she did not take us to her closet, and pray with us, unless she was sick on the bed!

"Never did that sister seem so dear to me, as at that moment; and never did my heart feel so full of hope in the words which were engraved on her tomstone-

'No. mortal woes Can reach the peaceful sleeper here.

While angels watch her soft repose ." This affecting anecdote shows the importance of giving religious instruction to children Early impressions are proverbially strong. The old man, who scarcely remembers the events of last week, can easily recollect what happened when he was a child: the counsels of his father, the sports of his brother, the gate on which he swung, the tree he used to climb, the pond where he bathed in summer, and skated in winter. But of all early impressions, those of a religious character are the most tenacious. My childhood Sabbaths! How vividly are they written on my memory! The minister who visited my father's family-morning and evening prayer-and the family Bible,

"The old fashioned Bible that lay on the stand."

Though years have passed since then, these things are still retained in mind, with all their original freshness Last summer, after many years' wanderings, and wearied with the turbulent scenes of life, I went to visit the grave of my mother. While leaning over her tombstone, her affectionate look-the prayers she had offered in my behalf-her words of piety-and her cheerful confidence in Christ, amid the trials of lifeall these came rushing in upon my mind, with unusual vividness and power, and enabled me to return, with renewed vigor, to the toils and conflicts of life. I was then very deeply impressed with the value of pious parents, and with gratitude exclaimed-

> "My boast is not, that I deduce my birth From loins enthroned, and rulers of the earth; But higher for my proud pretentions rise-The son of parents passed into the skies."

Children need such parents. Youth is a very critical period. It is the starting point of the mind in its everlasting career. The little rill, which is scarcely perceptible amid the tall grass of the meadow, may seen insignificant; but when you remember that this small stream will soon become a river, deepening and widening in its course, until it expands into the broad ocean whose waters lave every shore, then it becomes invested with a commanding importance. So also, the little boy, that you see trundling his hoop, or whirling his top, may scarcely attract your attention. But there is a priceless jewel in the casket. He has within him an immortal intelligence—a soul that is destined to everlasting life, or an eternal hell. Whatever influence is exerted upon him, is starting a wave which will extend wider and wider, and rise higher and higher up on a shoreless sea. It is touching a chord that will vibrate through everlasting ages.

the youthful mind! How imperatively does it demand attention: connected as it is, with the interests of a future, and an endless world! And who is more suitable to give this attention than the parent? For this he is particularly qualified by natural affection. How strong is parental love! How ten iciously do the father's affections cling round his growing boy. The mother's love is, if possible, stronger still. It is deep and abiding. Her children may forget her-but she never forgets them. They may, by their misconduct, forfeit the esteem of society, and be despised and hated by othes—but the mother loves them still. She will plunge into the watershe will rush into the flames, to secure her darling child. why has God implanted this peculiar and strong affection in the parental bosom : Not, surely,, that children may be merely fed and clothed; but that their spiritual interest may be the more carefully guarded—that the mind may receive due attention at the beginning of its existence; and if this is not done, the principle of parental love is abused. He only who gives judicious counsel to his son, and guards him against influences which ruin the soul, and endeavors to train him up for the society and the joys of heaven-he only exercises the feelings of a father. And she who hushes her child to rest by the still small voice of secret prayer, It should be so in this country. But what a sad contrast who aims to impress upon its opening mind a does the practice here present. Examine the ledgers of Saviour's worth, and point it upward to the realms of light—she only is a mother

PHYSICIANS AND THEIR FEES.

BY DAVID K. HITCHCOCK.

The importance of the healing art, the respect to which it is entitled, and the rewards its votaries deserve, are to be decided by the general bles-ings it confers up. something of their claims. But medical men appear to on mankind. Several considerations will show, how. | leave their claims to be adjusted in conformity with the ever, that the compensation which professional gentles sense of justice which may influence the bosom of their men receive in this first of all human avocations is debtors. In conclusion, let us add, that we are not a inadequate to their sacrifices, liabilities, and labors in | menber of the medical profession, though we pursue a the cause of suffering humanity. To say nothing of the vocation which may be considered as a collateral branch philanthropic character of his avocation, the peculiar of it. We, however, have long been an attentive observ. province of whose members it is, like the author of er of the relations between the physician and the people; other reasons to be assigned why it takes the lead in | and of the remissness with which those obligations are human employments. in the first place, happiness and discharged; and have performed a duty by promulgating health are so inseparably interwoven, their existence our views on the above interesting subject.

being connected by such mutual dependencies, that they both live or perish together. It has been tritely remark ed that the most valuable treasure this world affords is a. sound mind in a sound body; without the union of both each man is poor, be his earthly possessions what they may. This truth has been so deeply engraven in the mind, that we hence observe, from the earliest ages, mankind bestowing untiring efforts in the discovery of some grand antidote to arrest the progress of disease. The ancients labored and studied, and exhausted their strength, in researches after the general panacea against the physical evils of urrace; and their progress in medical science was great indeed. But it has been reserved for the modern schools to improve and relatively perfect the materia medica. It is not our purpose, however, go into the history of the rapid advancements mode philosophy has made in the healing art; nor to review the works and pass encomiums on the names of the great European and America masters in the science, which shine out so conspicionsly on our medical records. Ou object in this article is to convince the reader that these benefactors of our race receive a compensation disproportionate to their benevolent exertions. In plain terms, bey are poorly paid. There is, let us remark in this connexion, a strange and ungenerous propensity among men to practically treat those the worst who use them the best. Many act as though they believed that as a physician required no capital, it is a matter of no consequence whether his bill is paid; or at least the patient deters it adjustment until all his other necessary expenses are liquidated. But let us dispel such a mistaken notion. In the first place, we put down four years spent in college in preparing himself for his profession, embracing board, tuition, books and clothing, in round numbers, at \$500 per year . . . \$2,000 Secondly, three years spent in qualifying himself to

practice under eminent professors of the different branches of medicine, at \$500 per year Physician's license, library and other expenses

Here we have the sum of four thousand five hun Ired dollars which he has to expend by the time he stands on the threshold of his profession-an amount, we are safe in asserting, that is on an average double that which the trading, mercantile, and mechanic classes disburse to set themselves up in business; from which they not only always derive a decent support, but often acquire rapid fortunes. Is not here a sacrifice of funds, and a consumption of time, that ought to be amply restored to the individual by the community for whose benefit he has

thus prepared himself? After all this, however, before he can serve the public in his professional capacity he has to meet and overcome another difficulty. He must submit himself to the searching examination of the Board of Censors of the Medical Society established by law, and obtain their approval, he would practice as a physician. Then he commences his career; his after success therein, for a variety of reasons, being often problematical. With mental exhaus. tions and physical debility, consequent on those severe studies which he has pursued with unremitted diligence by the midnight lamp and the noonday sun, and with the discouraging reflection that the masses of the communit will not appreciate his services by rewarding them with those substantial pecuniary tokens of their gratitude which they are ever ready and willing to accord to all other avocations, he enters the lists, side by side with his er in charge. contemporaries, who are pressing forward for those honors, that fame, and that wealth which should ever be the remuneration of genuine merit. And, as a gen eral fact, they become opulent; he seldom, if over though he may acquire a competency, he rarely become rich in great possessions. In other pursuits, also, me have their regular seasons of repose and recreation Not so in the one in question. A physicians is scarce master of a moment of his time. He is liable to called upon at all periods of the twenty-four hours in the day. The festive shoard, the luxuriant couch, he must abandon for the darkness and desolation of a winter' night, to visit the home of the wre ched, where squalid How momentous, therefore, is the condition of | poverty and misery have their abode, though he knows not whether he will receive the thanks of the invalid much less a pecuniary requital. He goes where his profession has taught him duty calle, whatever my be the result. Even he might submit to all this without complaint, but that frequently he has to encounter the timorous fears of the patient, whose nervous irritability causes him to shrink from the benevolent hand that administers relief, and to hate the presence of the friend who comes on his errand of mercy.

> In the service of others he exhausts his energies. His life is one of incessant toil, of constant exposure, both to the inclemency of the weather and to the infection of disease While other men fly from that pestilence that walketh abroad and wasteth at noonday, he must face and suddue it, if it be possible. In short, his whole earthly existence is passed away for the good of the pubof conscience, and the hopes of the glories of heaven But while he is yet on earth he is subjected to the laws that regulate time and sense. Food and shelter he must have; the comforts of life, in common with other men, he should enjoy. Yet every other creditor receives his pay before him. Even persons who experience the frowns of fortune, and are compelled to seek relief in bankruptcy, will often promptly adjust all debts embrac d in their schedule of necessary expenses, and neglect the claim of their physician, who perhaps saved themselves

and families from the grave. The other learned professions are amply supported. Clergymen receive heavy salaries lawyers enormous fees In dentistry also the operator receives his charges from for his patients in proportion of 99 out of 100 upon leaving the chair. In England, we are informed, however, it is different. There the fee is put into the hands of the physician immediately after he has performed the visit the profession in this city, and we shall find that large balances are annually placed to their loss account. ways, too, when a patient settles, the physician is asked

to deduct from the legal and regular charge.

Such things ought not so to be. A reform is demanded in many of the preceding points. One great reason, how. ever, why our physiciums sink so much of their hard earned thrift, is the manifest reluctance they exhibit to coerce payment of their just demands. Other classes drive up their debtors to settlement, whereby they realize

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Liveria Herald.

SUPREMACY OF THE POWERS OF THE LIBERIA DIS-CIPLINE, TO THAT OF THE DISCIPLINE OF THE M. E.

MR. EDITOR :- In my last communication to your promised to prepare for your next Herald, some corrections of some statements made in the Luminary of Jan, in answer to my report of some of the doings in a Quartely Meeting Conference, held at upper Caldwell, Jan 7th, at which time and place, I was first suspended. That Luminary is clothed with thick fog, and embodies many palpable falsehoods. The first of these which is worthy of notice,

Mr. Chase says, that, the paragraphs quoted by Mr. B., contain provisions for a formal hearing and dispel of charges against a local preacher in the intervals of the sessions of the Q., Cont., of a circuit or station where he may belong. But if an offence be committed, cither too late for the process, or under circumstances that render such a procedure either impracticable or very inconvenient, then the next session of the Q, Cont., has original cognizance mit e or Bo. & . &c.

Now Mr C., has labored long, and wandered wide from the point, to convince his readers by argument, that the offence was committed too late for the aforesaid process to have been accomplished before the session of the said Q. Conf. so that any impartial readers would naturally, suppose that this was a case of emergency; or that the offence took . 1,500 place some 6. 10. or 15. days immediately before . 1,000 | Q. Cont. which would have very much altered the case. But the offence, as he calls it, took place on \$4,500 | the 8th Nov. and Q. Conf. on the 7th, Jan. Here were 2 month, lacking one day, between the committing the offence, and Q. Conf. which tried it. And there has not been 2 months, between the last 2 Q. Conterences.

Again, Mr. C's. readers will naturally infer, that local preachers for a committee were not to be had, because they were all recommended to the Annual Cont. Now I very much doubt, that, their being recommended to the Annual Cont. disqualified them at all for sitting on this committee. Nor were they recommended till some atter the offence took place. And therefore local preachers might have been conveniently called at any time, and the difficulty might have been digested, at least, till we could have heard

from America. The next foggy pillar arising from his false picture is Mr. C. says, if a local preacher should oftend against the Discipline of our Church immediately after his Q. Conf. has risen, and local preach ers can be had, the preacher in charge can proceed against the offending Bro. and acquital, or suspension follows of coure. Have I offended against the Discipline? Then whose duty is it to proceed a gainst the offending Bro. Mr. C. says, the preach-

Well then; why did not the preacher in charge

Mr. C. says, he was overcharged with other duties, and feeble in health. What kind of duties were those with which the preacher was so overcharged? It is true, he was a justice of peace, and this employed about one half his time. About one quarter of his time was spent in trading in Camword, &c. Then he had one quarter of his time left, in which he might just as well have wrote a few lines, and sent them to the local preacher, and called a committee on my case, as to have been rambling the forests with a gun on his back in pursuit of game, or gadding about town, and sometimes spending two thirds of a day in one house, where he might have done his business, in five minutes. The reader can judge for himself, whether the preacher in charge was overcharged with other dulies or not. He, A. F. Russell, lived the whole of last Coul. year in the violation of more than 20 of the rules of a methodist preacher.

Again, Mr. C. says, Mr B. was cited at our request, by the preacher in charge to answer to our complaint against him for his unkind & unjust treat. ment. Now this is another sneaking, malicious talsehood. For if I had been thus cited, I must have known it some way or other. But I have not seen, or heard any thing of that, or this hind, until tic. And for all this he receives, it is true, the approval | the members told me, on the following Monday, that hey thought I had been cited to trial. In the next place, Mr. C. says. Mr. B. sent a note asigning as a reason, why he did not come. But this is another barefaced falsehood, and the last Q. Conf. proved

Again, Mr. C. says suppose we had been the first to report and made statements very unfavourable whole Christian Church on earth, was not Mr. the first to report this slander, as he calls it? Di he not first tell me I lied? Did he not first call me. a black scoundrel? Did he not first order me out doors? was he not the first to tell it to the Church? and may not his neighbor come after him, as he says? why not?

And did he not know, that, I should be obliged to repeat his own words to those who asked me, or I must have told a lie?

Was not Mr. C.'s statements very unfavourable | Caldwell, March, 13th, 1843. to my reputation? Mr. B. has told a lie on the Board of Missions, to deceive the honest mer-

Let those who feel interested in this matter, call on the sec. of the Missionary Society, of the M. E. Church, in the City of New York, and ask for Brown's application, for the appropriation of the amount in question, and read it for yourselves. One may say to me, could you not have got along I without telling the conversation which took place between you and Mr. Chase? Not in day-light. For at this time, I was on the point of leaving Caldwell for the Goloo Country. This difficulty took place on Tuesday, and on the next Monday, we were to start off for the interior. I had engaged several men to go with me, and had paid some of them Christianity, to go about and do good, there are many the great obligations the latter are under to the former for going: I had purchased \$200, worth of goods, on credit, for the purpose of that Mission, of the merchants on the Cape, who, of course, were interested in this matter.

Now as soon as I was turned out of Mr. C's. door, up comes those interested merchants, saying well, Mr. B. have you settled with Mr. Chase? No sir, why did you not settle? Because Mr. C. protested my account. Protested your account? Yes sir, why did he protest it? because of &c. &c. Well what did you teil him? So and so:-well, then what did he say? Thus and thus.

I ask, what could I have fold those men, but to tell them the truth? and why not tell the truth? Now after all Mr. C's, claims and charges for slander, what does it amount to! what does Mr. C. deny that he pretends, that I told? answer is Q. Conf., for you, and Mr. C., say, that, I was suspended for, "reporting," the conversation be

Mr. C., rambles about in the Fog, not having a Discipline arranged to meet his fancy and conveniency, till he finds the analogy of treating with a common member: and finding himself swamped in this, he flies back to Mr. B. s letter which professes to give a true account of the conversation which took place at the time his unwarrantable account was rejected; and here he makes another mighty struggle to prove its falsity, by arguing on the fact, that I had sworn, to the fact.

Mr. C., undoubtedly, intends to have his readers understand, that I wrote the letter which is published in the Herald, and then took an oath for its

comfirmation; which is not the case. The oath was on this wise: Mr. C., protested my account against the Mission. I could do no more nor less, than to appeal to the Board of Missions, for redress. Thus I copied off my account and sent it to the Board: but as it had been protested by the superintendant of the Mission and for such reasons too, as he gave I thought it-proper to take oath to the statements which I sent to the Board.

And when I wrote the letter, in the Herald, I stated that I had taken an oath; that is, of what I

was then speaking. But in order to prove that I had perjured myself by my oath, Mr. C., says, Mr. B. told Maria Dosier, that we took a chair to knock him down. But this is another barefaced falshood. I never told Miria Dosier any such thing. Moreover, on the 2, inst., I took Bro. S. Harris, a steward of the Church, and Bro. C. Carter, a Class-leader in the Church, and we went to Mariah Dosier's house, and asked her, if I had at any time told her that Mr. C., took" a chair to knock me down, and she

And as to the difference between making, and looking o yard a chair, and for which Mr. C. wishes to know, which I wish the people to believe, I answer; Mr. C., was siting in his big rocking chair. straping his razor, and frequently shaking and flourishing it at arms length toward me, as we set about five feet apart. And at the inst. in which he ordered me out door, he changed his razor from his right hand to his left, with his strap, he reached forth his arm, rocked forward suddenly, looking earnestly toward a chair which was within one toot of his outstretched hand, in which position I left him. And I wish the people to believe, that he made for a chair or looked at a chair; just which

they please, or both. Mr. C., thinks it a little amusing, and of some relief, that I did not fight with him on the occasion. But I had no notion to encounter such a big man, while he had a razor in one hand, and grasping for a chair with the other, he might have done me much harm, before the help of which he speaks. could have got up staires. No no, I had rather

Mr. C., not being satisfied because I would not fight it out, gets on another head, which he calls malignity, jumps on to the Editor of the Hera'd, and rides him into the Royal Albert again. But Mr. B. was in his head, in his heart, in his soul, and in his malignity too. He says Mr. B. did not come to tell us our taults between him and us alone, &c. No no, that is very true. Nor had I any notion to expose my poor carcass to those violent instruments again, after having such good luck as to escape them once. For it is written, thou shalt not tempt, &c. &c.

Now if Mr. C., means any thing less than musty blackguard, by saying, that I never come to seek a settlement, tell him his taults between him and me alone, and that I did not bring one or two friends as witnesses, then why did not he do the same before he suspended me. I did not complain of Mr. C., but he of me. I had concluded to let the difficulty remain until we could hear from America, and that Mr. C., might then be convinced of who was wrong in the outset. But Mr. C., being so deeply immersed in self-conceit, that to to Mr. B's. reputation &c. Now I appeal to the show his great power among a few colored dunces as he calls us, would urge on a trial of the difficulty at the sacrifice of any thing. And now, as my sheet is full, and there still remains some further explanations on that malignant head, I shall notice them in my explanations of the doings of our last Q. Conf. And prepare them for your next Her-

> Very respectfully yours, &c, GEORGE S. BROWN

NOTES ON THE COLONY.

Mr Editor:--Since our wise fathers who know more than we dare to think have admitted catholic spirits among us, we will not say they have done wrong, but for the information of some persons who advocate any and every denomination if they will only bring money to spend in our midst, I will copy a few notes that have been gathered in the course of historical reading respecting the Jesuits "one of the most celebrated monastic orders of the Romish Church founded in the year 1540 by Ig. natives Loyola."

"The Jesuits were implicated in the assassination of Henry the 3d of France-planned the spanish armada-often contrived the death of Elizabeth of England-invented the gunpowder plot-impelled the revocation of the edict nantz-

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