

From the Greensboro Patriot.
A few days since, the following communication was addressed to the Rev. Mr. Parker of the Protestant Methodist denomination, at that time preaching in the "Free Church" as it is called, (that is a place of divine worship open to all professing Christians) in the village of Jamestown:

Rev. Mr. Parker:
Will you please announce to your audience that there will be preaching in this place on Sabbath the 20th April at 11 o'clock, A. M. by
Yours &c.
Jesse McBride.

Though the Rev. Mr. Parker refused very properly to make the above announcement, McBride himself gave out that he would preach at the place and time referred to in his note.

Now the prevailing impression in Guilford and every other county of the State where he has remained a length of time being that this same Jesse McBride is an abolition emissary, and having lately been convicted by a jury of twelve good and lawful men in the county of Forsyth of endeavoring to circulate pamphlets of an inflammatory and seditious tendency, and sentenced therefor to the whipping post, the people of Jamestown resolved that he should profane no pulpit nor preach in any public place over which they had any control. A meeting was held and a series of resolutions were passed and published in the last number of the Patriot, the amount of which was the appointment of a committee to inform McBride, that neither he nor his accomplices, Crooks and Bacon, should preach in the Church or any public grounds in Jamestown. McBride's reply to the committee was that he would fulfil his appointment.

This intention being known, some of the citizens of Greensboro, and others from the country, attended at the time and place of meeting with a view of sustaining the Jamestown people, if necessary, in the position they had assumed by their published resolutions.

They found the people of Jamestown fully prepared and determined to protect their church and village from the desecration and insult which had impudently been threatened in defiance of their protestation. They assembled in front of the Free Church and quietly awaited the result. The hour of appointment, "11 o'clock, A. M.," came, but McBride came not with him. They remained long enough to be satisfied that he had abandoned his purpose, and having thus fully accomplished all they had proposed, they left the church, and soon separated for their respective homes.

But McBride, as if to save appearances as much as possible, compromised by holding forth at the house of one Potter a short distance out of the village and beyond the river.

Having done all to which they had pledged themselves, the citizens of Jamestown did not think proper to leave their village, on the Sabbath day and violate the rights of the private citizen who permitted them to preach on his premises. This explanation is given merely because there are certain heroes who did not go, but descent on mighty deeds of prowess which the future historian of the world would have to record had they been there. I have no report of McBride's meeting at Potter's to furnish the public. He must have had a pretty large congregation. And from the number of negroes (many of them slaves) who swarmed through Jamestown in that direction, doubtless he had enough congenial and kindred spirits to sympathize with him in being excluded from the village beyond the River. There were also some good citizens present, it was said, who prompted by curiosity alone, attended on the occasion.

In connection with this affair I would respectfully submit a few thoughts further.

Abroad Guilford is both misunderstood and misrepresented. Yet as the reputation the world gives is of some importance as well to States and counties as individuals, and especially so at the present, delicate and dangerous crisis.—What is said of Guilford abroad? Is she not charged with free-soilism—sneered at as the harbor and head quarters of Abolition emissaries? But let it be the task of others to recount further the base and insulting charges with which we are stigmatized. The newspapers publish them and whenever a Guilford man leaves the County, he meets them, if not base and unvarnished, yet lurking covertly in such expressions, as "What do you Guilford people mean by permitting McBride, Crooks and Bacon to stay among you?" "If they should dare enter Berne, Caswell, &c." And then the smile of incredulity or scorn with which any denial or explanation he makes is uniformly received, if it possible more provoking than a direct charge of free-soilism. I tell you, Messrs. Editors, that no true citizen of Guilford can hear unmoved the taunts and sneers against the County of his birth or his adoption. In order to vindicate our fair fame, let us remove every foundation for such charges. How then have we acquired this reputation—have all the world conspired to asperse us? The virtue of a pure and discreet woman the vilest dare not slander, but, an indiscreet woman though "pure as the icicles that hang on Dian's temple" will soon have to complain of this world's want of charity. It is false that—Guilford is free-soil in her character or her sympathies, yet we have been imprudent and indiscreet enough to give perhaps color to these charges. It is true we are treated the more unfairly from the fact that other counties, as Albemarle, Chatham, Randolph, Montgomery, perhaps equally liable to the charge of free-soilism with Guilford, are unnoticed, and she alone is singled out as the object of public censure. But as long as notorious and convicted abolitionists are harbored and permitted to preach in the County on the same level with the true members of the Gospel of Christ, as long as slaveholders are so careless as to permit their negroes to listen to them. Yes, as long as McBride, Crooks and Bacon, et idem genus, are treated with hospitality and confidence, and find any sympathy or encouragement, so long we will have the charge of free-soilism cast in our teeth. The South may complain that the Fugitive Slave Law is not executed by the North, but while she cherishes free soilers in her bosom to poison the mind of the slave against his master and teach him to fly to a Free State, what can she expect but that he will be received and protected from his owner when he arrives there.

McBride and his colleagues are free-soilers of the worst stamp. They say perhaps they are conscientious in this. They claim also to be Christian Ministers. How do they reconcile their conduct in interfering between Master and Servant, alienating friends and families, preaching doctrines the tendency of which is a servile insurrection, with the gentle and meek spirit of Christianity. No man in Guilford, no matter how he regards slavery, as a

curse or a blessing, can honestly say he believes they are doing or can do any good in Guilford County. Let them return to Indiana or Ohio, or wherever they came from. All good men would feel relieved by their final departure. None who love the good name of their country, or respect her safety and happiness would have them stay. They have very few sympathizers among us. The good Quakers of the county give them no place in their pulpits, and a united, quiet and determined opposition to them throughout the county will accomplish all that could be desired. Jamestown has done her duty. Let every part of Guilford imitate the example of that village, and thus, without any mob law or violence, the credit of Old Guilford will be restored among her sister counties. And while true to the rights of the South, we will perform some service to our noble Union, by teaching the free soil hypocrites and families of the North, who are endangering its existence by their opposition to the Constitution and laws of Congress, that they have no encouragement or sympathy to expect from us.

TRAGEDY IN GREEN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

The Paulding (Miss. Clarion of the 5th inst., contains a long account of the elopement of the wife of a planter in Florida with a Mississippian from Hancock county, by the name of Hardy, who was living in Florida. The guilty wife assisted her paramour to steal from her injured husband a negro boy, a pair of horses and carriage, a double barrel gun, and some other property, with which they started for the residence of Hardy's mother, in Hancock county, Miss., which point they safely reached. The outraged husband, finding himself robbed of property as well as his wife made preparations to pursue. But the blow had been so heavy as to unman him; he could not consent to follow her, and to a friend named Smith was delegated the task of pursuing the fugitives. Smith traced them to Green county, Miss., where he learned they had arrived in Hancock, and were at the residence of Hardy's mother. The assistance of a couple of resolute men was obtained; the three made a descent on the house, and entered the room where Hardy and his guilty companion were in bed before he was aware of their presence.

Hardy, who is represented as a man of herculean strength, leaped from the bed and, unarmed as he was, came near making good his escape from the three. But a blow with the butt of one of the guns knocked him down, when he was securely bound. The property was recovered, but the woman declined going back to Florida, and was left. The party returned to Green with their prisoner, when Smith dismissed his assistants, and after ironing his leg, took his seat by the side of Hardy in the carriage, the negro boy riding behind on Smith's horse. Two miles from where he left his assistants, Smith was afterwards found murdered, his money all taken, as well as one of the carriage horses, and Hardy and the negro gone. The conclusion is that the negro, who had been very imprudently permitted to carry a bowie knife, stabbed Smith from behind, and then relieved Hardy, and that the latter, as his hands were loose, also assisted. Strong efforts were making to arrest the murderers.

FREAKS OF PHILANTHROPY.

A few days since the papers contained the account of the death of a man in Boston jail, who had been put there for some paltry debt. He was a man of education, a graduate of one of New England's colleges. Yet he was a white man, and a merciful creditor enforced, not the fugitive law, but the law for the collection of debts, put him in jail, where he lingered, and finally died of consumption in the felons cell. We heard of no rescue, or attempt to rescue? On Saturday the telegraph informed us that a black man named Sims was arrested, charging him with being a fugitive slave. There was danger, not of his being put in jail and lingering as the white debtor had lingered, but there was danger of his being sent back to the South from whence he had escaped, under the provision of the fugitive law. This case excites to madness the men who had stood by and seen the white man die in prison for debt. They fly together. The country is alarmed. Meetings are held in the neighboring towns, and resolutions are passed denouncing the law under which this arrest is made, and offering their services to release all black men by force of arms, and to trample the laws of the Union under foot to accomplish this purpose! Here is consistency, for you! Reader, what do you think of it?—Ohio State Journal.

A gunmaker in Paris, named Devisme, has recently invented a lead bullet terminated with a point of steel, which can be used for rifles of every description. This new ball will pierce the thickest sheet iron, fifty and a hundred yards distant. For killing large and thick skinned animals, it will greatly surpass any ball ever used.

A most wonderful piece of linen has been woven for the World's Exhibition, in the north of Ireland, near Warrington, by a weaver named George Haddock. It is a web of fine cambric handkerchiefs. Small print can be read through it, and yet the web is so close and compact that a single thread could not be distinguished without the aid of a microscope, or rather web glass. The cambric, when held up to the light, looks like a fine and airy fabric. In the production of this beautiful gossamer-looking cambric, Mr. Haddock almost realized what classic fiction ascribed to the performance of Arachne, who, as mythologists inform us, was converted into a spider, on account of equaling that ingenious little architect in her production of fine webs.

Small Pox.—This disease is prevailing at Washington, N. C., where six cases have occurred.

Almost the entire press seem to agree in the opinion that the authorities of Boston did their utmost to secure a fair and impartial trial in the execution of the fugitive slave law, in the case of Sims.—Whatever may have been the action or advice of those pests to society, the abolitionists, who are a disgrace to humanity and a foul spot upon any community which has them in its midst, they at least, did not swerve the officers of the law from doing duty boldly, openly and fearlessly, although every possible obstacle was thrown in their way. Although the former attempts to execute this law in Boston resulted in a failure, this case proves that it can be executed, and shows that the people are determined that it shall. But Boston has not yet entirely cleared herself of the odium which rest upon her name in the South. She ought, in justice to herself, to go a few steps further and prove the sincerity of her professions of allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States, and of her willingness to see justice done the South, by promptly bringing to bear the force of the law against those mad capped demagogues who violently endeavored to interpose every hindrance in their reach to the due and impartial administration of justice in this and former cases. Let them feel that there is law which will apply to those who defy the law and attempt to annul it, and their want of principle and destitution of honest motives will very plainly appear. In no other way can the South be convinced that those people will do them justice, and to this it must come at last, if the purpose of the community is sincere, as their course in the late case would indicate.

It is confidently asserted by the Northern press that for the future all difficulties as to the execution of this law are at an end; that those who so factiously interposed to embarrass the officers of the law, must be convinced that their attempts hereafter will be fruitless and that they must give way before the weight of public opinion against them. It is to be hoped that this will prove to be the case. If every one who goes there to reclaim a fugitive will meet with the same delays and the same vexatious proceedings, as marked the cases that have already occurred, then this law will be of very little practical advantage to the South, so far as Boston or the State of Massachusetts is concerned.

The Legislature of that State seems to be deeply imbued with the same spirit which characterized the fanatics in all these proceedings. Instead of promptly doing their duty, by repealing the law of the State which forbids the use of the jails of the confinement of fugitives, they seem disposed to throw further obstacles in the way of the law, and to do all in their power to practically nullify it and make it of no effect. Members seem to vie with each other in proposing measures obnoxious to Southern feelings, and from all that we can learn, nothing will be done which will induce the South to believe that Massachusetts will comply with the obligations of the federal compact. 'Tis true that there are some who are still disposed to act fairly, but it is to be feared that their voice will be impotent for good. This course, if persevered in, will alienate the affections of the entire South from that State, and cause our people to regard them as our worst enemies.—Ral. Star.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

PETERSBURG MEETING.—We learn from a private source that, at the meeting in Petersburg of those interested in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, on Tuesday, about \$100,000 were subscribed to the Stock of the new Company forming to become partner with the State. The meeting was addressed by Genl. R. M. Saunders, and very liberal feelings were exhibited. All honor to Petersburg—she has done nobly. The public spirit and enterprise of her citizens cannot be too much commended; and considering the heavy burdens they have heretofore assumed for works of improvement in Virginia, opening high ways to their town and, too, their losses in this same road; we confess we regard this subscription as very liberal and highly honorable.

Progress in subscriptions is made slowly, however, elsewhere. Perhaps they hardly yet reach \$200,000 in all; no positive information has reached us of even that amount. We are now to hear from Norfolk. Her interest is immense. Let her imitate Petersburg, and we shall consider the thing fixed. We have never believed that the interests of the people of the two States could suffer the Gaston Road to fail, and notwithstanding discouraging circumstances heretofore, there has been no cause for despair. It must be rebuilt; and we believe now that the offer of the State will be accepted, and the terms complied with.

Ought not our citizens upon the line of this Road to feel encouraged enough by the action above alluded to, to be stirring and active, and put forth their best energies? Petersburg has acted—we are doing well in Raleigh, and hope to do better. Franklin, Granville, Warren and Halifax! what say you? Come forward and help us to achieve this work of prime necessity and mutual benefit.—Raleigh Times.

The Gentleman.—No man is a gentleman, who, without provocation, would treat with incivility the humblest of his species.—It is a vulgarity for which no accomplishments of dress or address can ever atone. Show me the man who desires to make every one happy around him, and whose greatest solicitude is never to give just cause of offence to any one, and I will show you a gentleman by nature, and by practice, though he may never have worn a suit of broadcloth, nor even heard of a lexicon. I am proud to say, for the honor of our species, there are men, in every throb of whose hearts, there is a solicitude for the welfare of mankind, and whose every breath is performed with kindness.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1851.

Constitutional Reform.—The Counties of Buncombe and Henderson have held public meetings on the subject of the proposed reforms in the Constitution of our State, both of which, have declared in favor of a Convention for the purpose, and against amendments by the Legislature. This is also the undoubted sentiment of Rowan, but she has not, as yet, given a public expression thereof. Will she not do so? It is not too soon for action, and her voice should be heard advocating the rights of the people, and in suitable tones of denunciation of that buggery which in part, has been successfully practiced upon the State. We trust that a meeting will be held on some day during the week of our Superior Court. Then let our people meet together and talk the matter over. The question is a plain one: They have only to choose one of two plans for making the proposed amendments to the Constitution. There are few of them, we believe, that have not already decided it in their own minds; and hence we have said the sentiment of Rowan is for a Convention. They wish to put a stop to this thing of mixing up in every canvass some new question of amendment, and thus prevent that distraction of the public mind from matters of more practical and substantial importance. A Convention will accomplish all the work and have done with it. Politicians will work at it every canvass for twenty years, and work themselves into places of honor and profit, and waste the people's money in Buncombe speeches without making them any profitable return.

Col. Benton.—This man, with his characteristic impudence, visited the city of St. Louis, a few days before the Municipal election, and almost instantly after his arrival there, set to work as for dear life, to carry the election in opposition to the city administration. He made a public speech the same day of his arrival, bitterly assailing the Mayor and Aldermen, and bringing wholesale charges against them. His object is said to have been the commencement, in that city, of a great revolution of public sentiment which he avowed it was his purpose to effect in his behalf throughout the State. Hence he attempted to mix himself in the city contest, and to cause the election to turn on the question of Benton or no Benton. He went on swingingly for a few days, but quite unexpectedly Mr. Kennett, the Mayor, met him in one of the Wards and replied to his speech. It was a death blow to old Bullion, who it seems, had no more personal interest in the affairs of the city than any other citizen of Missouri. After this encounter he hastened home and shut himself up, and there remained until after the election; and as the result failed to accord with his wishes, he is again a repudiated man.

Charles Sumner, the abolitionist, has at last received the vote of the Massachusetts Legislature for Senator in Congress for six years from March last. It is passing strange that after the part which Sumner has taken in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law, that he should have been elected. It is, however, the result of a combination between the Free-soilers and Democrats. The Whigs resisted them nobly and to the end, but it was all in vain.

Fifteen of our countrymen have been murdered within the last twenty-five days, on the road from Realejo, on the Pacific, across to San Juan, where they formerly travelled without fear of harm or danger, and over which they were making their way as rapidly as possible out of the country to return home.

This is within the bounds of the Musquito kingdom, or Nicaragua; over which Great Britain has been setting up claims of authority. And for these outrages, perpetrated by the natives, redress is refused by the authorities of the country, and it is believed English influence has favored the denial of it. Our Government, it is hoped, will look into this business, and blow up the protectorate claims of England, or otherwise to provide for the safety of American citizens in that country.

MEDICAL.

At the commencement of the University of Pennsylvania held on the 5th April, the graduating degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 167 young gentlemen, of whom twenty-two were from North Carolina. Those of our vicinity are the following:
Francis Marion Henderson, Salisbury, N. C.; James W. Wiseman, Davie county, N. C.; Robert Galloway, Rockingham county. All the remainder were from places further East of Salisbury.

The people of Buncombe are raising subscriptions to build a Plank Road from Asheville to connect with the rail road at Greenville, S. C.

Read the article in this paper headed Davidson College. Parents who have children whom they expect to educate would surely find it to their advantage to purchase scholarships in this Institution. College tuition for 20 years for the small sum of 100 dollars is certainly as cheap as could be desired.

ANDREW WILSON was arrested at Nashville, Tenn., on the 12th April for a post-office robbery, committed a few weeks before. He entered by a false key the back door of the office.

Mr. Clingman.—The Raleigh Standard says: "It is not a little remarkable that there is but one Whig paper in the State (the Asheville News) which cordially sustains Mr. Clingman in the gallant stand he has taken for Southern Rights." It is not at all remarkable that every Democratic paper sustains the gentleman in his positions generally.

Philip S. White.—This gentleman lectured at Hendersonville a few days since, and 40 persons gave in their names to join the Sons of Temperance. He is to be at Statesville on the 9th and 10th of May.

The ceremony of commencing the work on the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road was celebrated at Strawberry Plains on the 21st March.

BLANKS IN TAYLORSVILLE.

Mr. A. Carson is our agent in Taylorsville for the sale of Blanks. He has on hand a general assortment.

We have received the May No. of the National Monthly Magazine, published by Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway, N. Y. It contains a larger amount and variety of reading matter than most other Magazines.

We tender to Mr. Holden, at Raleigh, our thanks for a pamphlet copy of the Speech of the Hon. Wm. B. Shepperd, upon the right of Secession, Revolution, &c., delivered in the Senate of the last Legislature of North Carolina.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road Company will be held at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday of May County Court.

The Raleigh Times is out in an enlarged form and new dress. It now corresponds in size and appearance with the Register, Star, and Standard. The editor is a spicily and ready writer, and merits success.

Murder.—A letter from Middletown, Ct., dated April 13, gives the particulars of a murder which occurred in that place in the Wesleyan University:
"The rebellion originated in the Sophomore class; the students had been forbidden attending the Court which had been in session here during the past week.—The majority of the Sophomore class, in defiance of this rule, attended the Court last Tuesday, and were suspended in consequence.

Some words upon the subject occurring to day, between a student and one of the professors, the student, who was from the South, drew a pistol upon the professor and shot him through the heart. Great excitement prevails in the College and among the citizens. The student was arrested this afternoon and lodged in the county jail."

The Directors of the N. C. Railroad Company we learn have been notified to meet in Raleigh on the 12th of May. By that time, we presume, the surveys will be completed and the reports in regard to location and estimates prepared.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held in Greensboro on the second Thursday in July next.
Greensboro Patriot.

AN ACT to establish certain post roads in the United States and the Territories thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following roads be, and the same are hereby declared post roads, to wit, in North Carolina:
From Jefferson, to Richard Gentry's on New River.
From Mount Airy, via Jadesville, to Gap Civil.
From Statesville to Mount Ulla.
From Jonesville to Mount Ulla.
From Sugar Grove, up Cove Creek, and down Roan Creek, to Taylorsville, in Tennessee.
From Taylorsville, in Tennessee, via Carter's Forge, Baker's Gap to Sugar Grove, in North Carolina.
From Asheville, Buncombe co., up Riem's Creek, and down Joy, to Democrat.
From Moseley Hall, via Jerico, to Strabane.
From Statesville, via Taylorsville and Le-noir, to Jonesboro, in Tennessee.
From Union Institute, in Randolph county, by Fair Grove and Midway, in Davidson co.

We are gratified to observe that our dry goods merchants and other dealers are doing a larger business than usual the present season. Merchants from North Carolina and surrounding district of country, have generally with commendable spirit, laid in their supplies at this place in preference to going north, and the sidewalks in front of the large dry goods establishments last week, were literally crowded with boxes to be sent abroad.
Norfolk Argus.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

We would call the attention of the friends of Education, to the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, which we annex:

WHEREAS it is highly important to the interests of Education and Religion, that Davidson College should be endowed with a permanent fund, the income arising from which, shall be sufficient to secure the services of a larger body of Teachers than are now employed, and furnish to the community by favorable terms the advantages of thorough and complete instruction.

The Board of Trustees of Davidson College, do resolve,
1st. That one thousand scholarships in said Institution be created and offered for sale, on the following terms and conditions:

2d. Any person paying, or securing to the Trustees of said Institution, the sum of one hundred dollars, shall be entitled to one of said scholarships, and shall enjoy the privilege of educating at said Institution, free from all charges for tuition, a pupil, who may be either a son or nominee, for, and during the term of twenty years.
3d. No sale of scholarships shall be binding, until the sale of four hundred scholarships shall be completed, and all contracts for the purchase of scholarships which shall then have been made, shall be payable from and after that period.

4th. All sales of scholarships which shall be made after the four hundred scholarships specified in the third section, shall be for cash.

5th. The purchaser may enjoy the advantage of a scholarship at such time, and at such intervals, as he may in his discretion think proper. The whole time of enjoyment not to exceed twenty years. He may also place at the Institution, not more than two pupils at the same time, in which event the term of his scholarship, shall be diminished in the same proportion.

6th. Any individual, association of individuals, or congregation, who shall pay or secure to the Trustees of Davidson College, the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be entitled to a perpetual scholarship, to which the party may appoint any pupil, he or they may think proper.

7th. The funds arising from the sale of scholarships shall be invested in bonds or stocks of the State, or of the United States, the bonds of North Carolina, or well secured individual bonds, and the income only, arising from such investment, shall be appropriated to increase the advantages of Education in said Institution.

8th. All scholarships created by these proceedings, both limited and perpetual, may be assigned, or devised by will, and in case of intestacy shall be passed to Administrators as other property.

9th. No sales of scholarships shall be made after the 1st of January, A. D. 1853.

The following forms of Bond and Certificate were adopted to carry out the foregoing act of the Board of Trustees.

Know all men by these presents, That I _____ bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, to pay to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, the sum of one hundred dollars.

The condition of this obligation is, that whereas the above has this day purchased from the Trustees of Davidson College, a scholarship created by certain resolutions of the Board of Trustees, adopted on the 27th of March, 1851, this obligation is not to take effect and be binding, until four hundred scholarships shall be sold, as provided by said resolutions.

Certificate for purchasers of scholarships.
To all whom it may concern,
This is to certify, that having paid to the Treasurer of Davidson College, the sum of one hundred dollars, is entitled to one scholarship in said College, according to the provisions of an Act passed by the Trustees of said College, on the 27th of March, 1851, a copy of which is annexed to this certificate.
Agent.

For the Watchman.
Remembered a Minister of the Gospel, a short time since: "Were a member of my Church to join the Order of the Sons of Temperance, I would use my utmost exertions to have him excluded from the privileges of the Church."

Said a professed Christian, with whom I was conversing: "It is the duty of Members of the Church to stand aloof from all associations of worldly men. Such connection would wound the dignity of religion. Such contact would tarnish religious purity."

Are such objections the teachings of that divine and heaven-born influence breathing forth love, humility and benevolence to man? They have no sympathy nor communion with it. They are rather the whisperings of the great arch-enemy himself, instilling poison, bitterness and rank, into the very Eden of God under the concealing garb of protecting the purity of religion.

They are neither the instructions nor example of the meek and lowly Jesus, who died with publicans and sinners, who thought not vile to become like his constant associates, could he be instrumental in doing them good.

Wounding the dignity of religion, indeed! What professed Christian would hesitate a moment from joining an association of worthy men in any fair and laudable enterprise that promised to fill his coffers with wealth? And yet, when solicited to lend his aid in rescuing a fellow being from degradation and vice, in pouring in upon the inmates of his wretched home the sunlight of hope and happiness, in staying the destructive ravages of a dark and deadly plague which culls its victims from all ranks and positions in society—spraying neither the low nor yet the gifted and the noble, he turns scornfully away under the hypocritical pretence of protecting the purity of religion.

I confess I have no charity for such arguments as these. They inspire me with ineffable contempt, not only for the arguments, but almost for the men who use them. And if there is any thing that awakens in my mind doubts and distrust of the power and efficacy of religion itself—it is not the wily, unassuming reasonings of the Deist, who would transform the sublime and glorious truths of Divine Revelation into a tissue of lies and falsehoods, forged by the cunning and ingenuity of designing men. Nor yet the sweeping and more daring sophistry of the Atheist, who would hurl the Omnipotent God from his Throne on high, and have us believe that this beautiful earth and all the millions of starry worlds that sparkle in the bright blue sky, owe their existence, not to his creative power, but to a mere accidental blind chance.

But it is to listen to such objections, and to witness such opposition to a cause the only object of which is the benefit of mankind, from the professed followers of Christ—from those from whom we have a right to expect better things.

Were I called upon for a eulogium of grave caste, I would marshal into one large array, the entire mass of those doubled refined white-robed guardians of the dignity of the Church. Their banners waving—their flags streaming, and with various inscriptions significant of their sentiments, and at their head, transformed into an angel of light, their actual leader, the venerable clove-footed monster himself, encouraging them onward, and ever an onan clapping his great dragon wings, convulsed with laughter at the astonishing success of his cunning scheme.

You who are so horrified by the dangerous influences exerted by the order, go visit the numerous villages where Davisons have been instituted, and witness in almost every one men who were for years the slaves of this degrading vice—lost to themselves, worse than lost to their friends and to the world; now reclaimed, redeemed—again the kind father—the affectionate husband—the useful citizen—the sober industrious man.

Look into the bosom of their families, and see that happy child upon his parent's knee, exclaiming in infant simplicity and innocence.—"Pa, I am not afraid of you now.—Ma and Pa are afraid of you now. Pa, you won't beat me now, for you are a Son of Temperance, now."

Witness the big tears of joy as they fall down that wife's—that mother's face as memory leaps backward over the dark chasm of woe from whose fearful brink she has just escaped, and pointing her to the once happy days when first she gave herself away in all the confidence of woman's fondling love, and whispering in tones of kindness and hope: now you shall live those happy days again. Ask that child—that mother—that wife—if the Sons of Temperance are doing harm.