POETRY.

From the Inquirer.

OUR MOTHER EARTH.

BY DUGANNE.

Whence arise the spings that nourish
All creation from its birth?
Whence spring up the oaks, and flourish?
From the Earth—our mother Earth!

Where are gems and crystals hidden?
Where are ores of wond'rous worth?
Whence are fire and heat upbidden?
From the Earth—our mother Earth!

Whence uprise the green oases,
In the desert's sandy dearth?
What is life's support and basis?
'Tis the Earth—our mother Earth.

Bread, and fire and crystal water—
All within our being's girth—
Gold and gems to those who sought her,
Hath she given—mother Earth.

She is mankind's nurse and servant—
Still our mother and our slave:
Still the same in labor fervent,
From our birth-day to our grave.

Never yet hath God ordained her
To be trodden by the few!
Grassing lords have but profaned her,
And their crime they yet shall rue!

Like the seed within her bosom
Sleeps a future, yet, of RIGHT!—
Man shall see his hopes in blossom—
Man shall yet reveal his might!

Then, no *one*, above another,
Shall assert his nobler birth;
But *each man shall share* his mother,—
Share his glorious mother, EARTH!

From the Colonization Herald.

A National Anthem for

LIBERIA IN AFRICA:

Being a Freewill Offering to the cause of Wise Emancipation.

BY MARTIN FERQUHAR TUPPER, D. C. L., F. R. S.,
Author of "Proverbial Philosophy," &c.

Praise ye the Lord, for this new-born Star,
On the blue firmament blazing afar!
Bless ye the Lord!—our souls to cheer
"The love of liberty brought us here!"

Hail to Liberia's beacon bright
Luring us home with its silver light,
Where we may sing without peril or fear
"The love of liberty bright us here!"

Hail! new home on the dear old shore
Where Mum's dark sons dwelt ever of yore,
Thou shalt be unto us doubly dear,
For "love of liberty brought us here!"

Come, ye children of Africa, come!
Bring us hither the viol, the pipe, and the drum
To hail this Star on its bright career,
For "love of liberty brought us here!"

Come,—with peace and to all good-will;
Yet ready to combat for insult or ill,—
Come, with the trumpet, the sword and the spear,
For "love of liberty brought us here!"

Thanks unto God! who hath broken the chain
That bound us as slaves on the Western main
Thanks, white brothers! Oh, thanks since to
"Love of liberty brought us here!

Thrice—ye have rescued us as from the grave,
And freeman made of the desperate slave
Yet ye may call him both brother and peer,
For "love of liberty brought us here!"

Thanks! O raise that shout once more,
Thanks! let it thrill Liberia's shore,
"Thanks! while we our standard rear,
"The love of liberty brought us here!"

Thine, Columbia, thine was the hand
That set us again on our dear land,
We will remember thee far or near,
For "love of liberty brought us here!"

Yes, Liberty! freeman gave
Freedom and Thee to the ransomed slave;
Then our with a shout both loud and clear,
"Love of liberty brought us here!"

A STRIKING CONTRAST!

"I seek not yours, but you," said PAUL.,
"FREELY I preach to great and small;
Silver and gold I do not crave,
But all the world I long to save.
These hands my earthly wants supply;
My crown of glory waits on high.
As thus I follow Christ my Lord,
Walk in my steps with one accord."

PEMPEUS MISSIONARY BEGGERS.

In saule robes with solemn faces,
They mount aloft the highest places:
An hour or more employ their tongues,
Weary the throng—exhaust their lungs
"Bring forth your worldly wealth," they cry,
"And barter for the joys on high!
Treasure bestow with liberal hands,
To save the souls in heathen lands.
Support our Missionary plan;
Reverend divines this scheme began,
But all most fail if you withheld
The needfull silver and the gold!,'

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. HODGKIN.

From an Introductory Lecture on Surgery by Professor Gibson of the University of Pennsylvania.

But the [illegible] individual I have yet to notice [illegible] in public estimation so exalted [illegible] not only in England, but throughout Europe, as to deserve much more [illegible] than the limits of a single lecture [illegible] possibly allow. I allude to [illegible] member of the Society of Friends [illegible] finished [illegible] from the wall [illegible] separate [illegible] surgeon, physician [illegible] their country [illegible] of the human race, [illegible] of the helpless and [illegible] it, as ever [illegible] for humanity [illegible] the succour and [illegible] as God [illegible] and uncompromising [illegible] and right, as determined and inflexible [illegible] opponent of injustice and wrong [illegible] world ever saw; and all these high qualities so unobtrusive and refined [illegible] ted with feeling and sympathies, and with charities so unbounded and diffuse [illegible] pered with mildness and modesty, and for bearance and truth, as to entitle him fairly to be considered as a specimen of human greatness and goodness personified and combined. This will [illegible] sound to you like unqualified [illegible] but, when I [illegible] every tongue in England [illegible] claims the same, and that my own limited observation confirms all I have heard, I cannot do less than state what I have reason to believe to be perfectly true. In proof of the correctness of these positions, I may add that his father, a most respectable member of the Society of Friends, determined to educate his two sons in the best possible manner, and then to devote one to the law, the other to medicine. His hopes in both were amply realized, by the former becoming a distinguished advocate, and subsequently a minister of the Gospel, in which capacity he is now, throughout suffering Ireland, achieving a vast amount of good; and by the other raising himself to a height in his profession which few, considering the combination of qualities he has united with it, have ever attained. The first opportunity, perhaps, afforded Dr. Hodgkin to distinguish himself, was the task he undertook of putting together, and systematizing, and making useful [illegible] an explanatory catalogue of great Hunterian [illegible] greatest and most valuable anatomical and pathological cabinets England contains—that of Guy's Hospital.—So important were Dr. Hodgkin's services upon this occasion, as to entitle him, in public estimation, to any appointment within the gift of the managers of the hospital; and yet upon the occurrence of a vacancy, instead of receiving the appointment his claims were rejected, and the office given to one whose influence in church and states was superior to that of the plain, unsophisticated, intellectual, pure minded member of the Society of Friends.—Subsequently, when the museum was thrown in disorder by the mismanagement of heads and hands not calculated to extend and improve it, Dr. Hodgkin's benevolence was applied to, and in an instant he repaired to the scene of action, and, like a true Christian, forgetting and forgiving his wrongs, soon put confusion to flight, and established in its place perfect regularity and order. On these subjects I never heard Dr. Hodgkin open his lips, and I only state what every member of the profession with whom I conversed believes to be true. In proof of the perfect honesty and fearlessness of the man, I may also remark, that years ago, when a celebrated trial took place to investigate charges brought by a journalist against a surgeon who had been unfortunate in a case of lithotomy, an accusation being made that he had destroyed the patient by opening improperly, the wrong viscus; Dr. Hodgkin, from his high character for skill and integity, was selected by both parties to make the dissection. This was done in the presence of one who had made the charge, and who was to appear on the trial as a witness against the operator, and no opening, of the kind was found. Whilst Dr. Hodgkin's head was turned in another direction, the witnes, there was reason to believe, pushed his finger suddenly through the part, and immediately exclaimed, "Why, Doctor, the opening has escaped your notice; here it is." "Then," said the Doctor, in the coolest and most determined manner, "*Thou hast made it thyself;*" and gave his testimony in court to the same effect, and to the utter confusion of the accusers, and the acquital of the unfortunate surgeon. The medical works of Dr. Hodgkin are not numerous, but of the most interesting and solid description. His two volumes especially, "On the morbid anatomy of the Serous and Mucous Membranes," comprising a course of lectures delivered some years ago, are substantial proofs of the extent and variety of his information, and of the originality of his views. On collateral subjects, especially those connected with the advancement of Christianity, on the British colonization of New Zealand, on the Hudson's Bay company, in the reports of the Aborigines' Protection Society, and throughout various numbers of the Colonial Intelligencer, or Aborigines' Friend, he has written constantly and by his influence and example, contributes largely to benefit all who have had the good fortune to excite his sympathy or attract his attention. In point of the almost universal estimation, I have stated, in which Dr. Hodgkin is held, there is scarcely a day that we may not meet at his hospitable board the most distinguished men from every quarter of the globe, harmoniously assembled with the humblest individuals his philanthropy has gathered around him. Of his extraordinary freedom from selfishness, I may also record, that upon one occasion, not long since, when a nobleman high in power was desirous of serving him in the most substantial way, by leaving at his disposal an office which he took for granted he would secure for himself four benevolent friends bestowed it quietly upon another whom he thought in every way worthy of the gift. This I learned not from himself, but from one well acquainted with the fact. From the same source I understood it was no uncommon thing for medical men of every age and degree of intelligence, when they wished information on any subject, and were desirous of saving themselves trouble and research, to apply to Dr. Hodgkin for it, with a certainty of not being disappointed, and occasionally with an ingratitude on their part which induced them to appropriate to themselves opinions and facts belonging to him. I will conclude my account of this very extraordinary, most virtuous and intellectual man, by stating that he is about fifty years of age, a bachelor, thin, and rather below the medium height, of large expressive features, brilliant eye and healthful complexion, very upright in figure quick and stirring in all his movements, and so kind and benevolent in manner as to win almost immediately the affection of all who approach him. No wonder, then, he should be largely engaged in practice, and still less, should refuse fees when he conceives that the circumstances of his patient are such as not readily to afford giving them. Often, I am told, has he been known to pursue a patient and insist upon returning the sovereing left upon his table.

A Yankees calculation.—"Well, it's curious how we dig out over the ground. Why, the trees all look as if they were dancin' a jig to double quick time. I kin recollect ten or twelve years ago, that if I started from Bosting on a Wednesday, I cud git in Filedelphy on the next Saturday, makin' just three days. Now I kin git from Bosting to Filedelphy in one day, and I've been calculatin' that if the power of steam increases for the next ten years as it has been doin' for the last ten years, *I'd be in Filedelphy just two days before I started from Bosting.*"

THE HARMONY OF CREATION.

I hold there is a general beauty in the works of God and therefore no deformity in any kind or species of creature whatsoever. I cannot tell by what logick we call a toad, a bear, or an elephant, ugly; they being created in those outward shapes and figures which best express those actions of their inward forms, and having passed that general visitation of God, who saw that all he had made was good, that is conformable to his will, which authors deformity, and is the rule and order of beauty; there is no deformity but in monstrosity, wherein notwithstanding there is a kind of beauty, nature so ingeniously contriving the irregular part, as they become sometimes more remarkable than the principal fabrick.

THE GOSPEL.

It is the great and only means, that God has sanctified and designed to repair the breaches of humanity to set fallen man upon his feet again, to clarify his mind, and to rectify his reason, to rectify his will, and to compose and regulate his affections: The whole business of our redemption is, in short, only to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image on the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition.

POWER OF FAITH.

Wherever we are, and however it is with us, we see that God is always the same, and is all-sufficient. Faith does not look at the difficulties in our way, but listens to the voice of the promises, and rests on the faithfulness of Him that hath promised.—Give we heed to voice but that of faith; and when faith speak, God always hears. 'Ask what you will, and it shall be given you.' Faith honors God with confidence, and he crowns faith with success.—*Jones.*

Censoriousness.

He who blames others the most, is usually the most to be blamed. A quick eye to detect the faults of another, has usually a blind side to its own. A sharp tongue is moved by an unquiet spirit and an unquiet spirit wanteth not words and complainings. *To* rebuke, reprove exhort, with all long suffering patience and prayer is one thing. *To* reprove sharply, and with a censorious spirit is another. *To* a hypocrite, first cast the mote out of thine own eye, then shalt thou see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye."

Noble Reflections.—As in review we look back upon our past lives, we regret many a bargain we have made, many a step we have taken. Here we [illegible] last, there too we have [illegible] folly, and the next day [illegible] extravagance. In reviewing [illegible] we thus see cause for repentance. [illegible] one thing that we are never [illegible] us live as long as we [illegible] we never can [illegible] a correct or virtuous life. When about to retire for the night, we have no self reproaches for a *good deed or a kind suggestion.* When the world has no attraction for us—when its prospects and its glories are fading from our gaze, and the visions of an eternal estate are bursting upon us, it is then that we love to think upon an honest and upright life. Who with the hope of heaven in view, would perform a wicked act? One hour of serious reflection will unfit us for any vicious society or unholy career. How strange is it that, amid the dying and the dead, mankind will so far forget themselves and their Creator as to serve a career of folly and crime, when the next breath of disease may sweep them to eternity!

Silence.

Love silence, even in the mind for thoughts are to that as words to the body, troublesome; in many thoughts as in many words, there is sin. True silence is the rest of the mind and is to the spirit what sleep is to the body nourishment and refreshment. It is a great virtue. It covers folly, keeps secrets, avoids disputes, and prevents sin—*Penn.*

If all who meet with injuries and disappointments were to withdraw themselves entirely from the world, every tie of society would soon be broken—all that gives charm to our existence would be at an end. Even if we cannot forgive those who have wronged us, is it liberal, is it just, to extend our resentment to all the world for the offences of a few individuals?

Contradiction should awaken our attention and care, but not our passion; we must be of no side or interest, but that of truth.

An itinerant preacher, who rambled in his sermons, was requested to stick to his text, replied, "that scattering shot would hit the most birds.

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B. Liberia Herald

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