rectly charged upon God and His gov-

ernment. Now, as punishment has

been, and still is useful, is it not most

rational to conclude that it will ever

continue so? For should a period ar-

verse when punishment will not be use-

ful, it will be contrary to all human

history and all human experience .-

estimated by the reformation of the

subject of it; for this seldom happens.

er to deter others from the commission

government of God and in human gov-

ernments, not to reform those who are

from becoming so. At all events, we

have the history of God's past and pre-

sent administration in the moral and

for the utility of punishment. And if

punishment has been and is now neces-

sary, notwithstanding it does not re-

form, is it not probable it will forever

reasons that justify limited punishment

here, may there not be eternal reasons

Our Paper.

Is not the N. C. Christian Advocate a

child of Providence?

of bringing out a N. C. Christian Advo-

cate was perhaps first conceived; at all

events, it was then, for the first time, warm-

ly advocated by the members of the Con-

erence, and brought before the Methodist

result is, the establishment of the paper.

paper was easily ascertained; there seemed

the appearance of such a Christian paper

in North Carolina; and in many instances

Methodism was not always dealt fairly

by, in any portion of the world, even where

and here in North Carolina, where we

any other part of our Union. I am aware

that the Advocate is not to be the medium

of fierce and unchristian controversy; but,

at the same time, it is presumed its columns

dism, from whatsoever source the attack

tack be aimed, provided it be of a nature

or usages, touching the rights either of the

umns of either the Richmond Christian

not even if their columns had always been

at our command-for the reason, that their

circulation in our midst is altogether too

limited. But the Advocate is not to be-

come the medium of onslaught, or misrep-

resentation of the rights, doctrines and

usages of sister denominations, but to de-

fend Christianity in general and Method-

For the N. C. Christian Advocate.

Class Meetings.

The Universalist asserts that endless ism in particular. This is its true charac-

it was almost demanded.

Some eighteen months since the project

Newbern, April, 1856.

J. W. TUCKER.

For the N. C. Christian Advocate.

hereafter?

Poetry.

[Published by Request.]

Christ in the Garden.

While nature was sinking in stillness to rest, rive in the history of God's moral uni-The last beams of daylight shone dim in the

O'er fields, by the moonlight, my wandering Sought in quiet meditation some lonely re- The utility of punishment is not to be

While passing a garden, I paused for to hear A voice faint and plaintive from one that was The voice of the stranger affected my heart, of sin, and not in its power to reform While in agony pleading the poor sinner's the criminal. It is designed, in the

In offering to heaven his pitying prayer, He spoke of the torment the sinner must bear, already criminal, but to prevent others His life was a ransom he offered to give, That sinners redeemed forever might live.

I paused for a moment, then turned me to see What man of compassion the stranger could providential government of the world I saw him, lo! kneeling upon the cold The loveliest being that ever was found.

His mantle was wet with the dews of the continue so? If there are temporal His locks, by pale moonbeams, were glitter-

His eyes, bright as diamonds, to heaven were that will justify endless punishment raised. While Angels in wonder stood 'round him amazed.

So deep was his sorrow, so fervent his prayer, That down o'er his bosom rolled sweat, blood I wept to behold him; I asked him his name-He answered, "Tis Jesus-from heaven I

I am thy Redeemer , for thee I must die; The cup is most bitter, but cannot pass by Thy sins like a mountain are laid upon me, And all this deep anguish I suffer for thee."

I heard, with deep sorrow, the tale of his people as a subject for reflection; and the While tears like a fountain of water did The necessity of the existence of such a The cause of his sorrow, to hear him repeat, to be a general expression of gratitude at Affected my heart and I fell at his feet.

I trembled with horror, then loudly did cry, "Lord save a poor sinner, Oh! save, or, I die;" He smiled when he saw me, he said to me, Thy sins, which are many, I freely forgive." there were church organs for its defence

How sweet at that moment he hade merejoice; have no press, Methodism has perhaps been His smiles, Oh! how pleasant; how charm- misrepresented as much, or more, than in I flew from the garden to spread it abroad—
I shouted hozannah and glory to God.

I am now on my journey to mansions above; My soul's full of glory, of light, peace and would be opened to the defence of Meth-I think of the garden, the prayer and the may come, or at what point soever the at-Of that loving Stranger who banished my to injure Methodism, either in its doctrines

The day of bright glory is rolling around, members or ministers. This could not be When Gabriel, descending, the trumpet shall done in North Carolina, through the col-My soul then in raptures of glory shall rise; Advocate, or Southern Christian Advocate, To gaze on that Stranger with unclouded or the columns of any other church paper,

Communications.

For the N. C. Christian Advocate. Future Punishment-Is it Necessary?

punishment would be useless; that it ter: it is religious in its tone; otherwise it can be of no advantage to any being would not be entitled to the name of Chrisin the universe. Therefore they con- tian Advocate. clude that God will not inflict it, as He | It is, then, just such a paper as we all never inflicts purishment but for some can heartily recommend to all Christians wise and benevolent purpose. But we would ask, how does the Universalist know this? Who qualified him to indee know this? Who qualified him to judge all. Let us, then, see to it, dear brethren, of all the necessities of God's universal that its claims are duly presented to all government? Has he a perfect knowl- our congregations throughout our Conferedge of all the necessities of all the ence. Its mechanical execution is cercreatures in all parts of God's uni- tainly of a respectable character, its size verse? Has he travelled over infinite medium, and as to price, it is cheap; and space, and lived through eternity, and so far as the writer is aware, no complaints learned what is and what is not useful are made at the above points. There may in every part of God's vast empire? be those that want a larger paper, and those If not, how can he thus pronounce that endless punishment is unnecessary and useless? But can the Universalist see useless? But can the Universalist see wishes, they must get subscribers, and the necessity of a great many things these improvements may be made. Before which we find in God's world and un- the commencement of the N. C. Christian der His government? Can the Uni- Advocate, there were taken in North Caroversalist see the use of volcanoes, and lina about 1400 of Advocates-1200 from earthquakes, of storms and tempests, Richmond, 200 from Charleston. Suppose of pestilence and famine, of sin and each was read by five persons; then there sorrow, of disease and death? Can were 7000 of our Methodist people that he point out the use of poisonous veg- read religious newspapers; but suppose now etables, minerals and reptiles? If not, that half of these are discontinued and 700 he admits God does many things for which he cannot see the use. Why, then, should be conclude that God can per is read by five persons, (and this is a not inflict endless punishment on sin- very liberal supposition,) then are 18,500 ners, because he cannot see the rea- of our people supplied with religious readson? Just as though he understood ing. But there are nearly 50,000 in the all the reasons and motives that gov- State, 30,000 in our Conference, of whites, erned the Divine action and adminis- and not half are supplied. Can we not intration. Our inability to see, under- crease our list to 6,000, and furnish all stand, or point out the use of anything, our people with religious literature? Let can never rationally be urged against us try. the thing itself, or its utility; for the [Agreed! Yes, do try.]-ED. wisest man in the world would be driven to admit that he did not see the necessity for half the evils in the universe. If God may and does do things here Perhaps it would be well for us to learn for which we see no reason, may He as specifically as we well can, the similinot do the same hereafter? If we tude of class-meetings and Romish confesmay judge of the future by the past and the present—of what God will do by what He has done and is now doing—we should infer both the fact and ing—we should infer both the fact and similar, it looks to me that when you see well it was a similar, it looks to me that when you see utility of future punishment. What the one you behold the similitude of the says the past history of man and an- other; that one is but the reflection of the gels, and what says the present? The other. Let us analyze them, and see what history of men and angels has been elements enter the organic structure, so as the history of sin and punishment; not, to make them similar: indeed, that all have sinned and been | 1. The class-leader and confessor. The punished, but some of all have sinned class-leader may be a minister or not; cerand been punished for sin. Now, this punishment is useful, or else folly is diRALEIGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1856.

therefore, in the very outset, the similitude | manna." fails. Wonder if a professedly pious, learn- The church in Thyatira was divided into ed and experienced minister ever examined two very distinct parties. The first class

at one time; also the number at confession ed heretics. The former possessed faith, at one time. In the former case, there and charity, and patience; they were apmay be twelve, more or less, as the case parently in a prosperous condition; for the may be. No definite number is requisite Lord, in looking upon the above graces may be. No definite number is requisite to a class-meeting. Not so in the latter case: but one member can be at the confessional at a time. These are not only growing in grace. But there was one great the rules, but the practice in the case, evil tolerated among them, for which they Another failure of similarity.

and then it is under the most solemn sanc- considerable portion of their membership. tion of an oath to secrecy, on the part of For some cause, she had not been expelled; Here is no similitude yet.

God's Spirit with their's; they meet, too, church. to encourage and strengthen each other terly without spiritual life. Some, again, engaged; to pray for and comfort each faithful servants of God. There were not other in their trials and distresses. They many of this character; yet there were a are not required, nor is it expected or de-sired of them to confess any sin which to whom it was promised that they should they have committed against God, to the "walk with the Lord in white," "because horts them to diligence in the discharge of division among the membership of this their duties. The object of the confes- church, who occupied a medium between sional is, not to talk about religion, but the two classes just mentioned. They to confess their sins-each particular sin- | were not entirely dead, nor were they fully to the priest. And then the priest either devoted to God. Those who composed this or absolves them from their sins, by the which remained, and to give all diligence rites contained in the Missal. Where, to have their declining graces revived .then, is the similitude? It is not in their They were persuaded to hold fast and re-

clusions to which men may come; nor is the counsel here given. There are many there any fathoming the depths of credu- churches in the present day that very much lity to which duped hearers may sink .-- resemble this church in Sardis. A few That man is wise indeed whose penetrating faithful followers of Christ; a good many vision sees a similarity in things as dissim- just ready to die; and some already dead: ilar as high-toned piety and deep, dark, this is, we fear, a true picture of many of damning iniquity. The class-meeing is a our churches. school in which the most elevated piety is The church in Philadelphia presents a taught and enforced; the Romish confes- most pleasing and interesting picture .sional is a cess-pool of moral pollution, Every member was in his place; every one which even a "watery grave" could not was true to his God bad to his brethren. cleanse. To say they are similar is to say They were weak in numbers, but strong in that which is false. The Protestant that faith; feeble in worldly influence, but could find a disposition to say that they are mighty with God; despised among men, similar, could asperse the character of an but admired in heaven. They were charged angel, although he may have dipped his to maintain their position; to "hold fast" wing in the flowing element that forms the all that was truly essential in religion; and "watery grave." Nor is he a friend to re- they were encouraged by the most inspiring

For the N. C. Christian Advocate. The Seven Churches.

OSSISSO.

elation contain the messages which were pathy manifested in this epistle. addressed to the seven churches of Asia.

the path towards final apostacy. They are warned to remember from whence they had The substance, then, of all these weighty fallen; to repent, and do their first works; messages to the seven churches, may be they are threatened with divine punish- summed up in the following particulars: ment if they refuse, and promised admit- 1. If we would enjoy the favor of God, we tance into the paradise of God if they would must have inward picty as well as a blameobey this solemn warning. This message less external deportment; our sins must be is a stirring appeal to all those who may forgiven through faith in Christ; our hearts be losing the fire and zeal which they pos- must be regenerated by the Holy Spirit; sessed at the commencement of their reli- and our conduct must then be regenerated gious course, and who are now settling by the word of God. 2. We must avoid down in a state of formality.

tire approbation of the Lord. Not one cially, we must shun all false teachers and word of censure is here spoken against all association with immoral members. 3. any of its members. They are described We must maintain our "first love," remain as being in very humble circumstances in steadfast in persecution and tempation, and this world, but as being rich in faith and labor zealously in the cause of God. 4. in all the graces of true religion. They By so doing, we shall assuredly enjoy the are exhorted to continued fidelity, and a favor and protection of God in this life, be crown of life is promised to all those who at last received into heaven, and there be would remain steadfast until death. This rewarded with everlasting happiness. "He message may be considered as an affection- that hath an ear, let him hear what the ate exhortation to all who serve the Lord | Spirit saith unto the churches." sincerely; it affords great encouragement to persevere in their attachment to Christ, Wilmington, April, 1856. and to be patient amid all their trials, pov-

erty and persecutions. The church in Pergamos was situated in a place of great wickedness. But notwithstanding the town is here represented continue in the church. For this improper books, say fifty dollars' worth, this would be one hundred thousand dollars' worth solemnly rebuked. They are also encour. a pretty round sum. Now suppose at the

not a minister, and always desirable that laged to seek the essentials of spiritual relihe should be a layman: he is never "or- gion-the pardon of their sins, adoption dained" for his office-while it is essen- into the family of God, and the in-dwelling tially necessary for the confessor to be an presence of the Holy Ghost. These im-"ordained" priest. The most distinguish- portant elements of true piety are here preed layman in the Romish communion could sented under the emblents of "the white not discharge the duties of a confessor: stone," "the new name," and "the hidden

was composed of the true servants of God; 2. The number meeting in class-meeting and the second class was made up of wickare here called to an account. A certain 3. Who may hear what is said at class- female, here styled Jersbel, who professed meetings, and at the confessional. At the to be a religious teaches, by her false doclatter, no one is to hear but the priest; trines and wicked conduct had corrupted a both the priest and the confessee; nor will and all those who had embraced her perthey divulge what is there said. In the nicious sentiments were suffered to remain former case, all may hear; it is always de- in the church. In thus allowing such persirable that all should hear what is said by sons to continue among them, the whole both the class-leader and the member. body incurred the Divine displeasure; and Neither is there any obligation to secrecy. they are here charged to purge the church from all such corrupting influences. This 4. The object of the class-meeting, and message, then, is an instructive lesson, the confessional. The object of the former showing the necessity of expelling immoral is to speak to each other of the dealings of members and preserving the purity of the

for the purpose of speaking to each other | The church in Sardis was in a very critof their religious experience and enjoy- ical condition. Some of them were spiritments, of their triumphs and victories ually dead. While they were nominally through the conquering Cross of Christ; in the church of Christ, yet they were utin the glorious warfare in which they are who constituted the opposite class, were leader, but to God alone. The leader ex- they were worthy." But there was a third pronounces the penance they shall suffer, class were exhorted to strengthen the things organic structure nor in their object. | pent; and they were threatened with sud-Surely there is no accounting for con- dendeath and punishment if they neglected

ligion or humanity. "Watch and pray." promises. The Lord promised them great success in spreading the Gospel; complete victory over their enemies; security in the day of trouble; and at last a distinguished place in heaven. To assure their confidence, they were told that the Lord would soon come to their deliverance. Nothing The second and third chapters of Rev- can surpass the affection and tender sym-

The church in Laodicae was in a most In each one of these epistles we find this deplorable condition. They were neither admonition: "He that hath an ear, let cold nor hot, but as a church they were him hear what the Spirit saith unto the "lukewarm." They were puffed up with churches." An injunction repeated seven spiritual pride, and had forgotten their detimes in the brief compass of two chap-ters, surely deserves our prayerful conside-in the most earnest and impressive lanration. Let us, then, turn our attention to guage, and exhorted to repentance and rethese epistles, and learn what instruction formation. They were promised pardon and restoration to Divine favor, if they The church in Ephesus is first commend- would obey the instructions here given; ed for several things, and is then reproved they were assured that they should again in a very pointed manner. The members enjoy communion with God; and if they of this church are applauded for their proved faithful, they should finally be enfaithful perseverance in the cause of Christ; throned with God in his kingdom. To see for their determined opposition to false a whole church in a lukewarm condition, teachers; for their patience under persecu- is indeed enough to excite the sympathies tion; and for their hatred of the sect of of every minister of Christ. If anything hereties called Nicholaitanes. They are can reach the heart and arouse the conthen very plainly reproved for having left science of a backslidden professor, surely their "first love," and having thus taken this appeal to the church in Laodicea should

everything which would tend to corrupt The church in Smyrna received the en- our faith, and lead us from Christ. Espe-

For the N. C. Christian Advocate.

Plan of Selling Books. BRO. HEFLIN: By reference to the hisas the place where Satan had his seat, yet tory of the Methodist Book Concern, as there were many members of the church given by Bangs, it would seem that Browho were devotedly pious, and some of ther Martin's plan has been tried and them had already suffered martyrdom .- would not do. It required a large outlay, One great evil, however, existed among and resulted in a large loss. Let us make them—they allowed some very wicked per- a little calculation. There are about two sons to remain in their society; and some who even held and practiced the abominations of the Nicholaitanes, were suffered to er be furnished with a small supply of

| end of the first year an average of tendol-| thy lonely bed by some kind one, and | faturahun to rush blindly on to-distrucand thus would be scattered all over the tiful splendor! country lots of books, rubbed, worn, and Myrtleboro', N. C. worm-eaten; which would amount, in a few years, to more than a hundred thousand dollars. Bro. M. says "the preachers are We have promised our friend Father

digal to order largely? by the suggested plan.

books, and do good and get good. SAND HILLS.

March, 1856

For the N. C. Christian Advocate. Hopes of Youth. BY C. H. BRACKETTE.

Orange County, N. C. glean from the deep memories of the past, structive. from the illusions of early life, a degree of But the reader is detained too long from all that earth produces. The swelling tide letter for letter: of time, the fond desires of but vesterday, as it were, have wrecked many forever! Ambitious hopes, sublime concep-

"That man hath no continual city here; Are raptures wasted from a precious store That leave the bosom to return no more."

cloud to dim the brightness of their morn- world." In the languige of a great man, ing sun, but to die ere its noon-time, yet I think I shud chastygate them ' hugely not before living bitter years, filled with I don't now that Nebo, but if he is of the cloud about our way, and that though the billity of his four fathers. It is a fact, existence may gleam yet more beautiful way off. The Gripes emygrated from Virtheir years are brightest, of happiness be- V.'s and has allers done credit to thar wond the world's gift. The lines of the name; the Gripes has been Methodists

glowing-Ere the dim phantoms thou art chasing die; Ere the gay spell which earth is round thee

to secure interminable rest.

April, 1856.

For the N. C. Christian Advocate. Little Child, your Mother is Dead!"

beauty! thou mayest yet be taken up from the Gripe family leave you all in your in-

lars' worth remain unsold, and unsaleable. transplanted in a stranger's garden; and tron. For you must now, Mister Editor, The preachers get another fifty dollars' another gentle hand shall water and nurse that the Gripes and thar varyous relasions worth, and another ten is left. There thee with care; and in the summer of life would be twenty dollars' worth on each thou shalt yet open thy fragrance to the circuit, mostly unsaleable in those sections; winds, and bloom and biossom in thy beau-

Father Gripe.

and ought to be very cautious about their investments, as they are not rich." Granted : all right. Ought not the publishers to paper. Something has crept into our colbe cautious too? Would the preachers be umns, however, which his son, Joshua Namore cautious for the Concern than for than Abimalech Gripe, construes as a re-If the Concern could make money by Abimalech Gripe, with a commendable mothis plan, could not the preachers? And desty, requests us not to publish the fol their poverty would be but a powerful and lowing letter. But then, it meets the case pressing incentive to order large lots and so much better than anything we could say. sell them. If the preachers lose on the present plan, would not the Concern lose laying it before the reader. We do this on the proposed one? The preachers would for another reason: a friend sends a comhardly feel any additional obligation to sell, munication about Father Gripe, which we deem it prudent not to publish; and if the The present plan is the safest and best writer is as shrewd as we take him to be, for all parties; and with renewed diligence he will find good reason for its suppression let all heartily engage in circulating the in the following communication. "Discretion is the better part of valor."

We may here state that we have just received a letter from Dr. Crane, "the man who went under the meetin' house." He is the travelling companion of Father Gripe, on his northern tour He sends us a characteristic letter, too late for this week's paper. It shall be published next week; and Dedicated to Charles T. McMannen, M. D., of we hope he will favor the readers of the Advocate with a full account of Father It is sweet to the pure mind, when the Gripe's sayings and doings, of his impresdreams of youth and opening manhood sions of men and things, where he goes. have passed forever away, to look back and Such an account will be original and in-

wisdom, if possible, to imbue us with the the letter of Mr. Joshua Nathan Abimalech certain knowledge that vanity is written on Gripe. Here it is, word for word and

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) Beersheba P. O., April 10, 1856. Mister Editur: I have wanted to rite ons, day dreams, bright almost as the to you a long time about them are letters hues of Paradise itself, the waves of "time, of daddy's. I sorter spect that that is sum the tomb-builder," have swept away, and fokes about Releigh or that abouts, who is forever! Thus it has ever been and will trying to run a rig on the old boss. I've be. Keen brains for colossal fortunes may tried to contain myself for a long time, strive, the voice of fame charm with its for I've been chock full and fittin to bust sound, or pleasure's tones may lure the with boly indignashun at the slanderus youth on! on! in the race; still will life ackusacion of that feller up yander some continue to teach, as it has ever taught whar; and I must tell you, Mister Editur, that the old man never left no jest dets behind him; he's got plenty of the Crock-That all his hopes, unfixed on God and heav'n, ett blood in him to now what he's about. Like pure aroma to the whirlwinds given, "Be shure your wright and then go ahedslowly" is his motter. I wish that feller would larn the Gospel docktrine, "Never Ten years have passed swiftly as time's talk about no body behind thar backs, onwings bear away the years of life, since lest you now your tellin the truth." And the writer met, in a fashionable city of this then, Mister Editur, a chap whose afraid land, a young man of genius, address, cul- to rite his own name-perhaps he distivated mind and manners, who was the grased the name his manning give himsole possessor of ten thousand broad acres must rite you a letter about Tom Stonyof the soil of "the Empire State," and ground, and then you must, jest like all means in every respect sufficient to have enabled him, by proper use, to have made Well, sur, not satisphied with tellin a long his mark broad and deep for good upon his time; to have lived, in the best sense of the word. Two weeks since the grave the word. Two weeks since the grave dy. Wasent it our great feller countryclosed over him, but not ere he had ex- man and poet, Mister Shakespare, who rit, hausted his fortune, without inducing a "thar is a pint whar forebareance seeses single good result or gratifying one hope of to be a vurture"? Now, sur, I think that his youth. Alas! the world teems with similar instances. Thousands of the ingenuous youth of our land, in past years, have entered the arena of life without a a stick to thrash the raskals all over the

weak wishes and unavailing regrets. The hopes of youth should be chastened by sober reflection, and taught to know that time and care and death throw many a line, and will never git back the respectahues of brightness gild a commencement Mister Editur, that the Stonygrounds and and the dreams of each opening year of the Gripes is related, but then it's a long than those did which are gone, still, as ginny, and left the Stonygrounds than, Longfellow says, "Not enjoyment and not and that bin no interkurs between the sorrow' should control. Wisdom calls famylis sins. The Stonys was allers a upon the youth to cultivate hopes, while scaly tribe, but the Gripes is of the F. F. ate Willis Gaylord Clark, entitled "An from the beginnin, and as respectible as anybody; they has allers bin considered Come, while the morning of thy life is ornimental as well as usefull to the church; a heep of the Gripes has bin officers in the church as well as in the maliscious companys. Sum of em has bin class-leaders,

Fade like the sunset of a summer sky"- and they made fust rate leaders, I can tell may well be applied by every one, and es- you. They never would advise the mempecially by those who would waken hopes bers to go to church or class meetins in the week in crap-time, and allers sayed it The freshness of youth, the free buoy- was rong to ride the hosses to meetin on ancy of soul, pleasures, fancies and joyous Sunday, kaus it was agin the command. anticipations of the future, are hardly gems | Sum of 'em has been stewards until lately of an hour! They glitter scarce a moment, the Young Americaners turned sum of 'em and do not satisfy; yet, when the eye hath out. They allers attended to the inturest seen, the ear hath heard, and the soul hath of the church and the preachers, and never drank in all that earth can furnish, how let the preachers have too big an allowance poor is it, compared to that hope which for thar famylys, and then they woodn't bows the imperfect spirit and relies on collect it all, for feer the preachers would be proud and spile thar sperituallity.-They allers incisted that the preachers ought to preech every day but won, and

go to see all the peeple on the surkit .-They allers objeckted to the preachers ridin in buggys, kause saddles is cheeper; These are sad and awful words, which and then they allers sed it wus more beconvey a meaning unknown to those who comin' a minister of the Gospel to ware have never had the misfortune to grow up, humspun than brodeloth; and they never to learn their bitter reality by experience. believed that the preechers' wives and Their message to the tender bud in the darters looked as bekame the symplissity spring of youth, is-The stalk that bare of the Gospel in anything but calico, withthee has been broken down by the beating out gluvs and vales and mankillers, and wind of death, and thou art fallen upon all them sort of innervations. (I hope the cold earth, to lie at the mercy of self- you've read the dicktionary, Mister Ediish passers-by. Despair says: Alas! help- tur.) I sed that the Gripes was allers less creature, the fatal work is done! Methodists, and I'll tell you the reason : Thou art prostrate beneath the merciless it was kause the other churches cost too feet of men. Thou shalt be trampled on, much. The Methodist preechers didn't unnoticed, and uncared-for, and thy beauty need so much pay, nor sich fine close, and unseen. Thy plaintive voice has never then they cood out-preach all the world learned to enter with its cries through the and the rest of mankind. We loves the dark and secret portals of man's heart, to Methodist church and shall ferever, unlest arouse fickle sympathy in thy behalf; but your colleges, and semynarys, and newspresently the scorching sun will rise upon papers, and your proggress, and your adyou with its heat, and you will become a vance, and your cry like a pack of hounds crisped trash, and be blown away by the after a rabbit about "old fogy, old fogy," breezes! Hope says: Thou little innocent runs us out; and it'll be a sad day when

31 50 a Year, inAdvance.

is the consurcityer ellyment in Methodism. So I spose Calve-Wes Gripe is rit a letter! What 'll happen next I don't now. Poor Calv: he never had much chances like me, kause I left home to kick for myself, and as a reward to ouest mornit I is ris rite smart in the world, and spect sumtime to be sumbody.

Now, Mister Editur, don't publish this letter, but put it away with your other valuable carrespondence. If that Nebo. felier rites you any nuther letter, don't pester daddy about it, but seed it to me. and I'll let him now that the blud of the Gripes is not regenerated in my vanes.

I subskribe myself, with grate oper, your friend and pattern, JOSHUA NATHAN ABIMALECE GRIPE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Later from Europe.

New York, April 17 .- The U. S. Steamer Baltic arrived this afternoon off Sandy Hook and anchored, and her most important news brings tidings of a joyful though not generally satisfactory proclamation of peace!-This was formally made known in Paris on the 30th March, to the regret of Napoleon that it did not take place cotemporaneously with the birth of his heir.

The Baltic brings no tidings of the unfortunate steamer Pacific.

Commercial Matters .- Cotton in Liverpool had advanced an eighth, principally in the lower qualities. The sales during 3 days before the Baltic's sailin were 30,000 bales; Middling Orleans at 5; Uplands at 5;.— Breadstuffs were quiet and unchanged, although the English Aytha Company's circuhar quotes an advance of I or 2 d. Wheat was firm with an improved demand. Pen-

The Peace Convention in Paris. - Peace was right loudly preclaimed in Paris and London by salvos of artillery. Paris was itluminated and in England all the church bells pealed forth merry tones of Pen-a.

Three or four weeks, however, must clapso before the final ratifications are exchanged among the powers and the details of the adustment are to be left to a commi-A Paris correspondent to the London Times

says there was a council of the ministers in Paris held at the palace of the Tuilleries at half past 11 on Saturday and remained till 12 on Sanday. The Emperor Napoleon presided and gave the last instruction to Count Walewski and then returned to his official residence to receive the Plenipotentiaries .-They made their appearance at half past 12 and after the drawn up treaty had be a read over, they proceeded to sign it for their respective governments.

The moment the last signature necessary was appended, and at a given signal, cannon in various parts of Paris proclaimed the news in loud aproar. Bulletins announcing the fact were posted all through that city.

The Matters in England .- A joy seemed to be forced upon the English People by sounds of bells and cannons. The British parliament re-seembled on 31st March, and in reply to a question, Lord Pulmerston said that though the treaty of peace had been signed, yet it was determined by the Peacu Congress, that the particular conditions of the treaty should not be made public until all ratifications should have been exchanged -Lord P. would, however, express his conviction of the fact that the conditions of the treaty would be satisfactory to England and to the whole of Europe. He moreover said that it would be found to embrace the very objects for which the war had been undertaken, and that in this treaty their objects had been accomplished. That the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire, and been secured by this treaty which was one honorable to all the contending powers, and while on one hand put an end to the terrors of war, which every friend of humanity must have naturally wished to see concluded, on the other hand, it was calculated to lay the sure foundation of a Peace which he trusted would be lasting and enduring.

On Monday, 31st March, the Lord Mayor of London, in grand ceremony, made the official proclamation of peace from the Portico of the Mansion House, and afterwards from the Exchange in Corn Hill. The gams in the Tower and in the Parks were immediately fired in salute, and flags were generally dis played throughout the city, and from the masts of the shipping in the Thames. Similar demonstrations and displays were made in every other city in England, but no great evidences of personal feeling or enthustasm. were shown in any other manner.

East India Matters .- Advices received by elegraph at Liverpool from Trieste, with ates from Hong Kong to the 15th Feb.; Bombay, to 6th March. It is announced that the late Kingdom of Oude had been annexed to the British territories completely and with

Lord Canning had been sworn in as Governor General of India on the 1st of March. The Santal district was quiet, and a famine, or at least a scarcity is apprehended throughour India, in consequence of the want of

Further by the Baltic .- The latest news by telegraph from London, on 2d inst., states that on Wednesday a ceremonial announcement of the conclusion of peace had been made on Monday to the French Senate and corps of legislative by the Minister of State. The Emperor thanked them for their patriotic support, always offered him, which, together with the devotedness of the allied fleets and armies, had contributed powerfully to the happy issue of the war and the conclusion of the peace as already stated. The members of the peace Congress have still to perfect a number of secondary arrangements essential to the new state of relations established in the East. Leonard's Gazette says one of the arrangements is the organization of the Principalities,

and the Journal des Debuts says another is relative to the special regulations for assuring the free navigating of the river Danube. Affif Bey had embarked on 31st at Marseilles, bearing the treaty to Constantinople.

A French officer of rank had also embarked

da a special mission to the Sultan from the Emperor Napoleon. Accounts from Berlin to 1st April state that the announcement of peace had been made on the previous day in the Prussian Chamber, and had been received with cheers.

In London, accounts received on Tuesday evening, say that the funds that day had open ed steady at improved prices. They had been so on the previous day and had remained so till the close, notwithstanding the announcement of a heavy fall on the Paris Bourse. There was a great pressure for money on

the stock exchange on Tuesday morning, but the demand subsided in the afternoon. Paris, April 1st-The full of Paris Boruse today in the three percent was from a half to

three quarters following on yesterday's decline