## POETRY.

DOUBT NOT. BY J. M. KNOWLTON. When the day of life is dreary, And when gloom thy course enshro When thy steps are faint and weary, And thy spirit dark with clouds, Stedfast still in thy well doing, Let thy soul forget the past-Stedfast still the right pursuing,
Doubt not! joy shall come at last,

Striving still and onward pressing, Seek not future years to know, But deserve the wished for blessing, It shall come though it be slow, Never tiring—upward gazing— Let thy fears aside be cast, Are thy trials tempting braving— Doubt not! joy will come at last!

Keep not thou thy soul regretting;
Seek the good—spurn evil's thrall.
Though thy foes thy path besetting,
Though each year but bring the sadness,
And thy youth be fleeting fort. And thy youth be fleeting fast, Thre'll be time enough for gladness Doubt not! joy shall come at last!

His fond eye is watching o'er thee-His strong arm shall be thy guard Duty's path is straight before thee, It shall lead to thy reward. By thy ills thy faith made stronger, Mould the future by the past-Hope thou on a little longer!
Doubt not! joy shall come at last!

From the Gospel Herald. WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?

BY N. SUMMERBELL. If his birth-place was the skies, then he could we are men. That he was not, is proved-1st, by those passages wherein he is distinguished from men : such as-

But of that day and hour knoweth no man, no, Son, but the Father. Had he been a man, then him to strike and run as usual. to say no man neither the Son, was tautology, and he would not have said it. Again-

Paul an apostle-not of men, neither by men, but of Jesus Christ.

For I neither received it of man, neither were I taught it, but by the revelation of Jesus Christ. In all such passages he is clearly distinguished

That he is not a man in the sense in which we are, is proved-2nd, by all those passages which speak of his existence prior to, and in a different state from this-such as-

"Though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor.' "I came down from heaven not to do mine

own will, but the will of him that sent me." Now to view Christ simply as a man, none can tell where he became poor, after being rich; or when he came down from heaven, previous to his like clocks, when they won't go, can be made go. ascension. Neither was it God in him-for God never came down from heaven, not to do his own will, but that of another; nor did God ever be-

come poor. He is God, and changes not. All the scores of such passages constrain me to answer to the question, What think ye of Christ.

2d. He was not a man like us,

WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST? For such language as is used concerning him cannot be true of any thing in the universe-God, angels, or men-but only of the Son of God.

Said the Jews, Thou art not yet fifty years old. Said Jesus, Before Abraham was I am. Jesus taught that "the Lord possessed him in the beginning of his ways, before his works of old-that he was set up from everlasting or ever the earth was." now reared only for display and coquetry. When there was no depths, he was brought forth when there was no fountains abounding with water, befor the mountains were settled; before the hills, was he brought forth. While as yet he had not made the earth, or the fields, nor the highest parts of the dust of the world. When God prepared the heavens he was there. When he set a compass upon the face of the deep--

Then he was with him, As one brought up with him, And I was daily his delight, Rejoicing always before him.

The father loved him before the foundation of the world. Before the world was he had glory with him, (John 17.) He was the angel of God's presence with the church in the wilderness, (Acts 7;) the rock that followed them, (1 Cor. x,) whom they tempted, (1 Cor. x,) and in whom God's name was, (Ex. 23.) He was the spirit that inspired the prophets; the son of whom David sang, (Prov. 30-4. ) He was with the He. brew Children in the fiery furnace-there he delivered them. Such is Christ: from which I conclude, in answer to the question What think ye of Christ ? that-4th, His years bear date from eternity.

WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST? But though my life is too short to tell half the glories of the divine Redeemer, I must conclude

by saying, I think that-He is the son of the living God : His birth place is the skies; He is not a man like us; But his years date from eternity; His country is in the universe; He is the Saviour of men; The prince of peace: The delight of angels; The spouse of the church : The judge of the world; The great Mediator : Our advocate with the Father : All things were made by him; He was before all things; Py him all things consist;

His enemies are God's enemies; His reward is-souls saved; At his name every knee shall bow in heaven, earth, and hell; and every tongue shall confess that the Lord to the glory of God, the Father :

He is our redemption from guilt; Our sanctification to God; Our leader and guide, and Our Savior from sin;

He is head over all things;

His blood was shed for the world;

He submitteth his breast to be pierced by his enemies, that with his blood he might cement with eternal bonds the love between his friends. In risburgh, a few miles below Houston, with the his blood is now dipped the white banner of love, Rio Grande.

which when his enemies see, they sicken at heart and turn pale-and many regarding it, as it is forsake the black flag of sin and Satan, and enter most every parent needs to be in the army of the Lord.

Thus I answer the question, What think ye of Christ? Amen.

From the Micellany. THE CLOCK THAT WOULDN'T RUN.

My little readers have, no doubt, all seen a The time has been when time pieces were a great curiosity. They belonged only to rich promise. and fashionable people. A clock was considered a great parlor ornament; and a watch as big as your fist, was something that every body must see, and the little ones especially must hear it tic, tic, tic. I remember well the first watch I ever saw, and what a curiosity it was! There were the hands and face, and probably fifty little wheels, all in one little case, and actually keeping time. I never will forget that big, rusty, old silver watch. The second that I saw was a neat, brass clock, without any extras, for which the Yankee Pedler asked one hundred and twenty-five dollars! He sold it for about one hundred. But the Yankees have made them so plenty, that they are no object of wonder now, even to the children. Every body that has a house, has, or ought to have one. Even uncle Richard, poor as he is, has one on his mantel piece. But it is the clock that wouldn't run. It stopped the other day without asking any body's leave, and when I started it, what do you think? Why, it wouldn't run. I started it again, and it stopped. I started it a third time, and still it wouldn't run. "Then you were mad," I think I hear some not be a man, in the sense of the word in which little fellow say. Well, men are like boys, they hardly ever acknowledge to being mad, but I really don't think I was vexed. I took things easy, lifted the little fellow from his seat on the mantel, warmed his back by the fire, greased his not the angels which are in heaven, neither the wheels with oil, and coaxed him along till I got

Well, now what do you suppose this reminded me of? A stubborn boy. I once knew a little boy, who liked to have his own way, who would run glibly on his mother's errands, when he felt solid however, it is not, as has of late years been like it, but when it was cold, or when he wanted to do something else he would stop, and wouldn't run. On a certain cold morning his of houses, fifty feet in height, and one yard in mother, after bundling him up, so as to keep him warm, told him to go over to Mr.bring her so and so; but the little fellow had his heart on something else, and he did not go far till he stopped. Again the old lady started him, and again he stopped; but the mother was as determined as the son was stubborn : and she took the little independant up-not down, as uncle Richard took the clock-and she warmed him, and oiled him, and coaxed him till he run like light. ning almost, he run so fast. So we see, boys. Now, little reader, when you get mad, and contrary, and stubborn, and won't go, remember the clock of-Uncle Richard.

FEMALE CHARACTER.

If the female who flirts and plays the coquette, could but realize the detriment to her reputation which is sure to follow upon her thoughtless levity, there would be less cause for, and less actual epeniance, among the fair sex, than one meets with, at this time, in every day life! Could every loyely woman feel and believe how differently the sensible of the opposite sex enjoy the society and smiles of the sober-minded and well-informed female, as compared with the silly, giddy, heartless "belle" of the day-how different would be precept, example, proverbs, disqusition the deportment of thousands of society, who are sermon, prayer-in short, all rational

And yet, such is the present formation of so- jects not obvious, but most difficult ciety, that woman is over-cautious in regard to her are not found, like other writers, cor good name, in the above particular. She has another upon the most ordinary mat been taught the art of aiming to please the other opinion, but are at harmony upon sex, and she flaunts and chats, and frowns with but one subject-that of rivalling some other. "belle" in the coterie where she flirts for the time being; and this is fashion. Well and traly does a cotemporary remark that "to woman reputation is indeed a jewel so intimately connected but, in consequence of the with her true happiness, that to barter it for the wedding was postp any consideration were a loss eventually irrepara

There is a certain something in the ordination of human affairs, in the organization of society, which demands from the female sex the highest tone of purity and strictest observance of duties pertaining to woman's sphere. There has always existed a marked difference in the measure of re proach cast upon the sexes for similar faults. Woman would suffer in the dust, in the dust, she may be cast down in an instant, from the loftiest eminence, for trivial faults, while man walks prouly upright, and penetrates the highest circles. though covered with his vices. Reputation is all to woman, yet a breath may soil it. Would she preserve the priceless jewel, she cannot be too cautious in her deportment, or in choosing her associates. By all means should she avoid giving encouragement to a train of different admirers.—Am. Union.

GIVE GOOD MEASURE. When I was a young man, there lived in our neighborhood a Presbyte rian, who was universally reported to be a very liberal man, and uncommonly upright in his dealings. When he had any of the products of his farm to dispose of he made it an invariable rule to give good measure, over good, rather more than could be required of him. One of hls friends, observing his frequently doing so, questioned him why he did it, told him that he gave too much, and said it would not be to his own advantage. Now my friends, mark the answer of this Presbyterian. "God almighty has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when gone I cannot return to rectify mistakes." Think of this, friends—only one journey through this world. J. Simpson.

The London Times estimates that there will be two millions of visitors in London during the continuance of the Fair-one million from foreign countries, and one million from the various parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

Preparations are made to build the first railroad in Texas. It will connect the town of Har-

RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION. and turn pale—and many regarding it, as it is the following rules from an extended the token of his love, seek refuge under its folds, change paper. They contain thoughts which alternative the following rules from an extended the token of his love, seek refuge under its folds, change paper.

1. From your children's earliest infancy, incul cate necessity of instant obedience. 2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your

vou sav. 3. Never promise them anything, unless you are quite sure that you can give them what you

4. If you tell a little child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done. 5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never panish them in anger. 6. Never let them perceive that they can vex

you, or make you lose your self-command. 7. If they give way to petulance and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

8. Remember that a little present punishment when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatning of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed. 9. Never give your children anything because

they cry for it. 10. On no account allow them to do at one

time, what you have forbidden, under the same cirucmstances, at another.

From Arthur's Home Gazettee.

THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT. The number of these now standing is between forty and fifty. They are all in what is called the Middle Egypt, and are divided into five groups. The most remarkable of these groups, as containing the three largest pymarids, is in the vicinity of Ghizeh, not far from Cario. The loftiest of this group is that of Cheops, so called from the name of the prince by whom it is supposed to have been built. It covers a space of more than thirteen acres of ground. Its perpendicular height is 480 feet, thus making it the highest of the work of man in the known world. Supposing this pymarid to be entirely discovered, its cubic contents would afford mate rial sufficient for building the fronts of a row thickness, whose length would be thirty four miles. According to Herodotus, 100,000 men were em played for twenty years in its construction. The remaining pymarids are of smaller dimensions: but they are mostly all, notwithstanding, of immense magnitude. They are not all of stone, some of them being of brick. The purpose for which these remarkable edifices were constructed is involved in mystery; even in remotest antiquity their origin was a matter of debate, and nothing certain was known with respect to them or their founders. Most probably they were at once a species of tombs and temples; and may be considered as monuments of the religion and piety as well as of the powers of the Pharaohs.

THE BIBLE. The Bible itself (as Profess Maclagan has said is a standing and an astoni ing miracle. Written fragment by fragm throughout the course of fifteen centuries different states of society and in different lang by persons of the most opposite tempers. and conditions, learned and unlearned, pri peasant, bond and free cast into every f s not structive composition and good writing prophecy, poetry, allegory, emblematic tation, judicious interpretation, liberal human discourse, and treating, moree their sublime and mometous sel

married at Cleveland, Ohi died in a few days after tion of the heart, which him very much. On the had been reading to h " Walter Errick." love and murder;" as ces, wrought deeply u he had finished the read ding with the sudden de marked that he hoped suddenly." The young lesaw his hand falling which his countenance changed took hold of him from her leaned toward her and died

WEDDING SUPERSEDED BY

man by the name of Vic

MELANCOLLY DEATH. An McRae, and apparently about 45 age, lost his life in a very meland about a fornight since, in the neigh Tallahassee. He had been employe a well attached to a brick yard, and I touched the bottom of the well, which deep, before the side caved in, and burie completely, that from a subsequent view position, it was apparent that he could not survived a moment. A day or two before death he stated that he had children living Philadelphia, and it will therefore, probable be an act of charity in the Philadelphia papers to copy Tallahassee Sentinal. this paragraph.

Type Setting Machine. A Rarisian inventor thinks he has at last discovered the long sought disideratum, a machine for setting type. He has been at work upon it for fifteen years, and having completed it, has entered it for the exhibition at the World's Fair. It comprises both a distributor and setting stick, is afforded at a low head. A promise is the offspring of into that price, and will set ten thousand an hour. It is and should be nurtured by recollection. A prosider to interfere with the regular arrival. said not to interfere with the regular appoint- mise should be the result of reflection. A proments of a printing office, and requires no new characters .- Newark Sential.

SAD CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA. The Detroit Free A promise neglected is an untruth told. A pro-Press says "that Rev. Mr. Neil, lately from Phildelphia, and now settled at Franklin, in Oakland county, Mich., was bitten by a rabid dog, and that his physician entertain no hopes of his recovery." after righteousness : for they shall be filled."

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Common household—and where we differ in sentiment, still treat them with fairness and respect.

Besides the religious matter contained in the Sun, there made by the Bookseller from whom the purchases were made.

Remember, then, Christians and friends to patonize your own Book Concern, since it can be no possible loss to you, and will be a considerable gain to the Book Department.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELIVERY. As our General Agent, and all of our sub-agents lo their respective duties gratuitous, it is but right that arrangements should be made so as to make their labors as light as possible, and at the same time accommodate the members and friends of the connexion. The following will be the arrangements until further notice :

All orders for books, amounting to \$10 and upwards, must be sent to our General Agent at Philadelphia. Orders for denominational Books, Hymn Books, Pamphlets, &c., of less amount than \$10 may be sent to either one of our Sub agents, as each of them will keep on hand a small strest. ha of denominational publications, together ascend the other works as we may be able My and us tribution among our agents, happiness

Scentific, or Miscell ably sent to anyong us h struction of good. Gest they eve

A PROMISE. A promise s

be made by the heart, and remen

mise attended to is a debt settled.

"Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst

caution, and kept with care.

The despatches from the South announce the destruction of the City of Conception in Chili, by 1835 by a similar event.

The Mormons in the Great Salt Lake Valley estimate the population of Utah at about 30,500. It was expected that this years emigration would swell the number to 40,000.

PROSPECTUS OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME

Christian Sun.

Religious and Miscellaneous Family Newspaper, pub lished in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, by HENRY B. HAYES, PUBLISHING AGENT.

EDITED BY W. R. WELLONS, J. R. HOLT, & H. B. HAYES, Although the Christian Sun lost much of its lustre by the lamented death of its late able and excellent publisher—Elder D. W. Kers, and may not now appear full orbed in its whole round of rays complete under the direction of its present publisher, yet, he trusts, it will still shine on gratifyingly to its patrons and friends, as the Organ of the Christian Denomination in the South, and commend itself to all the lovers of truth, as to find a hearty welcome in every family where religion and virtue have a home. And while it will steadily reflect the light of those great New Testament principles upon which the Church is founded, and endeavor to show that they are identical with those upon which the General Church was at the beginning founded by Christ and his Apostles, and, what the whole Church militant must again become, if the millenium is ever to bless the world in a word, upon the Bible alone, to the ufter rejection of all human made isms, names and creeds, which have served to divide the body of Christ. And of course, we shall call Bible things by Bible names; yet, we shall treat all the Lord's people as Brethren, of right, of one common household—and where we differ in sentiment,

will be much inte esting miscellany, a synopsis of passing events at home and abroad, as news, heralded from a busy world; valuable Agricultural information and useful lessons in domestic economy; besides advertising in-

No pains will be spared to give to our readers a neat sheet, published with regularity and well filled with rich treats for the mind and heart.

The present volume will be published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum, payable in advance, but if nct paid in six months \$1 25. If circumstances will justify it, the paper will be published weekly after the close of the present volume.

Newspapers generally, and especially those of our own Denomination, are respectfully requested to give two or three insertions of this Prospectus, and the favor. will be cheerfully reciprocated.

NOTCE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, W. H. & J. W. Peden have removed their stock of goods, we co formerly occupied by Col and the

are now receiving goods of the b in heav daily, the most sain, if in

mise and its performance, should like the scales of a true balance, always present a mutual adjustment. A promise delayed is justice deferred.

Will pay particular attention to the kinds of Produce. February 25th, 1851.