might be.—  
Besides the above, received as Governor of Mich-  
igan and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Af-  
fairs, he was about five years Secretary of War  
at \$4,000 per annum, being a total of \$30,000.  
He was subsequently some six years minister to  
St. Cloud at \$9,000 per annum, being \$54,000  
and an outfit of 9,000 and an outfit of \$4,500 mak-  
ing a total of some \$97,500. The amount of  
extra charges during his travels in Europe and  
to the Holy Land he had not yet ascertained; and  
he presumed they were considerable. Add to these  
sums his per diem and mileage as Senator from  
Michigan, his pay as an officer during the late  
war with Great Britain, and it would present an  
aggregate of the people's money. Enough  
not only to satisfy a reasonable man; but it  
seemed not he wants one hundred thousand more.  
Of the private conduct and character of Gen. Cass  
he would say nothing, but his official conduct was  
a fair and legitimate subject of discussion, that  
he would not shrink from the discharge of his du-  
ty, be the consequences what they may. It was  
to the extra charges he wished to call the special  
attention of his friends, and he would be glad if  
they could furnish some satisfactory explanation  
of these extraordinary charges, which he feared  
they could not and would not give.

He hoped the friends of Gen. Cass would exam-  
ine these matters and be able to give some ex-  
planation of them. The people of this country  
would expect it to be cleared up some how or o-  
ther, though he believed it would be found that

there were no vouchers to sustain these ex-  
tra charges—not the oath of a single witness to  
establish their justice, but they were left to de-  
pend mainly if not altogether on the statements  
by Gen. Cass himself, on his own *ipse dixit*.

MISCELLANY

The following was sung by a full choir at the  
funeral ceremonies of the late John Quincy Adams  
at Quincy, Mass., on Saturday, May the 11th just  
previous to the interment of his remains in the  
church-yard.

Hymn.  
BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.  
Lord of all worlds, let thanks and praise  
To thee forever fill my soul.  
With blessings thou has crowned my days.—  
My heart, my head my hand control.  
O, let no vain presumptions rise,  
No impious murmur in my heart,  
To crave the boon thy will denies,  
Or shrink from ill thy hands impart.  
Thy child am I, and not an hour,  
Revolving in the orbs above,  
But bring some token of thy power,  
But bring some token of thy love.  
And shall this bosom dare repine,  
In darkness dare deny the dawn,  
Or spurn the treasures of the mine,  
Because one diamond is withdrawn.  
The fool denies, the fool alone,  
Thy being, Lord, and boundless might—  
Denies the firmament, thy throne;  
Denies the sun's meridian light;  
Denies the fashion of his frame;  
The voice he hears, the breath he draws;  
O, idiot atheist! to proclaim  
Effects unnumbered without cause!  
Matter and mind, mysterious one,  
Are men's for threescore years and ten.  
Where'er the thread of life was spun?  
Where, when reduced to dust again?  
All-seeing God, the doubt suppress;  
The doubt thou only canst relieve;  
My soul thy Saviour Son shall bless,  
Fly to thy gospel, and believe.

From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.

The late Dr. Mathews.

The Committee appointed by the General As-  
sembly of the Presbyterian Church, then in ses-  
sion in Baltimore, to prepare a suitable minute on  
the decease of the Rev. Dr. Mathews, pre-  
sented the following, which was ordered to be en-  
tered on the minutes:

The decease of the Rev. Dr. John Matthews,  
Professor of Theology in the New Albany Theo-  
logical Seminary in the 77th year of his age,  
which occurred in the evening of the 18th ult.,  
having been announced to the General Assembly,  
a Committee was appointed to bring in a suitable  
minute. In accordance with this action, the fol-  
lowing minute is respectfully submitted.

The peculiar circumstances, of Dr. Mathews's  
early history, give a deep interest to the distinc-  
tion to which he afterwards attained as a preach-  
er of the everlasting gospel, and an expounder  
and teacher of the doctrines of the Church. He  
was born in Guilford county, North Carolina,  
in the fall of 1771, where he devoted himself, until  
advanced to manhood, to a secular occupation, the  
evidence of which are yet to be seen. The pulpit  
of the old church in Orange county, where his  
mind was first turned to the subject of religion,  
is still pointed out as the handiwork of Dr. Mat-  
thews.

His academical and theological studies were  
pursued under the well known Dr. Caldwell of  
Guilford, North Carolina, and his license given  
him by the Presbytery of Orange, in the month  
of March, 1804, at the age of twenty-nine years.  
Until 1803 he travelled in Tennessee as a mis-  
sionary, enduring many privations, when he was  
called to become the pastor of Nubush and Gras-  
sly Creek churches, Granville county, North Car-  
olina. In this situation he continued until 1806,  
when he removed to Martinsburg, Virginia, and  
thence to Shepherdstown, on the removal of Dr.  
Hoge to Hampden-Sidney College.

In this field of labor Dr. Mathews earned a  
most enviable reputation for the abundance and  
quality of his ministerial services. His preach-  
ing at the end of his career as a minister, was of  
a fervent, awakening description. This he after-  
wards exchanged for a composed and didactic  
mode, characterized by great perspicuity and log-  
ical arrangement. There is reason to believe  
that his labors about this time, were much bless-  
ed to the conviction and conversion of sinners.

From this field of labor and usefulness, where  
he is yet held in grateful remembrance, he was  
called to fill the chair of Didactic Theology in the  
Theological Seminary, then located at South  
Hanover, Indiana, now at New Albany. In re-  
sponding favorably to this call, there is evidence  
to believe that he was actuated by a disinterested-  
ness which shrank not from the prospect of future  
trials—"I am called by God," said he to a near  
friend, who was expostulating with him against  
the acceptance of the invitation—"to an unpleas-  
ant mission, like Jonah, if I do not go, I shall ex-  
pect Jonah's punishment." He left an affection-  
ate people, whose affections he fully reciprocated,  
for a position in which he was called to endure  
privations until the close of his days. In the spirit  
of a true disciple, he went forth, counting nothing  
dear to him, so he might finish the work that was  
given him to do. Happy for the Church, if all  
her ministers were of like spirit.

The same perspicuity which marked his preach-  
ing, the intellectual vigor which characterized  
his work, "The Divine Purpose," which has so  
often been studied with profit by the inquiring  
soul, were manifested in his duties as Professor.  
And though advanced to the age of seventy-sev-  
en he continued with great vigor of mind,  
though in great feebleness of body, to attend on  
all the exercises of the Lecture-room. He con-  
tinued to discharge all his duties as Professor un-  
til one week before his decease—when he who  
had so long and so implicitly listened to his  
Master's voice, as to his earthly abode, was sum-  
moned to his mansion of rest on high. He rests  
from his labors, and his works do follow him.

Death not a Painful Process.

We think that most persons have been led to  
regard dying as a much more painful change than  
it generally is; first because they have found by  
what they experienced in themselves and observ-  
ed in others, that sentient beings often struggle  
when in distress; hence, struggling to live is a  
sign, an invariable sign, of distress. Muscular  
action and consciousness are two distinct things,  
often existing separately; and we have abundant  
reason to believe that in a great proportion of  
cases those struggles of a dying man which are so  
distressing to behold, are as entirely independent  
of consciousness as the struggles of a recently de-  
capitated fowl. A second reason why men are  
led to regard dying as a very painful change is  
because men often endure great pain without dy-  
ing, and, forgetting that like causes produce like  
effects, only under similar circumstances, they in-  
fer that life cannot be destroyed without still great-  
er pain. But the pains of death are much less than  
most persons have been led to believe, and we  
doubt not that many persons who live to the  
age of puberty undergo tenfold more misery  
than they would did they understand correct view  
concerning the change. In all cases of dying the  
individual suffers no pain after the sensibility of  
his nervous system is destroyed, which is often  
without any previous pain. Those who are struck  
dead by a stroke of lightning, those who are de-  
capitated with one blow of the axe, and those who  
are instantly strangled by a crush of the brain,  
experience no pain at all in passing from a state  
of life to a state. One moment's expectation of being  
thus destroyed far exceeds in misery the pain dur-  
ing the act. These who faint in having a little  
blood taken from the arm, or on any other occa-  
sion, have already endured all the misery they  
ever would did they not again revive. Those  
who die of fevers and most other diseases  
suffer their greatest pain as a general thing, hours  
or even days before they expire. The sensibility  
of the nervous system becomes gradually dim-  
inished; their pain becomes less and less acute  
under the same existing cause, and at the mo-  
ment when their friends think them in the great-  
est distress, they are more at ease than they have  
been for many days previous; their disease as  
far as respects their feelings, begins to act upon  
them like an opiate. Indeed many are already  
dead as it respects themselves, when ignorant by-  
standers are much the most to be pitied, not for  
the loss of their friends, but for their sympathiz-  
ing anguish. Those diseases which destroy life  
without immediately affecting the nervous system  
give rise to more pain than those that do affect  
the system so as to impair its sensibility. The  
most painful deaths which human beings inflict  
upon each other are produced by rack and fast.  
The halter is not so cruel as either of these, but  
more savage than the axe. Horror and pain con-  
sidered, it seems to us that we should choose a  
barbaric to either.—Charles Knottelton M. D.

On Conscience.

I have been diligent to keep my conscience  
clean, to encourage it in the viceregency that  
thou [the great Lord of the world] hast given it  
over my soul and actions. I have kept it in the  
Throne, and greatest reverence and authority in  
my heart.  
In action to be done or omitted, I have always  
advised with it, and taken its advice: I have  
never stifled, nor forced, nor bribed it; but gave  
it a free liberty to advise and speak out, and a  
free subjection of my will, purposes, and actions  
to it.  
If, through importunity of temptations, &c., I  
have at any time done amiss, I have not taken  
her up short, or stopped her mouth, or my own  
attention to her chiding and reproof; but I have,  
with much submission of mind, borne her chastis-  
ement, and improved it to an humbling of my-  
self before thee for my failings; for I looked up-  
on her as acting by thy authority, for thy service,  
and to thy glory; and I durst not discourage, dis-  
countenance, or disobey her.  
When she was pleased, and gave me good  
words, I was glad; for I esteemed her as a glass,  
that represented to my soul the favor or displeas-  
ure of God himself, and how he stood affected to-  
wards me.  
I have trembled more under the fear of a fear-  
ed or discouraged conscience, than under the fear  
of a ship or scrupulous conscience; because I al-  
ways accounted the latter, though more trouble-  
some, yet more safe.  
I have been very jealous either of wounding,  
or grieving, or discouraging, or deadening my  
conscience. I have therefore chosen rather to  
forbear that which seemed but indifferent, least  
there should be somewhat in it that might be un-  
lawful; and would rather gratify my conscience  
with being too scrupulous, than displeas-  
ed, or flat it by being too venturesome; I have  
still chosen rather to forbear what might be prob-  
ably lawful, than to do that which might be pos-  
sibly unlawful; because I could not err in the  
former, though I might in the latter.

I have been careful to avoid impartially with my  
conscience before my actions; but I have com-  
mitted any thing amiss, either in the nature and  
manner of the action, I commonly, every night,  
brought my actions of the day past before the ju-  
diciary of my conscience, and left her to a free  
and impartial censure of them; and what she sen-  
tenced well done, I with humility returned the  
praise thereof to thy name; what she sentenced  
done amiss, I did humbly sue to thee for pardon,  
and for grace to prevent me from the like miscar-  
riages. By this means I kept my conscience ac-  
tive, renewed and preserved my peace with thee,  
and I learned vigilance and caution for the time  
to come.—JUDAH HALE.

What makes Marriages Unhappy.

Let it be remembered, that marriage is the  
metempsychosis of woman; that it turns them  
into different creatures from what they were be-  
fore. Liveliness in a girl may have been mis-  
taken for good temper; the little pert vivacity  
which at first is attractively provoking, at last  
provokes without its attractiveness; negligence  
of order and propriety, of duties, and civilities  
long endured, often deprecated, causes to be tol-  
erable when children grow up and are in danger  
of following the example. It often happens that,  
if a man unhappy in the unhappiness in the married  
state, were to disclose the manifold causes of his  
uneasiness, they would be found by those who  
were beyond their influence, to be of such a na-  
ture as rather to excite derision than sympathy.  
The waters of bitterness do not fall on his head  
in a cataract, but through a colander; one, how-  
ever like the vases the Danaides, perforated on-  
ly for replegishment. We know scarcely the  
vestibule of a house of which we fancy we have  
penetrated into all the corners. We know not how  
greivously a man may have suffered, long before  
the calamities of the world befell him as he re-  
luctantly left his house-door. There are women  
from whom incessant tears of anger swell forth at  
imaginary wrongs; but of contrition for their own  
delinquencies, not one.—Walter Savage Landor.

About Courting.

There are few operations which one has to at-  
tend in life, that require more delicate manage-  
ment, more truly scientific skill than that of cour-  
ting. One of the most perplexing questions about  
the business, is how long shall one's labors in this  
line be protracted? There are some lovers who carry  
the heart they wish to capture, at once by storm  
while others besiege the flint-walled affections of  
their mistresses for a period greater than the  
Greeks required to siege and sack Ilium. We  
think a modern writer hit the happy medium.  
"A man," he says, "should not be too cowardly  
nor too bold in his courtships. The Bonaparte  
system of tactics may be used advantageously.  
Concentrate the forces of your charms on the en-  
emy's weakest points, and depend upon it her hu-  
man nature cannot resist you long." That's the  
idea!

DEATH OF THE CHRISTIAN.

Our English literature, rich as it is, scarcely  
furnishes a more charming sentence than this,  
from Bryant's oration on the death of Cole:  
"He passed into that next stage of existence  
from which we are separated by such frail bar-  
riers, with unflinching confidence in the Divine  
goodness, like a docile child guided by the hand  
of a kind parent suffering itself to be led with-  
out fear into the darkest places."

LOVE AT THE FIRST SIGHT.

MUTUAL AFFECTION.

Of all the gratifications human nature can en-  
joy, and of all the delight it is formed to impart,  
none is equal to that which springs from a long  
tried and mutual affection. The happiness which  
arises from conjugal felicity is capable of with-  
standing the attacks of time, grows vigorous in  
age, and animates the heart with pleasure and  
delight, when the vital fluid can scarcely force a  
passage through it.

There is not a greater fallacy in life than that of a  
young lady being in love at first sight. Ask her  
two years afterwards what she thinks of her pas-  
sion? We may be prepossessed in an individ-  
ual's favor, but real, lasting love is of slow growth,  
and it can be nourished only by the virtues of the  
one preferred. Every thing else that goes by the  
name of "love" is false, and will come to a sad  
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