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## The Morning Star - volume 36 number 07 - May 15, 1861

Freewill Baptist printers

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for the Morning Star

**MY GUEST.**

He has a wondrous guest,  
Who speeds my feet, who moves my hands  
Who strengthens, comforts, guides, commands—  
Whose presence gives me rest.

He dwells within my soul;  
He swept away the filth and gloom,  
He garlanded the empty room,  
And now pervades the whole.

For aye, by day and night,  
He keeps the portal, suffers nought  
Defile the temple he has bought,  
And flibb.

Once 'twas a cavern dim;  
The home of evil thoughts, desires,  
Enkinked by infernal fires  
Without one thought of Him.

Regenerate by his grace,  
Still 'tis a fragrant inn, *My Guest,*  
For the King to make His rest,  
And show His glorious face.

Yet, Saviour, ne'er depart  
From this poor earthly cottage home,  
Until the foe bid me come,  
Whispering within my heart—

"I shake these cottage walls;  
Fear not; at My command they bow;  
My heavenly mansions open now,  
As this poor dwelling labours."—

Then my dear, Wondrous Guest  
Shall bear me on His own right hand  
Unto that far-off promised Land,  
Where I in *Him* shall rest.

—Anon.

THE LITTLE OUTCAST.

"Mayn't I see, ma'am? I'll do anything you give me—cut wood, go after water, and do all your errands."

The troubled eyes of the speaker filled with tears. "It was a lady that stood at the outer door, pleading with a kindly-looking woman. It so ill seemed to doubt his good intention. The cottage sat by itself on a bleak moor, what in Scotland would have been called a ch. The time was near the end of November, a fierce wind rattled the boughs of the trees, and the howling, and died with a shivering sound into the narrow door-way, if seeking for warmth at the blazing fire within.

Now and then a snow-flake touched, with its soft chill, the cheek of the listener, or quickened the angry redness of the poor boy's face.

The woman was evidently loth to grant the boy's request, and the peculiar look stamped upon his features would have suggested to any man an idea of depravity far beyond his years.

"But her mother's heart could not resist the sorrow in those large, but not handsome grey eyes."

"Come in, at any rate, till the gudge-man comes home; there, sit down by the fire; you can't perish with cold."

"And she drew a rude chair up to the warm hearth, then, snuggly placing at the child from the corners of her eyes, she continued setting the table for supper."

Presently came the tramp of heavy shoes, the door swung open with a quick jerk, and the "gudge-man" presented himself, weary

A look of intelligence passed between him and herself—he, too, scanned the boy's face with an expression not evincing satisfaction; but, nevertheless, made him come to the table, and then enjoyed the zest with which he ate.

Day after day passed, and yet the boy began to be kept "only till to-morrow"; so the good couple after due consideration, concluded to go no longer so docile and worked no longer so long.

One day, in the middle of winter, a peddler accustomed to trade at the cottage, made his appearance, and disposed of his goods readily, as he had been waited for.

"Have you any of those beautiful winter coats?" he said, pointing to the yard.

"Yes; do you know them?"

"I have seen him," replied the peddler gravely.

"Where?—who is he?—what is he?"

"A jail-bird!" and the peddler swung his pack over his shoulder: "that boy, young as he looks, I saw in the court myself, and heard his sentence—ten months; he's a hard one."

"O! there was something so horrible in the word 'jail' the poor woman trembled as she said away her purchases, nor could she believe till she had called the boy in and assured him that she knew the dark part of his business.

[illegible]

by his knuckles. And did that woman stand there unmoved? Did she coldly bid him pack up and be off—the jail-bird?

No, no—she had been a mother, and although she had never shared under the cold sod in the churchyard, was a mother still.

She went up to that poor boy, not to hasten him away, but to lay her fingers kindly, softly on his head—to tell him to look up, and from henceforth find in her a mother. Yes, she even put her arm about the neck of the forsaken, deserted child—she of course, from her mother's heart sweet womanly words, words of counsel and tenderness.

O! how sweet was her sleep that night—how soft was her pillow! She had linked poor suffering heart to heart by the most delicate of steel threads—hands of love. She had plucked some thorns from the path of a little sinner, but striving martyr. None but angels could witness her holy joy, and not envy.

Did the boy leave her?

Never!—with her still a vigorous mother, promising youth. The love, the character of his countenance has given place to an open, pleasing expression, with depth enough to make it an interesting study. His foster life there is dead, his good foster mother aged and decrepit, and she knows no want. The only poor, outcast, her own dependence, and none else does he repay the trust.

"He that saveth a soul from death, hideth a multitude of sins."

**SPRING-TIME AND THE RESURRECTION.**

"O dear! will spring ever come?" said Fanny Howard, as she stood looking out the nursery window. "It snowed again last night, and it does seem as if winter would last forever!"

"Mamma," said little Grace, looking anxiously into her mother's face, "what does winter mean? Is it a season, or is it a winter? Does anybody know, for certain, that we shall ever have warm weather again?"

"Spring and summer always have come after the winter, haven't they?" said Mrs. Howard.

"And without looking up from the mitten she said, 'I don't know!'"

"But we cannot always judge of the future by the past, you know, mamma," said Charlie, the eldest of the family, who had just finished his last sum, and caught her mother's remark as he was putting away his slate.

"That is true, my son, but we have an assurance for future seasons which is infallible! God's promises never fail. Take your Bible and turn to the eighth chapter of Genesis and read the second verse."

Charlie read: "While the earth remained seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

"Why, mother, I did not know that was the Bible; what a good verse it is," said Charlie.

"Yes, it is a most precious promise," replied his mother. "You see, Gracie, the is no danger that winter will last forever!" she added, patting the little girl's cheek.

"I don't know," said little Lucy, who was then sitting up in bed, leaning on her elbow. "they will wake up—and by, and all the world will be full of life and beauty again."

"Mother, I heard the people say that 'we know the dead will rise, because all nature has a resurrection.'—Is that the Bible, or is anything about it as plain as this promise?" asked Charlie.

"I do not recollect any single verse which is as plain and explicit on that subject, as this is in regard to the seasons; but the doctrine of a resurrection is taught all through the Bible, especially in the New Testament. Jesus declares himself 'the resurrection and the life'—Paul, in the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians, has a long argument upon the resurrection of the dead. You are as young now, my son, to understand as you are, and you can know of this subject, and think it would interest you to look out all the passages in the Bible which speak of the resurrection."

Mamma, I don't know what you mean by resurrection! O dear! I can't speak such a long word, will you please explain it to me?" said little Grace.

"You remember when little Lucy died, they put her in a coffin, and buried her in the ground, and the resurrection is what the Bible calls as long as God wants it to stand, he will call little Lucy, and all the rest of the dead out of their graves, and they will never die any more. This is what is called the resurrection."

"Why, mamma, I thought you said cousin Lucy's body would all turn to dust, how then can it be raised?" asked Fanny.

"And some people say," added Charlie, "that the resurrection is what they call, help to form other bodies out of the dust of the ground. I don't see how Lucy's body can possibly be raised again if that is true."

"This subject has puzzled older heads than yours," remarked Mrs. Howard smiling at the children. "The resurrection of the body; yet it is not impossible. Indeed, the resurrection of the body does not appear any more strange to me than that all the grass and flowers, and tiny leaf-buds should be frozen hard all winter, and yet be raised up in the spring, and blossom again. The angels can take care of the bodies of men, and raise them up again, just as easily as he can take care of the leaves and blossoms, buried in the frozen ground of which they are now. About the resurrection of the body, you know when a kernel of corn or wheat is sown into the ground, it seems as if the seed had all decayed; yet there remains a little germ which gives life to the new plant, and the apostle says the resurrection of the body is like this. 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a loving favour before the mind is matured enough to understand the plan of salvation in its relation to the system of theology. Let us not neglect the lambs, but strive to lead them to the Saviour.

A boy being praised for his quickness of reply, a gentleman observed thus: "When children are so very keen, the generally become stupid as they advance in years." The lad immediately replied: "What a keen boy you must have been."

## Miscellany.

### HOW TO PROSPER IN BUSINESS.

In the first place, make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon the work which you will do, and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your hands, as diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." He who remains in the mill grinds no meal, and consumes no corn.

Attend to your business; never trust to any one else. "A pot that belongs to too many, is ill-stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot, will make a pot-erd." Save the pence, and the shillings will come.

Rise early. "The sleepy fox catches no poultry." "Plow deep, while the slugs are asleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep."

Treat every one with respect and civility. "Evening has no reward, and nothing lost, but courtesy." Good manners insure success.

"Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor;" especially never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance. He who waits for a dead man's money, will have to knock his head against a wall.

"He who runs after a shadow, had better wear a lame race."

Above all things, never despair. God is where he was. "He helps those who trust him."

### ON PLEASEING EVERYBODY.

Heaven help the man who imagines he can dodge "enemies" by trying to please everybody! If such an individual ever succeeds, we should be glad to know it. Not that we believe in a man's going through the world with his first head to knock his head against disputing every man's opinion; fighting, and elbowing, and crowding all who differ from him. That again is another extreme. Other people have a right to their opinions—so he you; don't fall into the error of supposing that you must please everybody. You must respect your more for turning your coat every day to match the colors of theirs. Wear *your own colors*, spite wind or weather, storms or sunshine. It costs the vociferous man to elbow, and twist, that it does honest, manly dependence to stand its ground. Take what you please to make up your mind; and *being* made it up stick to it.

### WAR ITEMS.

#### NO NEGOTIATION WITH REBELS.

Under this head, the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* has a powerful letter, which we meet a cordial response from the people of the whole North, who are now a unit in their regard to the rebel rebellion. On the subject of negotiations to the South, the *Advertiser* says:

Not another word of concession, or compromise, or negotiation, or truce, or else until the full authority of the lawful Congress and Federal Government is established and openly recognized, and the Union of this territory now in rebellion against it. No truce until the leaders of the rebellion, those who commenced the war upon our flag and our national sovereignty, Davis and Stephens and Lee and Johnston, and all the traitors, and Twiggs and Letcher, and all other leading traitors, are surrendered to the authorities of the constitutional government to be dealt with as their crimes demand. No truce until the troops of the United States march next day into the rebel States, and the Union which the Commander-in-Chief may choose to send them, and that without question or murmur. No truce until every American citizen can travel at will through every State and Territory, and be safe from the lawless and general Constitution and in the folds of the American flag a sure protection for life and property against sectional animosities. These are the terms. This is the issue. The loyal States will send every man into the field to fight for the Union, and for the preservation of the Constitution. This is the only ground the President can take and be supported by the people, and we venture to predict that this ground he has already taken, and will not abandon here.

#### LYNCHING NORTHERNERS.

Mr. Kral, in a letter to his brother in Iowa, published in the *Weekly Press*, says: "The day before I left Natchez, two men came down the river and landed on the wharf a boat-load of corn. No sooner had they landed their principles were changed, and they, by the aid of three Confederates, were demanding bold fellows, I swung their heads, and gave three cheers for Lincoln. The Committee seized them, and took them across the river to the Louisiana shore, and hung them there. I saw their bodies hanging there till the next day. I saw the bodies of the men, and the morning papers to be sold for the benefit of the State, but not one word was said in regard to those men. Oh! how I longed to get out against such iniquity. I have longed to do so, but I have not the means. I was bursting with indignation, but had not one word escape from my lips, or showed any looks or actions that I was opposed to such proceedings, my life would have paid the forfeit."

#### FROM OHIO.

We learn that at Oberlin, Ohio, where the anti-slavery sentiment has been long and strong, and during a quarter of a century than at any other place in the country, the first military company formed out from the literary institution there, of tutor, nine theological students and the flow of duty and a second year, they are already called for. A Christian gentleman living in Northern Ohio, and very extensively acquainted with public sentiment at the West, writes to his brother in this vicinity upon the subject of the Ohio militia:

"The war excites our community intensely. The general desire here is that it may be pushed vigorously, driven into laud territory and end in a solid peace.

"My comfort is, that the Lord omnipotent reigns, and as I believe, hates slavery, and that I have done much, and that I have done so I persuade myself that the tendencies of this war will go strongly to uproot that monstrous system. Perhaps the war will not root out slavery does. The more mad the South grows, the more we find much in the outrages perpetrated on our citizens who are so unfortunate as to be found there are so full. Some terrible retribution *ought* to come down upon the heads of the perpetrators of these vile misdeeds.

"All this is forecasting the future, which I can command, fails to reach anything very definite. I am not sure that the South are mad enough yet for a war of invasion on free territory; especially if it be well managed. I would hold their own, and rob and appropriate—what he has and can. Union within their reach, and forbear march upon our free State soil, will the Federal Government do anything more than stand on the defensive?

"The feeling of the people all through the West is that of earnest demand, that slaves be attacked in its own home, and that the blows should fall on the most vulnerable part of the South.

"I believe, as heretofore, that if we are still looking upward for wisdom from heaven, God's plans are deeper than man and have a far wider range and longer sweep. I do not fear that they will fall of glorious sweep at length."

#### THE TRAITORS SCOTCHED.

A short time before the expiration of the late Administration, Major Delafield resigned his post.

Commandant at West Point, and through the influence of Mr. Sillish, General Beauregard was appointed in his stead. Fortunately, however, before the latter had assumed his position, the Administration learned the whereabouts of Beauregard in existence, and of which would have placed West Point in the hands of secessionists, and at the same time, through the complicity of traitors in New York, a movement was made to separate the city from the State. The commandant that we had allowed, it was hoped, would prove highly advantageous to the traitors. Major Delaford was telegraphed immediately to resign; he replied that he had sent his resignation just three hours before. He was then directed to resume his command, which he did, and so, thus thoroughly "scotched" the traitors. *N. Y. Com. Adm.*

**EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY.**—A letter from Annapolis relates the following incident: A few days since a detachment of soldiers were dispatched to the front, and the engine which was rendered difficult in consequence of the battered condition of the locomotive; the rebels having disabled it. When it was hauled out of the depot, by order of General Butler, of Mass., and seen by his men, the General ordered the position, and have assumed the responsibility of taking prompt and energetic measures to "hold, possess and occupy" the route from Annapolis to the junction.

The hardy and ingenious fellows who compose the regiment were equally well fitted to meet the emergency, and the result was, no doubt, probably, could have been so admirably suited to the emergency. Those sturdy ready mechanics were not to be nonplused by such obstacles as the tearing up of a rail and the ungearing of the machinery of a locomotive. The men were not deterred by a diversion to them on their way to Washington. The Pittsfield company showed themselves equally ready in cutting out the receding ship in Baltimore harbor. Two companies of the regiment are guarding the Commodore at the way to New York, and Annapolis with the midshipmen of the naval school on board. The first week's service of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment has been the highest value.—*Providence Jour.*

**The Taunton Gazette** says:

It seems that the armed Yankee, who universal genius wrought such miracles in mechanics and seamanship before the astute and sagacious Captain Briggs, was in the field for his "missionary" labors under the walls of Fort Monroe. The government machine shop of the fort, which is outside the walls, was closed, as we learn by a letter from an officer, and the regiment, privileged to the use of the Fourth Regiment, was "secession" of the foreman and most of workmen, greatly to the embarrassment of Col. Dimmick, who needed mechanical assistance in mounting the guns. Massachusetts of things, supplied with arms, and a dozen more of all kinds and ingenious mechanism soon set all things in order, and much to the chagrin of the Virginians, things went again much faster than ever. Mr. John Briggs, who was prompted by loss of employment in Taunton, and who was a volunteer in Company G, is installed as foreman of the establishment, and his Yankee skill is appreciated as it ought to be. The "Light Guard" furnishes several of the companies of fighting workmen under him.

**NORTHERN COURAGE.** A letter from an officer in the Pittsfield Company, under Capt. H. S. Briggs, mentions an incident which illustrates the spirit and courage which animated the members of that company. Speaking of the duty assigned to this company of taking possession of the ferry boat, which was supposed to be in the hands of the secessionists at Havre de Grace, he says:

We in fact had a pretty fair test of our pluck, in the opportunity we had of considering all the dangers of an assault upon the ferry boat, and a dozen more of all kinds and ingenious mechanism soon set all things in order, and much to the chagrin of the Virginians, things went again much faster than ever. Mr. John Briggs, who was prompted by loss of employment in Taunton, and who was a volunteer in Company G, is installed as foreman of the establishment, and his Yankee skill is appreciated as it ought to be. The "Light Guard" furnishes several of the companies of fighting workmen under him.

**NORTHERN COURAGE.** A letter from an officer in the Pittsfield Company, under Capt. H. S. Briggs, mentions an incident which illustrates the spirit and courage which animated the members of that company. Speaking of the duty assigned to this company of taking possession of the ferry boat, which was supposed to be in the hands of the secessionists at Havre de Grace, he says:

We in fact had a pretty fair test of our pluck, in the opportunity we had of considering all the dangers of an assault upon the ferry boat, and a dozen more of all kinds and ingenious mechanism soon set all things in order, and much to the chagrin of the Virginians, things went again much faster than ever. Mr. John Briggs, who was prompted by loss of employment in Taunton, and who was a volunteer in Company G, is installed as foreman of the establishment, and his Yankee skill is appreciated as it ought to be. The "Light Guard" furnishes several of the companies of fighting workmen under him.

**ANOTHER ROMAN MOTHER.** A day or so since a man named himself as a recruit to one of the offices in this city, and was being a minor was asked if he had his father's permission to volunteer. He replied that he had no father; but admitted that his mother was living. "Then you must get your mother's consent," said the recruiting sergeant. The man retired, but soon returned with the following brief but noble letter:

"He is my ally; and I freely give him my country!"—*Bangor Whig.*

**RHODE ISLAND HAS VERIFIED IT.** Little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation."

**UNION FEELING IN VIRGINIA.** We have been told that the Union feeling in Virginia, very good things are being said. For instance, we know of a wealthy family near Norfolk, the heads of which were secessionists up to the date of the outrage at Fort Sumter, who have had to fly for their lives, and are now seeking refuge in the Union to abide by the Union as it is. They arrived in Philadelphia a few days since, and brought the good news that it is only necessary to occupy Norfolk with a Federal army, and the rebels will be driven out. Mr. Jeff. Davis thralldom.

This information is confirmed by a most interesting family residing near Portsmouth, who were compelled to escape from there, and for violence, only a few days ago, leaving their property to the rebels. The head of this family assured us that he apprehended worse things from the discontent of the slaves than from the secessionists. Again, a gentleman from Western Virginia, whose state is now a part of the Union, among the people of that quarter, assures us that the portion of the State will never desert the Union. He predicts that, in many days, men of that section will be in arms under Federal colors, rallying to the call of the President, just as the people of the South are without waiting for the authority of the Governor. These are only two cases in point. The events of the next fifteen days will confirm the expectations of the loyal Virginians who bring us these hopeful tidings.—*Thru*

THE BEST TOOL FOR TILLAGE

The stirring of the soil, after the crops are started, is a matter of the first importance. From one-half to three-fourths of a bushel of seed is lost by tillage alone. On one acre of land, well stocked with a crop, it takes twenty bushels to the acre could be realized, after cultivation. Twice hoeing and cultivating would probably add ten bushels to the crop, and twice more would bring the crop to forty bushels per acre. We have seen many farmers who, by not stirring the soil at this point, showing that every hoeing would add five to ten bushels to the acre.

A great deal of ingenuity has been expended upon the implements of tillage. The horse harrow is good enough, but for its expensive cost it is not very economical; but the horse, or three furrows; each row, and are a very heavy tax upon the strength of the horse. The horse harrow, and cultivator, are improvements upon the plow, for 'they stir the soil higher and stir the ground deeper than the plow. The horse harrow is better than the cultivator, and if a farmer is using new tools, he should get this in preference to the cultivator. It is merely a question of economizing the strength of the horse. A good steel-toothed cultivator will make the soil deeper than the horse harrow. The roots of corn, and stir the ground enough. A horse hoe could not do so much better, though it would draw less, and the horse might get over a little of the ground in a day.

We need not so much better implements of tillage, as a more frequent use of those we have. Corn can be cultivated wholly with horse, after the first weeding, if the row is made by hand. We doubt if any better method can be devised. The first row, then, to be made by hand, running between the rows of corn. We are confident that times cultivating will pay much better once, or twice. As between the horse harrow and the steel toothed cultivator upon straw, we should say, that is the best which is most used. *American Agriculturist.*

**D. Edson Smith**, contributes to the *Acres* a paper on the following directions for preserving butter in good condition for a long length of time. In May or June when it is plenty, work it thoroughly two or three times, and add at the last working nearly a pound of saltpetre and a teaspoonful of pulverized loaf sugar to each pound of butter. Pack it tightly in stone jars to within an inch of the top, and fill the remaining space with strong brine. Cover the jars with a cloth and bury them in the cellar bottom. The butter will keep unharmed for a long time.

**IMPROVED BY PLASTER.**

**Mr. Lathrop**, of South Hadley, Mass., writes that he has been successful in growing grass on an agricultural discussion at Boston recently, that previous to the purchase of the land he had been told that the grass would grow on 600 acres to keep a year, six cows, and a few young cattle. He commenced applying plaster, 100 pounds to the acre, and the grass has grown so luxuriantly, his land is so improved that it will support a cow to the acre.

**ASHES AND PLASTER.**

These articles, mixed, operate well on sandy lands. One gill of the mixture is enough for a hill of corn. When this is piled on the corn hills, at the time of plowing it keeps down weeds and worms, which starts the corn early.

The labor of applying ashes before the corn is up is not so much as when the corn is in the way. Eight bushels of ashes to two of plaster may be mixed together for an acre.—*Ploughman.*

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**KITCHEN ODORS.**

A skilful housekeeper says that the pleasant odor arising from boiling hams, cabbage, etc., is completely corrected by putting whole red peppers into the pot—at the same time the flavor of the food is improved. It is said that pieces of charcoal will produce the same effect.

**POP CORN.**

Every farmer should provide this luxury; see that the boys have a patch, let the young folks indulge in it freely. It is good for wormy children, good for all sons having diaphoretic habits, waterbrash, pepsia, diabetes, &c. It is good pounded in a mortar, or ground and soaked in milk made into a cake, or mush. It is pleasant for most folks, especially for those having good teeth. It is quite a treat for young folks have company in the evening keeps well after it is parched. Make corn candy; it is much healthier than con sugar for children.

## Obituaries.

Died in Hereford, April 15, STRAN D, a wife of George Shores, aged 56. Sister S. was a member of the Methodist Centre church, and died in faith, after a lingering and distressing disease, suffering from a dropsical tumor. Sermon at the funeral by the Rev. J. H. WAIN, aged 87. A. H. WAIN, aged 87. A. H. WAIN, aged 87.

Died in New Lyme, O., April 27, sister S. WAIN, aged 90. She died as the Christian died.

Also, in New Lyme, O., April 28, Mrs. B. A. H. WAIN, aged 87. A. H. WAIN, aged 87.

Died in South Casco, Me., April 14, Elder J. W. WILKINS, aged about 55, leaving a wife and three children. He was a good man, a true friend, and of holy conversation. His standing was with the church called Christian. Funeral attended by Rev. J. H. WAIN, aged 87. A. H. WAIN, aged 87.

Died in Hancock, Vt., April 19, suddenly, in the 60th year of his age, Bro. F. W. WILSON, of Zion's travellers' 60 years, and having loved the Lord, he loved him to the end. His funeral was held April 21. Sermon by the Rev. J. H. WAIN, aged 87. A. H. WAIN, aged 87.

[illegible]

Woodsman, wife of J. W. Woodsman, died of pneumonia, aged 70 years, at her home, near the city of New York, N. Y., on the 10th day of January, 1900. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a devoted Christian. She was a widow, and was survived by a son, J. W. Woodsman, Jr., who is now residing in the city of New York, N. Y. She was a very kind and generous person, and was much beloved by her friends and neighbors. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a devoted Christian. She was a widow, and was survived by a son, J. W. Woodsman, Jr., who is now residing in the city of New York, N. Y. She was a very kind and generous person, and was much beloved by her friends and neighbors.

Died near Hillsborough, Iowa, April 14, of lun-  
ease, sister NAOMI JORDAN, daughter of Rev.  
Mr. Newbold, aged 25. About six years ago she  
came a Christian, was baptized by her father  
united with the F. M. Baptist Church in H.  
which she remained a much beloved and high-  
esteemed member till her death. Her death  
testimony to the reality of the religion she prof-  
fessed, though dead, yet she speaketh. Her disease  
of a lingering nature, and attended with ph-  
suffering, for some time previous to her death.  
Her last hours were calm, peaceful and happy. She  
left a husband and an infant child, with other  
tives and friends, to mourn their loss.

J. G. NEWBOLD

Died at Augusta, Me., April 24, 1891, MARY  
 daughter of Capt. Stephen and Elizabeth L.  
 of Westport, Me., aged 21. Maria possessed  
 a fine disposition and was very kind and  
 ed her to her numerous acquaintances. S  
 d a hope in Christ when very young,  
 nished a public profession of her faith in  
 her husband, God, and was for her fervent  
 forgive her long wanderings, and blessed her  
 the joys of his salvation. She told her friends  
 and loved ones that she was going to  
 n. Just before she died she sang a part of  
 hymn commencing, "Let every creature join  
 her husband, and let us all praise his  
 Westport. E. G. P.

Died in Oldfield, Me., Jan. 22, of consump  
 tion. CLYMENT P. WIDGOT, aged 32 years  
 and 6 months, died of a great consumption  
 of many years combined severely with the  
 which was pressing upon him. I visited him  
 time before his death and found him at that  
 time in a very low state of health. He was  
 beyond the gloom of the grave to that inhe  
 corruptible, undefiled, and which fadeeth  
 not away. He was a very kind and loving  
 or sighs, can ever come, and where the g  
 parting is unknown. He has left a large c  
 and a large family. He was a very kind  
 and two little ones. Sermon at the funeral  
 writer. J. L.

Died in Jasper, N. Y., July 30, sixteen ANN  
 wife of John A. Phelps, aged 70 years, 3  
 months and 10 days. She was converted 20  
 years, was baptised by Eld. Lee, and united w  
 good church. She lived for some time in  
 the summer, but was obliged to remain at  
 her until death. She was a suffering nearly 40  
 dropsy, and therefore was deprived of me  
 the church very often. She was a very kind  
 and last. Last July she commenced work  
 gently, could get no relief from the skill  
 and was obliged to remain at home. She  
 Jesus. Through all her protracted illness  
 never heard to complain, and often express  
 her husband, and was very kind and lov  
 band, four daughters and three sons, w  
 circle of friends, to mourn their loss. She  
 died in the arms of her husband, and was  
 was loved by all who knew her. J. L.

Died in Boston, March 27, of consumption  
 and disease of a benevolent friend, Mr. J.  
 Brown, M. LIZZIE HOGAN, daughter of  
 HENRY HOGAN, died at her residence, 10  
 at her request were brought to Bingham  
 aried among her kindred. She died in p  
 N. H.

Died in Corinna, Me., Oct. 17, of fever, J.  
 daughter of Bro. Joseph and sister Eliza W.  
 aged 17 years and 4 months. She was lov  
 dear to her parents, and esteemed for her  
 tent life, her gentleness, and her high re  
 virtuous character. She was a very kind  
 much, yet she did not complain. A  
 Also, the same day, of fever, MARY E.  
 years and 4 months.

Also, Feb. 25, of inflammation on the  
 CLARA R., aged 1 year and 3 months. T  
 7 months ago her mother and sister  
 died to follow their death. She was a  
 and lay then beside two that were already  
 Funeral services by the writer. Papers in  
 N. H.

Died in Charleston, Me., Dec. 5, of cancer  
 stomach. Bro. LOWELL PALMER, aged 5  
 years and 4 months. He was a very kind  
 Bro. experienced longingly about 40 years  
 united with F. C. B. church, which afterwa  
 died in the arms of his wife. He was a  
 brother he left to the church above. He  
 talked of his hope in God, and of his willing  
 part, was a very kind and loving man, a  
 virtuous character, and was a very kind  
 faithful and confident, as a father tender  
 and as a Christian he was faithful  
 and as a Christian he was faithful  
 companion, five sons, many other relatives,  
 church, are left to mourn. Funeral services  
 N. H.

Also in Charleston, Me., Feb. 5, after some  
 years of great physical suffering, widow ELIZ  
 daughter of the late Rev. John B. Brown,  
 and a very kind and loving woman. She  
 the 17th year of her age, and for 71 years m  
 her profession as a Christian; and it may  
 said, "She expected to die, and she was a  
 faith was one of principle, her faith was a  
 faith, her hope the gospel hope; the Bible  
 heart. For several years before her death,  
 partially deprived of her sight, yet her  
 and her dear, and she was a very kind  
 and see those high and flowery plains wh  
 spirits never will tire. She has left a nu  
 and many other relatives to mourn her  
 Funeral services by Rev. John Johnson. E. H.

DECEASEMENTS.

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 A twice a month, by the Freewill Baptist  
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 "The last two years I have sold the Euro  
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