The Cambridge Chronicle.

JOSEPH R. ECCLESTON,] [Editor & Proprietor

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TERMS.

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WRITTEN FOR THE 'CHRONICLE.'

YALLER RIVER.

This little book, with *yaller kiver*,
Makes the Locos shake and shiver;
For here they read upon its pages,
The doom of *Free-trade* and *low-wages*.
Hurrah! hurrah! the whigs are *risin*
For Pratt and Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The Old Coon on its title page,
Excites their wrath—provokes their rage—
They say it is a mortal sin—
They cannot bear his awful grin.
Hurrah! hurrah! the coons are risin &c.

They said that they would, very soon,
Make *mince-meat* of that *same old coon*;
They tried the skinning, but proved his spunk—
Instead of the coon, they skinn'd a skunk.
Hurrah! hurrah! they're *agonizin*,
Because of Clay and Frelinghuysen.

That *same old coon* is living yet,
And high upon a tree is set;
We hear him singing night and day,
"Let's clear the track for Harry Clay."
Hurrah! hurrah! let's all be *risin*—
And work for Clay and Frelinghuysen

Our Dorset Boys are out again,
They come from marsh and sandy plain;
From North west Fork to Hooper's Island,
They come through *wet*, as well as *dry*-land.
Hurrah! hurrah! old Dorset's *risin*,
For Pratt and Clay and Frelinghuysen.

Their Banner bright they bear along—
They come with joyous shout and song;
Old Democrats will do their duty,
Encouraged by the smile of beauty.
Hurrah! hurrah! my boys, be *risin*,
For Pratt and Clay and Frelinghuysen.

When Dorset Lads begin to sing,
They make the very welkin ring;
To put the Locos in a pucker,
They sing the *tune* of '*Old Dan Tucker*.'
Hurrah! hurrah! Old Dan is *risin*,
For Harry Clay and Frelinghuysen.

A joyous day is coming fast—
Our foes shall hear our Bugle blast—
The arrows from our ample quiver
Will send them, "*Polking*," *up Salt River*.
Hurrah! hurrah! we all are *risin*,
For Pratt and Clay and Frelinghuysen.

From the Philadelphia Daily Forum.

MR. DALLAS & THE U. S. BANK.

CHRONOLOGY WITHOUT COMMENT.

PREFACE.

May 30, 1844.—Resolution of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Polk and Dallas:

"Resolved, That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country; dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and will of the people.

CHAPTER I.

MR. DALLAS AND A BANK OF THE U. S.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, January 9, 1832.—Mr. Dallas presented the memorial of the Bank of the United States, praying for a Re-charter, and said "he could not but feel strongly impressed by the recollection that the Legislature of Pennsylvania recently and in effect unanimously had recommended the re-charter of the Bank. He became there a WILLING as he was virtually an *instructed* AGENT in promoting to the extent of his ability, an object which however dangerously timed its introduction might seem, *was in itself entitled to every consideration* [illegible]" (See Register of Debates Vol. viii, Part [illegible]

On application of Levin Dunnock acting Adm'r of Isaac Dunnock, late of Dorchester County, deceased it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, a paper selected by him.

In testimony That the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my name and seal of my office affixed, this 19th day June in the year of our Lord, 1844.

L.S.

THOMAS H. HICKS,
Register of Wills, Dorchester co.

In compliance with the above order This is to give Notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isaac Dunnock, late of Dorchester Co. deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 19th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 19th day June 1844.

LEVIN DUNNOCK, acting adm'r of Isaac Dunnock, dec'd.

June 22, 1844 3w.

States: agreed to, 26 to 18. Mr. Dallas, voting for it; Mr. Benton against it.

Same day.—Mr. Bibb offered an amendment to limit the Bank rate of interest to 5 per cent; Rejected 20 to 25. Yeas—Benton, Grundy, &c. Nays—Dallas, Webster, Frelinghuysen, &c.

Also.—An amendment to abolish proxy voting, Rejected, 19 to 35; Yeas—Benton, Bibb, Ellis, Haynes, Hill, Kane, Marcy, Moore and White. Nays—Clay, Dallas, Frelinghuysen, &c.

June 2, 1832.—Mr. Benton's amendment to strike out the exclusive privilege of the Bank, REJECTED—yeas 16—Benton, Grundy, &c.; nays 26—Dallas, Clay, Webster, Frelinghuysen, &c.

Same day.—Benton's amendment to forbid foreigners holding stock in the Bank—rejected, Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

Same day.—Benton's amendment asserting individual liability of stockholders, rejected; Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

Same day.—Benton's amendment forbidding the issue of any currency by the bank not redeemable in specie—Mr. Benton said he offered this *to test whether it was intended to make the Bank a specie paying Bank or not.* Rejected, 17 to 27.—Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

Same day.—Mr. Marcy's amendment reserving the right of repeal of the Bank Charter to Congress—rejected, 15 to 29. Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

Same day.—Tazewell's amendment to shorten the term of the Charter from 15 years to 10; Dallas earnestly opposed it saying, "That the Bank heretofore had done no mischief, and could not hereafter," and that "in his opinion nothing was so weak, so contemptibly weak as a moneyed corporation." Mr. Clay & Webster sustained Mr. Dallas. It was rejected 20 to 27—Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

June 5, 1832.—Amendment to strike out the bonus and limit the rate of interest to 5 per cent. Mr. Dallas and Mr. Frelinghuysen opposed it. It was rejected 18 to 29.—Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

June 6, 1832.—The Bank Bonus in Mr. Dallas' bill being $150,000, Mr. Marcy moved to increase it to 525,000. Rejected 10 to 36. Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

Mr. Knight moved to increase it to 350,000. Rejected 20 to 28. Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

Mr. Seymour moved to increase it to 300,000; Rejected 20 to 27. Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

Mr. Dickenson of N. J. moved to increase it to 250,000. Rejected 20 to 27. Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

Finally 200,000 were agreed to, Mr. Dallas and Mr. Webster voting for it.

Same day.—Mr. MARCY's amendment reserving right to the States to tax, rejected 22 to 25; Mr. DALLAS and his friends *voting against it.*

Same day.—Mr. FORSYTH's amendment to limit Bank interest to 5 per cent again rejected, 21 to 26; Mr. DALLAS *voting against it.*

Same day.—Mr. WHITE's amendment to require the Bank to pay 3 per ct. interest on surplus public deposits, rejected 23 to 24; Mr. DALLAS *voting against it.*

Same day.—Mr. BENTON's motion to refer the Bill to the Secretary of the Treasury (Gen. Jackson's to report on it; rejected. Mr. DALLAS *voting against it.*

June 9, 1832.—Mr. GRUNDY moved the indefinite postponement of the bill; lost 20 to 24; Mr. DALLAS *voting against it.*

Same day.—Bank bill ordered to third reading, 25 to 20; Mr. DALLAS *voting for it.*

June 11, 1832.—Bank bill finally passed, 28 to 20; Mr. DALLAS *voting for it.* Nays Benton, Bibb, Brown Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Kane, Hayne, Hill, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White.

July 10, 1832.—ANDREW JACKSON *veloed* the Bank of the United States as *unconstitutional* and *inexpedient.*

The next day, the veto was considered in the Senate, Mr. Webster commencing the debate, sustaining the Bank bill, and opposing the views of the President.—Speaking of the message, he said—"It wantonly attacks whole classes of people for the purpose of turning against them the prejudices of other classes. It finds no topic too exciting for use, no passion too inflamable for its address and solicitation."

July 13, 1832.—Mr. Benton spoke in favor of the veto, and a vote was taken on the passage of the Bank charter *in spite of the veto*, and Mr. Dallas *voted for the bill, and against the VETO.*

July 21, 1832.—Town Meeting in Philadelphia, at which Daniel Groves was President; Charles J. Jack, Esq. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the veto of President Jackson, he has shown an utter contempt of the unanimous voice of Pennsylvania, expressed through her Legislature and Delegation in Congress, both with regard to the Bank, the Tariff and the Judiciary.

Daniel W. Coxe offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to George M. Dallas and William Wilkins, for having, after a full discussion and deliberation being had on the Executive Veto to the bill rechartering the Bank, continued to vote for the passage of the Bill.

July 23, 1832.—Veto Meeting in Philadelphia; Henry Horn, President. Mr. Dallas spoke. On motion of Thomas Earle—

Resolved, That this meeting fully sustain the veto and the reasons by which it is sustained in the President's excellent message.

July 7, 1836.—Mr. Dallas wrote his memorable letter, in which he said—"Of the Constitutional power of the National Government to create A BANK, I did not then, nor do I now *entertain a doubt.* Of the ability of Congress to create *such a Bank* as would be a safe machine of finance and a serviceable agent in preserving a sound currency, *I was then, as I still am,* CONVINCED."

The end of Chapter I!!!

CHAPTER II.

MR. DALLAS AND DISTRIBUTION.

Resolution of the Baltimore Convention that nominated Polk and Dallas:

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to the law lately adopted, and to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 16, 1832.—Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on manufactures, reported his bill for the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

May 9, 1832.—Mr. KING, of Alabama moved to refer Mr. CLAY's bill to the Committee on Public Lands, known to be hostile to the bill. On this question there was a tie vote—22 to 22, Mr. DALLAS *voting with* Mr. CLAY, WEBSTER, FRELINGHUYSEN, &c. *in the negative.* The Vice President (Mr. CALHOUN) gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

May 18, 1832.—Committee on Public Lands reported against Mr. CLAY's bill, and in favor of reducing the price of the lands to a minimum of one dollar per acre.

June 30, 1832.—A motion to postpone indefinitely Mr. CLAY's Distribution Bill, after being opposed by Mr. CLAY and Mr. EWING, and advocated by Mr. BENTON, was lost—17 to 25; Mr. DALLAS *voting in the negative with* Mr. CLAY, WEBSTER, FRELINGHUYSEN, &c.

Same day—Motion to lay Mr. Clay's bill on the table rejected - 15 to 27, Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

June 2, 1832.—Amendment of Mr. Hayne to allow the new States 15 instead of 10 per cent, lost, 21 to 26, Mr. Dallas *dodged*, but his brother-in-law, Mr. Wilkins, *voted in the negative.*

Same day.—Amendment of Mr. King, of Alabama, to strike out the distribution clause, rejected, 21 to 26; Mr. Dallas *dodged*, Mr. Wilkins *voted in the negative.*

Same day.—Mr. Benton's amendment to reduce the price of the lands to one dollar per acre; Rejected 21 to 27. Mr. Dallas *voting in the negative.*

Same day.—Mr. Benton's amendment to reduce to 50 cents per acre all lands which had been over 5 years in market; Rejected 20 to 23. Mr. Dallas *voting in the negative.*

Same day.—Mr. Poindexter's amendment to allow the new States 12 1-2 per cent, instead of 10; Agreed to 27 to 20. Mr. Benton and Mr. Clay voting for it. Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

Same day.—Amendment of Mr. Hendricks, to allow Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Indiana, Alabama and Illinois 600,000 acres each, Agreed to 28 to 16. Benton, Clay and Frelinghuysen, voting for it. Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

Same day.—Mr. Hayne's amendment to strike out the objects in which the States are to apply the land fund, so as to allow them to use it as they pleased; Rejected 20 to 27. Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

Same day.—Mr. Robinson's amendment to reduce the price lands over 10 years in market to $1, and to actual sellers 50 cents: Rejected 19 to 24. Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

Same day.—Mr. Clay's Land Distribution Bill ordered to a 3d reading, 24 to 18. Mr. Dallas, *voting for it.*

July 3, 1832.—Mr. Clay's land distribution bill finally passed the Senate, 26 to 18—Mr. Dallas *voting for it.*

Yeas—Bell, Chambers, CLAY Clayton, DALLAS, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, FRELINGHUYSEN, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster, Wilkins.

Nays—Benton, Brown, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White.

N. B. On this subject of Distribution Mr. Dallas was *not* instructed.

The end of chapter II!!

CHAPTER III.

MR. DALLAS AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Resolution at the Baltimore Convention that nominated Polk and Wright.

Resolved. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a system of internal improvements.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

May 25, 1832.—Mr. Chambers' motion to consider a bill to subscribe, on the part of the United States, to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—rejected, 18 to 21. Messrs. Benton, Marcy, &c. voting against it—Mr. Dallas *voting for it.*

May 29, 1832.—Motion to consider the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bill. Mr. Miller, of S. C. (Democrat) said he had viewed the vote of the other day as indicating a determination not to go any further into these expenditures for internal improvements. If taken up, it would be considered that the administration was not disposed to cut down these wasteful expenditures. Rejected 18 to 23—Mr. Dallas *voting for it*; Benton, Marcy, &c. against it.

June 22, 1832.—Senate considered the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvement by the General Government. Mr. Forsyth's amendment to strike out appropriation for the Cumberland river, which he said he meant to be a test question, as it was an appropriation for new work. Mr. Hayne also said "that he was glad that this question was now solemnly and fairly raised. If this work was to be authorized, every outlet and river in the Union could be. If this were done the Government would be called on to make roads from one water course to another." Mr. Webster opposed the amendment. Rejected 15 to 29—Mr. Dallas *voting against it.*

Same day—Internal Improvement Bill ordered to a third reading and passed, 26 to 13. Mr. Dallas voting for it, with Mr. Clay, Webster, Frelinghuysen, &c. Forsyth, Grundy, &c. against it.

RECAPITULATION.

In the great session of 1832, on the questions of the Bank, the Tariff, Land Distribution, Internal Improvement, &c, the yeas and nays, in the Senate; are recorded 163 times. On these questions Mr. Dallas recorded his vote 28 times with Mr. Benton, Grundy, &c. and 135 times with Mr. Clay, Webster, Frelinghuysen, &c.!!!

For proof of this see the Journals.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1844.

COL. JAMES K. POLK.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

Considerable curiosity is manifested, on the part of the people, to know more than is yet known, generally, about the *Jackson Van Buren candidate* for the Presidency—*Colonel* JAMES K. POLK; not Colonel because he never fought under or with Gen. Jackson, or any body else, but as aid to a former Governor.

The Democratic Review, and other eulogists of Col. Polk, try hard to make a Hero of him by proclaiming that his ancestors were glorious fellows in the days of the Revolution, and were conspicuous in getting up the celebrated Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. So some, aye *most*, of them were; but it is not too much to say, seeing the subject has been opened and merit attempted to be drawn from it, for the new and *curiously nominated* candidate for the Presidency, that Ezekiel Polk, the grand-father of Col. James K. Polk, was not of the number—*very far from it.* The least the friends of Col. Polk can say about that old matter the better. "By gones are by gones."

As a member of Congress, Col. Polk ranked, it is presumed all will admit, as a third-rate statesman. He was a respectable, but by no means a captivating or an eloquent debater. And his election to the Speaker's Chair was more a subservient oblation to the *spite* which Old Hickory then cherished against John Bell—who had previously beaten Col. P. for the same station and was the leader of the movement in favor of Judge White's election to the Presidency—than a tribute to the merit or qualifications of the individual who by such means and for such ends gained the woolsack, which he so notoriously disgraced by his appointment of "*size ties*" committees, his decisions in the New Jersey case, and his disgusting partiality in awarding the floor on all occasions to his co-laboring tools in partizan servility.

But Col. Polk, as a stump-speaker in Tennessee, was a much greater man than Col. Polk the member of Congress from Tennessee. Until beaten by James C. Jones, or "*Lean Jimmy*," as the Whigs called him, by way of offset to the title of "*Little Jimmy*" which Col. Polk dubbed himself with, and delighted in wearing, he was claimed by his friends, and acknowledged by his opponents, to be the NAPOLEON of stump speakers. He could *grin* and *grimace* harder, "cut up more monkey shines," tell more anecdotes, compliment more ladies, kiss more children, ride further and talk longer than any other man in the State. But "Boston" was beaten at last, and then beaten again! And so was Col. Polk! James C. Jones, a young man fresh from the plough-handles, with only four months legislative experience in his life, met the boastful Napoleon who had never been beaten, in 1841, face to face, travelled with him through every county in the State, and measured arms, anecdotes, grins and grimaces with him before the glorious Tennesseans, *and beat him at his own game, and with his own weapons!* The fallen Napoleon, not satisfied with the result, attributing it to the effects of the Harrison campaign of the year previous, declared himself a candidate for another race last year, and took the field with renewed vigor. Gov. Jones met him again, face to face, before the people, and beat him by a handsomely increased majority, in the largest vote ever cast in the State!

I am disposed to do Col. Polk justice. As a private citizen he is amiable, courteous and kind, and is as honest and upright, no doubt, in all his social relations, as it is possible for such an unscrupulous demagogue in politics, as he has ever been, to be.

In 1838, at a Barbecue in Murfreesborough, Colonel Polk made a speech and declared himself a candidate for Governer against Gov. Cannon, at the ensuing election in August, 1839. He made a few speeches that fall, and re-opened the campaign in earnest in the spring following. He could have been re-elected to Congress, but he had a proper presentment from the tone of the Congressional elections which had then taken place, that he could no more fill the Speaker's Chair.

In his campaign with Gov. Cannon he produced many old documents to *prove*, as he exultingly proclaimed, the inconsistency of John Bell, Balle Peyton, Judge White and others. On these occasions he would say "*old documents are dangerous things!*" and then contrast the course of those he was traducing with his own course. He, he said, was where he always had been—he never changed—never found it *convenient* to change! Well, he beat Gov. Cannon 2500 votes.—But when he next run for the same office, he found his competitor, "*Lean Jimmy*," opening a bunch of papers and proclaiming to the people, in Col. Polk's own thunder, that "*old documents were dangerous things!*" He there saw and heard read an old circular, which he issued, under his own name, when first a candidate for Congress, in 1825, in which circular he boldly advocated the *constitutionality* of the General Government's making internal improvements in the States, if I recollect aright, for I have seen and read the circular more than once, and maintained that a branch of the National Road ought to be extended through Memphis to New Orleans! He there saw, too, his speeches in 1834-5 *against the Sub treasury and in favor of Banks*, contrasted with his subsequent speeches *for the Sub-treasury & against the Banks!* He found himself exhibited, also, as having voted in 1833 to levy a tax on Tea and Coffee, when there was no tax on those articles, and subsequently ridiculing and denouncing and slandering a Whig Congress for taxing Tea and Coffee, when in fact no tax of the kind had been levied! And at the conclusion of all this, and much more like it, the people were called upon to remember Col. Polk's oft repeated boast, that *he* never had changed—never found it *convenient* to change, but was where he always had been! "*Old documents are dangerous things!*"

After Wise hissed that burning denunciation in Col. Polk's ear, in the lobby, as he was leaving the House for the Speaker's room,—"*You are the d—petty tool of a tyrant—I mean that as an insult; pocket it;*" a letter from this city—describing the scene, and saying Gen. JACKSON was so much vexed because Col. Polk did not resent the gross insult in some way, by throwing his bundle of papers at Wise, if nothing else,—that he would not fulfil his intention of making the *submissive Colonel* his Secretary of War—was published in the Nashville papers. Balie Peyton also commented upon the same facts in his speeches in North Carolina and elsewhere, and such was the ridicule heaped upon Col. Polk in the matter that he deemed it meet, when next canvassing for Congress, to read to a portion of his constituents at Shelbyville, a part of a letter purporting to have been written by Gen. Jackson, declaring that he was no coward, but behaved bravely and prudently in the affair with Wise! This at once subjected Col. Polk to the charge of having procured a certificate from Gen. Jackson of his bravery! and such was the handle made of it to the Colonel's prejudice, that Old Hickory, "by the eternal," came out in the Nashville Union denying that he ever wrote any letter of the kind to Col. Polk! Whereupon, Balie Peyton, before some ten thousand people assembled at Nashville, in 1840, stated the facts in the case, and asked, if there were any gentlemen from Shelbyville or Bedford county there present, who heard Col. Polk read at the time referred to, the said certificate from Gen. Jackson, that they would say so. Instantly some twenty or thirty voices in the crowd, from Old Bedford's sterling yeomanry, sung out, "I heard him," "I heard him read it," "and so did I," &c. &c. The castigation which the gallant Peyton then gave the shuffling, skulking, trimming Polk will never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to listen to it. Oh, it was terrible!

One incident more, and I will close this sketch. It is well remembered that Col. Bell and Col. Polk were considered as rivals whilst in Congress together. It is also well remembered that Judge White was very popular in Tennessee, and in fact with the "Democracy," so called, every where. When, in 1834-5, the effort to bring out Judge White for the Presidency, by the Tennessee delegation, Mr. Bell purposely, for some time, kept in the back ground, in order to get Col. Polk committed: and he succeeded. The Colonel fully pledged himself to support the estimable Hugh Lawson White. But when he found out that Col. Bell would support him also, and that Gen. Jackson would not probably countenance the movement, he unscrupulously broke his pledge, and afterwards maligned and traduced the venerable White almost into his very grave! By this course he kept upon the sunny side of Gen. Jackson where he has basked as much as a man, twice badly run down, could bask, ever since, and where he has now succeeded in getting Old Hickory to *will* his nomination for the Presidency: allow him to steal the thunder of John Tyler, on the Texas hobby, and consent to his being a third time beaten, and far worse than ever before, for the poor hope of exclaiming Tennessee a proud State, that will glory in giving a majority of at least five thousand against him.

POTOMAC.

RELIGION.

Religion does not consist in living at distance from temptation, any more than in running needlessly into it; but rather in encountering and overcoming temptation when it plainly meets us in the path of duty. By becoming christains, we do not cease to be men. The world has its temptations, and the world is every where. It is in the recesses of the wilderness. It is in the solitude of the ocean. It is in the retirement of the closet It is deep in our own hearts. We shall find the world wherever we find our own unhallowed passions—passions which no solitude extinguishes, and which often gather strength from seclusion. No man can run away from the world without running away from himself. The presumptuous christain will find the world following him into his retirement; while the subdued and chastened christian will find, amid all the complications and cares of busines, a solitude in his own bosom, a little world of tranquility within, a retreat more inaccessable than his closit, where, while his body is occupied in its ten thousand labors, his soul lives for God, and where amid all the confusions of earth, he possesses his mind in peace. There is such a thing as living in the world while in the deepest solitude; and there is such a thing as being in solitude in the midst of the world.—christains have to guard against is a *worldly spirit.*—This will destroy their usefulness. If their treasure is on earth, their hearts will be there. If this world is their aim and object, they can accomplish little as christians. If they would be useful, their great end and aim must be things unseen. They must not forget their high calling. They must not forget why, nor for whom they were sent into the world, but every where so set their affections on things above, that they shall appear like pilgrims and strangers on the earth.—*Ib.*