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Published Weekly, on Wednesday,

For one year, in advance,
" " if paid within the year,
" " if not paid till after the close of the
year,

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

3.7 All Ministers, (Ordained and Licensed,) in good standing in the Freewill Baptist Connexion, are authorized and requested to act as Agents in obtaining subscribers, and in collecting and forwarding moneys. Agents are allowed 10 per cent. on all moneys collected and remitted by them.

CAPT. JOTHAM PARSONS.

Bro. Burr :- You have already announce the death of our beloved brother Jotham Parsons, and promised a more full account of his life, especially its closing scene.

Jotham Parsons was born in Edgecomb, Me., on the second day of April, 1783. His father's name was Josiah, and was the son of Joseph Parsons, of York, Me., and probably descended from the family that settled Parsonsfield, in the same State. Sarah Sewall Parsons, his mother, was also of York, Me. One of her brothers, Daniel Sewall of Kennebunk, was for many years clerk of the U. S. District Court. Another brother, Henry, of Augusta, was a commanding officer in the American revolutionary army, and an aid of Gen. Greene; and, after the close of the war, held

second, Jotham by name, spent many years in Maine as a missionary. He was the author, I believe, of some book, which possibly I may be able to see before making my final statements concerning our dear brother, who undoubtedly derived his Christian name from this uncle.

spent, did what they could to overcome the ob-stacles in their way in educating their children-They joined their efforts, with those of some They joined their efforts with those of some afternoon preceding his death he said to his of their neighbors, and secured a female teach-wife, "In twelve hours I shall be in heaven." homes. Later in life they were permitted to repeated the hymn: enjoy, for two or three months at least, in the winter, the slender advantages of the district

remarkably parrow escapes he had from death, when not more than six or seven years of age. We cannot here take the space to relate them in detail, but they served even then to impress his mind with a deep sense of the things of those about him, his spirit fled. The oil in his lamp of life seemed to have burned out,

very distinct, and fondly cherished. Under the preaching of those godly men Jotham was the preaching of those godly men Jotham was led to the Saviour at the early age of ten, of good counsels to his children, and though he did not join the church till some of affection and tender interest in their welyears later in life. He had a distinct recollection of his temptations and triumphs in the religious life in those young years. It afforded me great pleasure, more than once, to hear as he was making a final disposition of his prophim relate them, and it may be hereafter that I erty, he called two of his sons into his roo

that his life, to a great extent, was lost as to the religious interests of society, owing to the calling he had followed, being, for much of his life, that of sea captain; "especially," said he, "was it here lost for the most part to our own denomination. For a little while at Wiscasset I helped to keep up our cause, but it went down when I was a great extent, was lost as to him or the property he might give to his children, if he did not consider that God would bless him or the property he might give to his children, if he did not consider that God would bless him or the property he might give to his children, if he did not consider that God would bless him or the property he might give to his children, if he did not carry out his original plan. He spoke of the manner in which God had prospered him with tears in his eyes, and with a voice choked with emotion, recounted the steps of his progress, and the obligations him or the property he might give to his children, if he did not carry out his original plan. He spoke of the manner in which God had prospered him with tears in his eyes, and with a voice choked with emotion, recounted the steps of his progress, and the obligations he felt himself under, as God's steward. His children rejoiced in this new and pleasance of the constant of the property he might give to his children, if he did not consider that God would bless him or the property he might give to his children, if he did not consider that God would bless him or the property he might give to his children, if he did not carry out his original plan. He spoke of the manner in which God had prospered him with tears in his eyes, and with a voice choked with emotion, recounted the steps of his progress, and the did not consider that God would be satisfied to the property he might give to his children, when the property he might give to his children, if he did not consider that God would be satisfied to he will be a supplied to he will I helped to keep up our cause, but it went down when I removed to Bangor, where also I was permitted to help again for a little while."

They that do most for the Master's cause are more likely than others, perhaps, to feel that they are unprofitable servants. they are unprofitable servants.

His life was a checkered scene. Sometimes so much for him. he knew how to abound, and then he knew how | Capt. Parsons had eleven children, seven to bear the loss of all earthly property by ship- of whom are still living, four sons and three from shipwreck. He told how the Divine Providence, when he alone escaped upon an unin-

bers, and so remained till he was taken up. - be the happy lot of that church to enjoy the iner, and his liberal donations often came just at cence, and enter into like rewards.

children of God to read his peculiar reasons denomination. for donating \$15,000 to our Biblical Institution. He opened his mind fully to me on this matter, but it would require the space of the whole communication to enter upon the subject fully.

HERE AND HEREALD AND AREA AND AR When I insisted, as I did by his sick bed, upon taking measures to speak somewhat in tletail of him to the brethren of the denomination neglect the next as if it were never to have a after his departure, he was wont to reply that beginning .- Fendon.

THE MORNING STAR, it would not be of any service. "If, however," said he, "in anything my thoughts can be of any service to the cause of Christ, it is probaably in the matter of my views of the consecration of the laity to the service of God .-\$1,50 Whenever I have had any special religious enjoyment, I have deeply felt the wants of the world and the need of an undivided church, devoting itself to the holy service, I have then felt that the ministry and laity were under equal obligation; that it cannot be that one man is called to the ministry through want and poverty, while others can lawfully live in luxury, following their secular callings and secular Post Office (County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances; &c. Remember, it is not the makes of the towns where they reside that we want, but the names of the Post Offices at which they receive their belongs to myself. It cannot be that I have a right to anything, simply for myself. When we give, as we say, any part of our property to the Lord, it is not that we have a right simply to give and devote the rest to self-indulgence, however much we may have; it is only appropriating a part as a steward to Him MORNING STAR. only appropriating a part as a steward to Him who owns it all, and for whose service it all

Precious doctrine! for the practice of which the world's redemption is waiting! For the want of this doctrine in practice, God has a controversy with his people, who must repent before the great revival can flood this world with glory. Precious doctrine! which the sainted Parsons did not simply say, but do !-He had devised more liberal things than anything he performed; owing to the changes since 1857 in the shipping interest, he has not been able to carry out an important plan in relation to Home Missions.

His chief source of suffering for the later years of his life was the inflammatory rheumatism and, we presume, that was the immediate cause of his death, which occurred in Wiscasset, Me., Friday, Dec. 14, 1860. He was thus nearer to 78 than 77 years of age .-We are glad to be able to give an account of military and various other offices in his native the last scene of all, in the words of one who was dear to him in ties of religion, as well as

THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1860.

to your readers.

He died, as you have been informed, on Fri-The opportunities for education where Bro.

Parsons spent his early life were very scanty; but his parents, properly prizing the educational influences which they had enjoyed in the older settlements where their youth had been death. He could speak or make himself under the could speak or make him er to educate their small children at their own He seemed to take peculiar pleasure in hearing "Why should we start and fear to die ?" &c.

Just before he died, when he could no long. school, as it then was. So much for the edu-school, as it then was. So much for the edu-was precious, and told him to press his hand in token of assent. Though the power of er speak, his son in-law asked him if Jesus Jotham remembered to his last years two emarkably narrow escapes he had from death, his hand in reply. He gradually sank away, just before his death leaned his head over upon his hand, and thus breathed away his life and the flickering light slowly and gently dis-His early recollections of Benjamin Randall appeared, never more to be re-lighted, never

him relate them, and it may be hereafter that I can give the reader an account of some of them. At length, however, he began to decline in his religious life. But when about eighteen years of age he made a public profession, being baptized with four or five others.

Bro. Parsons was accustomed to say to me that his life, to a great extent, was lost as to

the cause of his blessed Master, who had done

wreck and other misfortune. His energy never daughters. Two of the sons are in the minisfailed him. He never yielded to despair. He try, Rev. E. G. Parsons, of Derry, N. H., and related, with tears of gratitude, his peculiar Rev. B. F. Parsons, of Dover-one son, a law-Christian joy on one occasion when he return- yer-another a merchant in New York. His ed home, having barely escaped with his life wife survives him, at the age of 76-and twen-

A good and a great man in our Israel ha habited island, where he suffered from cold, fallen, and it is well that we feel our loss, and even to the degree to make him lame in one sympathize with his widow and children. Yet foot the rest of his life, had guided him in the who can help feeling it is wrong to weep for way of safety, speaking to him with an almost such a man, as for one for whom there is no audible voice. Before reaching his home he hope! Who can help feeling that that man has left turned aside to commune in secret prayer, in in his character, so mature by experience, and which he experienced such precious Divine perfected by works according to faith, a thousmunifestation that his faith could never after and times better legacy than if he had left them falter, nor could he ever after take back the a million of money! His triumphant death consecration he then and there made of him-should stimulate us to renewed devotion to self, and of what God might bestow. When that dear Saviour who is the author of the property returned, he did not, like many, for- eternal life, upon which that dying man took get his vow. He remembered the Jacob-like hold. May his family be drawn into richer and vision of ascending and descending angels. richer enjoyment of the same grace in which At the time the New York church was form- most, if not all, have already shared. May his ed he resided in Brooklyn, his home till his death be sanctified to the especial good of the death. Soon after, he became one of our mem-He was so far removed from our place of wor- fluence, in both life and death, of many such ship, and suffered so much in the later years members. May his character have a wide influ of his life, that he could not often be with us, ence upon our whole denomination, and hunbut we were ever remembered by him in pray- dreds imitate his worthy example of benefi

the right time to save, as it were, the sinking It is our purpose to give a much more full cause. The New York chuzen has lost in him account of our departed brother in our Quarone of its chief pillars, and most deeply mourns terly, and especially to dwell upon the significance of that life and example to us as a peo-It would, I know, greatly interest all the ple at this particular point in our history as a

HERE AND HEREAFTER. It is strange that future so as to take proper measures in the one for the other. We doat upon this world as though it were never to have an end, and we

Most assuredly, or God would not require it, nor condemn him for refusing it. If man cannot love God, he cannot hate him, and if he can neither love nor hate, he cannot be good preachers of the present day. To be sure he

can neither love nor hate, he cannot be good or evil, righteous or unrighteous. If he cannot love God he cannot obey God, "for love is the fulfilling of the law."

But what love is, God has not explained, presuming that every man and every child knows instinctively, or intuitively, its meaning. It is said, indeed, that "this is the love of God, that we keep his commandments." But what is a sequence of the present day. To be sure he was not called as was Aaron; but what difference can that make, if he only wanted to be a minister and could make a good job of it?—And this he did, as the sequel will show.

How long he had been in the market; or how many applications he had made; or how many applications he had made; or how many places had tried him; or with how many committees he had corresponded, I will not pretend to conjecture. It is enough for us to know that he was at last settled, and became a very noular man. what is commanded? Why, love, to be sure, viz.: Love is obedience, and obedience is love. This is no definition, cannot be, was not so intended. It simply affirms that the essential element of all obedience is love. A recent writer assumes that because love is obedience, therefore "it is an act of the will,"

"The manner in which he secured his first settlement is rather interesting and very instructive to young men in like circumstances. He heard of a very religious man at Mt. Ephraim—a man who "had a house of gods," a moulten image, a graven image, a teraphin and an ephod, and who had consecrated one of his sons for his priest. This religious establishment was regularly endowed with eleven hundered. obedience, therefore "it is an act of the will," a choice." Why not assume that because obedience is love, therefore obedience is emotion. This assumption implies that everything which the creature can accomplish, is a mere act of the will—a choice. He can love, therefore love is an act of the will. He can the control of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will. He can the control of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will be a glorious chance. I'll the choice is an act of the will be a glorious chance is act of the will be a glorious chance. all these acts is true; but to assume that voli. when the money was missed the

an act of the will, then all feelings and thoughts under the control of will are acts of As Micah had set up a religious establish

cles are presented, so true preference will aland philanthropic.

And yet more absurd, if possible, is the suggestion that if love is a feeling, then a sufficient degree of feeling would be piety. All feelings are not love, all love is not pious.—
Love refers to the direction of the sensibilities, and not to the degree of excitement. But a proper direction and a settled purpose will certainly produce emotions more or less frequent and intense. Let no man deceive himself then, and imagine that because he has chosen certain external acts or works which he calls obedience that he therefore truly loves calls obedience that he therefore truly loves the house of Micah, we are not definitely informed, but it could not have been more than formed, but it could not have been more than will love him with the heart. "This is the a year or so. As might be expected of such y." "The Spirit witnesseth with our spirits In regard to his second settlement, who make a Christian. . R. D.

SAINT JONATHAN:

tho, through faith and patience, inherit the The priest greeted his old companions so romises. And we are often referred to Abra- dially, and so heartily sympathized with them ham, and Daniel, and Elijah, of the Old Tesin their plans of invasion, and with such
tament, to Stephen and Paul, and such like of hearty good will bade them Godspeed, that

nt clearness the forms of religious service, and who should constitute the priesthood. Ac- the ways of Providence, might imagine that one only. Moses, though the great law and robbery. Modern fan the priesthood. All the other branches of the He would have a much wider sphere of use the linen ephod in the same manner as did the buke he certainly would, lose his

think, therefore thinking is an act of the will. It will be a global try him.

Now the means by which this nouse of God He can reason, therefore an act of reason is was established and so richly endowed were He can reason, therefore an act of reason is an act of the will. He can remember, and therefore an act of memory is an act of will. He can see, hear, talk and walk, and therefore seeing, hearing, talking and walking are all acts of the will. That volition is involved in a little sum of eleven hundred shekels of silver from the maternal treasury. But when the money was missed the old saint tion and its results are the same, is absurd; and to claim that love is an act of the will, is as ridiculous as to suppose that a man when walking rejuntable will work as the same old lady that she immediately dedicated the walking voluntarily, walks on his will. Volun- whole of it to the service of religion. Two the control of the will, and not the acts of the will itself. Some thoughts and some feelings are involuntary and of course possessed of no

moral character, others are voluntary; and some of the voluntary feelings are love.

From time immemorial the language, gov-likes me. So he calls at Micah's house, and ernment, philosophy, and religions of all nations have recognized a trinity in mental phenomena, and the same universal consciousness which has divided mental phenomena into thinking, feeling and willing has placed love up. Jonathan was to have a regular salary, in the affections and sensibilities. If love is

the will.

The fact is, as I understand it, love to God presupposes an action of the will, and embraces a settled purpose or tendency of the affections and emotions; and just as the smooth current will always show a ripple when obetained one minister, he thought it of no use to go to Shiloah, where the ark of God was kept, or to call upon any constituted authority in the present case. He had several objections to going through with all the formalities of the law of Moses in conventing his naise. arrent will always show a ripple when obsta- of the law of Moses in consecrating his priest. ways produce emotion upon special tests. To suppose that if love is a feeling, that therefore it has no moral character, is to contradict relation to his religious sentiments, experience, common conscience, common sense and Christian principle, which have always blamed the hard-hearted, and praised the kind-hearted —the graven image, the molten image and the nd philanthropic.

And yet more absurd, if possible, is the sug-

ork of God, that ye believe on him whom he promising young man, he soon had a very work of God, that ye believe on him whom he pressing call to a more important field of la hath sent." "He is a Jew who is one inward-bor, and no doubt with a much larger salayy. that we are the children of God." Choice of he spent the remainder of a brilliant life, and God-love to God-and the spirit from God, till the time of the captivity, there are some things so remarkable and providential that feel constrained to briefly narrate them. I am especially moved to do this as his course affords so fine an example for ambitious young ministers. While Jonathan was quietly a SERMON FOR YOUNG MINISTERS.

Judges 17.9. "I am a Levite of Bethlehem fudah, and I go to sojourn where I may find a roof of this good man. They were surprised there." A SERMON FOR YOUNG MINISTERS. h we are commanded to be followers of those vested with the office and dignity of a priest.

Now this is well enough. There were a great in their expedition to give him, on their return, many good things about these men, and we a call to become priest to the whole tribe of tope to meet them in heaven. But it ought Dan. Their expedition succeeded. But when not to be forgotten that men of this stamp the army was called out, six hundred strong. were always bringing themselves into trouble they concluded that it was best to take the by their over-heated zeal and determined radcalism. They cannot be proper examples for hose who wish to succeed as public men in manner: The army marched up to Micah's house and invited the priest outside the gate, I am about to present an example as free among the soldiers. Then the five men who rom blemishes as can be expected in human had the first interview with Jonathan went in nature. The name of Jonathan, the illustrious to the house and took, vulgarly called stole the Danites, has been strangely over- the gods of Micah, his graven image and mol ooked in the catalogue of ancient worthies.— ten image, teraphim and ephod, and carried allow me to give you a brief biological sketch them out to the army. Jonathan was either of this famous Levite, and then attend to a few practical lessons which it may teach us.

The condition of the Jewish nation at the explained the matter to him, and told him that ime of which we speak was favorable to the if he would only be quiet they would take him development of such a character as I am about along with them for chaplain, and when the to present. In those days there was no king Lord should kill the people of Laish by their

in Israel, but every man did that which was swords, they would install him priest over the right in his own eyes. Samson had recently whole tribe of Dan. Then the "priest's heart d, and no successor had as yet been ap was glad, and he took the ephod, and the terapointed. Everything connected with politics phim, and the graven image, and went in the and religion was in a confused and disorderly midst of the people," out of sight of his old state. It is true, God had revealed with suf-ficient clearness the forms of religious service, To be sure, worldly men who do not study

cording to the law given to Moses one family there was something a little wrong in this had been set apart for this sacred service, and matter. Some foolish people may call it theft giver of Israel, and a son of Levi, could not athan a little ungrateful in thus deserting his officiate himself as a priest, nor was he allowemployer and carrying off, his gods, but St. his sons to that office. Jonathan was wise enough to see that private None but the house of Aaron were eligible to interests must be sacrificed for the public good. Levitical family held a lower office, and were fulness in his new field, as priest to a whole required to be subordinate to the priests. But tribe, than to a single house. He was sorry the Levites seem never to have been satisfied for Micah, but what could he do? the matter with this arrangement, but aspired to full was beyond his control. True, he might tesequality with the Aaronites. Dathan and Abi- tify against such work, and refuse to be a party ram formed a conspiracy of this kind in the wilderness, long before the crossing of Jordan. And as late as the reign of King Agrippa, only a short time before the final destruction of Jenusalem by the Romans, they succeeded in the succeeded in getting a decree which allowed them to wear still, he knew if he said a word by way of re-The young man mentioned in the text was one of those restless spirits, not content to occupy a subordinate place as a mere servant of kill him. Now you must not think there was

priests. So, taking advantage of the want anything selfish in this. Not at all. He knew of an effective government, and the lax and unsettled state of the church, he set himself up for a priest. He left his home, in Bethleren and the state of the church is home, in Bethleren and the state of the church he set himself that if he offended the people he could do them no good. Then, again, he might have up for a priest. He left his home, in Bethleren and the state of the church has been always and the state of the church has a state of the church he set himself that if he offended the people he could do them no good. Then, again, he might have up for a priest. hem Judah, and started off in pursuit of a ical matters, and by saying anything he should place to officiate. His mind might not have get "so mixed up with politics as to lose his been fully settled in regard to the ministry; he was most likely looking out some good easy place and good pay. He, however, wished to between mercenary and benevolent stealing.—
have it understood that he was a Levite, a canHe did not believe that stealing or robber didate for "holy orders," and would accept of "was sin per se." A man might rob or ste a call if anybody wanted him where "it would for the glory of God. And if sught acts were pay."

nittal, and ready to yield to the teachings of the example of the great and glorio difficulties into which other really good men itics and religion alone." An fall. We see how God set the seal of his approval upon his course in his long pastorate, and the continued popularity of his descen-

1. In the first place, we may learn that any young man who feels inclined, may enter the ministry. If he is a man of good moral character, none can object, unless he carries the matter too far, so as to prevent his success.— dress you on the great importance of more ef-Jonathan was a very successful priest, and no fort to increase the efficiency of our Missions. too conscientious. There are a great many things done in the churches which will greatly shall we say?—for who but God can know pain a minister who has a very nice sense of right and wrong. Had St. Jonathan been as sensitive on this subject as some modern zealots, he would have been in hot water all the time. He would continually have come in collision with Micah, or his mother, and would this prepares us to expect to find India in a contribution.

vermuch righteous, and this is according to mens of humanity the world ever saw.

and thinks he can get a living easier by preaching than in any other way, why, let him follow the example of Jonathan, and "go and sojourn And no one can fully understand the difficulproofs of a call are popularity and a fat salary. of such a gigantic system.

Without these, you know, we cannot do the

It is a system hoary with the accumulated

ntil you learn the opinion of the people with tem, is most profound with whom you are to preach. must always be governed by expediency. A devise—which stands in the way of the spirit of true follower of St. Jonathan will always teach just the sentiments most pleasing to the peowise in these matters, they will starve you out, other missions among the Hindus. or feave your meeting; then, alas, you can do

Jonathan to have struck against idolatry. It certainly would have displeased Micah, and the old lady would likely have cursed worse than when she lost her money. The priest would have lost his place, and caused a great amount of sin. O, my young brethren in the ministry, ng them-never offend them.

3. Another important lesson which the exspecially all ministers, should always favor more. eping strictly non-committal, Aicah's gods in a way which some supersti- ries should be? ous people would call stealing, or robbery, given power to overcome. He had wit enough of this life, that we make our appeal.

that piely may exist altogether independent of prayers of the church at home.

Are we to bear all the responsibility of such

iven, will bear examination on the strict prin-iples of morality, taking the golden rule as a be expected that a stream will rise high they were very pious. Just think of the piety only in proportion to the faith and prayers of of that old lady, Micah's mother, in devoting eleven hundred shekels of silver for the support of one religious house. And Micah, too, port of one religious house. And Micah, too, India, want of successin his efforts is his great-nust have been a very devoted man to hire a est. Separate from home, and friends, and his sons was a minister. Then how deeply he was grieved when his gods and his priest were taken away from him—he felt as if all his comfort was gone. Alas! my brethren, this would have been a very wicked act on the this would have been a very with thi the friends of Job prove this doctrine—how clearly did his afflictions prove him to be a great sinner! How clearly it must appear that that minister or that denomination which prospers most, must be the best man and the best sect. But I am getting off my subject. To re-

Most assuredly, or God would not require it, or condemn him for refusing it. If man cantor to love God, he cannot hate him, and if he and the fact of the cannot hate him, and if he and the head of the cannot hate him, and if he and the fact of the cannot hey God, "for love is an neither love nor hate, he cannot he good revil, righteous or unrighteous. If he can, "see that make, if he only wanted to be a minister and could make a good job of it?—And this he did, as the sequel will show.

But what love is, God has not explained, how was a seed that "this is the love of hot, that we keep his commandments." But what difference and could make a good job, of the ministry. But if yimmorality. I would not recommend you to fyi more all two first table will easily be lead to use the subject to our condemn him for refusing it. If man can, the condition when I assert that he was as really and ministry as one young minister under the Old Testament dispensation hunting up a place to love God, he cannot hate him, and if he ministry. But if yimmorality. I would not recommend you to fy immorality. I would not recommend you to fy immorality. I would not recommend you to fy immorality. I would not recommend you to give as she ought, we have but offer but that she will easily be lead to an intervel he laws of the state of Dan, and sanctioned by the highest court of the swe here of the present day. To be sure he to true the laws of the state of Dan, and sanctioned by the highest court of the swe here of the present day. To be sure he the laws of the state of Dan, and sanctioned by the highest court of the swe here of the present day. To be sure he thinks, if he only wanted to be a minister and could make a good job of it?—And this he did, as the sequel will show.

How long he had been in the market; or him the first had the army and when the work of blood was over, set up his gods, he proposed. If him the first had the work of the present day. To be sure here cannot help the head to a work, and the first had the army and when the w

ence.

followed, all would have been as peaceable and
My young friends, what a bright example
quiet as the frozen lake, and there would have My young friends, what a bright example have we here for imitation. Other Bible saints been no more dissensions in the church, or the have been set forth very often as worthy of imitation. Daniel was a good man, but he very unwisely came into collision with the government and got into the lion's den. Stephen meant well, and had a good spirit at last, but he lost his life by his own over-heated zeal.—

Paul and Siles and even lost, were constant. Paul and Silas, and even John, were constantly getting into trouble with the government
and into prison, and at last came to a violent
death. But not so with St. Jonathan; he was
endowed with superior wisdom to them all.—
So peaceful, calm, and so perfectly non-commore for such reckless meen than to present
mittal and ready to yield to the treathings of the great and glorious high Providence, and mind his own business, and and holy St. Jonathan, exhort you to follow it, ready to obey the powers that be, and to be- and pray for the good time coming, when all come all things to all men, that he escaped the ministers shall "preach the gospel, and let pol-

For the Morning Star.

The following appeal was designed to have We ought not to leave this brief sketch been presented at the Anniversaries, but did of this illustrious priest, without learning from not arrive in season. Let it be carefully read. it some practical lessons. O. R. B. TO THE F. W. BAPTIST F. MISSION

Dear Brethren: -Allow us once more to ad-

Moses, and yet he could, when circumof the Society, to say nothing of the thousands
stances demanded, make, or worship graven
images. If he had been overmuch moral, he
could never have gained the favor of the Dantree or secured the sale of the society, do not inform themselves, as to the
real condition and wants of our Missionites, or secured that splendid settlement. It is hence they make no more efforts to meet its

ertainly have lost his place, and all opportumost deplorable condition. And this we do find—all degrees of degradation, from the ininty to do them good.

I am not saying that a minister should not tellectual, educated, and subtle brahmin, & luxube a good man, but only that he should not be rious babu, down to the most loathsome speci-Scripture. A minister should learn that there is nothing right or wrong in itself, every thing is to bend to circumstances. Under some circumstances it might have been wrong for Jonathan to worship idols, but he could not certainly compromise his own interests, and set himself in array against his friends.

Then, again, we see the folly of those who wait for a special call to the ministry. If any one is called, no one ought to object to it, I suppose; but no one ought to wait for any such thing, or to suppose it at all indispensable. If a young man does not like hard work, and thinks he can get a living easier by preach-Scripture. A minister should learn that there fifty years of missionary effort in Northern In

where he may find a place"-an easy place- ties in the way of the spread of Christianity in and a good living. Jonathan was not called as was Aaron, but who can deny that he made just as good a priest for all that. The best length and breadth, and height, and depths

dear people good.

2. Another thing this example teaches us is, that can boast of sages and Shastras long bethat forms of worship, or religious sentiments, fore the days of Greece or Rome—and of phiare matters of secondary importance with the losophy, and metaphysics, and incarnations to minister. Never be settled in these matters, any extent. And think you not such a sys-Such little matters subtlety which Satan and depraved

ole. How can a man of ordinary wisdom ex-bect a congregation to pay him for preaching in to position to their views or practices. He gratitude to God, that so many have embraced position to their views or practices. He gratitude to God, that so many have embraced ould always bear in mind that the great obtle gospel. And need we be surprised that get his salary. Men who liberally support the gospel, do not like to be reproved for their sins; and, my dear brethren, if you are not proportional share of success, compared with

And now the question arises, what shall be done? Shall our feeble mission be allowed to done? Shall our feeble mission be allowed to go on as it has done, or perhaps be diminish

t me warn you, if you would do your people the world? Would not that be unworthy of those ood, never to be guilty of the folly of reprov- who profess to believe the gospel, -and that i og them—never offend them. If they are is the power of God unto salvation to every rong, never let them know that you think one that believeth? Ah! we have seen its pow hey are, if you do they never will be con- er to change even the vilest Hindu, and make

mple of St. Jonathan should teach us is. that little immediate success which attends our efmight makes right." Hence all men, and forts give them poor encouragement to do Dear brethren, if that is the extent of e strongest party. The man of God should your faith in the word and promises of God not strive, nor engage in any contests whatever, but he must quietly and patiently wait, ances which you have for developing strong until the con- faith in God, what ought you to think of the est is ended—then take part with the victors, missionaries shut up as it were in heathenism, recause God always gives success to the right.

How admirably does the wisdom of this Lemost single handed and alone, except as they ite shine out in this matter! What a worthy have help from above. If the great prophet example for us, my brethren, who wish to make | Elijah was a man subject to like passions as ir way in the world! When the Danites took, other men, is it surprising that your missiona-And in view of this, may we not ask-have

he at once saw that they were the stronger party, and had the wisdom to hold his peace, and you prayed for them as you should?

Whether you have given, according as the Lord hath prospered you or not, we waive for and silently cast in his lot with the victors.— the present. It is not because we have been He knew they must be right, because God had left to suffer for want of the common comforts to then see where his own interest was. No you have supplied our wants, and then ex-minister can expect to prosper, who rejects this pected to see success attend our efforts, without, we fear, expecting that God would prosper 4. Again, the example of Jonathan shows us us in our work in proportion to the faith and

Mo one will contend that the actions of any of the parties concerned in the sketch we have we well tremble, and exclaim with an apostle, criterion. But although we must confess they its fountain? If not—then let not Missionary were all lacking in morals, who can deny that Societies expect their missionaries to succeed

Separate from home, and friends, and minister just for his own household. Then, Christian sympathy, and society, and pressed you know, he had a religious family; one of with a debilitating climate, these are but tri-

part of the Danites, if it had not been so successful. It has very much the appearance of on high, it has been when we attempted to wrong, but we must not judge by the outward appearance; we must judge all actions by their success. If God placed upon these acts the frence, yea, deadness to these most precious and important truths—or perhaps listen only to cavil. It is then that our hearts have sunk. rule, that God always prospers the right—we within us, and our mouths been closed, and we must admit of no exceptions. How clearly did have felt like giving up in despair. And were And were

July, 28th, 1860,

BE BRIEF.

Much, says a writer in the Christian Secre-

tary, is lost in our prayer and conference meetings for want of brevity. If brevity is "the soul of wit," it is no less the life of prayer.—Christians are not always heard for their much Christians are not always house or efficiency of speaking, neither does the value or efficiency of a remark increase with the length thereof.— Length should be secondary to depth. Let us pray for what we need, do our errands at the throne of grace with as much dispatch as its consistent with propriety, talk to the point, and stop when our duty is done. Volunteer service is sometimes not only ineffectual, but positively injurious. Much may be gained by a due observance of the miller's creed: Always that the cate when the wrist is out. shut the gate when the grist is out.

Contention among Christians is a fire-ship, sent on by Satan, to break their unity and or-



BARBARISM IN TEXAS.

The work of hanging men supposed to be opposed to American slavery, is still going on in Texas. "A gentleman, recently from Tex-as," writing to the New York Advocate and Journal, says that "people at a distance know nothing, comparatively, of the extent to which it is carried on. Reports from the various vig-ilance committees in different parts of the country show that two hundred and fifty persons

have been hung."
We trust that this is an exaggeration; yet, in a State where a quiet, conservative minister like Rev. Anthony Bewley, presiding elder in the M. E. church, could be hung without trial y jury, and with premeditation, no man is afe. We are astonished that these outrages, upon American citizens are passed over by the overnment at Washington. The President, n his late message, has a great deal to say about the lack of energy manifested by the northern people in slave catching, but he makes no allusion to the hanging of white men, and of ministers of Jesus Christ, in Texas and elsewhere, because it may be suspected that they hold opinions unfriendly to slavery. An Amercan citizen, who minds his own business, ought to be perfectly safe in every State, county and town in the Union; and any infraction of his rights should be punished, if it required the whole force of the Federal government to

Men resistance was offered at Boston, to the dent placed at the disposal of the authorities the army and navy of the Federal government. This was for the protection of slavery. Now why should not free white citizens, who violate no law, receive some attention from the Federal government, when they are banished from States where they are pursuing legitimate business, tarred and feathered, or hung up like dogs ?-Religious Telescope.

NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. Webster, on and after the 7th of Mexico, because he thought it needless or improper to "re-enact the laws of God," (which any Congress or any Legislature can be do-ing.) Mr. Washington Hunt last summer scouted the notion of New Mexico ever becoming a Slave State, and talked about a reward of \$1,000 for the discovery of a slave-holder who even wished to take his slaves thither. And now it seems that the virtual surrender of New Mexico to Slavery is gravely neditated by leading Republicans

Had New Mexico been made a State in 1850, under Gen. Taylor's Administration, it State. But times are bravely altered under the last two Democratic Administrations. The most insidious and systematic efforts have been made to plant Slavery there, and not without success. Zealous Slavery Propagandists fill all the important Federal offices. slavery Army officers have been sent there, taking slaves with them. The Border Ruffians, who were finally beaten out of Kansas, have migrated thither in platoons, and some of them have been appointed to important Federal posts. A Slave Code, of signal atrocity and inhumanity, has been put through the Territorial Legislature, and is now in full force. The scum of southern rascaldom, driven out of California by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, has drifted into Arizona and found lodgment there. In fine, everything conspires to make New Mexico, if now admitted, a slave State.

The mass of the people are Mexicans—a hy-

rid race of Spanish and Indian origin. They are ignorant and degraded, demoralized and priest-ridden. The debasing Mexican system Peonage-a modified slavery-is still maintained there. A few able and unscrupulous men control everything. The masses are their blind, facile tools. There is no Press of any account; no Public Opinion; of course, no Republican party. Slavery rules all. Let Mr. Lincoln be inaugurated and make

his appointments, and we trust all this will soon change for the better. New Mexico does not desire admission as a State: is not prepared nor fit for it. To admit her now is simply to make, her over to slavery—the scheme has no other purpose. Not a South-ern vote would be cast for her admission but upon the understanding that for Slavery it is now or never. In short, to admit her is but another mode of running the Missouri line, and carrying it further north than 36° 30'.

Though it is said that Republicans on the Perilous Committees have agreed to this dodge, we trust they will reconsider the mat-If you want to make concessions to sla very, make them outright, and not pretend to lose them by playing with cogged dice. Let us preserve at least our self-respect.—N. Y.

SOUTH CAROLINA MANIFESTO.

The South Carolina Secession Convention have issued a manifesto of the causes of secession. It sets forth that fifteen of the Northern States have for years refused to fulfil their constitutional obligations; they have denounced slavery as sinful; have permitted the establishment of abolition societies, having for their object the destruction of the peace and prosperity of the Southern States; have assisted thousands of slaves to escape, and incited others to rebel against their masters; and finally, they have drawn a line across the Union, and all the States north of the line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President whose opinions and purposes are hostil grievances that South Carolina resumes her position among the free and independent nations of the earth. war, conclude peace, contract alli lish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may rightly

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1861.

PRAY MORE-BELIEVE MORE. It is often said that the day of miracles is past. This may be so. At least this is not such a day of miracles as was the period of Christ's personal ministration, or the apostolic age. But the day of providences is not past, and God can now, as he could have done then had he pleased, accomplish all the direct benefit which accrued to an individual as the result of a miracle, without working a miracle at all. His object in feeding and healing men and women miraculously, was not to supply them directly with benefits with which he could not furnish them without a miracle, but to furnish them with abundant grounds for faith: and the same may be said of his casting out devils, raising the dead and liberating his servants miraci lously. In answer to the prayer of faith, God can and will do, either with or without special providences, all which he ever did in any age for his children by miraculous interpositions. Do we doubt it? Then let us, with all sincerity and earnestness, make the experiment, and make it perseveringly. We have too much of rationalism, or rather of unbelief, in our ministry and churches on this subject-too much scouting of the idea that God will aid a minister to preach and aid a member to exhort or pray-assist a Christian in the every-day affairs of life and in the performance of Christian duties-too much of leaning to our own understanding and trusting in means-too little confidence in God only, and too little of the prayer of faith, and too much of selfishness in our aims and objects. If, as ministers, we pray for superior eloquence in the pulpit, that we may outstrip our weaker brethren or astonish our hearers with our abilities, we shall not be heard. If, as Christians in the ordinary walks of life, we pray for great temporal prosperity or success." that we may consume it upon our lusts;" if, like Diotrephes, we "love to have the pre-eminence," and pray for it ever so earnestly, God may not heed our prayers. But if, with a spirit which prefers God's glory to our own benefit-if, with an ever-abiding and earnest desire for God's praise and man's salvation, and with a hungering and thirsting after righteousness, we hourly ask the blessing of God on our smallest acts and our greatest enterprises, he will supply our folly with wisdom, and our weakness with strength.

IDLENESS.

Idleness, or the love of ease, has a powerful influence over the children of men. Many, very many, prefer it to industry—at least if we may judge from their conduct. Instead of grappling resolutely with a cold, iron world. and compelling the mountains of difficulty to fall before them, they too often court ease and inactivity, and consequently become enervated, useless drones of society,-the mere parasites of industrial success. They adopt the Indian motto: "It is better to walk than to run. to sit than to walk, to lie than to sit," and they act up to it.

This is more prevalent than we should at first suppose in a community of laborers like ours. We should naturally conclude that industry was innate. The stir and bustle of business deceive us. Men are not prompted by the love of work, but by necessity. The indolent rather do something than starve. Those that hate work will answer the behest of pride, lust and avarice, but they will do it in the easiest practicable way. Speculation, and sometimes fraud and crime, are resorted to, in order to satisfy the demands of the passions.

Industry is a habit, to be acquired by the lence may be called the natural state of depraved beings. We acquire the former by incessant labor; we fall into the latter without an effort. Some one has said: If you ask me what is the real hereditary sin of human nature, do you imagine that I shall answer pride, or luxury, or ambition, or egotism? No! I shall say Indolence. Who conquers indolence conquers all the rest."

Idleness is the curse of both body and mind . the mother of crime; the nurse of guilt, and the chief author of many sins. Neither the physical, intellectual or moral nature can be developed by it. They will all dwindle into insignificance, and fail to accomplish that noble destiny which is before them for achievement. As an alternative, ignoble deeds, debasing crime and gnawing guilt are substituted; and wretchedness, despair and oblivion are the result. St. Anselmn said, "It is the sepulchre of the living man." In it he is buried, so far as enterprise, business, the felicity of friends, family, and his own enjoyment are concerned. Nay, worse! he is a burden to himself and others; and satan, finding him, is actually tempted to set him to work, and make him his servant. He can serve him in idleness, but he cannot serve God in this way .-An idle Christian is an absurdity. He must work industriously, perseveringly, or hear the rebuke, "Why stand ye here all the day

GENIUS AND APPLICATION.

Some persons commence their career of active life under the most brilliant prospects of the highest success, and that full promise given at the outset fails of realization. The result is only a medium success-there has been a falling off from the judgment people had formed of what would be accomplished by so much talent and genius. At another time, persons have entered upon the career of active life giving the promise only of a tolerable and average success, and our expectations have been more than realized; the highest useful-

ness and proud celebrity have been attained. Why such results from these various promises at the outset? Mainly for this reason: the one class of individuals relied upon genius, native talents, to accomplish greatness for them: the other class brought earnest and persevering application to their aid. Relying, on genius, the former accomplished only the slight modicum of success to which good talents without industry can ever attain; the latter practiced from the first on the true principle that worthy and large success must have the price of thorough application paid for it. The class of individuals foremost in the beginning are outstripped by their less gifted brethren quite early in the race; and in the end, the persons of untiring application have excelled. Isaac Newton was a man of genius. but application to his chosen pursuit did more for him than genius, since he himself declares, that what he accomplished was owing to patient thinking. .

Rely not on genius; trust not to natural parts, so as to cease any possible endeavors to excel. Bring to your chosen calling all the benefits of earnest study and close application. Time and industry will in most cases sanctify and render successful the life earnestly conse-

crated to any useful and honest calling ; for God will help him that is in earnest for him-

"FORWARD."

Blucher, the greatest general that Prussia ever claimed, won most of his battles by this single motto. "Forward," in his councils of war; and "forward," on the field of battle, was his constant watchword, and he suited the action to the word. The promptness and energy with which he planned and executed, gave him the nickname of "Marshal Forward."ed the American cause—and to whom, as well calculable debt-in one or two instances turned the fortunes of war against our enemies by be illy prepared to take the lead. uttering his habitual cry of "Forwarts, brudstrength of the American soldier was often rehis broken English, "Forwarts, brudern; for-

Discretion, in war, is said to be the better Reaching forward towards those things that are before, I press towards the mark." "If any man draw back, my soul hath no pleasure in him." No matter what foes oppose our progress, in the strength of God they can be conquered. In the name of God, Forwards, brethren; forwards.

CONTROLLING THE CONSCIENCE.

W. L. Yancy says: lic conscience and education of the Northern masses upon the slavery question, which hegets an irreconcilable and irrepressible conflict etween them and that institution, and, of course, between them and all constitution provisions which protect that institution .-When parties and rulers can control such conscience and eradicate such education, and can Calvinistic Baptists, not knowing that there then propose new guaranties, it might be worth our while to pause and consider them—

Now this is coming to the point. But unfortunately that experiment of controlling the conscience has been unsuccessfully tried by politicians. For a time it seemed to work, and, by untiring efforts and able speeches against the mingling of religion and politics. and by stigmatizing every allusion to political ing, the experiment well nigh succeeded. But, thanks be to that God whose, fear is in the hearts of many of the men of the North, our rying one of them in my Bible when I expectnorthern consciences are too far controlled by the Word of God ever to be schooled into subserviency to the code of the slaveholder, even by the aid of " parties and rulers." And then, ome rulers in the North have the same uneducated conscience, which makes this task all the more hopeless.

Perhaps the slaveholders of the South have given their consciences a more thorough eduation. At least they must have been to a different school and studied a different text book. Charleston Mercury as a sample:

Savannah rivers; where the poor negroes, rescued from cannibalism, might be taught to earn their bread by honest labor; become decent Christians; forget cannibalism, and appreciate the beauties of the cotton field."

He then bought a press and some type, hir-

A candidate for governor, in one of the ed a journeyman printer, and himself and sons Western States, who had long been a foreign went into the office as apprentices. minister, lately harangued his constituents, at Andover, N. H., the place of his residence, that slavery was a glorious institution, because it brought the African fleathen under the in- 140 names. It was a quarto sheet, the size of fluence of the gospel, by ship loads; and that four leaves of the F. W. Baptist Quarterly, people of the good old times used to hail the and issued twice a month, at seventy-five central anding of a cargo of slaves as a godsend, and in advance. An addition of four pages was receive them with open arms, thanking God made to the third number, and at the expirathat another cargo of souls was rescued from tion of six months it was increased to sixteen perdition. When we place these facts in juxtaposition with the above "notice," how can and religious intelligence of a small newspa we fail to appreciate the beauties of the southern missionary plan, or the school which edu- nomination. Under the direction of its ordercates the conscience of the South ?4 The occupants of Southern pulpits preach secession, able service in securing regularity and uni-which can scarcely be regarded as any thing less formity in the churches and Quarterly Meetthan treason—secession conventions assemings. The journeyman was soon dismissed ble and the clergy invoke the blessing of God and the editor and his family did the entire on these efforts to destroy our government, for no other earthly reason than that the whole energy of the nation, including the Northern Informer was regularly issued for eight years. South pleases to dictate, for the support of Star. It was self-sustaining, and after the exslavery—Northern men are taken in the South by a lawless mob, condemned and hanged, on suspicion of not being favorable to slavery. suspicion of not being favorable to slavery, and Southern clergymen officiate as chaplains at their hanging, and countenance the murder, and then talk to the North about their fice was removed to Enfield in 1822.

Whether the efforts and risk of this

of man-stealing. Every man, uncondemn- denomination have been fully appreciated, is ed for crime, has a right to himself, the wife of his bosom and the children God gives them. So says religion, humanity, constitution and Northern conscience. Every slaveholder steals a man from himself, a woman from her husband, or children from their edgment of his important services. And we parents, or perpetuates the theft committed by another, and keeps this human property from its rightful owner. Northern men, aye, and tionalists. Northern women, sometimes, in obedience to the natural yearnings of their uneducated na- dated West Tisbury, Mass., Nov. 21, 1860, he tures, and the dictates of their uncontrolled says: consciences, aid the fugitive who is fleeing ing, I thought it my duty to write plans, and sometimes nearly whole sermons, which I and sometimes nearly whole sermons, which I ful owner. The whole South brand them as negro thieves for the act and threaten to shoot, hang or starve them for the crime, and all their clergymen and churches pray against them with clergymen and churches pray against them with vicinity; and I thought I could be more use all their might, and their statesmen talk of ed_ ful with the former than the latter, and on the ucating them into a love for slavery and con-trolling the wayward consciences of the North-believe with mutual kind feelings on the part ern masses till they shall graduate, qualified of all concerned. If I had remained with the Freewill Baptists, I was the only minister that

we do not deny. But let them be educated in would have arrived so soon at the place they the school of true religion, the Bible for the now occupy, I probably should have remained with them. Still, on the whole, I think it is text book, and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor with them as thyself, for a lesson, and they will learn to regard both the rights of the alarmic learn to when I did. regard both the rights of the slaveholder and I should be glad to attend a Quarterly the wrongs of the slave.

and the second s

ONE'S OWN RESOURCES.

It is well that every person should occasionally be thrown wholly upon his own resources. Nothing so well teaches one just what he can do, and inculcates the needful lesson of selfreliance.

Since we must so often depend entirely on ourselves, what to do in sudden and trying circumstances, it is well to be educated and accustomed to early self-reliance. Parents may improve many opportunities to inculcate o their children the habit of planning some little matters for themselves and executing them in their own way. If not, and children are al-Pulawski, one of the brave Poles who espous-ways dependent on parental instruction how to do anything, they will continue to be only as Kosciusko, our country owed an almost into go forth and act for themselves in life, will

In this view of learning to rely on our own ern; forwarts!" Here and there and everywhere, in the thickest of the fight, the failing a young gentleman, to teach their first school than to attend an additional term as a scholar. vived, and his arm nerved with new vigor, as he heard the inspiring voice of this undaunted difficulties; in the other, they are compelled general, above the din of battle, shouting, in to rely on their own resources. Here they must often tax their powers to the utmost, i order to excel. What is true of teaching is just as applicable to other professions in all the part of valor. But discretion in the Christian divisions of labor. We shall very frequently cause is expressed in the war-cry of Pulawski, be thrown upon our own resources, and we need to be somewhat educated for it before hand.

The system, then, of family training, and also of education in general, which puts the child and the student, on his own resources, teaches him to think and to do, instead of thinking and doing for him, is the best system. The earlier one is put on his own resources, the better. And when one is so thrust out on himself, it is a pleasing fact that he will often find himself equal to the occasion.

REV. EBENEZER CHASE

This gentleman has been for more than fifty years in the gospel ministry. At, the age 15 he became a Christian and united with the were any Baptists who believed in free grace and free communion. After a few years, as he began to improve publicly, his doctrinal views were found to differ from those of his brethren, and their fellowship was withdrawn. He had now heard of the Freewill Baptists, and sought their acquaintance; but could find no publication containing their sentiments. From nersonal interviews with some of their minis. inquities, or any inquities which were in any ters, he found himself one of them, and united way connected with politics, as political preach- with them. In 1810 he was examined for ordination, and objections were made, he says, "to my preparing plans of sermons and cared to preach."

> These objections were waived in the court cil, but in the charge at his ordination it was said to him, "Never put pen to paper, or in any way premeditate before preaching what you shall say.'

He took the liberty of disregarding the last

part of this charge, as he knew many tothers did, but for eleven years he never used a pen in his pulpit preparations. In 1811 and 1812 John Buzzell published the Religious Maga-Take the following book notice from the zine in quarterly numbers, and he was hopeful. When that was suspended he and many others "The Lake Regions of Central Africa. We grieved over the sad state of things, till a kind have read some fifty pages of the work with in-terest, and, so far, with profit. But our inter-supply the want. But he had no capital for est in Africa is exceedingly small-almost commencement, no indorsers to insure success, wholly limited to our recognition of it as a grand mart, whence we should draw fifty thousand poor barbarians annually—who, with good muscles and limbs, have never yet prop- and strong faith in God. And, more than all, who, in he felt himself called to the work of giving to their present condition, are quite useless to themselves and to the rest of the world. We should like to divide some half a million of these poor monkey people among the rice and cotton planters between the Ashley and Sacotton planters betwee vannah, half a million more among the rice his proposed undertaking. The record says: annah, nali a millon more and Cape Fear; mis proposed under the laid before Conand a million more among the cotton planters "Eld. Ebenezer Chase then laid before Con-along the Pedee, the Santee, the Edisto and ference his Prospectus for the publication of a

July 20, 1819, with a subscription list of only loving and systematizing editor, it did invaluconscience, cannot be used, when and how the or till after the commencement of the Morning desired. But all were satisfied with it as it was, and the offer was not accepted. The of-

Whether the efforts and risk of this enter The whole system of slavery is a system prising man in establishing a periodical in the somewhat doubtful. The two bound volumes containing the whole work, which he has kindly loaned for the preparation of our History. contain much valuable information. And this article has been prepared as a public acknowldo it none the less heartily because he afterwards left us and united with the Congrega-

In a letter to the compiler of our History,

to leave off negro stealing, while they, every man and woman of them, are daily, hourly, wholesale manstealers themselves.

That Northern consciences want educating we do not deny. But let them be educated in the control of the state of th

Yearly Meeting with the Freewill Baptists, but

o more forever." In a letter addressed to him a few weeks the shadow." since, among other inquiries was the followng: "During your intimate acquaintance with er impressed us deeply, and after prayer, and the Freewill Baptists, what were their favorable and their unfavorable characteristics?" In hoping that we might experience a constant eply he says: "I consider them devoted to growth of grace, and the knowledge in our he cause of Christ, which is more valuable Lord, and as frequently as we ripen for it, enthan everything else. Of the 'unfavorable' I joy fresh baptisms of light and love, and thus have no remarks."

A DREAM.

Thansgiving had passed. A few Christian friends spent the evening, discussing the de-pravity, misery, and necessities of mankind, nd the complete remedy which the gospel provides. Then the "higher life" came under review. " How far may we progress in holiwhen may we possess the full measure of the ble example. ussed with interest, until a late hour, when all retired to rest.

sion, convictions of duty, pride, shame, innu-merable conflicts, contradictions, and broken satisfied there is a great lack of knowledge resolutions, made up my moral life. The soul often lives centuries in a minute, in dreams, and many years appeared to be given to this extent of our publications. I believe it is just unsatisfactory life. Much was said and as essential to try and circulate by special thought of a higher and better experience, but fort "this much neglected means, how to attain to it was not clear to my mind. I am determined to commence the col At last the light and love were found, and the soul was full of peace, inspired with new and do likewise."

I am determined to commence the coming year anew. May the Lord help others to "go and do likewise." notives, aspirations, hopes and joys. How this change was affected did not enter into the dream, but the fact of a change, a new life, new relations, and new views of all that beongs to life stood out bold and clear. An inexpressible blissfulness filled the soul, a luxury of experience that flooded the whole inner man, and seemed to result from spiritual surroundings, entirely new and glorious. A rich, glowing light, not like sunlight, not like any other light ever beheld, but effulgent, and not in the least oppressive, but indescribably luxuriant and joyous in effect, surrounded me, and my oul drank it in with wonderful avidity. Gradually this brilliant glow subsided into a more ober richness, and then innumerable paths, leading in every direction from a common centre, were revealed, and little mottoes floated all around, in letters of changeable colors; It will be faithfully disbursed by the Committee of the c such as 'duty,' 'patience,' 'labor,' 'sacrifice,'
'piety,' 'integrity," 'diligence,' 'fervency,'
'charity;' and the conviction was clear and

various, and many trials, and apparent discouragements appeared, and a shadow of We feel impelled to present these necessi These things gave rise to make the second of the demand our present inability to supply the demand.

Hoping that God's richest blessings will refulness of the blassing of Christ. Many said that while engaged in arduous toil, rays of for their kind remembrance of our afflictions, light had dropped down into their hearts as if I remain, . Yours, very respectfully, musual bliss, and imparting strength and is dawning upon us. courage; and they concluded that these were vidences of higher blessings within, their and to inquiries respecting them. Others were members. all the more dilligent in the every day duties dows deepest hard by the path of toil. Those will be read with interest and profit. who made special effort to gain the blessing, often reported success, and offered their counsels to the brethren who were more intent on duty than on getting blessed. Much difference of opinion prevailed. Many declared that

suing these paths of duty, are truly a promise triangle to reach Louvain. ellowship with God. But be content when man remains in his vileness. the first, second, third or fourth veil is lifted, Antwerp, situate on the Scheldt, enjoys,

cess, consistent alone with dream-life, years of 70,000 inhabitants. Though some of the transpired ; years of labor, hope and disap- remains of its ancient greatness, and its rich peace, and Christian effort. But at several since I was almost in sight of it lifferent times during those years, there were Toward the close of the sixteenth century. eriods of great triumph, when vast strides, the riches of Antwerp tempted the despoiler Godward, were made in a day; when months thither. It was taken by the Spaniards, who and years of apparent progressless toil, were employed three days and nights in butchering more than compensated by a few weeks of and robbing the defenceless inhabitants. The growth. And from each one of these periods city was principally burned; 7000 citizens were of rich experience, my soul took on a higher slain; 40,000,000 ducats were among the spoils ourage, patience, love; and was clothed with that went to the victors. It was the scene of more Christ-like excellences; and thence war in time of Napoleon and also in the Belplunged into sterner conflicts. Every new ex- gian revolution in 1830. perience was more precious than that before, Malines dates from the 8th century, though reater strength, and greater trials; duties honor of St. Rombaud, who suffered and comforts, cares and pleasures were mu-dom at that place. In the 14th century, it suftually increased, until I beheld a throne, and fered severely by fire; two hundred years later one upon it, from whose countenance I per- a powder magazine was struck with lightning; ceived that the soft, blissful light which at first by the explosion, 800 persons were killed or

probably never shall, as I am now past 75, and which had come upon me, wave on wave, wave unable to go from home but little.

I preach occasionally, and feel that my work is nearly closed. I expect soon to hear my Master say, 'Give an account of thy stewardship.' O that I may give that account joyfully. Tell my brethren with whom you associate that I expect soon to be called home, and hope to meet them in the New Jerusalem, to part no more forever."

which had come upon me, wave on wave, wave on wave, wave on wave, in successive baptisms through all the Christian journey; when I beheld him my joy was inexpressible. The blissfulness of that moment surpassed all previous experience, and to caused such ecstacies of soul that I awoke. It was a dream, but, O my soul, there must be a reality in the Christian's life, of which this is reality in the Christian's life, of which this is

These dream-travels of the soul of our brothbrotherly words of encouragement, we parted, going on from grace to grace, and grace to glory, " see Him as He is," and " be like Him," who is our " eternal life."-G. H. B.

CIRCULATE OUR PUBLICATIONS.

The writer of the following shows what may be done by a little determined, persevering effort. We really believe that he does not overrate the benefits to be accomplished by ness P" "What is the extent of spiritual circulating our publications; and hope that attainment possible in this life P" "How and many of our ministers and private brethren and sisters will be induced to imitate his no-

Bro. Burr :- The \$15 I enclose to the Star, Registers, &c., is the result of one day's effort within the bounds of one church, At the breakfast table, brother S. proposed to relate a dream, which grew out of the pre-"I seemed to be a sinner; for years discord, doubt, dissatisfaction, fear, indifference, pas-

A SUBSCRIBER, in C. W. Y. M.

ATD FOR KANSAS

It will be seen by the following letter from Gen. Pomerov of Kansas, that many of the people of that Territory are still in suffering circumstances, and need help. The money of which he acknowledges the receipt was receivthe Star heretofore. We shall be happy to continue to receive and forward moneys for this purpose; or it may be sent directly to S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas.

ATCHISON, K. T., Dec. 25, 1860.

Wm. Burr, Esq.:

Respected Sir:—Your very welcome favor enclosing a draft for \$26,85, has been just recharity; and the conviction was clear and deep that labor, as well as joy, hard service as well as peace, characterized my new position. Suddenly great numbers were discovered around me, and thousands of little things to be done, little duties were scattered along the path-way of every one. For a time all was dilgrence activity, harmony and joy. Some went the very they ready the first they went to be a solution. igence, activity, harmony and joy. Some went the yarn they would soon remedy this diffi-on rapidly, others slowly; experiences were culty. Garden seeds of every kind are very

doubt and care rested upon the face of many.

These things gave rise to much conversation present these necessities owing to the urgency with which they are pressed upon the Committee from nearly every

We publish on the first page an appeal from reach. Some became so anxious to possess our missionaries in India in behalf of the these higher gifts, that they devoted the most Foreign Mission cause, which should receive of their time and energies to prayer for them, the candid attention of all our ministers and

Our first page also contains an article on before them, believing that the river of God our late Bro. JOTHAM PARSONS, Esq., which

[Correspondence of the Star.] THOTER PROM BRO. GRAHAM MALINES, OR MECHLIN.

Malines, or, as the Germans call it, Mechlin. there was no higher life within our reach; is about a dozen miles north, though a little others, that it could be attained by all, at any east of Brussels. It is equidistant from Brustime, if they would but make the proper ef- sels, Antwerp and Louvain, the last place be fort. Discussions were warm and earnest. ing in a south-eastern direction from Malines. New conversion, 'higher life,' sanctification,' It is a place of importance, as being the central new conversion, memory a glow-point in the Belgian Railway system. The ng discourse. Many of us were greatly per- lines converge to it from the three places above plexed; when a person of modest appearance named, also from Ostend, and through Louame into our midst, and said to us : ' Breth- vain from Cologne. Though I was desiring to en, those beams of love-light which have ever go to Cologne, I must go through this central and anon fallen upon your hearts, while pur- point, thus describing two sides of an isosceles

f a higher life; there are periods of spiritual Upon leaving Brussels, a scene of rare beaudevelopment, a time of growth, and a time of ty and loveliness for three or four miles is prefruitage ; and the periods of fruitage are start- sented to the eye of the traveller. Though for ng points for new and higher growth. You the most part the same general level country I ive in God's pavilion; beyond the vision of the have before described stretches on till you inest Christian, there are infinite glories; reach Louvain, yet upon leaving Brussels you and above the highest wealth of Christian ex- have gentle slopes and undulations over which cellence, there is strength, culture and com- long rows of tall and graceful trees extend. fort attainable. These paths of duty lead to The excellent culture, and the neat and beauuccessive harvests of soul-wealth, and heaven- tiful residences conspire with the features bely bliss. By duty-doing you are constantly fore named, to suggest so much peace, love approaching these glorious periods, when the and happiness, you doubly regret that there is piritual veil which surrounds you will be lift- truth as well as poetry in the lines of the mised, and your souls will be welcomed into closer sionary hymn that, despite pleasing prospects

e not deceived by the doctrine of a 'second through that river the advantages of direct water onversion." one blessing after your new birth; communication with the whole world. Though God's pavilion is infinite, and the whole is be- by neglect of the river's mouth, navigation now ore you, each apartment will be opened as suffers, Antwerp, in past centuries, was one of you are prepared to enter, and each stage of the leading cities of Europe. About 300 years progress will be glorious like a "new conver- ago, it could boast a population of 200,000, and millionaires that emperors delighted to This address finished, by some strange pro- honor. Its glory is departed; it is now a place cointment; years of trial, tears, sorrows, collections of art, still attract the traveller. I eart breakings, intermingled with comfort, was compelled to omit it, to my regret, ever

stroyed. It again suffered more by human malignity in war, in the times of Marlborough and

turing interests are great. By enterprise and with all these professed conceptions of His ex success in this department, it has made itself alted worth, these writers not only repudiate known the world over. The Mechlin laces, it is the one grand purpose of the Saviour's life said, are now rather giving place to rival and death, and reject always by implication

The spire of St. Rombaud, the cathedral, is but they constantly write of him in an apolo still unfinished. It was begun in the 12th century, and was prosecuted for 300 years, the tions of his time, or not himself rising above chief funds coming from the sale of indulgen- them; as sometimes misled by his Jewish res. The tower itself was begun about 400 prejudices, and practicing sometimes on t years ago; it is about 400 feet high; and it is ignorance or the credulity of his followers. said if the design is ever carried forward to. Most truly, since Christ claimed to ha completion, it will be the highest church in the both a Divine commission and a Divine na

ings by Rubens and other distinguished artists, substitutionary Sacrifice for sin, and these but my stay did not permit me to give any at- claims are all pronounced to be nugatory and

making that point the centre of the admirable ther will it be possible for "modern thought" system of railways. The government, in its to advance before it falls over the precipior early adoption of the railway, in its reducing it and lies floundering in the gulf of atheism? at once to system, so as to develop the resourc-es of the country, without everdoing the mat-under very encouraging auspices, bearing the ter, as is likely to be the case where competiname of "The Systematic Beneficence Societion is the only law, and in its encouragement ty, of which the Rev. Dr. Cather, of the Irish to agriculture, shows itself capable of a wise and Methodist Conference, is the Secretary. He enterprizing policy; and this is so, notwith- is free from other engagements to preach, lectanding for the time being, the roads pay very ture, and address public meetings gratuitously poorly. They greatly increase the revenue in wherever invited; and a wide career of us other respects. Indeed in many things Belgi-fulness is opening before him. um seems for a small country very promising.

To the Rev. John Ross, of the Congregational body, belongs the honor of originating commerce is constantly increasing. The citimevements which have issued in the establishment zens seem well pleased with the government, lishment of this Society. He is not one of its and very patriotic. The principal portion of Secretaries, but it has his heartiest prayers the people are nominally Catholic; the number and co-operation, even as his own labor hat do not attend the confessional is constant- have those of its originators and Secretary ly and grapidly increasing. Protestantism is As to these labors, they have extended over deep root. This country was the scene of the the practice of laying apart for God a liberal bunal of blood." He drenched the whole soil place himself entirely at the disposal of friends with Christian blood, while he was constantly who had often entreated him to advocate the writing to his master in Spain that he was get- "weekly offering." During three years, he ting along without the use of violence.

lismissed when work was over, from the nu- ing, and a lofty and devoted piety. lived where all is so new as in our own counto stimulate others to go and do likewise.

English Correspondence.

Persecution of Protestants in ENGLAND, Dec. 13, 1860;

ers presented the case of the persecuted and ers presented the case of the persecuted and character.

earnestly pleaded that Lord John Russel

Mr. Bewley is also about to inaugurate, at should interfere on their behalf.

omes and take refuge at Gibralter and else- has showers of blessing in store for London. where, thus plunging their families into dis- Efforts for the evangelization of the upper tress and want. It is earnestly to be desired classes in the metropolis, although not formalthat the influence of the government will be ly organized, are yet unceasingly made. There employed in obtaining the release of these ex- is exercised an influence, by Christian noblecellent persons, and in arresting the persecu-tion which is also afflicting the other Protest and female, who, otherwise, would live and tant converts in Spain. Our Foreign Secretainers die ignorant, unwarned, gay and trifling, self-ry listened to the statements with great attenindulgent and forgetful of the awful day of offices will be used to the uttermost to acifying results.

Among the agencies employed for the beneion, and there can be no doubt that his good reckoning, which is producing the most grat-

skepticism of Bunsen.

delity in the Cloisters." That school may be residents on the Continent of Europe. of Essays and Reviews.

Sufferers," and "the model man;" "the perfec- blessings to undecided young men. tion of the spiritual character, surpassing all On Sunday week last, revival services of a surrounded me proceeded, the same light wounded; its churches and 300 dwellings de- been carried in admiration of Him.

But these commendations, so courtly and ostentatious, are like the sheath in which the assassin conceals his dagger, or like the kiss It is a neat looking place, and its manufactof the traitor who betrayed his Lord. For and sometimes avowedly, his proper divinity

ture, to be the Incarnate Son of God, the Me. In Malines, as in Antwerp, are many paint- diator and Redeemer, the Propitiation and inadmissible, these writers of the Mauricean If one studies the map of Belgium, he will school in reality despoil His character of all see that the government has done wisely in integrity, morality and truth. How much far

olerated, and is steadily gaining, having taken several years. Assured by experience, that bloody persecutions under the Duke of Alva. proportion of all gains or realization, and the It was in Brussels he set up his tribunal, with devotion of them as Sabbath offerings, was the hope of extinguishing Protestantism, a tri- highly conducive to the giver's piety and unal that gained the unenviable name of "tri- bounty, he felt it to be his duty in 1857, to ng along without the use of violence.

But the time came for me to leave Belgium, Ireland. During seven years, he has sold via the Louvain route, along which the same about 100,000 and given away about 600,000 signs of thorough culture everywhere ap- tracts and handbills on the subject in Britain and foreign parts.

Louvain is another specimen of a once great Already fruit is appearing. Mr. Ross is and powerful city reduced to a mere fragment cognizant of the fact, that between 400 and of its former self. Think of a city once num- 500 Christian churches have greatly improved bering 140,000 inhabitants, reduced to 30,000. in spiritual life, and in the pecuniary resourc-Though the walls included a space of some six es established for the sustentation of the min niles in circumference, extensive gardens and istry, of local evangelization, and missionary meadows are included within them. In the 14th societies. There is a growing dissatisfaction entury, when 200,000 flocked to this, as one among Christians with the present low princif the first commercial cities, the suburbs had ple and rate of giving; and there is the wakto be taken within the walls. It was here the ing up of ministers to lament their past slight great bell had to be rung to warn parents to examination of the giving question, and the take their children from the street to prevent non-perception of the essential connection bethem from being trodden under foot of men tween a scriptural mode and standard of giv-

nerous factories. Here, in the fifteenth cen- Of rich men devoting their wealth to God's tury, was a University that could boast its glory in their lifetime, three instances have re-8000 students. But how changed is all this! cently come to notice. One was long a mer-The city is said to be improving, and its Uni- chant in the East, and has still large possesersity is revived, but it seems so small and sions there. During the last 12 months, in dull a place you can hardly, by the help of the colums of the Times might be seen an occaagination, bring back the days of its former sional acknowledgment of large sums received glory. Still some very ancient churches easily by one or other of our great religious societies ead your mind back to former centuries, a from one who desired to give in his lifetime, most agreeable sensation to one who has always and thus not only to be his own executor but

> The second case is that of a city merchan who owns and loves Scotia as his fatherland and who has recently adgiving, without solicitation, large sums to benevolent objects.

resection of Protestants in Spatial Rationalistic Theology—Systematic Beneficence—Monthly Tract Society—Christian wealth to the divine glory is that of Mr. Bew-Medical Association-The Convertet Pugilist. ley, of the Tract Depository, Dublin, who is England, Dec. 13, 1860.

Mr. Editor:—Our Secretary of State for Works in London. He has leased premises Foreign Affairs, Lord John Russell, last week at Pater-noster Row, at which the British received a deputation, with a memorial, on the Workman and the Band of Hope Review are condition of Protestants in Spain. Sir Cull- to be published and sold, and where there is ing Eardley, General Alexander, Dr. W. H. also "a large tract saloon," which will be Rule, Dr. Steane, Rev. W. Arthur, and oth-

his own expense, a system of Bible and book Manuel Matamoros, a Protestant, formerly colportage, which must prove a source of en A Spanish soldier, was arrested in Barcelona larged blessing to the London masses. The on the 9th of October last, and placed in seli- Rev. J. H. Wilson, Secretary of the Congregatary confinement in the national prison, on tional Home Mission, has assisted in the seaccount of the religious tenets which he was lection of a considerable number of colporknown to hold. At Granada about eighteen ters. It is understood that a very large sum other Protestants have been arrested.

The terror which these cases have spread cution of this noble enterprise. This is one has induced several persons who have em- of those new efforts to do good, which make braced Protestant principles to leave their devout Christians hope and believe that God

fit of the upper classes, the Monthly Tract So Rationalistic Theology is doing immense ciety has been in operation for a number of nischief, in some high quarters, in England. years, and has been much blessed. The late Bunsen, who has been recently removed from Duke of Wellington was wont to receive and this earthly life, did much to make the Nega- peruse the monthly publications of this Societive Theology palatable to a certain class of ty. It is at present vigorously pursuing its English minds. Scholars and thinkers, who work, by transmitting, through the post, tracts would have turned away with scorn from the written in an attractive style, done up in neat lifeless dissertations of Strauss, find a stronger covers, and thoroughly saturated with evanfascination in the warm, sentimental, pietistic gelical and seasonable truth. In like manner, suitable publications are sent to "the bereavskepticism of Bunsen.

It is to Bunsen, more than to any other man, ed," the survivors of nobles, or wealthy perthat must be attributed the rise in the Eng- sons, whose deaths appear in the obituary collish State-Church and Universities of that new umn oi the Times. A large number of the school which has been aptly designated "Infi- Society's issues are also forwarded to British

defined as a professed exaltation of the spirit The Christian Medical Association of Lonand genius of the Christian religion, with an don recently held its annual meeting. It was utter and even contemptuous rejection of the formed seven years ago by a few medical men, supernatural elements in which it is embedded with the express design of bringing students in the Bible. The latest development of the under religious influences, and this was sought system is to be found in that singular volume to be effected by meetings for united prayer which has just been published under the title and study of the Holy Scriptures. There are of Essays and Reviews.

About 1200 young men who annually repair to the London Medical Schools. They are exauch vaunted, theologic intellectualism, that posed to peculiar and multiplied temptations. t should at once profess a profound reverence Hence the great amportance of the Christian for the character of Christ, and at the same Medical Association, which not only brings totime denude him of his highest claims to our gether young men already Christians, who are veneration and love. He is the noblest, the thus enabled to cultivate delightful inter-comwisest, the best of men; the holiest in life, and munion, and to strengthen one another in the and every new type of life was marked by it was then chiefly known for its monastery in the most heroic in death; "the Prince of faith, but who also become the medium of rich

> men, at all times, in the closeness and depth very exciting character were conducted in Exof his communion with the Father;" in short, eter Hall by Richard Weaver, the converted superlatives cannot go further than they have pugilist, first introduced to the notice of the people of London by the eminent Baptist min

travagances of the services, with one exception, voted to refuse the further use of the Hall

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Nothing daunted, however, Messrs. Weaver and Radcliffe obtained, last Sunday, the use of the Surrey Theatre, capable of holding 3,500 persons, and which was densely packed. Minard remained with us a while after the Q. They have secured the place for thirteen Sun- M. to help gather up the fragments. We hope days. The effect produced last Sabbath was for a greater display of saving power. dresses of Messrs. Radcliffe and Weaver, hundreds of weeping penitents remained behind, and groups of praying companies were to be seen in all parts of the Theatre.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

Sermon." and starvation! in Boston, reported at the of the time by Bro. K. F. Higgins. South, the "mud-sills of society," as Senator Hammond termed the laborers, still continue eating, sleeping, and some of them drinkingjust the same as ever. There is more labor and money, with less want and despondency than W. Baptist church in this place, on Wednesfell to the lot of laborers three years ago; and in spite of Presidential weakness, secession madness, and the chill of December, which is always the dullest month of the year, money is easier, and business improving. It is true

W. Baptist church in this place, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 13th, the exercises were as follows:

Reading of the Scriptures and prayer, by Rev. Mr. Goadby of Coventry, England; sermon by Rev. Prof. Dunn of Boston, from Matthew 28: 20, "Lo I am with you always, the contract of the world". Installation that Southern purchasers have diminished, but even unto the end of the world." three other things are true. They are not the majority of purchasers—they must purchase again soon, for they cannot furnish capital or large to the pastor by Rev. B. S. Manson; right hand of fellowship by Rev. S. Curtis; charge to the church by Rev. James Rand. The exercises were all labor for manufacturing, and the North are able to wait. There are \$75,000,000 deposits sermon by Bro. Dunn, which was delivered in ed in New England Savings Banks, over \$35,His usual eloquent and forcible manner.
Haverhill, Mass. T. P. Murc 000,000 in Boston, mostly by laborers, besides

a much larger amount by merchants and capi-

In this connection it may be interesting to glance at the manufacturing interests of this city of notions, as presented in the census statistics just published. There are 931 manufacturing establishments, employing \$12,845,—

ALONG COLOR OF THE STATE OF THE facturing establishments, employing \$12,040,
000, and producing from \$19,852,000 of materials an annual product of \$37,947,000.—

These establishments employ 13,410 men, at a monthly cost of \$471,700, and 4,309 women a monthly cost of \$471,700, and 4,309 women at a monthly cost of \$68,403; an annual cost for labor of \$6,481,205, or about \$35,00 per month for each man, and \$15,00 per month for each woman. Three-fourths of all this work is performed upon the 700 acres in the old part of Boston.

[Seated by the brethren and sisters for the revival of God's work, and especially for the prosperity of the little church in that village. The meetings were well attended and the preaching plain and practical. Boss. E. Morss and P. Jacquirth received license to preach the gospel for one year. Collection for Foreign Missions, \$9,10. Next session with the Johnstown church, commencing Friday, Feb. 8, at 1 o clock, P. M. L. Hulss, Clerk. old part of Boston.

The report of the Public Library-which is

The report of the Public Library—which is now one of the best libraries in the country, containing 100,000 vols.—shows that laborers are not all destitute of knowledge.

The Legislature convened yesterday, and, as usual, immediately repaired to the "old south church" to listen to the "annual sermon," which for two hundred years has been the first day's work of this body. Prof. Phelps, of Andover, preached an excellent sermon upon "The relation of the Bible to human progress."

ERREG. M., N. Y.—Held its Dec. term with the East Concord church. The brethren enjoyed a very good season. The case of the Rev. Hugh Richmond, a preacher from the General Baptists of England, came before the Conference, he having united with the Bast Concord church, and become its pastor. It was "Resolved, That we—the ministers and members of the conference of the Erie Q M., after estaminismed, commending him as a gospel teacher—welcome him to our fellowship as a minister of the gospel, believing him well quasified to discharge all the duties pertaining to that sacred office.

A. W. Skinner, Clerk.— "The relation of the Bible to human progress," "The relation of the Bible to human progress," at the close of which the duty of the people, and especially of New Englanders, was presented in a bold, plain and evangelical style. It was duty to be mild, calm and conciliatory. But especially to be firm. The African question was the question of liberty, involving the ideas of personal rights, human equality, trial by jury, and the great principles of the age upon which our fathers planted these settlements and this government. These aniciples was and this government. These principles must be maintained at all hazards. He had "too much faith in the law of gravitation, to believe that the heaviest evils of Southern agitation would fall upon New England," but if so,

C. H. Care Q. M., Ill.—Held its session with Boyd's Grove church, Bureau Co., Ill., Dec.

21—23. All the churches were represented by letter or delegation but one. The state of religion, as represented in the letters, is rather low. A measure of the Spirit was enjoyed during the meeting.

C. H. Care Q. M., Ill.—Held its session with Boyd's Grove church, Bureau Co., Ill., Dec. "so let it be." Such a discourse at such a time is refreshing, and, so far as I can learn, is a fair expression of the feeling generally in Mass.

C. H. Case and W. Bonar were appointed cor. mes. to the next session of Prairie City Q. M. On the Sabbath a collection was taken for Home Missions, and \$3.56 was received. Next session with the South Cambridge church.

B. A. Gurney, Clerk.

Jan. 2, 1861.

per. The plan is, however, by no means refinquished. The responses already received indicate that we shall be warranted in starting the paper within a few months at farthest.

The New Durham Quarterly Meeting meets for its Jan.

This, however, will continue to depend upon session with the First Freewill Baptist church in this city the exertions of our friends in obtaining and forwarding the names of responsible subscribers. Brethren, we have no idea of failing, but we want to go safe.

E. B. FAIRFIELD,) H. E. WHIPPLE, S. J. FOWLER, Ex. Com. B. McKoon, D. L. RICE, Hillsdale, Mich., Jan. 1, 1861.

HISTORY OF THE FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH IN LOWELL. We have received "A Sermon on the Divine Law of Increase," de-Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 6 and 7, commencing Wednesday morning at 9 o'block.

O. F. Russell, Clerk. livered by Rev. D. Mott, of Lowell, Mass., Sept. 2, 1860, in the First Freewill Baptist church in that city, on the occasion of its rectangled by the convened with the church in Boothbay, Jan. 19 - Conference will meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. Libby, Clerk. lished by order of the church. It contains a succinct History of the Freewill Baptist church in Lowell—is finely written and highly interesting, especially to persons who are now H. F. Dicker, Clerk. interesting, especially to persons who are now or have been heretofore connected with that

Rev. D. Morr, of Lowell, will forward a copy of the sermon to any one by mail; post paid, on the reception of 12 cts.

The sermon printed on the first page, entitled "St. Jonathan," is from the pen of Rev. J. Whittemore, of West Charleston, Vt.

For the Morning Star.

DEATH OF REV. SAMUEL S. WRIGHT. Eld. Samuel S. Wright died Sept. 30, 1860, aged 44 years, 10 months, and 18 days. He experienced the pardon of his sins in the 17th experienced the pardon of his sins in the 17th year of his age, was baptized at Hartford, Ohio Co., Ind., by Rev. A. Churchill, & was set apart to the gospel ministry some 13 years since in Centre Square, Indiana. Bro. Wright, for over a quarter of a century, enjoyed a hope of a clearly in the world to come. of a glorious immortality in the world to come His love for Christ & his cause moved him to la-His love for Christ & his cause moved him to labor for the building of the Redeemer's kingdom. Although limited in his pecuniary circumstances, he spent much time in the Lord's vine-yard. But now he has passed from labor to reward. May the Lord strengthen his help-less could be a supported by the sent to the care of Mrs. M. M. Hurcuins, Dover. N. H. reward. May the Lord strengthen his helpless orphan children and weeping widow to
bear up under this deep affliction. He was a
member of the Switzerland Q. M., Ind.
His
funeral was attended by the writer.

O. S. HARDIN.

The New York church is in West 28th street,
near Broadway. Address Nev. D. M. Graham, pastor, No.
56 West 29th street, New York. It
is more convenient if all remittances of money for the
church are directed to the Treasurer.

For the Morning Star.

ister, the Rev. B. W. Noel. The Hall Com-mittee, shocked at what they deemed the ex-Enoch W. Page and John Frederic Farrant. Yours truly, GIDEON D. POND, Sec. 1st. F. W. B. S. S. of N. Y.

Rebibals: Etc.

The good Lord is blessing us with some revival in Starksboro, Vt., at this time. Bro.

MARION, O., Dec. 27, 1860. Bro. Burr :- Since Nov. 12th, I have been holding meetings with the Rich Hill church. Knox Co., Ohio. We had a very interesting meeting for several days. There were nine conversions; several were reclaimed, five ban-Labor-Money-Manufacturing-" Annual tized and six added to the church at Centerburg. More are to be baptized soon, who will Strange as it may seem, after all the riots unite with the church. I was assisted a part

GEO. W. BAKER. For the Morning Star

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

talists in other banks. There are over \$2,000,talists in other banks. There are than in all the church in Harrison. Had a good meeting.—

the Banks of the five seceding States.

OTISPIELD Q. AL., Mc.

the church in Harrison. Had a good meeting.—

Next session with the church in Sweden.

S. ROYAL, Clerk.

ERIE Q. M., N. Y .- Held its Dec. term with the

CHRISTIAN ERA.

Some of our friends will be looking for the first number of the Christian Era.

We regret to be compelled to say that the publication must be postponed a while. The encouragement is not yet sufficient to justify us in incurring the expense of issuing the pa-HENNEPIN Q. M., Min .- Held its Dec.

Notices, Appointments, Etc.

Sandwich Quarterly Meeting will hold its Jan: session with the first church in Holderness, commending Friday, Jan. 13, at 10'clock, P. M.—Ministers' Conference at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. Runnels, Clerk.

Weare Quarterly Meeting. The next session will be held in New London, Jan. 30 and 31—Conference Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. L. H. WITHAM, Clerk.
P. S. Brethren for the Q. M. coming through Wilmot will call on Des. Samu.l Shepard; those through Sutton on James M. Nelson; those through Springfield on Moses Davis.

Crawford County Quarterly Meeting.
Next session with the Maple Grove charch, commencin
the 3d Friday in Feb.—Conference at 2°0°clock, P. M.
HIRAM WATRUS.

Notice. The F. W. Baptist church in Wakefield are all decided that the stories that have been reported about Bro. H. P. Mancer are all false.

F. Braar.

Bro. Burr.—I would say that I expect my labors will close here on the last of March next. If there is any dhurch in our denomination that wishes my ministerial labors, they can correspond with me at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

STEPHEN KRUM.

A Carb. Thanks to our friends at Contocookville for their donation of \$51,49, Dec. 27.

L. H. & M. A. WITHAM.

Post Office Addresses. Rev. H. A. BARKER, Lansing, Mich.

Bro. Burk:—I see in No.39, of the "Morning Star," that "S. P. B." thinks the "Self-Denying Band" are the only ones that support chilten in India. I wish you would inform her that the First Freewill Baptist Sunday school, of New York, have supported two children in India for several years, and in Star, No. 38 named there are two the M. E. Church, South, RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN OREGON. A India for several years, and in Star No. 38, named there are two, the M. E. Church, South, she will see \$6,00 acknowledged as received having a small society. Residing in Portland,

there are one Congregational minister, two
Baptist ministers, two Presbyterian, two Episcopal, and six Methodist. In Eugene City,
containing, perhaps, six hundred people, there
are four Presbyterian churches, a Baptist
church, an Episcopal, a Campbellite, (we believe,) a Methodist, and an M. E. church,
South.

Benjamin—They could not by this bill, but
armed men might invade Virginia, seize arms, murder people, and try to excite a revolt of the slaves.
A man had been found in Massachusetts to say it
was right, and Massachusetts to day it
was right, and Massachusetts had made him her
Governor, thus endorsing the murder. Massachusetts had sent Sentrors here to abuse and villify the
South.

Mr. Bakersad this was not within the scope of

FOREIGN NEWS.

There had been violent thunder and snow storms in England. A dispatch from Baron Gros to Napoleon, confirms the news of peace with China, and the acceptance of the Shanghae ultimatum and exchange of ratifications. France solution.

South.

Mr. Baker and this was not within the scope of the debate. He admitted that individuals might steal into the blave States, but that was no cause for separation.

Mr. Benjamin—The Republican party intend to surround the slave States with free States, so as to force emancipation.

Mr. Baker and this was not within the scope of the debate. He admitted that individuals might steal into the blave States, but that individuals might steal into the blave States, but that individuals might steal into the blave States, but that individuals might steal into the blave States, but that individuals might steal into the blave States, but that individuals might steal into the blave States, but that individuals might steal into the blave States, but that individuals might steal into the blave States, but that individuals might steal into the blave States, but that individuals might steal into the blave States, but that individuals might steal into the blave States, but that individuals might steal into the blave States, but that individuals might steal into the blave States, but that it is no cause for separation.

CONGRESS.

Dec. 31. Senate. Mr. Powell, of Ky., reported from the special committee that they had not been able to agree upon any general plan of adjustment, and asked that the journal of the committee might be printed. Mr. Douglas, of Ill., said he wished to speak, and the subject was postponed until Wednesday. Mr. Crittenwas postponed until Wednesday. Mr. Critten- Mr. Douglas moved that the report of the den of Ky., asked that the Senate set apart some Committee of Thirteen be taken up. Mr. Dougday for the consideration of the joint resolution las then proceeded to address the Senate :

me of Ky., asked that the Senate set apart some day for the consideration of the joint resolution offered by him. It was made the special order of the day, the Kansas bill, was taken up, but was postponed until Monday. Mr. Benjamin of Lousian, then addressed the Senate on secession.

Mr. Benjamin, after referring to the speech hemade in 1856, predicting that the time would grow when the South would resort so the sword, said his prediction had proved true. It almost seemed as if the other side of the chamber desired to bring about civil war. South Carolin had separated from the Union, and other States stand ready to support her. South Carolin had separated from the Union, and other States stand ready to support her. South Carolin had separated from the Union, and other States stand ready to support her. South Carolin had separated from the Union, and other States stand ready to support her. South Carolin had separated from the Union, and other States are supported by the separate from the Union, and other States, or shall we coered her by force? He argued that State had an inherent right to declare itself free, and quoted from Webster's argument in the Robe Island case to show that a Convention of the people had the propose of his position, and said there was nothing in the Constitution and anthorizing force to ocree a State. He claimed as a precedent for a seceding State the seceding from the old condeteration of all the States, with the excelling of the seceding from the old condeteration of all the States, with the excelling of the second of the States. He read are settled that the second of the States, with the excelling of the second of the States, with the excelling of the second of the States, with the excelling the second of the States, with the excelling of the second of the States, with the excelling the second of the States, with the excelling the second of the States, with the second of the States, with the excelling the second of the States, with the second of the States, with the second of the Stat

murderers, to deny them the right of transit, to accumulate a dangerous population, and he besought them to let their parting be in peace.

But if they should pervert the Constitution and undertake to subjugate the South, then, appealing to the Supreme Judge, they would meet the issue as best becomes freemen. He could not foretell the issue of the horrible contest. The fortunes of war might be adverse to the South; their cities might be burned, and to civil war might be oured, and to civil war might be added the horrors of an insurrection; but they could never subjugate them, never convert the free sons of the soil to vassals, never degrade them to a servile, inferior race—never, never, never!

Are Douglas further said the Constitution was intended to be perpetual. He denied the tight of secession ander the Constitution, as against the Constitution, justice and good faith. There could be no government without coercion, but coercion must be used in the mode described by law. He argued against making war with ten militions of people. It is an ever on the subjugate them, never convert the free sons of the soil to vassals, never degrade them to a servile, inferior race—never, never, never!

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House. Nothing of importance was done in

He referred first to Mr. Benjamin's speech as the best he had heard, but it reminded him of what had been said of a certain book—that although it had

show that it was his opinion that no State had a right to dissolve its relation with the General Gov-ernment. He claimed that according to Mr. Web-

After further argument, Mr. Baker yielded to

motion to adjourn.

Appropriation bill was passed. JAN. 3. Senate. Mr. Crittenden offered his

ion and judgment of the people ought to be heard; mington, N. C. Therefore, Resolved, That provision be made by law without delay to take the sense of the people by submitting to them the following resolutions.

The Clerk then read the resolutions. Mr. Crittenden addressed the Senate urging a sacrifice for the good of the country and the safety of the Union, and urged the adoption of his resolutions, having confidence that the people would patch of the 3d inst., says the following scheme give good advice. Mr. Crittenden's resolutions

were laid over, and the unfinished business was

slavery. Mr. Benjamin said he had never admitted that

with China, and the acceptance of the Shangare ultimatum and exchange of ratifications. France receives eighty million francs indemnity, four millions of which were paid down. Coolie emigration is to be permitted. Christian churches, cemeteries, &c., are to be restored. Dispatches that been sent to the French Admiral at Naples to withdraw, unless Francis II. desisted from the hopeless defence of Gaeta. The political ferment continues in Hungary. Count Peleski, an Hungarian refugee, had been arrested in Dresden and delivered to Austria.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Baker—Even so; but that is no cause for dissolution.

Mr. Baker said not, and proceeded arguing that slavery must, by necessity, be surrounded by free States, and must extrevel, the North is bound to help the South, and would do so. The right of free speech and a free press could not be controlled in a free country. He would not restrict them to avert a civil war. The great principle of free government could not be surrendered. Come weal, come wee, alavery could never be extended by the powers of the Government. He would not yield an inch to secession, but would repeal the personal liberty bills, if the Supreme Court decided them unconstitutional. He would agree to make all Territories States now, letting the people decide the question of slavery.

ed to a motion to adjourn. Adjourned till Senate. Agreed to. Adjourned until Saturday. House. Mr. Bingham of Ohio, reported back with amendments the bill to further provide for the house. Adjourned till Wednesday. . the collection of duty on imports, and giving the President further powers for that purpose. JAN. 2. Senate. The galleries were crowded. He moved that it be printed and recommitted. Mr. Baker of Oregon, proceeded to address the The subject was postponed till Tuesday. The House adjourned till Monday.

We learn from Washington, that Secretary een written in the best way, it should never have Floyd has resigned, because the President and been written at all.

He said that this government is a substantial power; its Constitution is a perpetuity, and its power equally capable of being exercised against domestic treason or a foreign foe. He denied that the Constitution is a simple compact, and referred to the same authorities quoted by Mr. Benjamin, to disprove his argument.

Mr. Holt, Post Master General, is temporarily filling the vacancy. Hopes are now entertained that the laws will be enforced.

Exetting News from the South

Exciting News from the South. A despatch from Washington under date of the

right to dissolve its relation with the General Government. He claimed that according to Mr. Webster, the government was a government of the whole people formed by individuals. He referred to the extract read by Mr. Benjamin from an address by John Quincy Adams, and said the Senator had unwritingly left out the first part, where it was said nullification was an idea too absurd for argument, and too odious for discussion, and the right of a State to secede was equally absurd.

There was but one sovereign, and that was the people, and all the arguments based on the sovereignty of a State are a fallacy. South Carolina was not a sovereign State, and all arguments made with special reference to European sovereignties were not exactly applicable here. Personal liberty laws, if they hindered the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, ought to be repealed. Mr. Lincoln will enforce all the laws, whether they be revenue or fugitive slave laws.

After further argument, Mr. Baker yielded to

session of Washington on or before the 4th of March, but the exact time is not yet determined House. Mr. Coburn, a member of Congress This statament is from a reliable source. Gen from Maine in place of Washburne, appeared, tlemen here condemn the inactivity of the Preswas qualified and took his seat. The Indian ident, contending that if he would follow the advice of General Scott all would be safe."

The New York Herald has a special despatch resolution, the preamble of which states that the from Richmond, Va., dated 3d inst, stating that Union is in danger, and that it is difficult, if the Governor of North Carolina has sent troops. not impossible, for Congress to take such meas- to seize Fort Macon at Beaufort, the forts at ures to recommend the States to make such Wilmington and the arsenal at Fayetteville, and amendments to the Constitution as would avert a Washington despatch of the same date, says danger, and that in such an emergency the opin- Gov. Ellis has declined to seize the forts at Wil-

> A Charleston despatch of the 2d inst., says returns indicate that Georgia has gone for immediate secession.

State troops of Georgia now occupy Forts Pu laski and Jackson, and the U. S. arsenal at Sa-PPAN OF ADJUSTMENT. A Washington des-

for adjustment of the sectional controversy has been agreed upon by the House Committee : Admission of New Mexico as a slave State.
 Some amendment of the Fugitive Slave

were laid over, and the unfinished business was then taken up.

Mr. Baker resumed his remarks, contending that the attacks on the North, for its action with regard to the Territories, were unjust, as all classes at the North believed slavery to be the creature of local law. He quoted from a speech of Mr. Hunter, admitting that the opinion South in regard to slavery had changed; that formerly the opinion of the South was against the repeal of the Missouri compromise and extension of slavery.

Mr. Hunter said he had never admitted that the South thought Congress had the right to restrict slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Baker said he understood the gentleman on the other side to favor a line between freedom and slavery.

Mr. Benjamin said he had never admitted that

signed an address sustaining Gov. Hicks in not Mr. Benjamin said he had never admitted.

Congress had the power to exclude slavery.

Mr. Baker thought we could do nothing as to the matter of compact. He thought if Mr. Benjamin believed Congress had no right to exclude slavery, leaved to the matter of compact. It is reported, upon believed Congress had no right to exclude slavery, are must have violated the oath when he voted for apparently good authority, that Edward Bates

Mr. Benjamin said Congress had no such power of Missouri, and Mr. Cameron, of Penn., will be members of the Cabinet of the new President. Mr. Benjamin said Congress had no such power under the Constitution.

Mr. Baker replied that the act of Congress was a sared law, made under oath. If the Senator voted to prohibit slavery by a certain law, while actually believing Congress had no right under the Constitution to pass such a law, did he not violate the oath when he so voted? He said Mr. Benjamin com-

erring to the general condemnation of the course York Times confirms the above :-

JUDGE SMALLEY ON THE SLAVE TRADE .-Judge Smalley, in opening the U. S. District Court at New York lately, referred to the slave trade, and impressed upon the jurors the duty of investigating all alleged infractions of the laws for its suppression. He said it was: a notorious fact that within the last three ments more than three thousand miserable human beings have been taken by American cruisers from slave vessels sailing from the port of New York. This infamous and growing traffic had become a reproach upon the city. No honest man will lend it was a notification of the laws of Receipts for the Star. Naw Hampston; C. Dokok, Barrigton; J. T. Burleigh, Ossipec; R. G. Lewis, C. Flauders, New Hampston; S. Ambrose, R. Kennet, J. Lougee, T. Lancaster, L. K. Olough, E. Sanboration; Maire, J. Meader, Augusta; I. S. Kimball, Sanford; S. Medder, A Judge Smalley, in opening the U.S. District

sels sailing from the port of New York. This immoust and growing traffic had become a reproach upon the city. No honest man will lead it encouragement, and every honest man will assist in putting it down.

The U. S. Alexy.—By the old law the regular U. S. Army consisted of about thirteen thousand in the control of the control of the city of the control of the city of the control of the control of the city of the Union; some in Utah, keeping the Mormon in order; others in Oregon, California and Washington Territory, fighting the Indians; and some in Kansas looking after Montgomery and his "Jayhawkers." But we hear of very few located at the South, and it would probably be a difficult matter to concentrate a large force in that region, except of volunteers, without some weeks, or perhaps even months' notice.

The Amy and Scensston, It is reported that some ong asked the veteran Gen. Wool, the other day, if the army would likely to be divided in case of secession, and fail to obey orders from the new President. The gallant old man drew himself up proudly, and replied, "Do you think, Sir, the army is going to fail the country at the moment when it was most needed? No. Sir! Furthermore, I allow no officer or man under my command to admit the possibility of disunion, and iff hear that any one has spoken in favor of it, I will court martial him with all possible expedition, and General Scott feels as I do, Sir, Markando, The population of Maryland is all of the country at the moment when it was most needed? No. Sir! Furthermore, I allow no officer or man under my command to admit the possibility of disunion, and iff hear that any one has spoken in favor of it, I will court martial him with all possible expedition; and General Scott feels as I do, Sir, Markando, Allows, Proceeding, Scott, Fred, B. M. Sir, S. Scotter, S. Scotter, M. S. Scotter, S. Scotter, M. S. Scotter, S. Scotter, M. S. Scotter, S. J. J. C. Garter, J. Garter, W. Halley, S. Scotter, S. J. J. C. Garter, J. Garter, J. Garter, J. Garter, J. Garter, J. Gar

for Atorney General, Josiah Drummond of Portland; for Councillors, Jared Fuller of Penobscot. Fred. Robie of Cumberland, Benj. D. Metcalf of Lincoln, Lewis L. Wadsworth of Wash-

of New York is about-3,870,000.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES. The inrease in the number and extent of railroads in the United States has been marvelous. Such a development of industrial and mechanical activity was probably never before witnessed in any age of the world. In the year 1850 the number of miles of railway in this country was probably never before witnessed in any age of the world. In the year 1850 the number of miles of railway in this country was centreburg church, O., Westfield "and cong., O., Springfield" and cong., O., Springfield "and cong., O., 27,186 miles! The most remarkable increase was in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The gain in these States and New England was as follows:

5.	1850.	1860.
and the design	miles.	miles.
faine	118	476
lew Hampshire	111	537
Termont -	235	564
[assachusetts	1125	1469-1-2
thode Island	5.0	167.
Connecticut	236 .	591
)hio ,	369	3080
ndiana	86 -	1950
llinois	105	. 2820

THE PRICE OF NEGROES. The Washington Republican has the following concerning the depreciation of negro stock, consequent upon the ecession troubles :

secession troubles:

"A 'prime boy,' worth \$2000 in flush times, was offered thirty days ago in this city at \$1000,

COTTON IN AFRICA. The Salem Gazette gathers the following intelligence respecting cot- fore received 64. Total for Vol. 9, 131. ton culture in Africa, from late West African

der Robb gives encouraging accounts of the experiments in Old Kalabar. James Wilson writes periments in Old Kalabar. James Wilson writes from Baraquilla: 'I should think the land on this coast might produce cotton sufficient for the consumption of the world.' He adds: 'One advantage we have; the tree in this country lasts for many years; therefore they are not obliged to go over the work of sowing, as in the North. The Commissioner at Leando reports a sixfold increase of exported cotton from 1857 to 1859.''

Southern Profits of Secession. The principal profits of the Southern States are in slaves and cotton. They have about four millions of slaves, worth, two months since, one thousand dollars, now worth six hundred each, or sixteen hundred millions of dollars lost by the secession panic. Their cotton crop this year-is about four million bales, worth, two months since, \$46,00 per bale, is now worth but \$36,00 per bale or forty millions of dollars less. If secession talk costs \$1,640,000,000 in two months, what will it cost in two years? D.

THE SOUTHERN EMBROGLIO-THE REIGN OF TERROR BEGUN. The Albany Evening Journal by mall.
One package to Rev. K. F. Higgins, Corsica, Morrow Co.,
O. by mail.
One package to L. D. Cate, Rome, Jefferson Co., Wis., by
mail. has the following :-

"It has been noticed and wondered at that the South Carolina Legislature and Convention, have, as yet, devised no means to raise the money indispensable to carry on a separate national existence, with the exception of the loan of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{40}\text{,-}000, and that nothing is published in regard to the takers of that. But there is a phase of this matter, which is sedulously concealed from Northern ears and eyes. It is beginning to leak out now, through the loan that the loan of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{40}\text{,-}000 and that nothing is published in the loan of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{40}\text{,-}000 and that nothing is published in the loan of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{40}\text{,-}000 and that nothing is published in the loan of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{40}\text{,-}000 and that nothing is published in the loan of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{40}\text{,-}000 and that nothing is published in the loan of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{40}\text{,-}000 and that nothing is published in the loan of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{40}\text{,-}000 and that nothing is published in regard to the takers of that. But there is a phase of this matter, which is sedulously concealed from Northern ears and eyes. It is beginning to leak out to be a second of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{,-}000 and that nothing is published in regard to the takers of that. But there is a phase of this matter, which is sedulously concealed from Northern ears and eyes. It is beginning to leak out to be a second of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{,-}000 and the loan of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{,-}000 and that nothing is published in the loan of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{,-}000 and the loan of \$\frac{1} out now, through private but reliable information, that merchants and other men of property are compelled by threats of personal violence to subscribe to the State Loan. Some were told that unless they paid \$1,000 each, their houses that unless they paid \$1,000 each, their houses would be torn down over their heads, have paid it and then fled for their own safety and that of their families, to cities further North.—
It is also reported, and there is no reason to doubt the truth of the report, that a tax has been postage is prepaid.

SLAVARY IN Nerraska. The Governor of Nebraska has vetoed the bill prohibiting the slavery in the Territory, on the ground that it would probably augment the excitement in the country. The bill passed the House over the veto by more than a two-thirds vote, and it will pass the Senate by a vote of 10 to 3.

Solitary and Alone. A South Carolinian in England pours cut his troubles and a communication (which had been rejected by the London Times) in the Charleston Mercury. Referring to the general condemnation of the course York Times confirms the above :—

ferring to the general condemnation of the course of South Carolina pronounced by the English press, the writer says:

"I learn from Charleston that the proposed State Loan of \$400,000 is already parceled out among the wealthiest men of the State, mainly in Charleston, but in vain; there has been no line printed that would show that there was any other side. Universal condemnation was pronounced against us, and I am forced to believe, what my circle of acquaintance would seem to confirm, that there is not one man in England, except myself, who upholds the noble, patriotic and self-devoted action of my beloved State."

YUDGE SMALLEY ON THE SLAVE TARNET

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

Receipts for Books.

J. I. Letson, 12,88; A. Libby, 50; D. M. Weaver, 4,00;
J. S. Manning, 1,50; T. C. Randall, 55; L. H. Witham,

Subscribers for the Star.

Substitutes of Lewis L. Wadsworth of Washington, George A. Frost of York, Joseph M.

Dennis of Somerset, Washington Wilcox, Kennebec.

Population of New York. Gov. Morgan,
in his Message, announces that the population

R. E. Edgerly, 1; J. Meader, 1; J. F. Adams, 1; G. Sanbora, 1; M. C. Brown, 1; F. Morey, 1; J. W. Chatterton, 1; D. W. Edwards, 1; I. A. Philbrick, 3; W. H. Doyle, 1; L. B. Moffitt, 1; J. Woodman, 1; D. Sweet, 1; A. Libby, 3; N. Springer, 1; H. G. Carley, 1; W. T. Smith, 1; I. R. Cook, 1; J. S. Folsom, 1; S. Ambrose, 1; B. F. Hayes, 3; I. A. Johoon, 1; W. H. Trowbridge, 8; W. Harkness, 1; S. A. J. Moody, 2; D. C. Curtis, 8; A. Rhoades, 1;—48. The past week we have received 48 subscribers and discontinued 19. Increase 29. Increase since the commencement of Volume 35, 71.

WILLIAM BURR, Tree

Foreign Mission. Foreign Mission.

Rock & Dane Q. M., Mich.,

M. Morey, Jr., S. Royalton, Vt.,

Mrs. A. P. Brewster, Newark, Jll.,

Abner Moses, Ellenborro, Wis.,

Mrs. A. G. Brace, N. Windeld, N. Y.,

Rachel T. Wade, Freeport, Me.,

Mrs. Lydia York, late of Winterport, Me.,

Ashippun East Side S. S., Wis.

Contococookville church and congregation, to constituting Dea. T. White life member,

Centreburg church, O.,

Westfield "and cong., O.,

Springdeld "and cong., O.,

Springdeld "and cong., O.,

Lydia York and cong., O.,

Humphrey and Great Valley church, N. Y.,

40,38 WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer. It requires \$20,00 paid at one time, to constitute a gen leman a life member of the Foreign Mission Society.

The Quarterly. was offered thirty days ago in this city at \$1000, and again on Friday last at \$500, without a purchaser. A widow lady in this vicinity; sold last week for \$50, a 'boy,' about fifty-five years old, for whom she was receiving a hire of \$8 per month."

Subscribers for the 9th Volume.

F. W. Towne, I; C. Gook, I; F. S. Avery, Io; O. F. Rusell, I; J. Weedman, I; M. Batchelder, I; W. R. Manning, 50; R. Clark, Io; J. H. Brown, Io; L. B. Potter, I; G. P. Rusell, I; J. Weedman, I; J. S. A. J. Moody, I; J. C. Marston, I; W. Bean, 5; S. Little, I; S. A. J. Moody, I; J. C. Marston, I; W. T. Smith, 3; G. W. Bean, 5; S. Little, I; S. A. J. Moody, I; J. C. Marston, I; W. T. Smith, 3; G. The next week we have received 67 subscribers. Be-SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE 9TH VOLUME. The past week we have received 67 subscribers. Be-

TERMS. The price to single subscribers is \$1.50. To clubs of fice (the package sent to one address) \$1,00. To clubs of ten (package sent to one address) \$1,00, with an "The Sierra Leone African has a number of additional copy to the getter up of the club. Payable in

> mail.
> One package to Ahna Sennet, anto, bareau Co., this by mail.
> One package to Rev. J. Newbold, Hillsboro, Henry Co., Iowa. by mail.
> One package to Rev. J. W. Brown, Veteran, Chenango Co., N. Y., by mail.
> One package to Rev. S. C. Wetherby, Havana, Schuyler Co., N. Y., by mail.
> One package to Joseph I. Letson, Fort Medway, N. S., by mail. One package to Joseph I. Letson, Fort Medway, N. S., by mail.
>
> Two packages to Rev. D. M. Weaver, Northport, Noble Co., Ind., by mail.
>
> One package to Rev. M. McDonald, Roseville, Warren Co., Ilit, by mail.
>
> One package to John F. Hopkins, Sweede Point, Boon Co., Iowa, by mail.
>
> One package to W. Bryant, Four Mile Grove, Lee Co., Ilit, by mail.
>
> One package to M. Hutches, Milo Centre, Yates Co., N. Y., by mail.
>
> One package to James L. Rogers, Bowdoin Centre, Me., by mail.
>
> One package to Rev. W. H. Trowbridge, Woodstock, C. W., by mail.
>
> One package to Rev. K. F. Higgins, Corsica, Morrow Co.,

mail.
One package to Rev. D. W. McKoon, Ellicottville, N. Y.,
by mail.
One book to E. Cook, care of J. Davis, Wellington, Loraine Co., O., by mail. raine Co., O., by mail.

If the books noticed as forwarded are not received n due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they

STAR PAYMENTS NEEDED. We are sending bills to subscribers for the Star to the close of the present volume. We

assure our friends that we need what is due. our receipts having been much less than our expenditures for the last three months. All mistakes in bills will be cheerfully corrected. It is expected that every subscriber will pay yearly for the Star. One year's credit is all we have ever proposed to give.

REGISTER FOR 1861.

This useful little Annual for the ensuing ear has been issued from the press, and orders for it will be filled without delay. It contains, as usual, a good Almanac, with Leavitt's calculations-the statistics of the denomination, comprising the names of all our churches, Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, with the number of their members, and the increase of decrease the past year-the names of ministers-obituaries of ministers deceased the past year-and much other valuable denominational

The price is ten cents a copy; 20 per cent. discount will be made to those who take them on sale. For cash down, without the privilege of returning those which are not sold, the price is 84 cents a dozen, or \$6 per hundred.

Orders from our brethren in all parts of the country are solicited. It is hoped that all who can will send the cash with their orders, and thus secure the work at the lowest price. Notice. When Registers are sent by mail, the postag is paid by the purchaser, which is 2 cts. a single copy and

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mothers, Read this! The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist church to the Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mas. Winslow's Soothing Strup for Children Teething: "We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug— we have tried it, and know it to be all it claims. It is probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, cause it is one of the best. And those of your reader who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply.

P.P.P. PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They Impart Strength; they Annihilate Pain. Park's Patent Strength; they Annihilate Pain.

Park's Patent The Best Strength of the body, absorb per prickly Plasters Are sold their active properties when other Plasters Are sold their active properties when other Plasters By all best Strength of the sold best Strength of th

TIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the cold, cough, or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengtheniug the voice. See

Coughs. The sudden changes of our climate are

comes the use ONS KATHAIRON (LYON'S KATHAIRON for THE HAIR.)

THOUGH USES erybody uses it, verybody likes it. Try it and prove its excellence. Sold by all dealees.

Married

In Meredith, Dec. 22, by Rev. G. Sanborn, Mr. Smith D. Dow of M. and Miss Annah C. Bickford of Natic, Mass. In Deerfield, by Rev. W. W. Condit, Mr. Joshua Land, 2d., of Chichester and Miss Sarah E. Vesey. In Contoccookville, Nov. 21, by Rev. L. H. Witham, Mr. Charles E. Severance and Miss Martha J. Downing: In Sanbornton, Dec. 23, by Rev. R. D. Preston, Mr. D. S. Daniels of Franklin and Miss L. A. Johnson of S. In Bethlehem, Nov. 29, by Rev. J. Norris, Mr. Asa W. Butterfield of Stoneham, Mass., and Miss Sarah M. Streeter of E. Dec. 1, Mr. Joseph Lamere of Littleton and Miss Elmira Watson of B.

er of B. Dec. 1, Mr. Joseph Lamere of Littleton and Miss Elmira Watson of B.

In Springvale, Me.. Dec. 31, by Rev. E. Manson, Ivory Brooks, M. D., and Miss Hannah C. Hill, both of Sanford. In Buxton, Me., Oct. 28, by Rev. I. R. Cook, Mr. J. A. P. Osborne of Gorham and Miss Abby Whitney of Buxton. At South Montville, Me., Dec. 28, by Rev. E. Knowlton, Mr. George Michales of Belfast and Miss Lois A. Brown of Searsmont. Dec. 29, Mr. Zenas Fuller 2d, and Mrs. Sarah A. Waterman, both of Appleton. Mr. Benj. F. Young and Miss Hannah Marden, both of Montville. Dec. 30, Mr. Alonzo E. Sheldon of Waldo and Miss Rhoda Creasey of Morrill.

In Starksboro', Vt., Dec. 25, by Rev. M. Atwood, Mr. Morrill.

In Starksboro', Vt., Dec. 25, by Rev. M. Atwood, Mr. Austin H. Ross and Miss Catharine E. Johnson, both of Huntington. Dec. 13, Mr. Frank Eddy of Tinmouth and Miss Carlinda E. Lawrence of Starksboro.

In Glenburn, Dec. 25, by Rev. C. J. Browning, Mr. Lewis B. Bonney and Mrs. Mary L. Tibbetts, both of Glenburn. Mr. John H. Tibbetts and Miss Almira J. Smith, both of Hermon.

Died

In Hallowell, Me., Dec. 20, Annie F., daughter of Rev. A. P. and Mrs S. M. Tracy, aged 11 months and 10 days. BRIGHTON MARKET . . Jan. 3, 1861.

At market 975 Beeves, 350 Stores, 1600 Sheep and Lambs, and 275 Swine.

Beef—Prices, extra 71.2; first quality, \$63.4 a 7; second quality \$ a 600; third quality \$4 50 a 500.

Working Oxen—None.

Mich Cows—46 a 43; common do 17 a \$19.

Veal Calves—Sales at 3 a 4.

Stores—Yearlings, none; two years old, \$10 a \$12; three years old, 14 a \$16.

Hides—6 a 61-2c.

Calf skins 10 a 11c. Hides—6 a 6 1-2c. Calf skins 10 a 11c. Tallow— 6 a 6 1-2c. Tanlow—0 a 0 1-2c.

Sheep and Lambs—\$1 25 a 1 50; extra \$2 00, 3 50.

Pelts—100 a —c each.

Swinc—Stores, wholesale — a —c; retail 6 a 7c.

pring pigs, —a—c; retail — a —c; fat hogs undressed;

Advertisements.

MAINE STATE SEMINARY. THE Spring term of this Institution will com-mence on Tuesday, Feb. 5th, and continue eleven weeks. leven weeks.

JOHN W. PERKINS, Sec'y.

Lewiston, Jan. 3, 1861.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1861. CARPETS AT PANIC PRICES. JST purchased for cash, and for sale at much below their value,—

below their value,

150 Pieces Tapestry Brussels.
90 Pieces Royal Velvets.

200 Rolls Kidderminster.

100 Rolls Oil Cloths.

These goods will be sold at wholesale or retail in antities to suit, presenting a rare opportunity for trehasers to supply themselves at low prices. NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO. 75 HANGUER STREET, Opposite American House,

HOUSE KEEPERS. Burnet's "Excelsior" Baking Powders,
(ANNOT be surpassed for the immediate production of Bread, Buckwheat Cares, and every description of Pastry without Yeast, in less time than by any other process. Saves 35 per cent. in use of Butter and Eggs. These Powders are more economical and healthier han any in use. One trial will convince the most

Increases the Weight in Bread 15 per cent. Dyspeptics can eat Hot Bread, Biscuit, &c., with mpunity, if made with these powders.

For Sale Everywhere.

Burnet's Celebrated Washing Powders! BLEACHES Clothes beautifully white, and softens the Hardest water.

SAVES ONE HALF THE SOAP.

Does not injure the the texture of the finesten, Laces, or Cambrics.

Saves one Half the Labor in Washing. Washes all Clothing superior to the best Washing Machine in the world, without injury, particularly Flannels, which are washed soft without shrinking. Cost of a Large Washing, 2 cents.

Comment of the state of the sta

I'M GLAD I'M NOT A SLAVE. In "Sabbath school Concert Hymns," we find the following, which we hope every Sabbath school in the lan will be permitted to sing.—Well-Spring.

" I'm glad I'm not a slave, mother, To be sold away from you;

And of my father and my mates

To bid a last adieu:

O, I am sure 't would break my heart,

From home and all its joys to part.

" I'm glad I'm not a slave, mother, To be shut up in a pen;
Or dragged up on the auction block,
And sold to evil men;
The vender's praise would make me cry;
O, mother, I should want to die.

"I'm glad I' not a slave, mother,
To work with all my might,
And ever shuddering for fear
I should be whipped at night;
And O, when all my work was done,
Have nothing I could call my own.

" I'm glad I'm not a slave, mother, For then I should not know What God has said about the way In which I ought to go; O, how I pity the poor slaves; Who find no rest but in their graves.

" Are they not wicked men, mother, "Are they not wicked men, mother,
Who boys and girls do treat
As if they were no better than
The dogs that run the street!
I think our Father, God, ere long,
Will punish them for all their wrong."

HEAVEN.

Beyond these chilly winds and gloomy skies— Beyond death's cloudy portal— There is a land where beauty never dies, And loves become immortal.

A land whose light is never dimmed by shade, Whose fields are ever vernal;
Where nothing beautiful can ever fade,
But blooms for aye eternal. We may not know how sweet its balmy air,.

How bright and fair its flowers; We may not hear the songs that echo there, Through those enchanted bowers. The city's shining towers we may not see,

With our dim, earthly vision; For death, the silent warder, keeps the key That opes the gates elysian But sometimes, when adown the western sky

The fiery sunset lingers, your Its golden gates swing inward noiselessly, Unlocked by silent fingers. And while they stand a moment half ajar.

Gleams from the inner glory
Stream brightly through the azure vault afar,
And half reveal the story.

O land unknown, O land of love divine! Father, all-wise, eternal, Gude, guide these wandering, way-worn feet of Into those pastures vernal. -Springfield Republican.

[From the German of Benjamin Schmolke.] HOLD ON! HOLD IN! HOLD OUT!

BY REV. C. T. BROOKS. Hold on. my heart, in thy believing ! The steadfast only wins the crown He who, when stormy waves are heaving, Parts with his anchor, shall go down; But he whom Jesus holds through all, Shall stand, though earth and heaven should fall.

"Hold in thy murmurs, Heaven arraigning! The patient sees God's loving face; Who bear their burden uncomplaining, 'Tis they that win the Father's grace. He wounds himself who braves the rod, And sets himself to fight with God.

Hope, from dust, shall conquering rise; The storm foretells a sunnier morrow; ross points on to Paradise The cross points on to ratause.

The Father reigneth; cease all doubt;
Hold on, my heart, hold in, hold out."

The Family Circle.

A WAYWARD CHILD.

"O, just as you please," said Mrs. Lewiston, in a cold way. "Just as you please. Get into bed. If you don't care about having the angels watch over you through the night, get into bed, and go to sleep, without praying to the good Lord. Maybe you can take care of your-

The child, a little boy nearly six years old, from his mother, shut his eyes, and lay as still

as if sleeping.

Mrs. Lewiston was disappointed. She had hoped, by an affectation of indifference, and a suggestion of the child's helplessness in slum-ber, to turn the current of his feelings in the right direction. But no; her tone and words had failed to move him. They had no tender love in them; no winning power. They repelled, instead of attracting. Not by coldness or indifference was that wayward spirit to be

crept over her feelings. She did not like the states into which her boy occasionally subsided-states of silent wilfulness: stubbornness his father called them -and she was yet whol ly at fault in the discipline by which she had endeavored to remove them. A feeling of annovance had, in most instances, blinded her

right perceptions.
"Very well," said she, still trying to move
the child by a propelling rather than by an attracting power. "If Franky doesn't want the angels to take care of him, he can go to sleep. I should be afraid. But Franky is a great strong boy and can take care of himself."

And Mrs. Lewiston turned down the light and went from the room.
"This will not do," she said to herself, stopping a little way from the chamber door. ald have his way to-night, he will, in all

probability, refuse to repeat his prayers to-She stood very still, listening. She hoped

that Franky, after her withdrawal from the room, would, of his own accord, get upon his knees. But, no; his state remained unchang-Then Mrs. Lewiston returned to her cham

ber, and going to Franky's bedside, sat down, and bending over him, said, in a tender, coax-Come, darling! Say your prayers.

"Come, darling! Say your prayers. I'm afraid to let you go to sleep without calling the angels around you."

But the child gave no sign.

"Franky, dear!" she laid a hand on him, and tried to turn him toward her; but he resisted. The impassive mood which had troubled the mother's heart so often, was on him. Throbs of impatience ran along her pulses; but she repressed them.

but she repressed them.
"What shall I do?" was the mental ejacu-"What shall I do?" was the mental ejaculation that expressed her troubled state of mind. Getting up from the bedside, Mrs. Lewiston crossed the room, and after raising the light, sat down by a table to think. As she did so, her hand rested on a Bible. She turned her eyes upon the book, and taking it up, opened without design, to the second chapter of Matthew. The thought came into her mind to read aloud, and in a low, distinct, tender voice, she read of Christ's nativity—read, as if for her own ears alone, yet so that Franky might hear.

Franky might hear.

Still, as if sleeping, the child lay; yet, into the mother's heart was coming a peaceful assurance that an influence from heaven, through the Word, was passing into his soul.

The chapter was concluded, and yet her boy's head had not stirred from the pillow.

Then Mrs. Leviston read passages, here and

boy's head had not stirred from the pillow. Then Mrs. Lewiston read passages, here and there, from the Sermon on the Mount, among them the prayer "Our Father," which the Lord taught to His disciples. Ere she was half through this prayer, Frank had risen up in bed, kneeling, with his hands clasped together. His mother read ou, and he remained kneeling until the "amen," was said. Then he laid himself down, a long, deep sigh of relief trembling out upon the air.

Silence was in the chamber. Mrs. Lewiston

ce was in the chamber. Mrs. Lewiston felt that she had overcome, in the strife with her child, through the power of heaven flowing into his soul. God's Word had been more potent than her word, in changing his state of opposition. The evil spirits which were infesting and disturbing him, could not abide the presence of this Holy Word in his thought, and so withdrew, with all their hinderances and

you, now, with the angels who keep us through the darkness in safety. Good night, my precious one! Good night!"

His arms were flung about her neck; he gave back the kiss with loving ardor; and then turning to his pillow, went sweetly to sleep. The mother had conquered, but no increases the safety of the safe her own strength .- Arthur's Home Magazine.

THE LITTLE TEETOTALER AND HIS

The following extract, from some tale (the

once a week, and on holidays, but he was sent to an academy conducted by a teetotaler. His papa came to the town, and the little boy went to the inn to see him.

His papa said, "Well, John, will you take a glass of wine?"

J.—" No, pa; we are told neither to touch nor taste it; and if I were to taste it, I should from the Queen's hand, the honor of knightperhaps displease my teacher, and I should not like to do that."

A West Indian correspondent gives us a bi-

P.—"Well my dear boy, I am very glad to ographical sketch of this venerable public offisee how much notice you pay to your teacher. Cer. We only add here that he is a negro By doing as he tells you, you will never be Chief Justice declares to have no rights which

by your parents.

"WE GO ALONE, SIR."

Passing through the streets of Philadelphia on a Sabbath morning, a lover of the little ones accosted three children, a brother and two sisters, dressed in mourning, on their way to the Sabbath school. He inquired of the sisters:

"Who is that little boy you are leading?" "Our brother, sir."

"Who is dead in your family, my dears?"

"Our mother, sir."
"Has mother been dead long?" "Only two weeks sir: and now we have to come by ourselves to school. Mother used to bring us always, but since she died there is no

one to take us, and we go alone, sir." "O! no, sir, father never goes to school."

little ones, "You may go," instead of leading them by the hand, and saying, "Let'us go" to the Sabbath school, where both children and parents have often been abundantly blessed!

Way, a considerable portion of the British possessions on this continent, are made, in the larger spaces, forever barren by the very ordinance of the Creator himself.

The truth is, as referred to by Prof. Henry,

A LESSON FOR SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS.

Not long since, in a certain neighborhood, a man was wandering in search of employment. He called at a respectable farmer's house and told his errand.

"What is your name?" asked the man.
"Jonathan Gilman," was the reply. "Jonathan Gilman! the same one who lived near here when a boy?" "The same, sir."

"I will not employ you, then." obedient. And although I am now in a measure reformed, they all think me to be the kind of a man as I was a boy. O! that I had done my duty when at school; then again could I dwell pleasantly in the land of my birth."

As to the visible facts of this case, we had School boys and girls, please remember that your schoolmates will be likely to look upon you in manhood or womanhood, as they did in youth. Then in your school days prepare for

noble men and women.—Sallie Bonsall. CHILDREN'S WINTER SPORTS.

We have all sorts of Winter games; some or any better intelligence from explorers is forever cut off.—Princeton Standard. for the big ones-clever and difficult-such as What is my thought like?" "Definitions," full of fun and laughing for the little ones .-We would think ill of those who are too grand the Stump of a Tree." Are my readers ignorant of these two admirable games? Then

ound, asking "What's o'clock, Old Nag?"
Old Nag replies solemnly, "One." "O, e must run, we must run," say the children. Round again. "What's o'clock, Old Nag?"

"O, then buckle my shoes," and they offer him one foot, and go round hopping.

So goes on the game; the answer to

"Three" being "O dear me;" "Four,"

"Knock at my door;" "Five," "I must
strive;" and "Six," "Picking up sticks."—

Then comes the following conversation be-tween Old Nag and his enemies:

What are you picking up sticks for ?"
To light our fire."

"What do you light your fire for ?" 'To boil our pot. "What do you boil your pot for P"
"To cook our food."

What do you cook your food for ?"

To eat.' What do you eat for ?" "We wont tell;" and away they run and Old Nag after them, on pretence of eating

them up, which is the greatest fun of the

In "Only the Stump of a Tree," somebody sits in the corner, while all the rest make believe to be taking a walk, come up and touch him, and pull him about, saying, "O, this is him, and pull him about, saying, "O, this is only a stump of a tree," till suddenly the stump comes alive, catches anybody he can, and runs after the rest, and there is such screaming and laughing! The grand object is to keep a sharp watch when the stump is about to rise up; a good stump will be very cunning, and let him self be pulled about for a

long time before he offers to stir. Then there is "Cats and Mice," and " Hide and Seek," and many another game that will keep the little ones cheerful and in good humor until their bed time, when they say good night and disappear; and the older ones fall to their lessons, or reading, or drawing, with various other occupations that make Winter evenings so pleasant .- Miss Mulock

I WILL NOT.

"I will not," said a little boy as I passed along. The tone of his voice struck me.
"What wont you do?" I stopped and

swered in the same stout tone...

The little boy is on the right track. That is just one of the places to say; "wont." I hope he will stick to it. He will, I feel sure.

Capt. James Montgomery, whose name has become so well known in connection with the recent troubles in Southern Kansas, was formerly a Kentuckian and a clergyman. His face bears a remarkable resemblance to that of John Charles Fremont. In address, he is a peculiarly mild, modest, unobtrusive gentleman; and his knowledge of the geology of Kansas is perhaps unequalled by that of any other resident of the Territory. He never uses profane language, ardent spirits, or tobacco. In the summer of 1858, the same complaints that are now made, were urged against him and his men; but an investigation of their conduct proved that they had only acted on the defence. They had driven every pro-slavery man, who in any way had joined in the Missouri incursions, or in the attack upon the Free State settlers, out of the three counties of Linn, Lykins, and Bourbon, and they kept them out, but this was all. Judge Williams, whose utterly false report that Montgomery and his men had broken up his court, and destroyed Fort Scott, recently made so much excitement, is notoriously a dotard, and is under the influence of liquor a great portion of the time. It is unnecessary to add that he is one of Mr. Buchanan's appointees.—*Cong.

Miscellany.

THE MORNING STAR:

EDWARD JORDAN

The Queen of England has recently honered herself by conferring an unexpected honor upon one of the officers of her Col Government-an honor such as never before was given by any British sovereign to such a

British subject.
In the island of Jamaica, there has lived In the island of Jamaica, there has lived during the last sixty years a man whose life both in private and public has been singularly disinterested, unselfish, and heroic; who, in the beginning of his career, gave evidence of fine literary abilities; but who earned his first title to the gratitude of good men, not by the adversaring at the hearaft of his these, but by advocating, at the hazard of his life, a great and noble cause, in behalf of which, in the days of its early struggles, he brought upon himself an indictment for high John.—"No, thank you, dear pa."

Papa.—"Why! how is that? You used to take a glass of wine."

John.—"So, thank you, dear pa."

Papa.—"Why! how is that? You used to take a glass of wine." to take a glass of wine."

Yes, pa; but Dr. F. teaches us that all wines are bad, and they may, by taking them, lead us in the end to do wrong."

P.—" Well, you may take just a taste of it."

J.—" No. pa; we are tald pairling to touch whose gray head has now gray head on whose gray head has now gray head has now gray head has now gray head.

Little boys and girls, you should always be as firm as this little boy, when you are desired to take any kind of intoxicating liquor, even to take any kind of intoxicating liquor, even merchandise in Richmond and New-Orleans; one who has no more title to be called a man than if he had come from Congo in a slave-ship; but, at the same time, one whom the en of the first empire of the globe has found fit to welcome to the circle of her nobility, and whom the peers of her realm-style the first gentlemen of Europe"-are made to recognize as their equal, and to salute hereafter as Sir Edward Jordon, Knight of the Or-

THE BARREN PORTION OF OUR

It is a rather startling idea to think of it as almost one-half; but the reasons for it seem rather too obstinate to ask the benefit of a hill "Well, doesn't father sometimes come with of Ignoramus, and rather too serious in their

aspect to be turned off without a hearing. In plain words; it may be new to some of Auntie dressed us this morning, and then fatour readers, that the western and northwest-ther told us we might go alone—we could find ern parts of the portion of this country lying west of the 98th meridian, and, in the How many fathers there are who say to their way, a considerable portion of the British pos-

of the Smithsonian Institution, in a lecture delivered to the Senior Class in Nassau Hall (April 23,) that a vast territory, stretching far to the east from the base of the Rocky mountains, almost entirely wants rain, on these two accounts: First, the winds from the Pacific lose all their moisture before they cross the Rocky Mountains. Second, the south winds, which bring the fertilizing rains to our Atlantic shores, and to the valley of the Mississippi, tend so much to the east in consequence of their motion which they get in the neighborhood of the tropics, from the earth's Poor Jonathan, surprised at such a reply, passed on to the next farmer's, but the same reply was given. He soon came in sight of an old school house. "Ah," said he, "I understand it now; I was a school boy there once, but what kind of a school boy? Lazy and disobedient. And although I am now; and disobedient. And although I am now; and disobedient. We shall have to indren or grandchildren. We shall have to indren or grandchildren. rotation, that they leave an immense sp but what kind of a school boy? Lazy and dis-obedient. And although I am now in a meas-them in our more easterly districts; and may as

> some intimations before, and the reasons might readily be made out from (our) Professor Guiot's interesting volume, "Earth and sor Guiot's interesting volume, "Earth and Man;" but not a few among us overlook these matters, and must receive it as news that the philosophy of the case is also under the eye, and all hope of any considerable amendment,

Charles Reade, one of the sprightliest of We would think ill of those who are too grand oplease the little ones, even if they had to nius of the American people, stimulated by soundescend to play at "Old Nag," or "Only sound legislation, teaches us lessons at every sound legislation, teaches us lessons at every sound legislation. the world; ours are only the terror. Look "Old Nag" sits on s stool, and the rest run at their cities, reticulated with telegraphic wires, so that at the first alarm of fire an engine is rung for. I go through the docks at Liverpool, and point out the biggest and smartest ships, and ask a sailor from what ports they come. It is always "Yankee, sir. Yankee. Yankee." We had been sailing yachts many years more than they had when they sent over the "America," and beat our fleet. From the cradle to the grave, American invention accompanies an Englishmin. Singer clothes his body, and Hoe gives his mind the news of his epoch an hour or two quicker than he could have done otherwise. Meantime American clocks are recording his

The other day an erican hydraulist treated with Russia of yet goods; bought her ships under water at Sevastopol. While he was getting ready his machinery to raise them, and tow them away at his tail, he prepared an advertisement to this effect; "Any second rate power that wishes to subjugate a second rate power that wishes to the third rate country, can have a tidy little fleet for the purpose by treating with me, JONATHAN —, in Sevastopol." One can guage THAN —, in Sevastopol." One can the intellects of nations as well as men there is not another nation under the canopy of heaven capable of that advertisement, an also of acting in the spirit of it. Such are hydraulics in the hands of genius; and such are the ardent people, the leaders of the world in

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

mechanical invention and constructive skill.

The following sketch of the King of Sardinia, from the pen of Alexandre Dumas, appears in the Independente of Naples:

Victor Emmanuel, who looks like a man of about 40 years of age, is frank, sincere, vigorous, temperate, an early riser, and a keen sportsman with gun and dog. He bears the fatigues of a long day's shooting better than many of the most active mountaineers, and he generally starts on such excursions before sun-rise. He makes a very light breakfast, merely a piece of bread and a slice of cold meat or cheese, which he eats like a peasant without sitting at table; but he always makes a hearty dinner, laying aside all etiquette, without court or chamberlains. On Sunday, the day of general receptions at the palace, the doors are thrown open at 11 o'clock, and anybody who feels disposed may enter till three. If something to my mother, and I wont," he answered, in the same stout tone. If any person desires a private audience he must apply by letter, and on the morrow or following day he will surely obtain it, for Victor Emmanuel opens all his letters himself. One day, when out shooting, he met a peasant who, on seeing the King bring down two partridges, right and left, with his double-barrell-

Theatre caught a gentleman in the act of puff-ing the smoke of his cigar at her cat, which he had found in a corner and kept there. Rush-ing forward to rescue her favorite, she seized

ing forward to rescue her favorite, she seized the tormentor by the arm, and on turning round recognized the King."—Galignani's Messenger.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

For the improvement of the health of London, three things are to be aimed at; pure air, pure water, and a healthy soil. The Registrar General observes that there are about 2,000 medical men in London and its vicinity; but they are chiefly employed in treating disease; the art of preventing it is not cultivated; it is not taught in any of our medical schools; it is not formally the subject of examination in our universities. The father of a family does not go to the doctor and say—"How can I preserve my health, make my children well and vigorous, and develop all their faculties to the fullest extent?" Imagine the 2,000 members of the most enlightened profession in the country employed in instructing the people in the way of a healthy life. How many thousands of lives would be saved every year in London! How much better and happier the population would be!—London Times.

Barohrelder, Oder and intered in the family burying ground. He has left a wife and one child to mourn; but are comforted with the evidence given in his last days, that he had given him the family burying ground. He has left a wife and one child to mourn; but are comforted with the evidence given in last days, that he had given him test to fill to mourn; but are comforted with the evidence given in lists at days, that he had given him test food and was prepared to meet the summons. He was a respectible member of the Sons of Temperance in Natick, Mass., Oct. 17th. Mr. David and the failer, of Meredith, Rov. 18th, sister Nanox E. Good and was prepared to meet the summons. He was a respectible member of the Sons of Temperance in Natick, Mass., Oct. 17th. Mr. David and the failer, of Meredith, Rov. 18th, sister Nanox E. Weife of John M. Russel, aged 29. Her disease was ingering consumption, which she endured with much patience, having a firm trust in God, to whom she had given her heart whe

passage from any one point to another. The concentric rings are not circles, but polygons, the radiating exquisitely regular and straight.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. A new apportion ment of members of Congress is soon to be made. The following is the method adopted to make

"When the complete return of the census shall have been made to the department of the interior, it will be the duty of the chief of that bureau to divide the whole number of free persons and three fifths of all other persons (slaves) by 233—the highest number of members allowed under the act of Congress of May, 1860. The quotient will be the ratio of population to one member. This ratio is employed in fixing the representation of each state of the confederacy.

Of course there will be some loss by the fractions remaining in the several States. To remedy this deficiency, and raise the representation of the consultance of soon realizing his hope of heaven. "Be ye also this deficiency, and raise the representation of the country to its maxium—233—those States having the largest fractions will be assigned an ad-

Agricultural, Etc.

SALT.

Some modern agricultural writers have doubted the necessity of giving animals salt.

The following remarks as to the effect of salt upon health, by Prof. James F. Johnston, of Scotland, may be relished by those who still put salt in their own myddiages.

Died in Dedham, Sept. 9th, Mrs. Priscilla W. Burrill, aged 74 years, 4 months and 22 days.

C. and Mary E. Burrill, aged 6 years, 7 months and 18 days.

April 5th, Asa Burrill, aged 76 years, 5 months and 5 days.

Died in Prantic Mc. W. B.

Died in Dedham, Sept. 9th, Mrs. Priscilla W. Burrilla Aged 76 years, 7 months and 36 days.

Died in Prantic Mc. W. B.

Died in Dedham, Sept. 9th, Mrs. Priscilla W. Burrilla W.

nunishments.

Now be know why the animal craves salt; and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time withheld. Upwards of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent.) consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and the kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to the body. The supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to the salt of the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion of the cartilages to the salt of the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion of the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile salt two of these dear children, young as they supply of salt, therefore, and the supply of salt, the supply of salt supply of salt supply of salt supply of salt, the supply of sa

xcellent feed. Give plenty of straw for bed-ing. Construct gutters at the rear of the

Two table spoonfuls of Barbadoes 1ar two table spoonfuls of Sweet Oil, and lemons—two table spoonfuls of Sweet Oil, and a little sugar, well shaken. A teaspoonful por sale at this Office. Orders must in all cases, be accompanied with the cash.

40

Dbituaries.

GOING TO.

"Going to do it" never made a fortune, built a house, or won a name. "Going to do it" has been the bane of more people than would fill the census of a dozen New Yorks. The man who is always "going to do it," rarely, if ever, does it. The only thing he does do is to go out of the world without doing it. If he has a task which must be done, he at once announces, with a deal of boasting and a great waste of words, time and breath, that he is "going to do it." And while he is thus "going to do it." And while he is thus "going to do it." And while he is thus "going to do it." And while he is thus "going to do it." And while he is thus "going to do it." And while he is thus "going to do it." And while he is thus "going to do it." Somebody else, who is not suspected of "going to do it," does it and reaps the reward.

THE PLANNING OF CITIES.

The London Builder says that a spider's web furnishes a better plan for the laying out of new cities, than any which has yet been devised by surveyors and engineers. Any one who can find a distinct and complete web unbroken will see how beautifully regular it is, and how perfectly adapted for the quickest passage from any one point to another. The concentric rings are not circles, but polygons,

Died in Stephentown, N. Y., on the 6th ult., of bilious pleurisy, Mr. David Brainard, aged 74 years. Since the death of his wife, some eight months since, he has seemed to be making preparation for his departure. Arranging all his temporal matters, even that of his funeral. Some years since he entertained a hope in Christ, although never making a public profession. During his last sickness he expressed a strong, confident trust in the Saviour. Funeral on the 8th.

I. B. COLEMAN.

Died in Kennebnnk, Me., Nov. 23d, Bro. BENJAMIN TRIPP, aged 65. Two days prior to his departure
he was well, and laboring with his team; which
taking fright, he received a fatal blow in his side
from the cart. Though sudden the call, Bro. T.
seemed prepared and ready to say, "Thy will, O
God, be done." He had been for many years an esteemed member of the church at Wells Branch.—
The widow and a large family are deeply afflisted
by this unlooked for blow. G. W. B.

upon health, by Prof. James F. Johnston, of Scotland, may be relished by those who still put salt in their own puddings, and allow their cattle a little now and then:

"The wild buffalo frequents the salt-licks of North-western America; the wild animals in the central parts of Southern Africa are a sure prey to the hunter, who conceals himself behind a salt spring; and our domestic cattle run peacefully to the hand that offers them a taste of this delicious luxury. From time immemorial it has been known that without salt memorial it has been known that without salt memorial it has been known that without salt memorial it has been known that without salt with the self-clinate wives; the weeping parents see borne away to the cold grave their last daughter. Sermon on the occasion by S. M. Haggett.

certain death. Died in Weld, Me., Sept. 23d, sister MARY HOLT. rible punishments, entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times. Maggots and corruption are spoken of by ancient writers as the distressing symptoms which saltless food engenders; but no ancient, or unchemical modern, could explain how such sufferings arose.

Now we know why the animal craves salt; and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time withheld. Upwards of half the salting matter of the holed (57 page acrit case).

Died in Weld, Me., Sept. 23d, sister MARY HOLT, aged 43 years. She hoped in Christ at the age of fifteen years, and united with the F. W. B. church in Weld. Her life was a consistent illustration of the power of the gospel to sanctify and save human hearts. Her last illness, though protracted, was most patiently endured. All fear of death was removed, and with many utterances, expressive of her steadfast faith and hope, she fell asleep in yesus. A husband, children and aged parents, are left to accompany the protracted in the assurance of her infinite gain.

A. H. Morrell.

Oats in the sheaf run through the cutter make excellent feed. Give plenty of straw for bedding. Construct gutters at the rear of the stall for conducting away urine. A covering of muck upon the stable floor makes a soft standing place. The stables should be warm, but well ventilated; many diseases are contracted in foul stables. Keep horses well shod for travelling on frozen ground.

SIABBERING IN HORSES.

A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator cures this disease by the use of saltpetre. A tablespoonful to a dose he has found to cure the worst case he ever had, and has not found it necessary ever to give the fourth dose. He gives a tablespoonful in the morning, and in three days, if the horse is not free from it, repeats the dose.

CURE FOR COUGH.

Two table spoonfuls of Barbadoes Tar—two

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Rev. Enoch Place, for forty years Pastor of the
Freewill Baptist church is Straffyin, M. H., will be
appreciated by all the readers of the Star:

STRAFFORD, June 3, 1859.

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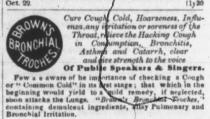
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