Bates College

SCARAB

The Morning Star

Muskie Archives and Special Collections Library

1-23-1861

The Morning Star - volume 35 number 43 - January 23, 1861

Freewill Baptist printers

Follow this and additional works at: https://scarab.bates.edu/morning_star

Recommended Citation

Freewill Baptist printers, "The Morning Star - volume 35 number 43 - January 23, 1861" (1861). *The Morning Star*. 1849.

https://scarab.bates.edu/morning_star/1849

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Muskie Archives and Special Collections Library at SCARAB. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Morning Star by an authorized administrator of SCARAB. For more information, please contact batesscarab@bates.edu.

THE MORNING STAR, Published Weekly, on Wednesday, BY THE PERRWILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H. All Ministers, (Ordained and Licensed,) in good in the Freewill Baptist Connexion, are authorized

A Sermon delivered on the 4th of Jan., 1861, in the Freewill Baptist church. New York city, by the pastor, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM. Text, Matt. 16.3: O ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times?

We are assembled here this morning, breth-

ren, according to the request of the President's Proclamation, which I have just read in your hearing. This proclamation, in most respects appropriate and excellent, assumes that there is an omnipotent and just God, who is a hearer of prayer; a just God, whom we have of-

nation, I assume those things which the President assumes in his proclamation. I assume, moreover, that the God spoken of is revealed in the Bible, his own infallibly inspired word. If any hearer does not believe in an omnipotent, just and merciful God, who is a hearer of the prayers of men, and if any hearer, adprayers of men, and if any hearer, ad mitting these things, does not admit the Bible as the inspired revealer of that God's attributes, character and will, he must, for the time butes, character and will, he must, for the time known my purpose." Permit this language,

In this frame of mind, it is well for us to observe in reference to this occasion as a time of fasting, humiliation and supplication, that upon certain definite principles, like the physical world under the government of the same cal world under the government of the same that God has a controversy with us as individthat God has a controversy with us as the state of the Bible to proclaim and observer and spirit of the Bible to proclaim and observer.

Being. As proper care and asserting the physical phenomena helps us to anticipate physical cal changes, so, the Saviour asserts, if we right and spirit of the Bible to proclaim and observer. We have encouragement, moreover, that by its proper observance impending evil may be turned away from even a guilty nation may be turned away from even a guilty nation and people. "Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown," cried the prophet of the living God. "The people of Nineveh believed God and proclaimed a fast and put on sack. God, and proclaimed a fast, and put on sack-cloth, from the greatest of them even unto the least of them." By royal decree the people of that wicked city were called upon to "cry mightily unto God." "Yea," cried the king, "let them turn every one from his evil way and from the violence that is in their hands."

Here is the Bible way of keeping a fast so as to secure Divine favor. Queen Esther called upon her people to pray and fast with her, and evil, as in the case just cited, was turned away, and by it a glimose of God's providen.

The strange breaking up of the Democratic contents of the more accurately than we dare assume. But it seems to me that the humble mind can discern, in the rapidly passing events of our nation, not only that God has a controversy with us, but that such a mind can define the great disturbing sin for which his visitation is coming; and that men are led, as it were, by an unseen hand, to do the things least dictated by the general policy of those who are thus led forward. The strange breaking up of the Democratic contents of the strange breaking up of the Democratic contents of the rapidly passing events of our nation, not only that God has a controversy with us, but that such a mind can define the great disturbing sin for which his visitation is coming; and that men are led, as it were, by an unseen hand, to do the things least dictated by the general policy of those who are thus led forward. The strange breaking up of the Democratic contents of the rapidly passing events of our nation, not only that God has a controversy with us, but that such a mind can define the great disturbing sin for which his visitation is coming; and that men are led, as it were, by an unseen hand, to do the things least distance.

e of God's providenfeared and set himself to seek the Lord, and the utter help essness of those who have hith proclaimed a fast throughout all Judah." "So we fasted, and besonght our God," said the Jews, when they began to experience afresh Divine favor, " and He was entreated of us." There is, then, good hope, if through fasting and humiliation, we are led to turn from our evil ways, God will in his abundant mercy lis-

ten to our supplications and save us from impending evil. Let us, not simply with the intellect. assent to this doctrine; but, let us apply it to our hearts. Let us, as individuals, "turn away every one from his evil way." Evil ways displease Almighty God; they bring evil upon ourselves and those associated with us in families, communities and nations. Have we, as

thank thee, O God, that I am not a sinner, that I am not unjust, that I have no evil way from which thy Holy Bible commands me to turn!" Have we come up and pronounce without hesitation, that the opmands me to turn!" Have we come up here to offer a prayer like the following: "O here to offer a prayer like the following: "O pression under which a foreign race in our midst is groaning, is indeed the great disturbing cause and sin for special visitation. Let us try to gather some rays from the Divinely illuunder the earth, that I hold so dear in my heart's affections, that I so honor in my practice, as thee, the Almighty, the Infinitely just God, the Father in the heavens, the hearer of my prayers; I thank thee, that neither with cunning art nor imagination I form any image to worship, instead of yielding to thee my perfect homage; I thank thee, O Father of the bondage; I thank thee, O Father of the bondage and their groaning and remembered his covenant with Abraham, with Isaac and Jacob. And image to worship, instead of yielding to thee my perfect homage; I thank thee, O Father of hallowed name, that I never take thy dear with Abraham, with Isaac and Jacob. And name in vain; for the Lord will not hold him God looked unto the children of Israel and guiltless that taketh his name in vain ; I give thee thanks that, after six days of honest inmandment, duly honor my father and mother, remembering thy promise and thy smile; I wonders which I will do in the mids thank thee that the blood of man is so hallow- and after that he will let you go." by theft, violence, or misrepresentation, taken away that which belongs to another, nor have history. I encouraged others in so heinous a sin; that I have uttered no word of falsehood, of slander, no word of any other injury against my neighbor; I thank thee that thou hast been to me such riches, that having food and raiment I am content, not coveting anything that is my neighbor's; yea, I thank thee, O have perfectly kept the whole decalogue, loving thee with an undivided heart and my neighbor as myself!" Have we indeed come I sac and I

affirm then, that, if we observe this fast as we shall with due penitence confess our own sins. If we confess our sins so as to meet the demand made upon us by God's re-vealed will, we are not content with naming over our sins, but, in fact, we turn from them as evil ways, hated by the God before whom we pray. Our sins, we present to God as the cause of his wrath which we would avert. Our sins, we present to him in our own helplessness, that in turning from them, He may forgive us, the sinners. He is of eyes too pure and impartial, to look upon my sin and yours with approbation or indifference, while, for the sins of others, he shakes in his wrath our guilty nation. Every time I and you have our guilty nation. Every time I and you have done anything to render God's name unhallowed, or to cause human rights to be held as things to be trifled with, we have been storing any of us have hope in Christ, it is

merciful to me a sinner."

Let as, therefore, see our own sins; feel our own sins; put away our own sins. Not with the lip simply, nor at all the states that the lip simply, nor at all the states than Abraham? Is the affairs of the nation to the care of the rumburded; in the Bible. This day then shall be remembered to the latest generations, of God's interpretations, of God's interpretations are open night and day" to report and supplicate his forgiveness and protection.

One caution more, and we have done with this part of our discourse. Let us not come here to comes, as it were, by wholesale, our national sins as those for whom no one is held responsible. Sin, national sins as those for whom no one is held responsible. Sin, national sins as those for whom no one is held responsible. Sin, national sins as those for whom no one is spring out of the earth. Much less has God. in the Bible. This day then shall be remem-bered to the latest generations, of God's inter-posing mercy and to encourage wicked nations to repent and supplicate his forgiveness and

come here to comesse, at tweet, by wholesate, our national sin as those for whom no one is and presented to act as Agenta in obtaining subscribers, and other sent on all moneys collected and remitted by them.

Agenta and others should be particular to give the Post Office (County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, &c. Remember, it is not the passes of the Post Office (County and State) of subscribers for whom they make remittances, &c. Remember, it is not the passes of the Post Office at which they receive their papers.

Advantusments will be inserted in the Star at two dollars a square for three insertions, and at the same rate for any longer period.

All obituaries, accounts of revivals, and other matter involving facts, must be accompanied with the proper names of the writers.

MORNING STAR.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A Sermon delivered on the 4th of Jan., 1881, in the Feenenill Rappits church New York.

If, therefore, this nation is to repent, it is for the reason that individuals repent. If wrath is turned away, it will be for the reason that penitent individuals prayerfully deprecate it. He that clings to his sins defies God to his face, and dares him to hurl his wrathful bolts O sinner, thou mayest not see it so, but do be persuaded to know the nature of sin as revealed in God's Book! Are we then truly penitent? Have we put away all hypocrisy? Have we then done with saying, "Lord," while we do not the things the same er of prayer; a just God, whom we have offended by our sins, which we ought to confess and forsake; a just God, whose favor it becomes us to seek by fasting, humiliation and prayerful supplication to him, as one in whom there is mercy as well as justice.

In the remarks I propose to make upon this occasion, so full of solemn interest to us as a revealed word—you are in sympathy with your father; mind and heart; you have such revealed word-you are in sympathy with your Father's mind and heart; you have such deep communion with him and have it so oft, the proceedings of your Father do not take by surprise, but you read the intentions of secret of the Lord is with those that fear him. ng, waive his unbelief, whether total or par-in order that, taking my own standpoint, ing of the text. In God's providential govhe may listen with proper candor and profit.

In this frame of mind, it is well for us to before them, that minds duly humbled are not the children of God, thoroughly instructed i the letter of his word as were those whom he

The strange breaking up of the Democratic onvention; the consequent of " Jehoshaphat test; the too easy victory of the Republicans; erto led public opinion, now to influence it; the precipitate rashness of the South in wanton erto led publi acts of aggression against the central govern-ment; the strange infatuation that leads that government to hesitate at just the point where hesitation was so inevitably to strengthen re-bellion in one quarter, while it consolidated public opinion against it in another, thus bringing, eventually, the conflicting elements in full for face to face; and the little dread men have to-day of civil war as compared with what they had a month ago; in these events and such like, it seems to me the humble mind reads the outpendent upor that manifest Divine guidance Have we, indeed, after looking into our hearts, come up to this place of prayer to say. I thank thee, O God, that I am not a sin-

had respect unto them."
Still the same God said to Moses: "I am dustry, I remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; that I, in the spirit of the Divine comgo, no, not by a mighty hand; and I will stretch out my hand and smite Egypt with all my wonders which I will do in the midst thereof

murdered, nor do I encourage anything that leads to the spirit of murder; that I have neither committed adultery, nor cherished impurity by word or thought; that I have not, then violance or more than the spirit of murder in the purity by word or thought; that I have not, then violance or more than the spirit of God's proceedings with oppressors and oppressed in vain for us, that we should now ask, "Who is the Lord, that we should obey his voice?"

history : 1. That God gives especial attention to the prayers of the oppressed;
2. That in all such cases he especially re

members those with whom he has covenant

3. That he will come to the relief of such Father, in a word, as I am not heard for much speaking, that through thine assisting grace I Do you then believe God will hear the pray the covenant of Abraham and neighbor as myself?" Have we indeed come Isaac and Jacob? Let us in this age, where together to confess after the fashion of the with religionists the inalienable rights of the with religionists the inalienable rights of the Pharisee, only the sins of others, boasting race as such pass for a mere glittering gener meanwhile our own sinlessness? This is not allty, make a point of this matter of the cover Millions of nant. But some startled religionist inquires indignantly, "But has God a covenant with this despised black race?" We answer, most such prayers do not so much propitiate the Divine favor as does one heartfelt "God be It is not beyond the spirit of the Bible to certainly, especially with all such of them as

or you and I have no just ground for hope in the blood of the crucified Redeemer. "The Scripture foreseeing that God would justify the heathen through faith, preached be fore the gospel unto Abraham, saying : In thee shall all nations be blessed. So the which be of faith [in Christ] are blessed with faithful Abraham, * Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree [i. e. Christ] that th

are truly Christians he has that very covenant,

ternal blood is to flow copiously enough to that we are heirs of the promise made to Abra-ceach the bridle of the rider, unless God in-terpose in his mercy to prevent the visitation God hears the prayers of the oppressed Chris-our sing, as a result.

spect." God says, "Thou shalt neither vex a stranger, nor oppress him." But that does not mean negro Christians. "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee." Away with scripture: Hath God care for negro Christians? "Is it good unto thee, [O God.] that thou shouldst oppress, that thou shouldst despise the work of thine own hands, and shine upon the counsel of the wicked." Yes, Lord, if you are speaking about negro Christians and their oppressors, it is good, very good. "Rob not the poor because he is poor," except he colored. "The Lord will plead his tause, for course, unless he is colored. "He that oppresseth the poor, reproacheth his colored."

of bribes," we make similar answer. wall, whose breaking cometh suddenly, at an the abomisation, to accommodate, admit and instant; and he shall break it as the breaking retain slaveholders. we have a right to say, the "Prophets have prerogatives it claims. daubed them with untempered mortar, seeing vanity and divining lies unto them, saying, have no voice in the government of the M. E.

pression to the South. We have a fearful share of it upon our own souls. We have not remembered "those in bonds as bound with them."—
The Great Law of the whole nation is—The shortest way to the Dollar. Slavery is mainly a modification of this almost universal avarice. Through obedience to that law we have suffered oppression, not only to exist, but to strengthen with our strength and grow with our growth. The half million of slaves has become nearly four millions. This process has come nearly four millions. This process has A. J. C. says the slaveholders are there not

prayer of faith against us as oppressors.

pughtful, whether this great question, which acceptable members; it would ries in it all the interests, not only of re- "honest," "Christianlike," to carries in it all the interests, not only of reid, is to be settled by peace, and without a a stealing church; a thief's church;

uch bloodshed. In my mind, one thing, however, is certain. and that is, if a way of peace is open for us at not so important a point; for the pri all, it is to be entered at this juncture of the that admits one, knowingly, would ad all, it is to be entered at this juncture of the nation, by firmness in the right, and the requisite firmness in action. If there is a way of peace at all, it is by bringing sinners to repentance, and not the righteous, as all the mitted and fellowshipped, whether 5, 10 or 50 compromises I have seen suggested propose to cure our sorrows. "Woe unto them that were members.

We said, "They are numbered by thousall evil good, and good evil; that put darkness; that put distributed in the said," We introduce Rev. J. D. Long as a competent witness to the facts in that part of bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter. Woe late the minutes of the conference when that are wise in their own eyes, and unto them that are wise in their own eyes, and " according to the minutes of the Conference ritory now to be cursed by the burning foot of the slave, and the southern slave confederacy more Conference, which "has a much larger sible—a confederacy not to be reached but number of slaveholders; in these two confer-through both civil and servile war. Each day ences alone, "we have 6000 slaves owned by the slave is becoming more intelligent and powerful. In these days he is receiving, as it were, ed by the Discipline of our church. It is my special training for the work of blood. This opinion that 8000 of our Philadelphia Contraining he is receiving at the hand of his mas-

the plough and not looking back, it is possible, may not only save our territories from desergation, but preserve the Union itself in its inpeaceful extinction. If our present step forward is made firm, we may hope soon to hear of the end of breaking up of families by the sale of slaves. Religious instruction increasing or the writes: "As to the state-ing weaking the following the sale of slaves. The writes: "As to the state-ing weaking the sale of slaves. The writes: "As to the state-ing weaking the sale of slaves. The writes: "As to the state-ing weaking the sale of slaves."

that we are heirs of the promise made to Abrabase in his mercy to prevent the visitation sins, as a people, so richly deserve.—

surely as any of us have hope in Contact, when it is a representation and that we are heirs of the promise made to Abrabase in his mercy to prevent the visitation. Taking these authenticated facts as data, and that righteousness exalteth a nation, and that righteousness exalteth a nation, and that judging of the remaining hundred thousand white members in slaveholding Statement of the remaining hundred thousand white members in slaveholding Statement of the remaining hundred thousand that men of property and character will learn gives an aggregate of from 8000 to 12000 slave-

that appresseth the poor, reproacheth his Maker)" unless he be a colored brother in Christ "They speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak loftily." God planted this western vineyard, and "looked for judgment and beheld conversion, for intheme. nies it. He would have us understand that slave-holders are in her as thieves and liars may be ment, and behold oppression; for righteousness, but behold a cry." When God pronounces a blessing upon him "That despiseth oppressions, that shaketh his hand from holdother churches secretly and without consent Therefore, thus saith the Holy One of Is- She has not only received them, knowing that rael, because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression and perverseness and stay thereon: therefore this iniquity shall be to you as a practice, and suspended and "extirpated" her breach ready to fall, swelling out in a high

When a church can be found which has done of the potter's vessel that is broken in pieces." When a church can be found which has done Does this mean that even the high walls of our this same, in relation to lying, stealing, &c., union are to break despite the cement of Christian tears and blood, in which we have so careture to late and the stones thereof? Sudden much like an "unobristian fabrication." Slavely, at an instant, we may leave the control of the stones thereof. fully of late laid the stones thereof? Sūddenly, at an instant, we may learn. Certain it is, that the Saviour, in his account of the good Samaritan, and in saving, "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the learn of the lear done it unto one of the least of these, ye have lone it unto me," more than endorses all that church and which every member consents shall the Old Testament says about oppression. In the light of the New Testament and the Old, We are aware that the private membership

thus saithfihe Lord God, when the Lord hath church, any more than the veriest slave has not spoken. The people of the land have used in the government of his master's plantation. Nor have they any more voice in saying who wered the poor and needly the court of the M. E. vexed the poor and needy; yea, they have oppressed the stranger wrongfully."

If this view of the Providential government, the M. E. church, so far as the membership is notwithstanding it is thus sanctioned by the letter and spirit of the whole Bible, is not algether deceptive, we have come to a point in and travelling preachers. The membership our history as a nation when we can discern the signs of the times. Neither should we of the North lightly attribute the blame of all this oppression to the South. We have a fearful share of it upon our own coult. We have a fearful share of it upon our own coult. We have a fearful share

become nearly four millions. This process has been going forward not simply despite our Christianity, but not unfrequently by its direct. Christianity, but not unfrequently by its direct. Our present condition may, therefore, be thus stated: A nation guilty of oppressing a foreign people like the Egyptians of old; oppressing a people, many of whom as among the church while she refused to execute or regard them? It would show that the church gard them ? It would has heard their cry, and has come for their de-liverance. The nation in due form has ex-ling. It might make the Discipline appear pressed its repentance, partial at least, of this better, but the church worse. Candor cominguish this curse, yet by God's help it shall uals, rather by what it deliberately does, than pread no further." This beginning of repentby what it may feel itself compelled to say. spread no further." This beginning of repent ance stirs up the wrath of those who will not repent, and that wrath causes some who repented to repent of their repentance. Still this nation is not to become a dead despotism, and a forest in which the slave owner is to hunt his human game; for the Lord has now, in answer to prayer, undertaken the cause of the oppressed, and will carry it forward, if need be, by manifest tokens of his wrath.—

by what it may feel itself compelled to 889.—

Claiming an anti-slavery character for proclaiming anti-slavery extensed to execute, would brand hypocrisy upon her brow, in addition to the sin of pro-slavery action. But she has no such provisions; the hypocrisy is in claiming that she has. A. J. C. thinks there may be as many in other churches who steal, lie and get drunk as there are slaveholders in the M. E. church, and asks, "Would it, therefore, be fair, would There is now a space for repentance, but he will not allow us to heal the wound slightly. brand those churches with the epithets drunk-If by our refusal to go forward, he is en churches, 'lying churches,' & I ancompelled to deal severely, he will not swer if they had pursued the course in relafail to bring the great and dreadful plague that for a season at least, bowed the heart of the in regard to slavery for half a century, viz.: Egyptian oppressor: The slaying of the first Known their characters when they received born, and the sea of blood, are not unknown them and all the time; received and fellowbe no more rest to this nation till the last fetwhile declaring themselves as churches, as be no more rest to this nation till the last fetter falls from the limb of the slave, or at least till the nation be firm in its purpose to pursue some course that legitimately leads to that result, so long and so devoutly prayed for by many of the true children of God.

Thus in the present, the outlines of the future appear. The great result is certain, either by peace or through war. It is a matter of grave doubt, and long has been to the thoughtful, whether this great question, which acceptable members; it would "be fair," , but of civilization itself, in this great church a drunkard's church ; a lying church

baptism of blood. We believe that precedents, hood of thieves; or any other name indicative in history indicate the way of blood, but we of moral corruption and infamy, even "MOTHcannot quite give up the hope that the spirit ER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE of the times may lead to a solution without EARTH." It would be all that. much bloodshed. 3. How many slaveholders are there in the membership of the M. E. church? This is

prudent in their own sight, * which jus-in 1856, there were upwards of 15,000 white members and probationers in the slave por-righteousness of the righteous from him." This tion of the Conference. Of this number there mode of ouring the evil is certain to prepare are at least 1000 mercenary slaveholders civil war at no distant day. "First pure, then these thousand slaveholders own at least 3000 Give up a part of the public ter- slaves. Numbers own from five to ten. certain to arise at no distant day—a confed-racy with larger proportions than is now pos-Conference." But if it has only the same s certain to arise at no distant day—a contest of the same racy with larger proportions than is now postoneracy with larger proportions than it is now postoneracy with larger proportions that is now postoneracy with larger proportions are proportionally as a conference of the proportion of the holders, are yet advocates of slavery, and would rejoice to inherit slaves or otherwise

tegrity, to enter upon a new career of develop-ment. We may hope that we are near the dawn of that day in which slavery will begin to From our observation on the two eceive its ameliorations, as steps towards its bers of our Church in the Philadelphia Con-

Next witness, Rev. J. S. Lame of the same Conference. He writes: "As to the statement [of Rev. J. D. Long] of the numbers of the stant when the curse shall entirely cease, by the force of state laws.

The pulpit, we may hope, will thus at length come to its duty to impress the public point."

Next witness, Rev. J. S. Lame of the same Conference. He writes: "As to the statement [of Rev. J. D. Long] of the numbers of slaves held by the members of the M. E. church, I do not think it at all extravagant." (Maryland Slavery & Maryland Chiyaley, p. 30.)

the consent of the church. Also, that if the church did receive and hold them in fellow-ship in violation of the Discipline, it but added hypocrisy to her sin and disgrace. But while she has no laws excluding slavery, she has anti-slavery professions and opinions. Do they improve her character, in the light of her practice? While she refuses to did acts of sacrifice for the public good. light of her practice? While she refuses to make laws prohibiting slaveholding, and retains the open avowed slaveholder, her oft repeated "we declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery, is a simple acknowledgment of sin which she refuses to put away. An admission that she sins against elear conviction. A harlot would hardly establish a character for purity, by yearly affirming her conviction of the evil of postitution while refuses to put away.

terpreted by the church and all its judicatories,

A. J. C. contends that the general rule against "the buying and selling of men, women and children, with intention to enslave them," forbids slaveholding, and that only a few individuals in the church construe it otherwise. We challenge A. J. C. to produce an that have been paid into our mission treasury authenticated case in which a judicatory of the church has so construed it, or in which one of the tens of thousands of open avowed slave, holders have been expelled for holding slaves, under that rule; or in which a member has been expelled for slaveholding under any rule, from the M. E. church, for half a century. I doubt if he can find one in which one has been expelled for slaveholding under any rule, from the M. E. church, for half a century. I doubt if he can find one in which one has been expelled for slaveholding under any rule, from the M. E. church, for half a century. I doubt if he can find one in which one has been expelled for slaveholding under any rule, from the M. E. church, for half a century. I doubt if he can find one in which one has been expelled for slaveholding under any rule, from year to year, it has occurred to my mind' that some plan could be devised whereby the amount could be increased.

We have a membership, according to the Register, of 58,441; ought not this number to pay at least \$50,000 into the mission treasdoubt if he can find one in which one has been expelled for buying or selling a slave within time. If he cannot produce an authenticated instance in which a slaveholder has been church subscriptions in aid of this fund, and expelled for slaveholding from the member-let the payments be made monthly; no matter ship of the church for half a century, under how small the sum may be. the general rule referred to, nor any other, I To interest the churches in the cause of mis-rould, in view of his assertions about the sions, let each pastor present the work our

But he tells us the last General Conference so construed that rule. The last Gen. Conf. did no such thing. The opponents of slavery, in the Conference, tried to introduce a modifimous received goes directly for the intended cation and addition to the rule in order to object, only with the trifling cost of its remittance. It also awakens in the church the true battle was fought and they were defeated.—

The Conference refused to do it. As to all useful; it gives the means whereby feeble that was said and done afterwards on the sub-ject of slavery, including the "chapter" incor-To show that this plan is porated "to present the church in an unmis-takable light before the world, it was simply advisory, and not mandatory, nor statuatory. It demanded nothing of any body. It was so understood by every body. To a direct question on this subject, Dr. Kingsley replied that "he understood this chapter to be just what it claims to be, a declaration of sentiment, and an affectionate advice, but not to be statuatory."

It is not a requirement, not a law, not 58,441 members each month, authoritative, and was never designed to be.— The following resolution settles that point:

"Whereas, during the pending of the chap-er on slavery, the following amendment was are members of ter on slavery, the offered as explanatory of the chapter, 'pro- do equally as well as the members vided that this section is understood only as churches.

visory as not to require any such explanation." It is simply an enlarged declaration that It is substituting a declaration of opinion only do not let our mission churches fail. and advice for the action they refused (demanding the abandonment of "the evil," as a condition of membership.) Every slaveholder hands to accomplish so great a work? I am can remain in good standing in the church confident you will. without violating any statuatory requirement of the Discipline. Were "the evil," piracy, oven A. J. C. would not feel remarkably dis-bosed to boast of the action of the last General less, as you have the ability? Do not say

When it is, that proof shall be forthcom-The M. E. church has taken slavery in-er bosom, and shielded and provided for

it with all these attributes. Hear Elias Bowen, D. D., of the Oneida M. E. Conference on the subject. He says: "What shall we say for the M. E. church in relation to this awful subject? Why that she relation to this awful subject? Why that she has gone in for slavery, ostensibly for the legal disciples, "by which he meant—prethe good of the slave, but practically and to all intents and purposes for the whole slave of the Gospel, except as thus brought in vital contact

Gospel, except as thus brought in vital contact

Gospel, except as thus brought in vital contact

With men, has largely failed, showing the truth

CRUELTIES. This church practicalorder, and the most hemissing this state of her, the second president Eaton, of Madison University, for-over it the ægis of her administration and

The M. E. church has refused to legislate Norwalk, Ct.: against these CRUELTIES. At the General "It may be questioned whether our practiconft, May 17th 1828, Rev. S. G. Rozzel of cal estimate of the importance of a preaching ministry, as the prime agency in the conversion of the world, has not been lowered or exfered the following reso Rev. P. W. Cartwright:

Rev. P. W. Cartwright:

"Resolved, by the delegates of the Annual Conference in Gen. Conf. assembled, that in agencies which have been brought into play all cases when there is credible testimony in this our day, in the diffusion against any members, showing that they treat and knowledge of every kind. From what their slaves with inhumanity, either in not ever cause, it has come to pass that ten good supplying them with comfortable food and rai- writers may be found in the ministry to one parents and children, by buying or selling somewhere, and, whether it be owing to the them in an inhuman traffic of our fellow creation upon it tures; the person or persons so offending, of a false public sentiment from causes hinted at as to the essential importance of the preaches at as to the essential importance of the preaches. the cases of immorality; and that this regula-tion be inserted in our form of Discipline." er's vocation, it is working greatly to the dam-age of ministerial efficiency. It is a false in-

Taney, that "black men have no rights that sphere." white men are bound to respect."

I am, also, prepared to prove that there are, all the professions, declaraons and advice, rules. begittes being thrown around it, SHE IS TO it does honest, manly independence to stand its ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES A PRO-SLAVERY ground. Take what time you please to make CHURCH. Her Discipline is pro-slavery, since up your mind; having made it up, stick to it.

For the Morning Star LITTLE THINGS.

Fidelity, in every-day-duties—in the home circle, and in the social and business relations of life—goes further in commanding the respect

This is true, also, in Christianity. Even the martyr himself, might die, less for his Christ and more for his creed, and find in the end, that, without "charity," or true benevolence, it had profited.

duttion while refusing to put away the While refusing to exclude slavery, the epeated inquiry, "What shall be done for at the prayer and conference room, and to fellow traveller to eternity about the sin. While refusing to exclude slavery, the oft repeated inquiry, "What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of slavery," looks much like trifling and hypocrisy; and the measures she has adopted (pretensions rather) ripens those suspicions into conviction.

But I affirm that slaveholders are allowed in the M. E. church by its Discipline, as inwhose heart is right in little things is right, es-sentially, in all things. A. H. MORRELL. Phillips, Me., Jan. 1861.

For the Morning Star

construction of the Discipline, commend him missionaries are doing; let this be done on to his own words. "Are they not unchristian the first Sabbath of each month, and at the fabrications, designed to mislead the uninformmissions and missionaries.

		have ma		\$500
4,000	do.	25	do.	1000
5,000	do.	20	do.	1000
10,000	de.	10	do.	1000
10,000	do.	5	do.	500
20,000	do.	1	do.	200
8,441	do.	1 0	do.	000

equal in one year to \$50,400.

This calculation is made at the smallest reasonable rate among our own members. There

advisory.'

This sum may be further increased by the Sunday schools. Let each school, if its num-This sum may be further increased by the rejected by this body, because we regarded the bers are sufficient, support one child in the chapter itself so clearly declarative and admission school; if one school cannot do it, let more schools unite together for this object. Brethren of the ministry! will you not tak "we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil," which we refuse to take any effectual measures to extirpate from the church.

Brethren and sisters in Christ! will you no

of the Discipline. Were "the evil," piracy, give of your means for this object? Will you polygamy, or even horsestealing, probably not spare from what the Lord bestows upon Conference. But it is only manstealing; that can give but a few cents, and what good will makes the difference.

But are the slaveholders in the M. E. church that will make the large amount; and besides, the characters my language describes, "slave-breeding," "womanwhipping," &c. A. J. C. you will have the consciousness of having done your duty, of having done what you could, does not deny this, therefore no proof is called thus bringing to you the approval of our Lord hus bringing to you the approval of our Lord nd Saviour Jesus Christ.

Friends of Jesus! members of the Free

Baptist church! shall the cause of mission Baptist church: sugar suffer? It is for you to say.

D. GROESBEECK.

A PREACHING MINISTRY.

"As ye go," said the Divine Head to his y endorses a despotism the vilest, the most of the Scripture declaration, that this treasuel, and the most fiendish, this side of hell, ure is committed to "earthen vessels." Rev. cibly recognizes this truth in a sermon preach-Discipline." (Slav. in the M. E. Ch.; pp. 141, ed at the ordination of Rev. Mr. Lasher, of

in separating husbands and wives or effective speaker. There is verily a wrong ment from causes hinted This resolution was summarily laid on the table. The Conference refused even to consider a proposition to forbid the inhuman treatment of the poor bondmen, and bondwomen, held by the membership of the church. (See Journal, Vol. 1., p. 337.)

This act, is worthy of the decision of Judge its own, and it is supreme in its appropriate

THE MAN WITHOUT AN ENEMY.

Heaven help the man who imagines he can tions and advice, rules, and "chapters" of dodge "enemies" by trying to please every-the Discipline, hundreds of slaveholding of-body! If such an individual ever succeeded, ficial members, exhorters and preachers, (local we should be glad to know it. Not that we and travelling.) in the M. E. church, and that believe in a man's going through the world try his has long been known to, and allowed by, ing to find beams to knock his head against this has long open known to, and allowed by, her episcopacy and governing authorities; and that the members and ministers of the M. E. church have for years bought, sold, bred, owned, and whipped slaves at their pleasure. There are, doubtless, anti-slavery men in the M. E. church, but the M. E. church transfer of the members are doubtless, anti-slavery men in the M. E. church, but the M. E. church transfer or respect you more for turning transfer or respect you more for turning transfer. church itself, organically, I regard as being more for turning your coat every day to match just what one of her D. Ds. affirms. He says: the color of theirs. Wear your own colors, The institution of slavery being practically spite wind or weather, storms or sunstine. It sustained by her, and the shield of her Discicosts the vascillating and irresolute ten times pline of her Administration, and of her ruling the trouble, to wind and shuffle and twist that

The Slabery Conflict.

THE CHANGE A SOUTHERN ONE. The Hon. John A. Gilmer, member of Congress from North Carolina, very candidly ac knowledges the change that has occurred in Southern opinion on the subject of slavery, and its cause. In a letter dated Dec. 21, 1860. after remarking, in a conciliatory tone, on the relative power of the North and the certainty

of its increase, he adds: Our Northern friends say they are fully sensible of this, but they read to us what Jefferson and others have said. They say they re-

ly upon political authority.

It should be borne in mind that in the days It should be borne in mind that in the days when Jefferson spoke we had no cotton gin. It had not then been discovered that slave labor was so useful in hot climates, in raising to-bacco, rice, cotton and sugar-cane. At that day they were not worth more and did not sell for more than horses. They were rather consumers than producers. There was no anxiety to retain them. Now they are worth from six to fifteen hundred dollars each. Their labor is the source of more than two hundred millions of dollars annually to the national wealth. A new and powerful interest has sprung up.

MESSAGE OF GOV. ANDREW OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The following remarks from the Message of he new Governor of Mass. are worthy of attentive consideration, especially his statement of the aggressions of the South upon the rights of the people of Mass. and of the Free States generally during the last twenty years.

The constitutional choice to the Presidency of a citizen who adheres to the original principles of the Fathers of the country, is the hap-py result of the recent National election. But by events which have since transpired in the Southern States, it appears that a large, influential and energetic body of men in that section of the country, who control the action of, at least, the State of South Carolina, desire to resist if necessary, by force of arms, this peaceful and constitutional triumph of Republican principles to which they ought in honor and loyalty to yield a generous acquiescence. Forgetful of the traditions of their ancestors, they seem determined to live in peace with no Government which shall not concede to them the privilege not only of enslaving their fellow-bengs within their own dominion, but also of transporting them at their pleasure into the national Territory, or from State to State, absolutely without restriction, and of retaining them as slaves wheresoever within the national imits they themselves may please to It is the recommendation of President Buchanan, in his recent annual message, that by means of constitutional amendments to be in-itiated by Congress or in a National Convention, concessions shall be made for the satisfac-tion of this extraordinary demand. This is the subject which I commend to your immedi-ate but deliberate consideration, and I shall be happy to concur with what I hope will be the unanimous sentiment of the Legislature, in a declaration of the opinion of Massachusetts with reference to the state of the Union, and

the suggestion of the Federal Executive.
If Massachusetts, either by voice or vote, can properly do any thing to avert from those mis-guided men the miserable consequences which threaten to succeed their violent action-the pecuniary disturbances and the civil commonich must necessarily occur within their own borders if they persist in their career, her voice and vote should not be withheld. Not the least deplorable result of the action of South Carolina, I apprehend, will be the insecurity to life and property which will result throughout the whole South from fear of servile insurrection. Wherever slavery exists, we have the own words, "the hour of emancipation is advancing with the march of time; it will come; and whether brought on by the generous ener gy of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, is a leaf of our history not turned away." The enslaved negro population of the South is not destitute of intelligence, nor devoid of that sentiment of resistance to tyranny which naturally inspires the oppressed to seek for freedom. If, as appears probable it shall once conceive from the present march of events, that is has no hope of emancipation from any generous exertion of the minds of its masters, a resort to that process will be only the logical impulse of human nature. That God may be pleased to overrule the folly of man so as to avert so dreadful a calamity, must be the prayer of every American; but in my judgment it lies at the end of the road which uth Carolina invites her sister States upon the Gulph of Mexico to enter.

This period [the last twenty years] has been

one of extraordinary and intense political inter-est. The tenderest sentiments, the deepest convictions, the warmest emotions have all been stirred by the course of public affairs.— Bitter disappointments, the keenest sense of injustice, the consciousness of subjection to most flagrant wrong, have fallen to the lot of our people. The Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850, with its merciless severity, and the ostentatious indignity with which it was executed; the repeal of the Missouri restriction upon the exten sion of slavery over national territory : the violent means edopted to prevent emigrants from this Commonwealth from participating in the settlement of Kansas; the invasion of that Territory by men armed with the plunder from national arsenals; the imposition of fraudulent legislatures upon a people temporarily subju-gated by ruffianism, and unprotected by a fedral executive, which also forbade them to protect themselves; the indiscriminate pillage, fire and slaughter to which peaceable settlers were subjected, without cause or excuse; the repeated exertions of the national administration in conspiracy with the enemies of freedom and good government, to impose and force upon Kunsas a constitution sanctioning slavery, the attempt to withdraw the discussion of political questions from the people themselves, and to onfine it to a conclave of judges; the assault upon free speech in Congress, by a murderous attack upon a Senator in his seat, for opinions expressed in debate, and for the manner of their expression; the indifference or positive approval with which this attempt to overthrow representative institutions was treated throughout a large portion of the country; the prostitution powers of the Government, and the ending of all its energy to propagate a certain interest for the benefit of a few speculators in lands and negroes, and to discourage the free labor of the toiling masses of the people; the menaces of violence and war against the Constitution and the Union, with ments and our constitutional resistance have been met; these all are but a part of the record of the last ten years of American political history, which is burned into the memory of the eople of Massachusetts.°
It was at a great cost that our fathers estab-

lished their independence, and erected this Union of States—which exists under the form of a NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, unquestionable as to its authority to act on all : persons and all things within the sphere of its jurisdiction and the range of its granted powers. It needs ask permission from no one to fulfil its functions or perpetuate its existence. It has no right nor power to abdicate; nor to expel a State, or any portion of the people of any State, from the benefits of its protection; nor to permit their revolt against the duties of a common citizenship. By the incurring of national debts, by the granting of pensions, patents and copyrights, by the issue of commissions establishing a tenure of office not terminable at the pleasure of the appointing power, by the nurchase and the conquest of territory effected into additional States, by the improvement of harbors and rivers, and the construction of military roads, by the settlement of wildernesses and the development of their resources under the national patronage,

wy ansen

buildings for the transaction of public business, in light-houses, navy yards, fortifications, vessels of war and their equipment, by the assumption of obligations under treaties with Indian tribes and foreign powers, the people of the United States have paid and are paying a continuing consideration for the ex-istence of this National Government in all its sovereign territorial integrity. All the peo-ple of the States are interlocked and interlaced

n a vast web of mutual interests, rights and obligations, as various and as precious as are tion in which they participate. And this Union, through whatever throes or crises it may pass, cannot expire except with the anni

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1861.

REASON-BIBLE-DOCTRINES.

That any religious doctrine can be both true and contrary to sound reason, is obviously absurd. Yet some of the doctrines of revelation are not only unsustained by, but contrary to. the reasonings of many men, and, therefore, pronounced by them to be unreasonable. Now. if these doctrines can be proved unreasonable then they are untrue, and if untrue then our " revelation" is not revealed truth, but revealed falsehood, or, at least, wholly unreliable. But, before pronouncing this wholesale condemnation of the Bible, it is necessary, first, to be sure that its teachings are fully understood, and secondly, that they do not really seem to be, but that they really are, unreasonable.

There are some things in the Scriptures, according to their own testimony, which are not easily understood, and as they are given as a guide to different races of men in various ages of the world, it would not be at all singular if they contained some things which were wholly inexplicable to the wisest men in some ages. Some things spoken to the prophet Daniel, and some things communicated to the Revelator, were sealed up. Some things which were not understood by the prophets who wrote them, were made clear to the apostles, and even some things, it appears, were conceal ed from the wisdom of the angels. Is it strange then, that men of our generation should find it very difficult fully to comprehend all that the Scriptures teach? Or is it at all marvellous that many skeptics, or even men who profess faith in the general doctrines of the Bible, should sometimes be misled by their own prejudices? Is there any department in art or science, concerning which men are never liable to make mistakes? And if not, why should it be thought incredible that those who have but superficially examined the word of God, or who have only studied it for the purpose of condemning it, should perpetrate great blunders in regard to its doctrines? and especially when we consider that the plan of the salvation of a whole world of beings destined to an immortality, required the exercise of infinite wisdom, and that its execution demanded the exercise of infinite power, it is a greater marvel that man can comprehend any part of it, than that he cannot understand the whole. Yet the infinite wisdom and condescension of God is manifest, in that he has so simplified this infinite arrangement, as to render it adapted to man's capacity, and in its main features subject to his reasoning powers.

Reason is not an infallible guide in matters of science or religion. This is obvious from the fact that men reason themselves to opposite conclusions from the same premises, and guided by the same data. One great cause of above intimated, that men allow their reason to be influenced by their prejudices.

And yet, though not an infallible guide, reason has an office to perform in matters of religion That office is no doubt not to originate doctrines, nor the standards by which they are to be tried, but to examine a source already originated, and understand, as far as possible, the doctrines therein contained, and also, to try doctrines and perhaps creeds by the given criterion. Revelation is the only source from which-or perhaps, rather, medium through which—we are to acquaint ourselves with religious truth, and is, therefore, the true and only standard by which we are to try all creeds and doctrines. Having examined this standard in the light of reason, unobscured by prejudice, till we are satisfied of its authenticity, we are to accept or reject all creeds, as they agree or disagree with this standard, without reference to whether they agree or disagree with our impulses, sympa thies, opinions or reasons, provided always, that this comparison becarefully, patiently and thoroughly made, and wholly uninfluenced by

prejudice. Therefore, when we consider the superficial manner in which men often examine the doctrines of the Bible, the haste with which they arrive at their conclusions, the amount of prejudice which they harbor during their superficial examinations that all matters of religion are from an infinite source, that the Bible is the great text book in which the Almighty has taught them, independently of reason and nature, we cannot wonder that the world is so full of religious error. But that men, and even professed Christians, should so trifle with those truths, which are intended by their God to make them wise unto salvation, is marvellous indeed. That many of the plain doctrines which God has given us in the Scriptures, because we could never learn them from nature nor reason, should be discarded by so many of the human family, simply because they transcend the limits of their purblind reason, is attributable only to the perversity of our natures.

this name died in Augusta, Ga., on the third inst., who had been for many years the pastor of a colored Baptist church in that city. In crat of that city says,

. His funeral on Sunday afternoon was very largely attended by both black and white. The number of the latter in pro-cession has been estimated from 1000 to 1500, and the num-ber in attendance at the grave, in the churchyard, was not less than 4000 persons. ber in attendance at the grave, in the course, best than 4000 perions.

We forbear any comments of our own upen the character of the deceased, and give place to the following tribute from his former owner, one of our most intelligent and prominent citizens. It reflects the sentiments of our entire community: nent citteens. It reflects the sentiments of our entire community:

"From my own knowledge of Keily Low, I can truly say that he was no ordinary man in intelligence, and in all that constitutes an honest, tuntful and reliable man. He was raised in my family from early bophood, and was my property for over twenty-five years, and I knew him to have been as near a perfect man as any I have ever known of any color. Indeed, I have always viewed him to be without spet or biemish in character and disposition, beginning even in his youth, and dentimining up to the day of his death."

such mental and moral worth! And how thor- studies the history of nations, with a view to terest to Congregationalists; Congregational oughly barbarous are the decisions of the Su- the understanding of God's dealings with men, Necrology; Congregational Quarterly Record the glorious privilege of nationalizing the chat- knowledge in the world as to teach lessons of as collected in 1860; List of Orthodox Cor telism of such men as Kelly Low and his whole wisdom by chastising them with instruments gregational Ministers in the United States race. If our government officers were such of their own selection. War, pestilence and with the Post Office Address of each; Oregon meh as Kelly Low, our nation would be happy, famine, are also his chosen agents for teaching Statistics; the General Associations, their Ofprosperous and united.

education thus far. May it ever continue.

drawbacks and embarrassments, it has been a marvel. enabled through the fidelity of its friends and the blessing of God, thus far to hold on its way, sending out on an average twelve or thirteen students annually. The whole numenstain the School.

These may be considered small matters. No one should suppose, however, that the inbeen limited to the School. They have widely tended to elevate the standard, promote study, system, efficiency in the ministry and churches. In these ways efforts in behalf of the most comprehensive and generous views. School have greatly benefited many who have had no direct connection with it.

We have referred to the state of the denomnation in 1830. From 1830 we advance thirty years to the year 1860. Let us compare. In 1830 we had no institution of learning, no villages; and after an existence as a denomination for fifty years, we had but 21,500 memhalf of education commenced, and have gradually progressed to the present. Now our edu- and inducing consideration. cational interests stand as follows in round. numbers. Theological School: annual num-State Seminary, New Hampton Institution. and Whitestown Seminary, each 500 annual students. Hillsdale 700 students. Total 2300. Besides several other institutions more or less people of that section be rightly informed, and subject to our direction. Value of property and funds belonging to these various institutions \$300,000. Now, we have flourishing hurches in such cities as New York, Boston. Portland, Lowell, Providence, Lawrence, Buffalo. Manchester, Bath, Augusta, Bangor, Rockland. Saco, Biddeford, Gardiner, Lewiston, Topsham, Hallowell, Dover, Great Falls, Concreased to 1300 churches, 1200 ministers, and 60.000 communicants; nearly tripling our membership within the last thirty years.

We quote these statistics not relying on the nere increase of numbers as evincing prosperity. Our advance in all the various elements of strength, efficiency and usefulness have been st no less marked.

in the emancipation movement, 1838 and '40, our position was well defined as on the side of the oppressed, while most other denominations the oppressed, while most other denominations and that form of choice is renewed every four the oppressed that the control of the oppressed that the oppressed t our position was well defined as on the side of the oppressed, while most other denominations stood aloof. We need not speak of the obloquy heaped upon us in consequence. The struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are denoted the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are denoted the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are denoted the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are denoted the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are denoted the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are depressed to the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are depressed to the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are depressed to the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are depressed to the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are depressed to the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are depressed to the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are depressed to the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are depressed to the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are depressed to the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are depressed to the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that has been made, who are the struggle was an arduous one. Now, after the wonderful advance that the new transfer the struggle was an

with the cause of Freedom. We have done We are not of those who idolize the Union-

GOD IS IN THE COMMOTION. Many years ago it was proclaimed on the

ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it iniquity and oppression, it cannot bless the nato whomsoever he will." This statement, made on such authority, we dare not doubt, though it has often seemed passing strange We honor the Union which our patriot an KELLY Low. A colored Baptist minister of that the Most High should have given the cestors founded, which has been so greatly prosrule of the affairs of men into such unworthy pered, and which may yet be so productive o hands. But there have been good reasons good. But we cannot lose sight of the fact that for this, though, in many cases, we may never wicked men are seeking to pervert it from the giving a notice of his death, the True Demo- be made acquainted with those reasons, till principles of its noble origin, and to which it the day when God shall condescend to justify owes its dignity and prosperity. Those must his conduct to men, by unlocking his secret not be yielded, we must stand by them, for cabinet for their inspection, and explaining to it is only by sustaining them that we can sustheir understanding those dark mysteries which tain the nation, or keep it worthy of being sushe now withholds from their view. Yet, in tained. many instances, it appears too plain to admit of a doubt, that he has punished the iniquity of nations by allowing wicked and ambitious men to rule over them, who have usurped author- been received. Contents:-Daniel Safford ity to which they had no legitimate title, or Congregational Churches and Ministers in who have inherited power as a patrimony, or Windham Co., Ct.; Central Congregational who have been elevated to power by wicked Church, Lawrence, Ms. ; New England in the How horrid must be the laws and customs | men for selfish purposes. And one who care- West; The Normal Schools of Massachusetts; of a State which can hold as a chattel a man of fully studies the ways of Providence, and who Congregationalism and Revivals; Books of Inpreme Court of these United States, which de- will easily perceive that he often uses wicked Congregational Library Association; Ameri clare that such men cannot be citizens! Our rulers and the wicked acts of wicked nations, can Congregational Union; Statistics of the nation is now upon the eve of a civil war for as well to hasten the development of light and American Orthodox Congregational Churches,

F. BAPTISTS AND EDUCATION. that are in the wastes shall fall by the sword, In our last we noticed our educational his- and him that is in the open field will I give to tory up to the establishment of Parsonsfield the beasts to be devoured, and they that be in the forts and in the caves shall die of the pes-Nothing was done directly for ministerial tilence. For I will lay the land most desoeducation until several years later. Our peo- late, and the pomp of her strength shall cease, ple moved slowly and cautiously -they knew and the mountains of Israel shall be desolate. how human learning in the ministry had been that none shall pass through. Then shall they perverted, and made a substitute for higher know that I am the Lord, when I have laid qualifications, and were careful to guard them- the land most desolate, because of all their selves from such perversion. They moved abominations which they have committed."slowly but in union; and we have reason to Such declarations, from the lips of Jehovah, are rejoice in view of the degree of harmony that too plain to require a comment. In this manhas prevailed in all our efforts in the cause of ner, and for this purpose, is he dealing with the nations at the present hour. And, though our The convention at Acton was held in the feeble senses are too obtuse to discover the eginning of 1840, and the F. Baptist Educa- wheel within a wheel, by which he works out tion Society formed. The Biblical School his own will by these great national commoopened in the autumn of that year with one tions, yet that will must be accomplished, and eacher. We need not rehearse its struggles, every revolving piece of this vast machinery In 1844, when it was revived and removed to contributes its share of influence towards God's Whitestown, N. Y., it commenced with a small great enterprise, which is the filling of the library, two teachers, four students, and a debt earth with his glory. If in this process our of about \$500. Notwithstanding its various nation is not shaken and winnowed, it will be

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

The public had been waiting with much inber who have studied in it is about two hun- terest for a general expression of this statesdred and fifty. Its debt has been paid, and man upon the present crisis. Accordingly the its current expenses; and funds to a consider- occasion of the delivery of his speech on the able amount have been provided, almost en- 12th inst., was greeted with a large attendance, tirely in the denomination, the income of which and fixed attention. Nor was there disap is devoted to aid indigent students, and to pointment. The noble Senator was himself on the occasion, placidand self-possessed as ever, in marked contrast with the ebullitions o Toombs, Davis, &c. [The tone of the speech fluence of our operations in this direction has was throughout statesmanlike, conciliatory, patriotic, dignified. Its main theme was the valinfluenced our other educational interests, ue of the Union, which he treated with great clearness, point, and force. He showed him self to be no mere partisan, but possessed of the

At the same time there was in it no spirit of cringing subserviency, or unworthy compromise: but manifestation of unswerving adherence to right principle. There will, of course be different opinions on some of its positions but as a whole, it must commend itself to all hurches in the cities, and very few in large candid and reflecting minds, as worthy of deep consideration. It appears to have produced an excellent effect at the time, it was a pouring of bers. Soon after, the efforts among us in be- oil upon the troubled waters, and is exciting most favorable influence in allaying excitement,

And this is the main thing now needed .-The masses at the South have been misled by ber of students, 25; whole number 250. unprincipled aspirants, the views and feelings Funds \$25,000. Literary Institutions, Maine of the North, and especially of the Republicans. have been grossly misrepresented, so that in a wide section of the country it may be truly said that "madness rules the hour." Could the would they weigh the consequences of the extreme measures which their leaders propose, or would most of the leaders themselves take time for sober reflection they would pause in their career, and before rushing further recklessly, take time to investigate the circumstances and the occasion.

We cannot forbear giving a few paragraphs cord, and other cities and large villages too on this point, not only as valuable in themnumerous to mention. Our statistics have inwhole speech.

ty. Our advance in all the various elements of strength, efficiency and usefulness have been no less marked.

The position of the denomination on the design of the denomination on the design of the design of the denomination of the denomination of the design of the denomination of the design of the denomination of the deno

a little in this cause, and shall not cease our who would sacrifice any and every thing for its prayers and efforts in this behalf, while a slave preservation. At the same time we appreciate its clanks his chains in this or in any other land. value to our whole people, and to the interests of Another article on our duty with reference humanity every where. Provided the foundato the work before us will close this series. tions of the nation rest on right and justice, it may prove a great blessing to the world, and the greater according to its stability and exauthority of inspiration, that "The Most High tent of resources. But if they are based upon tions, it cannot long endure, make whatever

compacts we may.

CONGREGATIONAL QUARTERLY. The January No. of this able periodical has the nations his will. " As I live, surely they ficers and Sessions for 1861.

gambling, slave-driving, fllibustering, any not the sword in vain."-G. H. B. thing but honest toil, to live, and supply the low excitement which their gross natures de-

These malcontents are the most violent and Fast Day-Preaching on Slavery-Weather inwearied defenders of slavery, in the whole South. They court the favorof slaveholders, by loing their dirty work. They keep dogs to some good influences, we trust, and some good unt fugitives; they serve as patrol-men, to lessons. In Boston, it was important, pringuard the master's lives and property; they do cipally, as showing the position of the minisurn, they receive contributions from the pock- sible, and searched the papers carefully, or which they have an inveterste relish. question Boston ministers would be a fair rep-These desperadoes, with a few shrewd dema- resentation of Northern ministers generally.gogues, make up the active, working, controll- One pastor, although in a milder way than on General Government have long been a source to the satisfaction of the South and the future of subsistence for them; and the service of peace of the people. Two or three did not slavery in some form is their all of life.

They have nothing to lose by revolution .ence of property, they take great delight in oranizing "minute men," and making war, for this gives them employment to their taste, and the Northern element, among the elements, has orces men of property to pay their bills. They greatly predominated, and we have plenty of nfinitely prefer to figure as officer and soldier snow. But the horse cars and heavy team of rebellion, seems to them the only agreeable streets, or outside country, for rides. And it is way of escape from this severe ordeal.

rol of this turbulent element. They are so nu- street within three hours on the P. M. of Sunnerous, violent, desperate, and determined, day the sixth. What an illustration of the that everything yields before them. No man Puritan Sabbath in the land of the Pilgrims. is safe to oppose them, and active co-operation Hard times in business are generally very is forced upon those who deprecate their trea- favorable to religious progress, and unless the conable measures, and tremble in view of the political excitement shall prevent, we may exruin that is rushing in upon them. Slavery pect soon to see many who are out of pecuhas bred and schooled these desperadoes, and niary employment entering a higher field of efnow the harvest of crime has come and over- fort. Indeed, I am informed that already

Can we pacify these bloody men? Never, tention to religious subjects. except by surrendering the government to their Many of your readers will be glad to learn plunder the national treasury, and corrupt the Freewill Baptist church, is quite as large as whole machinery of administration. If we usual, if not larger. I am informed that there could satisfy conservative men at the South, it are now more seats taken than ever before .would do no good; for they confess that they It is, however, rather a discouraging circumare not able to control the present reckless stance, that the pastor, whose health has been them peaceably to secede? That would be to leave the pulpit entirely, for the present.who thirst for war, unless they are restrained made a very favorable impression in his openfrom violence by the strong arm of power .- ing efforts last Sabbath. We can make no treaty of peace with them until they are made to fear the vengeance of offended law. To talk of concession and compromise in the presence of such men, is to of-

fer a premium for treason and violence. Here is the fruit of slavery. These malcontents are the natural and necessary product of For some time past, the Seminary enterthe slave system. The longer slavery exists, the larger and more powerful will this class of desperadoes become: From our own travels this State. In this matter, God has seemed to at the South, and from the testimony of many intelligent men, who are perfectly familiar with Southern society, we are satisfied that the proportions. barbarism and weakness of slavery is becoming faster than we could go safely. Not very far suddenly and sure. G. H. B.

POWER OF GOD.

Rom. 13: 1.

This Scripture teaches: 1. That civil gov
The Seminary was opened Nov. 12, as it

iniquity, no one is obliged to obey.

right, yea, it is their duty, to choose from size as the recitation rooms. among themselves just men, who shall rule in Notwithstanding the unfinished condition the consent of the governed.

right. The Constitution of the United States, ande next term.

THOU HAST DESTROYED THY- embodies the eternal principles of justice. Our rulers are sworn to execute and defend it. There is one feature of Southern society, Can they allow the turbulent and vicious to hich is not generally appreciated, in its na- subvert and resist this instrument? May the ture and necessary consequences. A very large legal subjects of this law throw off all responper cent, of the South are non-slaveholders, sibility to it, and trample it under their feet? Out of a white population of seven millions, Does the fact that they are driven to this exhere are not four hundred thousand slave- tremity to protect the "sum of all villanies," olders, including great and small. Now a justify this treason? Should our rulers make arge portion of these non-slaveholders are bank- concessions to them, and surrender the powers rupt slaveholders, and their proud and disso- ordained of God, and accept the rule of Satan, lute relatives. Thousands of them have lost and exchange justice for injustice, truth for a their slaves and plantations, through their vic- falsehood, liberty for slavery, right for wrong, es, and now add to their depraved, sensual, to conciliate traitors and retain them in the rodigal characters, a sour, vengeful, bitter Union? Shall we sacrifice the Constitution spirit, which intensifies their ecklessness, and for the Union? Obviously our rulers have but auses their basest passions to burn with cease- one path of duty before them. If there is less violence. Unemployed, unhappy, and des- wisdom and power enough in the government perate, they are ready for any scheme that shall to enforce the laws and punish treason, they ring the means of subsistence, and gratify are bound to do it. "Rulers are not a terror heir sensual natures. They resort to politics, to good works, but to evil." "He beareth

> [Correspondence of the Star.] LETTER FROM BOSTON. North Bennet Street Church.

The " President's Fast" has passed, leaving

he mobbing and lynching, and any other vile try upon the present crisis. I attended all susiness, which slavery me, sequire. In re- the meetings and made all the inquiries pasets of slaveholders, and certain political favors, reference to this end, believing that upon this ng political elements of the South, especially of Thanksgiving day, urged the necessity of adne cotton States. The petty offices of the mitting slaverysto be morally right, in order seem to see any particular cause for the pres-Politicians have been sedulously training ent state of things back of a merely voluntary, hem to hate and despise the people of the unnecessary agitation, and treated even that North. The current literature and public ha- simply as a misfortune or a judgment for our rangues of one political party, have for years personal iniquities. But all the rest of them tended to excite the vilest passions of these spoke of the character and aggressions of men, and nurture among them the most dan- slavery, personal ambition for office, and the gerous, disorganizing and treasonable purpos- weakness of the present administration, as the es imaginable. In this way they have been real causes. The impossibility of reconciling fully fitted for the desperate conduct which now progressive Christian civilization with slavery, or with its demands for free territory, and the necessity and propriety of remaining Their passions, and education; the poverty, firm to humanity, and true to the Union, by which preys like a hungry wolf upon them; personal effort and vigorous governmental their hatred of the North, and the notion which measures, were freely and fully set forth.politicians have made them believe, that a Re- Never was there so much plain preaching on ublican administration of the government will slavery, in one day, in Boston before. The uin the "peculiar institution," from which sermons generally, were of a high tone, intelthey live and reap their glory, incite them to lectually as well as morally, showing the great eeds of violence. They are destitute of pat- importance attached to the subject by the difiotism, unrestrained by the conservative influ- ferent authors. The spirit was mild, but the

Since then (from what cause we cannot tell) and "minute men," than to endure the intoler- succeed in reaching the pavements, and fast able pinchings of want; and the present course young men have to seek the less frequented supposed that this class is rather large, as five The rebellion is now wholly under the con- hundred and ninety-one sleighs passed upon one

stances, an incr

masters of the cotton States. Shall we allow poor a long time, has at last been obliged to surrender the South to anarchy and blood .- But they have, fortunately, secured the ser-Indeed peace is impossible with these men, vices of Rev. A. W. Avery for a season, who Boston, Jan. 14, 1861.

MINNESOTA CORRESPONDENCE. WASIOJA, Jan. 10, 1861. THE MINNESOTA SEMINARY.

lead as in a path that we knew not : and already the Seminary has assumed unanticipated

From the first, it was determined to steer doom of slavery is written, its fate is sealed in the natural turbulence of its own children.— We now see the beginning of the end. The enterprises have split-debt; and to go no more and more apparent. These reckless non- from us, is an Institution, started with a doslaveholders will pull down the institution they nation of ten thousand dollars, and at one are attempting to uphold; the extinction of this curse, the parent of these traitors, will come that its Trustees admit must go by the board, on mortgage. But what we have is all safe. Our resources are nearly, if not quite, equal to our expenditures; and if there should be any deficiency, the demand will be held by those "Let every soul be subject unto the higher who will in no contingency suffer the Instituowers. For there is no power but of God: tion to be sacrificed. The policy is to forego the powers that be are ordained of God." everything, however desirable, unless it can be had without peril to that already gained.

ernment is a divine institution. 2. That civil was advertised to be. But, even up to the rulers are obligated to execute the will of God. present writing, we have had to divide occu-3. Their power is limited to the administra- pancy with the carpenters: Now, however, so tion of righteousness, for this only does God much of the building as it was intended to finordain. 4. When civil rulers decree unright- ish this season-the chapel, two recitation eous laws, they are usurpers, and do not act rooms, and a room for the Primary Departunder God's authority. 5. "Every soul" ment-is very nearly completed. Next term, must be subject to civil law, as the law of God, we shall be able to start clear of the carpenwhen the civil ruler acts within the power or- ters. The Chapel is 25 by 36 ft., in the clear, dained of God. 6. When civil rulers usurp pow- inside, and fourteen feet to the ceiling. The ers which do not belong to them, and decree walls are finished in rough cast, and marked niquity, no one is obliged to obey.

But the Declaration of Independence asserts are finished in panel in a very superior manthat rulers derive their powers from the con- ner. The recitation rooms are 17 1-2 by 22sent of the governed. Does this conflict with one of them finished with black walnut, and the doctrine of the Scriptures? Not at all .- the other with butternut panel work. The "Vox populi, vox Dei." The people have the room for the Primary Department is the same

righteousness. The choice of the people, is the building, and other incidental drawbacks. the choice of God; but they are always re- the term commenced with 85 or 90 students, stricted in their choice by that justice whichers and the number has increased until now, in ordained of God. When the people decree the ninth week of the term, we have 128 stuiniquity, they are usurpers, and their acts are dents on our lists; and, at one stride, the not ordained of God. Their choice does not Seminary has taken the position of by far the create the principles, rights, responsibilities, largest and most promising school, of any nor powers of civil governments, but it is their kind, in the State. Probably, however, the prerogative to decide the form and agents of summer attendance—as is the case with all administration. Hence it remains true, that similar institutions here-will not be so fully all power is of God, and is also derived from attended as the winter terms. Many students

attend in the winter who have to give atten-When government is thus constituted, it is tion to farming in the summer. The present bound to resist evil doers, and defend the prospect is that there will also be a full attend-

The following is the list of Teachers: A. D. enough to seem ripe for his heavenly rest, Williams, A. M., Principal; Clinton A. Cilley, having preached Christ for the space of A. B., Teacher of Languages and Mathematics; Rev. A. D. Sandborn, Teacher of Natural Sciences; Hon. James George, Lecturer on Elementary Law; Miss Mary E. Longfellow, Preceptress; Miss Clara L. Merriman, Assistant Teacher; Mrs. Annie E. Langdon, Teacher of Iustrumental Music; Mr. Samuel T. Jones, Teacher of Vocal Music; Mrs. Clarissa Quigley, Teacher of Primary Department; and—Teacher of Penmanship. Mr. Cilley is the son of our Bro. Cilley, is a graduate of Harvard University, and is-proving himself an accomplished and efficient teacher. Miss Longfellow seems able and inclined to do no discredit to Elementary Law; Miss Mary E. Longfellow, ow seems able and inclined to do no discredit to her Alma Mater-the " Maine State Semina-

Never, since the first organization of the Freewill Baptist cause in Minnesota, have we been so free from disturbing causes as now,—
The sources whence most of our difficulties crossing the road above and part below the have come, have so fully developed their true character as to have here little power to harm.

The greatest danger now is from that apathy which often succeeds the toil and weariness of the hard-fought battle. To the danger from what a day may bring forth. the hard-fought battle. To the danger from this source, the excitement of political events find here a large church, but not engaged in greatly contributes. Men are so occupied with religion as it is the duty and pri

instance, at least, recently, there has been a live for God, and I can but hope that we shall

here. The lack is so great that our hearts are the pained and saddened, in the contemplation, beyond expression. O, why should this most old friends to make new ones, with all the promising field be so neglected of our brethren labor and losses of frequent removals, is not a Mission to do something more nearly adequate to our necessities? Our trust is in God, and where to lay his head, and none of us are so in our brethren. The prospect of Bro. Cilley's poor as that. To-day while I write, I am comcoming among us next Spring is a ray of sun-shine.

There is here abundance of grain, but commands but a very small price. Wheat is from 40 to 50 cts. per bushel; corn from 20 to and I may not; time alone can develop the 25; oats from 12 to 18; and potatoes hardly future. My great anxiety ought to be to live

ersation—nearly superseding the weather .-- and hell. Though many were united to the But nobody is very badly scared. There is a church by my predecessor, still there are strong feeling for Union; but at the same time many in the open field of ruin. PRAY FOR there is an apprehension that it can be had only by a sacrifice of principle that Minnesota is as little inclined to make as any one of her sister States. The do-nothing policy of the Government finds absolutely no supporters herebouts; and our people are fast being fused in- wich, Me., June 26, 1860. to one single party, for union and principle.

A. D. WILLIAMS.

For the Morning Star. SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND LABORS OF REV. JOSEPH BRUCE.

1821, of respectable parentage. His gran-father was a Calvinistic Baptist preacher, long father was a Calvinistic Baptist preacher, long settled in Springfield. His parents were both professors of religion. In 1822 his father removed to the town of Shroone, in Essex County, N. Y. Here he spent his childhood and youth. When eight years old the Lord called youth. When eight years old the Lord called youth. after him, and he then felt that he must some One dollar for males and fifty cents for feday preach his gospel. That call followed males, constitutes annual membership e his heart to God and united with the Methodist Protestant except by surrendering the government to their Many of your readers will be glad to learn church. The same year he received license control. They have too long been permitted to that the congregation at the Bennet street as an exhorter, and spent what time he could in laboring on the Chester Circuit; and saw some fruit of his labor. In Chester, some ifteen were converted, and some thirty in

He received license to preach in 1840; in two weeks.

Episcopal church, continuing his labors as before, until 1852, when he moved to Putnam,
Washington County, where, during three years,
he still labored, during the week, on a farm and preached on the Sabbath. After this he necessaries, amounting to some over one hun-labored for two years in the same manner in dred dollars. Praise God, from whom all the town of Dresden. Here he became acquainted with the Freewill Baptists; and being dissatisfied with the form of church government, and the connection with slavery of the M. E. church, he left them in 1857, and mited with the Freewill Baptists.

continued to labor under great bodily suffering through the winter, but in April he was obliged to discontinue his labors entirely. In June he removed, to reside with friends in the town of Braintree, Vt., where, though all that ove could prompt was done for the state of the st

that time he felt that his work was done.

For the Morning Star. SETTLED AGAIN.

interest, but travelled on alone, and admired the mighty mountain of rock, that overhangs the road, truly grand and aublime. Here, There are students here from Iowa, Ms.,
Ill., Pa., and Vt., besides those from our own tumbled into the road, burying a whole family beneath the rocks and sand. On hearing the Never, since the first organization of the roar of the falling matter, this family left their

greatly contributes. Men are so occupied with these, that we can hardly fix their attention on the things of the gespel.

Yet there is a general steadfastness. Most of our brethren and churches are holding on, with more than Spartan courage; and some of the churches are receiving additions. In one linear the churches are receiving additions. In one linear the cause of Christ. My congregation, on the churches are receiving additions. In one linear the cause of churches are receiving additions. In one linear the cause of churches are receiving additions. In one linear the cause of churches are receiving additions. In one linear the cause of churches are receiving additions. In one linear the cause of church, but not engaged in religion as it is the duty and privilege of Christians to he. An unpleasant state of feeling exists with a few, growing out of the late political excitement; but I hope it may pass away, and brethren work harmoniously in the cause of Christ. My congregation, on the cause of Christ. My congregation, on the cause of Christ. My congregation of numbers, and very attentive; social meetings at tended by a few who seem determined to ery pleasant revival.

See a revival of pure religion. For the last
There is a great lack of ministerial force week, I have been busy in unpacking and setdo not our brethren enable the Home pleasant part of the minister's inheritance.
Yet with us, it is the common lot. But why many are suffering to-day, exposed to perils by waves." I would, however, prefer a long pas so as to enjoy the presence of Christ, and so to labor as to witness a gracious manifesta tion of God's mercy in saving sinners from sin

For the Morning Star.

MINISTERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the association was held at the F. W. Baptist church in Wool-

The officers were chosen for the ensuing

year, viz;—
Geo. W. Bean, President; J. Raymond,
Clerk; Solon White, Treasurer; C. Quinnam,
O. B. Cheney, Geo. W. Gould, E. H. Libby,
Mark Merrill, A. H. Morrill, A. J. Buker, The Treasurer's report shows the total fund

He was born in Sprinfield, Vt., Dec. 31st, 821, of respectable parentage. His granther was a Calvinistic Baptist preacher, long attled in Springfield. His parents were both rofessors of religion. In 1822 his father resulting the Charter and By-Laws of the Association, can be had by addressing the undersigned at Bowdoinham, Me., and sending a one cent stamp to pay postage.

Ten dollars, paid at one time, or in instal-

can be forwarded to either of the officers of the association, and it will be duly credited

and faithfully appropriated. Bowdoinham, Me., Jan. 14, 1861.

LOUDON CENTRE, N. H., Jan. 15, 1861. The church at Loudon Centre has been in 1842 joined the Vermont Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant church; and was a low, tried, scattered state for a number of appointed an assistant on the Stockborough years, till within the last few months, the Circuit. In 1843, he removed to the Worces- brethren, and sisters especially, have taken ter Circuit. Here, in 1844, he was married to Melissa Maxham. Also, during this year he was ordained deacon. The next year, two circuits being united, his labors were very great, having to preach fourteen times every ings. A number of precious youth have join-His health failing, he returned to ed Zion's ranks: eighteen have been added to Schroone to labor on a farm. At the next the church, fourteen by baptism, five of them conference, however, he had so far recovered his health as to receive an appointment as missionary to Ticonderoga and Hague. His ing excellent, social meetings lively and interhealth soon after beginning to fail, he located at Hague, and again went to laboring on a for themselves, but for their minister and his farm, though continuing to preach on the family. As an evidence of their attachment, Here, in 1849, he united with the Methodist we wish to record, with gratitude, a large

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

McHENRY Q. M., Wis .- Held with the church united with the Freewill Baptists.

During the same year he removed to Caldwell, Warren County, where he labored through the year, preaching in Caldwell, Warrensburgh, and South Bolton.

In June, 1858, he was ordained to the work of the minister will great a state of the minister will be a state of the minister wi

In June, 1858, he was ordained to the work of the ministry, still continuing his labors as before. During the year 1858, he preached more than three hundred sermons, travelling from place to place on foot, and preaching Christ from day to day. About this time he removed to Bolton.

April 29th, 1859, he writes: "Am preaching, though with very poor health, with the Warrensburgh and North Bolton churches, besides having just gathered and organized a church at Trout Lake."

Oct. 6th: "Have been laboring at Fort

church at Trout Lake."

Oct. 6th: "Have been laboring at Fort Ann, South Bay. The Lord has revived his work; a number have been reclaimed. The church that had been run down has been revived. Prospects are now good."

Nov. 27th: "Health very poor, O what pain I have experienced! When shall I be free from it? But I try to bear it with patience, and to feel to say, the Lord's will be done, and not mine. I am now preaching at Fort Aun. The Lord is reviving his work. A number have been added to the church."

C. L. Russell, Corn.

Bowdoin, Q. M., Me.—Held its last session with the Brunswick church, Dec. 18—20. Enjoyed a very harmonious, and profitable interview; and felt that this renewal of Christian fellowship served to encourage our hearts for the work of the Lord. A license to preach was given to Prof. J. A. Lowsell, of the Maines State Seminary. Next session with the Gardiner city church, commencing and the first service. P. M. As the next season with the Gardiner city church, commencing to the limits of this Q. M., it is requested, that the churches wishing to entertain it, should send their requests to the next session of the Q. M.

obliged to discontinue his labors entirely. In June he removed, to reside with friends in the town of Braintree, Vt., where, though all that love could prompt was done for his recovery, he gradually grew weaker; but still preached occasionally, till Oct. 14th, 1860, when he preached his last sermon in Middlesex, Vt.—He now rapidly failed till Dec. 16th, when he quietly fell asleep in Jests.

He had great comfort in his last days. His oldest daughter was among those he baptized during his ministry, and just before his death he was permitted to see his oldest son, also, publicly put on Christ.

Some two weeks before his death, he committed his family (a wife and five children) to God, in such earnestness of prayer, as he had never been known to exercise before. From that time he felt that his work was done.

Church Music. The Bascom, Clerk.

April 19th.

E. P. Bascom, Clerk.

Apams County Q. M., Wis.—Held its Dec. session with the Plainfield church. The meetings were spiritual. We were favored with the labors of Eld. Fessenden, of the Sauk County Q. M., and Bro. S. G. Cook, to the Wolf River Q. M. wish added to the interest of the meeting. Bro. J. G. Warren was appointed oor, mee., to Sauk County Q. M., and Bro. S. G. Cook, to the Wolf River Q. M. Next session with the Monroe church, commencing March 16th. The sessions of this Q. M. commence on the third Friday in March, June, September, and December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. As the Register for 1861 says there were no returns from this Q M., I will state that the preachers are I. Jackson, M. T. Jackson, Obadiah German, Seymour G. Cook, and John G. Warren, was appointed oor, meeting and the preacher of the meetings of the meeting of the meeting of the meeting of the Monroe church, commencing March 16th. The sessions of this Q. M., commence on the third Friday in March, June, September, and December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. As the Register for 1861 says there were no returns from this Q M., I will state that the preacher are I. Jackson, Obadiah German

The funeral services were attended on Dec. CHURCH MUSIC. The Germany Baptists 18th, when the Rev. H. D. Hodge, of West require all the members of choirs to be mem-Braintree, preached to a large and deeply afbers of the church This is well. The hymns fected congregation, from Rom. 8: 20, 21. Ders of the church This is well. The nymis Thus passed away one who had buffeted the Defore and after sermon are sung by the whole storms of life but thirty nine years ; but long congregation. This is still better.

Notices, Appointments, Etc. Walton Quarterly Meeting. The next session will be held with the Damascus church, Feb. 9 and 10— Conference on Friday preceding, at early candle lighting. S. R. Sarra, Clerk.

Chenango Union Quarterly Meeting will hold its next session with the first Columbus church, Feb. 8-10; Conference Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. H. G. Meeren, Clerk.

Cowenesque Valley Quarterly Meeting will meet on Saurday, Jan. 25. at 11 o'clock, A. M. with the Hector church in the town of Hector, at the Reeder school house, on the road from Westfield to Sanderland-ville.

S. Cheaveland, Glerk.

Ministers' Association. The Auson Q. M. Ministers' Association will meet in Kingfield at the Village school house, on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 8 and 7, commencing on Wednesday, at 1 o'clook, P. M. A general attendance is solicited.

O. Prets, Clerk.

Farmington Q. M. Ministerial Associa-tion. The next meeting of this Association will be held at Farmington Falls, on Thursday, Jan. 24. Sermon Wednesday evening, 23d, by J. Edgecomb. Thursday, examination of each ministering brother rela-tive to the employment of his time, his studies his personal

xperience, &c.

Essay on Conscience, by C. R. Blake.

Essay on Plenary Inspiration, by A. H. Morrell.

Critical Review of Lee's Theology, by each brother.

Examination of Skeletons of sermons.

Discussion of theoretical and practical questions

J. S. Swirr, Clerk.

The F. W. Baptist church and society of North Rehoboth will please accept our grateful acknowledgments for a donation of \$130, consisting of cash and other desirable things, made at a social gathering held for that purpose Nov 21, at the house of Dea. M. Freeman. May the blessing of our heavenly Father rest richly on this little but persevering flook of Jesus.

G. W. Wallaces.

Which changed the terms of membership in said church."

PROGRESSIVE THEOLGY. Dr. Leyburn of the American Old School Presbyterian church, in his address before the General Assembly of Church of Sextlend and the Church of Sextlend and t

ot a

why

d so

n sin

are

ON.

was Vool-

suing

uker,

fund

By-

Me.,

rk.

n in

er of

. the

taken

eased

Lord.

ed to

them

sing-

ested

d his

ment,

large

aftervery hun-

GS.

hurch

Upper Gilmanton, Jan. 14.

Post Office Addresses. Rev. E. Harbing, Corinna Centre, Me. ... G. W. Davis, Ellison, Warren Co., Ill.

Letters for our missionaries in India may, for the present to the care of Mrs. M. M. HUTCHESS, Dever, evangelical Protection.

Various Paragraphs.

says the Christian Times, " we should say the Pope Innocent III. determined to cut off from first great work of the Baptists of the West, is the face of the earth, because they rejected the of a missionary character, and that this mis- ordinances of that corrupt church and maineyes and look on the fields, for they are white, all that is necessary for salvation, are now, in this Christlike manner, repaying to Italy the that we shall look too much abroad, whereas persecution they once received. we have only to open our eyes to see the field The following brief and pithy editorial is the Lord has appointed us to occupy. It is from the Presbyterian Philadelphia : at our own door. The present want of the "It has become common for certain editors Western land is not Colleges, not denominational schools, so much as preachers, pastors

example of God's blessing upon a good act, the evils of slavery. Some of these editors which seemed entirely thrown away, recently take the echo of their own slanders, and rehash occurred in N. York. Twenty years ago, the late Daniel Fanshaw gave a tract to a man, who, to show his contempt, lit a cigar with it, wickedness and folly should cease? It is a who, to show his contempt, lit a cigar with it, wickedness and folly without reading it. When Mr. Fanchaw died, seeing the notice, this man remembered the occurrence, and went to the funeral. There he became convicted of sin, was converted, and is now rejoicing among the sons of God.

"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the "Parlor Prayer Meetings in New York."

The New York correspondent of the Presevening withhold not the hand "

lishes and circulates tracts (75,000 copies last they do not enjoy the ordinary means or faciliyear), employs colporters, teachers, evangelists, and ordained missionaries, and educates able room, and go from house to house personally and invite all to attend the meeting. They

dhist books maintain the existence of 63 small they are also growing in interest, and the numbells and one large one. At death the wicked ber of attendants greatly increase every day." are plunged into one of the smaller hells, but LAY BENEDICTIONS. Very sensibly says the

Welsh Calvinistic church :

worldly calling. The people are poor, and unable to support a ministry generously; and one of the ministers told us that they preferred to be independent by their own exertions, "rather than be dependent on the people, and poor besides." Such, in brief, is the history, the doctrines, the policy of the Welsh Columinist Methodists, a worstle ways when

Presbyterian church is not the largest in the of bowing humbly before the Lord." State of Kentucky is, because its preachers make such long prayers." He suggests that rather than drive men away from church by long prayers, a minister "had better do like old Father Burch, open his eyes, and look at his watch, and know for himself" what the words of Austin—'I loved thee, Lord, too length of his prayer is.

the pure Catholic Church. They have an ions, injuring him apparently in his back. twenty-five parishes and about six thousand members. Excommunicated by the Pope they still persist in their claffins, and minimum the form internal bleeding, two blood, vessels being, of the Roman Catholic Church, but recommend the reading of the Bible, of which they have a version of their own. They are not increasing in numbers.

The dearlier than usual that night, and in the morning was found dead. A post mortem examination she wed his death to have resulted from internal bleeding, two blood, vessels being, and maintain the found ruptured. A large and severe bruise was the found ruptured. A large and severe bruise was they have a version of their own. They are not increasing in numbers.

The dearlier than usual that night, and in the morning was found dead. A post mortem examination the evils of the present system.

Mr. Holman of Indiana, followed Mr. Garnett in an argument against secession. He said the proper precautions were taken, and all fears of danger removed; but on Thursday morning was conjectured that the dog was mad, proper precautions were taken, and all fears of danger removed; but on Thursday morning the evils of the present system.

Mr. Holman of Indiana, followed Mr. Garnett in an argument against secession. He said the visit of the present system.

Mr. Holman of Indiana, followed Mr. Garnett in an argument against secession, the present system.

Mr. Holman of Indiana, followed Mr. Garnett in an argument against secession as it was conjectured that the dog was mad, proper precautions were taken, and all fears of danger removed; but on Thursday morning the evils of the present system.

Mr. Holman of Indiana, followed Mr. Garnett in an argument against secession. He said the evils of the present system.

Mr. Holman of Indiana, followed Mr. Garnett is the number taxed 104,000, and it is believed that the dog was mad, proper precautions were taken, and all fears of danger removed; but on Thursday morning is the astructure of the number taxed 104,000, and it is the attention to the visit of the pr

How & CHURCH DEGAN. Of the Baptist church in Germantown, Pa., a correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector writes : "Once it seemed as if the Baptist denomination could never gain a foothold in the old borough of Germantown. Effort after effort to plant our standard here failed, till all began to feel it would have been better if none ever had been made. Eight years ago last winter, a prayer meeting was established by about a dozen Baptists, out of which a church has grown."-It has a beautiful house of worship, worth \$13,000 or \$14,000, and paid for; a member-Ottafield Q. M. Ministers' Conference.

Next session in the F. W. Baptist meeting house in Sweden on Tuesday, Feb. 0, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The best means to promote a revival of religion at the present day. A. Wheeger.

The lay element in the church. E. H. Libby.

B. P. Parker, Clerk.

that more than fifty small churches and localities of Maine have been supplied with pastoral labor the past year at an expense of some \$3,-300.

CHURCH POLITENESS. Says a correspondent of the Christian Chronicle: "Why do men jump up and display themselves in the aisle, when a woman comes to the pew after they are seated? I have travelled over more than a dozen European countries, and never saw the thing done. Polite Englishmen ridicule us for it. That this practice disturbs the solemnity of worship is clear. That it gives the lady no advantage is also clear."

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP. The action of the Correction. In the article upon ability to love God, published two weeks sloce, instead of reading, "love consists in purpose and emotion" read preference, &c.; and so in one or two instances in the same article.

R. D. church by the secession of the Baltimore Conference, on the ground that, for the first time, We received a very unexpected visit from quite a number of our friends at Springvale on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, who very kindly left for our benefit. 322,25 cash, besides other presents. We expect God will bless them.

E. & V. Manson. (the authorized expounders of the discipline,) DONATION. The brethren and friends in Newark, Vt. at their missionary meeting at Cincinnati, to boxarios. The brethren and friends in Newack, vt., have our warmest thanks for their liberal donation on the 27th and 28th of Dec., of \$02,2. Also, the brethren and friends in East Haven have our hearty thanks for a donation Jan. 9th, of \$18. May God bless the donors.

S. W. Stills.

L. A. Stills. ference of the Methodist Episcopal church which changed the terms of membership in

the Established Church of Scotland, said : Having recently moved here for the purpose of becoming the pastor of the first F. Baptist church, the friends made us a social visit on the eve of Jan. 9, and left as a donation in provisions, wood, &c., estimated at upwards of \$\frac{3}{2}\], for which they have our sincere thanks. (This is not the annual domation.) The friends here are united in their efforts and are engaged at present in building a parsonage. The frame is up, and boarded and shingled. The anxious prayer of many a heart is, O Lord, revive thy work.

Rev. D. Mott, and our numerous friends in Lowell, have placed us under renewed obligations by making us a farewell visit previous to our departure, leaving as upwards of \$20 as a parting gift.

W. H. Yeoman.

L. A. Yeoman.

Upper Glimanton, Jan. 14. School church."

REVIVAL IN FRANCE. It is stated that a revival of religion, of great power, is progressing among the Catholic population near Vesoul, in France. In two or three villages nearly 1000

RETURNING GOOD FOR EVIL. It is encour-The Naw York church is in West 23th street, near Broad ray. Address Rev. D. M. Graham, paster, No. 56 West 23th street, New York. Address Gilman Goodwin. Feligion of the Bible, naturally follows the Esq., Treasurer, No. 55 West 23th Street, New York. It is more operation if all remittances of money for the church are directed to the Treasurer.

Many churches have already been established Many churches have already been established in the different cities, where Waldensian ministers are preaching the pure Gospel." These people, whom the Church of Rome cruelly "If we are allowed to make a suggestion," persecuted for century after century, and whom don work is at their own door. 'Lift up your tained that the holy Scriptures alone contain

A GOOD ACT NEVER USELESS.—A striking son, Franklin, and Christendom generally, on

byterian of our Union says :

"A few persons in this city have taken this The Evangelical Society of Belgium pub- matter in hand. They go into a district where young men for the ministry. Its expenses, last year, were 196,748 francs, or somewhat more than \$21,000. Through the blessing of God on the labors of this excellent society, the gospel is now preached in many cities and large towns in Belgium.

ally and invite all to attend the meeting. They are usually called the "parlor prayer-meeting," as they are mostly held in parlors. These bands of Christians thus go from house to house doing good to all in due time. They have no connection, as yet, with each other, nor do they pretend to act in concert; yet we have been informed that a large number of those mentings are daily held in this city, and BUDDHISM AND CATHOLICISM. The Bud-that their number is daily increasing, and that

soon after death, the sinner may be delivered Methodist Protestant: "Has a layman the through the prayers of the priests. If this is right to dismiss a prayer-meeting or a Sabbath neglected, he passes into the large hell, and school, by pronouncing the benediction? Why remains there forever. This is the common not? It is simply the repetition of an aposopinion, although some believe that after a tolic prayer. Some people are extremely tetime all will be saved by the goddess of mer-nacious of ministerial prerogatives. For our own part, we see not the slightest impropriety Rev. Dr. Murray, in a letter from Wales to in any good man's asking the blessing of God tional, and our difficulties arise from these difthe N. Y. Observer, says of the ministry of the upon a meeting over which he may be called ferences. to preside, and if our class meetings and Sab-As a rule, the ministers are not educated, bath schools were uniformly dismissed with and they very generally are engaged in some this form of words, we see no reason why any

Calvinistic Methodists; a people upon whom to kneel. They sit like statues, as if it were the Lord is even now pouring out richly of his undignified to bend the knee before God. The men are sometimes quite as stiff-jointed as the According to a correspondent of the Pres- ladies; and I have known a whole family, byterian Herald, a distinguished statesman where every member was a professing Chrisonce remarked, that "the reason why the tian, remain bolt upright in their seats, instead

HOLLAND. Two thirds of the inhabitants As a son of Rev. Mr. Muzzy, missionary to of Holland are Protestants. Among the Catholics is a peculiar sect of Jansenists, followers of the old Jansenists, who claim to be archbishop, two bishops, a seminary, and retired earlier than usual that night, and in the a legal prosecution.

England, so far as the subjects of the two nations are concerned, was totally abrogated on Mr. Gurley of Ohio, said his constituents w

CONGRESS.

JAN. 12. Senate. Mr. Seward of N. Y., delivered an elaborate speech on the subject of secession. He commenced at twenty minutes to one o'clock, and spoke until nearly three. He was listened to by nearly every Southern Senator with profound attention, Mr. Crittenden being frequently in tears, and most of the foreign Ministers were present, and appeared deeply interested, not only in the delivery of the speech, but in several instances were anxious, after Mr. Seward concluded, to know of Senators how they viewed his position, and if they would probably heal the difficulty. We publish an extract from the speech in another column. Mr. Seward advises a repeal of the Personal Liberty laws; is willing to vote for a Constitutional guarantee Soodel rebellim. He saked the secessionists if the South Valle les will, never secognize the designation to milition of the present and state of the present and the present a

from the Union is not countenanced by the House or recognized by the Constitution, but is wholly inconsistent with that instrument, and that neither Congress nor the President is inthat neither Congress nor the President is invested with authority to recognize any State once admitted except as a State of the Union; that the power to protect the public property should be exercised, and that the Judiciary Committee report whether the laws now in existence are sufficient for that purpose, and if not, that they report a bill giving additional powers by the employment of the Navy or otherwise.—

She was willing to make any reasonable componise which would not be construed into an abandoment of principle. So long as the seby the employment of the Navy or otherwise.—
After some debate the resolution was laid over.
The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the army bill. Mr. McClernand of Illinois, made a Union speech. The great Northwest would not consent to share the Mississippi with any forcing account. and the Constitution, and stay the violent and lawless hands that would tear down the Government. Mr. Cox of Ohio, also spoke, and the Committee rose. Mr. Corwin of Ohio, from the which was made the special order of Monday up. The question on Mr. Green's amendment,

JAN. 15. Senate. Mr. Crittenden's resolutions Jan. 15. Senate. Mr. Crittenden's resolutions ment, changing the boundaries of Kansas, which were then taken up. Mr. Clark of N. H., offerwas lost. Adjourned. ed an amendment, to strike out the preamble
and first resolution, and insert one to the effect
passed. that the provisions of the Constitution are amply sufficient for the preservation of the Union .-

Senate adj. with the bill pending. House. Mr. Reagan of Texas, made a speech He maintained that the Republican party has equal footing with the original States, with or no purpose, principle or policy that were not sanctioned by our Republican fathers, and from the Mexico into the Chion as a State, with or no purpose, principle or policy that were not without slavery, as she may choose.

The committee report a series of resolutions present or in the future, to interfere in the rederances to the rendition of fugitive slaves: notest degree with slavery in the States. The

Mr. Powell's amendment to article 1st, inserting after the word territory the words "now held or hereafter acquired." Carried—yeas 29, nays 24. Mr. Wade called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Bigler's motion to postpone the Pacific Railroad and Kansas bills, and continue the consideration of Mr. Crittenden's resolution. Mr. Bigler's motion was carried—27 to 26. Mr. Collamer called for a vote on postponing Mr. Crittenden's resolutions and taking up and fixing a day for the consideration of the Kansas bill. Negative—yeas 25, nays 30. Mr. Bingham. moved for a vote on Mr. Clark's amendment to Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. Negatived-yeas 20, nays 23. A motion was then made to lay Mr. can be of no use to propose as an adjustment that Mr. Powell's amendment to article 1st, insert- clusion to which he finally arrived is this: Mr. Crittenden's resolution on the table, pending which the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Garnett advocated a Northern and South-

General Intelligence.

Republicating to pieces, and comes forward and says he is not responsible; but he (Morris) said with the whole country, "Thou art the man." The blackness of darkness will overshadow Mr. Buchanan's memory, and the inscription on his tomb should be, "God have mer-

tions are concerned, was totally abrogated on favor of the enforcement of the law at all hazards and at any cost. The South has insulted and treated Northern men as though they because the concerned of the sum of annexation to Sardinia. The bombardment of Gaeta continued with great fury, and many of the inhabitants had been killed. Austria has made still further concession to Hungary by incorporating with that country the Servian Wodschaft.

and treated Northern men as though they belonged to a conquered people. Cincinnati merchants had been ordered to leave Louisiana for upholding a Presidential candidate of their own choice. We should stop this work of traitors; Government must put down treason by the strong arm. Forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. The movements at the South constitute cold blooded rebellion. He asked the secessionists if they were prepared to stand against ten million

west would not consent to share the Mississippi with any foreign power. It was not coercion to Jan. 18. Senate. Mr. Crittenden's resoludo what we are sworn to do, to uphold the laws tions were taken up and postponed till Mon-Committee of Thirty-three, presented a report, 27; nays 24. The Kansas bill was then taken next. Mr. Taylor of Louisiana, obtained permission to have the minority report printed. 23 against 31. Mr. Green offered another amend-

The report of the majority of the committee of Mr. Green of Mo., then took the floor. He thirty-three of the House of Representatives has argued that the present Constitution was good been made by Mr. Corwin, the chairman. It enough for the whole Union, and upheld the right of secession. He declared that the Government had no right to coerce a seceding State. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, ble aspect, maintaining, notwithstanding, the and a motion to indefinitely postpone it was lost. freedom of the press. Second, the committee 12 against 39. Discussion followed, and the respectfully request all non-slaveholding States carefully to revise their legislative acts, and re-House. Mr. Reagan of Texas, made a speech advocating measures of security to Southern interests as productive of peace. Mr. Stanton re- laws enacted by Congress for the recapture of fuplied to Mr Reagan's speech, saying that in asking for conciliation from the Republican party it necessary to revise the act of 1850, for the reto avert disunion, he (Reagan) asserted that that party could only preserve itself by the destruction of the Government. He would inform that gentleman that the principles on which the Government was founded, could not be surren- nied to Congress till every State in the Union, dered under any threat of a civil war, and if the by its individual State action, shall consent to principles of that party could not be vindicated its exercise. Fifth, the committee propose to historically then he was prepared to abandon it. admit New Mexico into the Union as a State, on

this position the Republicans cannot be driven. recognizing no authority on the part of the peo-He denied the assertion of Mr. Reagan, that the Republicans designed directly or indirectly, at of another, and discountenancing mobs and hin-

Mr. Adams, of Mass., did not sign the report, Republicans hold that slavery is a local institu-but made one of his own. He says he was at tion, dependent upon State laws for its existence, while the Democrats claim that it is Nameasures deemed necessary by the committee for isting in the country. Though not entirely ap-JAN. 16. Senate. Mr. Bigler moved to post- proving of them in the abstract, he was ready to pone the Pacific Railroad bill and take up Mr. give his co-operation in adopting them if there Crittenden's resolution. Carried-yeas 27, was good reason to suppose that they would efnays 20. Mr. Sumner moved to take a vote on fect the object aimed at. But the general con-

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. Negatived-yeas 20, nays 23. A motion was then made to lay Mr. Crittenden's resolutions on the table. Carried. On motion, the Senate went into Executive session. After the doors were opened, Mr. Cameron moved a reconsideration of the vote laying Mr. Crittenden's resolution on the table, pend-

The St. Louis Republican, in absence of defi-House. The House went into committee of nite census returns, fixes the population of Missouri at not less than 1,260,000, which is an increase of 576,956 in the last ten years. In 1850 ern confederacy both to be united in customs with an alliance for defensive purposes which would secure all the advantages, without the ago the number taxed 104,000, and it is believed

erhment. If they prove unsound, they are re- two children. His age was 30 years. moved the moment the discovery is made.

facto government of South Carolina or any other separate State seceding, it would not be incon- Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

Our informant says that the deepeet distress and the deepeet alarm go hand in hand, and that all the railroads and other roads leading from South

J. Letts, 50; D. Waterman, 51; J. Cook, 1,50; A. G. Noble, 48; W. H. H. Myers, 2,00; A. Turner, 50.

would produce a revenue of \$6,400,000. But to continued 13. Increase 19. Increase since the commencement of Volume 35, 106. pay this would beggar the planters.

The Washington Star says that Ex-Governor Aiken has been forced to contribute \$40,000 to Sacarappa, Me., the revolutionary government under a threat of confiscation of his property.

Gov. Hicks of Maryland still remains firm in his refusal to call a convention, and a tremendous agitation is going on in that State. Disunion documents have flooded the State, but the general impression is that Maryland is safe for the Union. The game of extremists is to gain the federal capital by winning over Maryland to a Seatcher of Confidence Southern Confederacy.

NEW YORK FOR COERCION. The Legislature of New York, on the 11th inst., passed resolutions, almost unanimously, offering the U. S. Government the aid of the whole State. Massa-

al forces for some time past converging on the capital, encountered and routed the army of Miramon on the 22d ult., and the defeated chief clubs of ten (package sent to one address) \$1,00, with an was obliged forthwith to evacuate the city, additional copy to the getter up of the club. Payable in which was entered without resistance by the Liberals on Christmas day. The triumph was believed to be complete, and Jaurez, the Constitu-One package to Rev. W. Woodsum, W. Peru, Me., by ex-tional President, was to leave Vera Cruz for the press.

Lional President, was to leave Vera Cruz for the capitol on the 3d inst.

A Shot at Louisiana. The Fifth Ward Republican Association of New York, in view of the treason in Louisiana, and the duty of 30 percent. ad valorem upon all imported sugars, have passed the following resolution, declining to be taxed for the benefit of traitors:

"That we do hereby call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to pass forthwith a law suspending all duties upon foreign sugars, so long as the inhabitants of Louisiana remain in open insurrection, and continue forcibly and unlawfully to hold in their possession the property of the United States."

"The Compackage to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. C. Scor, L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to Rev. L. L. Sweet, Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., by mail.

The Governor of the nation of South Carolina

has begun his administration by a theft of the United States. His name is naturally connected with acts of petry larcency, and as long as South Carolina has him for her chief magistrate, she may hope to enjoy the advantages both of "Pickens and stealings."—Boston Transcript.

would do well to remember that the crime which made the name of Arnold infamous for all time, was simply an attempt to deliver over forts into information. the hands of the enemy .- Albany Evening Jour-

GINIA. The Richmond Enquirer says: "The of returning those which are not sold, the price negroes who were before Justice Hancock re- is 84 cents a dozen, or \$6 per hundred. ently, on a charge of talking about freedom, were after a thorough investigation, ordered 39 each. It appears that the whole affair amounted to this, that they had said amongst themselves, that they expected to be free about the 4th of March in consequence of Lincoln's election, (that at least was the substance of it.) 19 ets. a dozen. They had not, however, concocted any plot, or decided upon action or named any time for doing anything. They had, however, used some very violent language about white people. Ten Star to the close of the present volume. We negroes were punished, and five were discharged. assure our friends that we need what is due.

occurred in Boston a few days ago. The Boston ed. Atlas says: "About three months since Mr. Geo, Tappan, Jr., whose residence was at 350 Shawmut avenue, was bitten by a dog belonging to we have ever proposed to give. Will not each ing room. Mr. Tappan was playing with the of the present volume, if not before? dog. The bite took effect in the lip. Mr. Tappan's wound was cauterized as soon afterwards

Washington Items. subject required the aid of four men to restrain Mothers, Read this? These A strict surveillance has been inaugurated in him. He presented a most touching spectacle. the executive departments over the political stat- The best medical aid was called, but no skill was us of the clerks. The general object is to ascer- of avail. He died at 2 A. M., after the most tain if they hold to their allegiance to this gov- agonizing suffering. He leaves a widow and

moved the moment the discovery is made.

It is reported that orders have been given to Major Anderson to permit no further indignities to the American flag at Charleston, but if another occurrence like the firing on the Star of the West takes pleas to come have income and the sense of the many not be generally known that the sense is man of deep though unobtrasive rice. West takes place to open batteries at once upon the rebel posts.

It is rumored that the President has assured the South while he will never recognize the defacto government of South Carolina or any other

the railroads and other roads leading from South Carolina are thronged with persons escaping from the State as if they felt that a rain of fire and brimstone were already falling upon it."

To meet recent appropriations, it has been proposed to tax slaves sixteen dollars a head; they formerly paid seventy-five cents. The whole number is 400,000. Sixteen dollars a head

The past week we have received 22 subscribers and discontinued 13. Increases 19. Increase since the commence-continued 13. Increases 19. Increases since the commence-continued 13. Increases since the commence-continued 13. Increases 19. Increases since the commence-continued 13. Increases 19. Increases since the commence-continued 13. Increases 19. Increase since the commence-continued 13. Increase 19. Increase since the commence-continued 13. Increase since the commence-continued 13. Increase since the commence-continued 13. Increase 19. Increase since the commence-continued 13. Increase 19. Increase since the commence-continued 14. Increase 19. Increase 1

1,00 Foreign Mission.

WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer.

The Quarterly.

chusetts and Maine have passed similar resolutions.

Mexico is supposed to have reached the end of its troubles—at least for the present. The liberal forces for some time past converging on the

TERMS. The price to single subscribers is \$1.50. To

Books Forwarded.

If the books noticed as forwarded are not received due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they hould notify us immediately.

REGISTER FOR 1861.

This useful little Annual for the ensuing year has been issued from the press, and or-"The first victim in the noble cause of South ders for it will be filled without delay. It con-Carolina independence," we learn from the tains, as usual, a good Almanac, with Leavitt's Charleston Mercury, is private Holmes, a youth calculations—the statistics of the denominaof promise who was fatally shot at Castle Pinck- tion, comprising the names of all our churchney by a sentry who presented his musket to es. Quarterly and Yearly-Meetings, with the challenge him, when the piece accidentally went number of their members, and the increase of decrease the past year-the names of minis-There are some gentlemen in high places who ters-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 RUMORED PLOT AMONGST NEGROES IN VIR- on sale. For cash down, without the privilege 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 postage s paid by the purchaser, which is 2 cts. a single copy and

We are sending bills to subscribers for the HYDROPHOBIA. A sad case of hydrophobia All mistakes in bills will be cheerfully correct-

It is expected that every subscriber will pay yearly for the Star. One year's credit is all Mr. Seth Whittier, coal dealer, 204 Harrison av- subscriber, who is in debt for one year or enue. This took place at Mr. Whittier's count- more, endeavor to make payment by the close

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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—Mrs. WINDOW'S SOOTHING STRUP FOR CHILDREN TERRING : "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, because it is one of the best. And those of your reader who have bables 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 THESE delightful PLASTERS yield readily To the motions of the body, absorb perpetution, and throw off all the offensive coagulated impurities of the system. They Plasters Are sold their active properties when other Plasters By all Dealers From 100 esize on cloth, and three sizes on leather. From 100 esize on cloth, and three sizes on leather. Sample sent by mail, on receipt of twenty-five cents.

D. S. BARNES & CO., 13 & 16 Park Row N. Y.

Coughs. The sudden changes of our climate are Sources of FULMONARY, BRONCHIAL and ASTRMATIC APPEC-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 effectua' for clearing and strengthening the voice. Se advertis ment.

Married

In Danville, 6th inst., by Rev. M. Cole, Mr. Eben W. Hunt and Miss Hannah K. Batchelder, both of Kingston. In Gilmanton, Jan. 1, by Rev. M. Folsom, Mr. Woodbury B. Norris and Miss Belen V. Carr, both of Pittsfield. Nov. 29, by Rev. T. Keniston, Mr. George W. Woodus and Miss Eliza F. Tebbetts, both of Barnstead. Jan. 1, Mr. Pearly P. Prescott of Alton and Miss Ann M. Dudley of Barnstead. Jan. 9, Mr. Oliver S. Roby and Annette S. Emerson. both of Gilmanton. Mr. Pearly F. French and 9. Mr. Oliver S. Roby and Admirot of Barostead. Jan. 9. Mr. Oliver S. Roby and Admirot Emerson, both of Gilmancon.

In Ossipec. May 26, by Rey. T. W. Hill. Mr. Orlando A. Blake and Miss Mary A. Oram, both of Brownfield, Me.—June 28, Mr. Paul S. McCrillia of Rochester and Miss Mary F. Cole of Newfield, Me. Aug. 12, Mr. Samuel T. Abbott and Miss Abby C. Langley, both of Ossipec. Dec 9, Mr. Samuel F. Allen of Brunswick, Me., and Mrs. Efvira M. ROOES ELA OF Fayette and Mrs. PHESE WARREN OF East-Livermore.

In Biddeford, Me., by Rev. J. Stevens, Mr. Samuel Lougee of Saseo and Miss Eliza Tuck of B.

In West Waterville, Me., Jan. 6, by Rev. S. Bowden, Mr. Nehemiah H. Swift of Sidney and Miss Mary A. Tibbetts of New Sharon.

In Gray, Me., Jan. 1, by Rev. D. Waterman, Mr. Charles W. Verrill and Miss Agnes Grant, both of Westbrook.—Jan. 10, Mr. Alfred Mayberry of Freeport and Miss Pamella W. Houston of Gray.

In Weilington, Me., Oct. 14, by Rev. J. Batchelder, William King of Parkman and Rosina Pease of W. Dec. 17, Edmund C. French and Esther Genthner, both of Parkman.

Bamund C. French and Estner Gentinner, both of rark-man.
In Boothbay, Me., Dec. 2, by Rev. E. G. Page, Mr. Jacob G. Fuller and Miss Nettie C. Lewis.
In Richmond, Me., Dec. 25, by the same, Capt. Ewin Alexander and Mrs. Eliza B. Merryman.
In Chesterfield, Dec. 25, by Rev. N. Starr, Mr. Francis In Lenox, Jan. 1, by the same, Mr. Wm. H. Lutphin and Eliza Jane Sutton. In Lenox, #an. 1, by the same, Mr. wm. H. Eutphia and Eliza Jane Sutton.
In Haverhill, Mass., by Rev. W. C. Clark, Mr. Hiram B. Evans and Miss Alice A. Leeds. Mr. Perry S. Scribner and Miss Mattie A. D. Currier.
In Newark, Vt., Sept. 29, by Rev. S. W. Stiles, Mr. Alonzo W. Hackett and Miss Betsey Allard. Oct. 23, Mr. James Smith and Miss Mileas Hartwell.
In Nassau, N. Y., Dec. 31, by Rev. I. B. Coleman, Mr. Eugene E. Gardner and Miss Delia H. Tifft.
In Meredith, N. Y., Nov. 29, by Rev. J. M. Langworthy, Mr. David Van Hoesen of Davenport and Miss Lydia Brewer of M. Mr. David Van Hoesen of Davenport and Miss Lydis Brewer of M.
In Poestenkill, N. Y., by Rev. C. M. Prescott, Mr. F. B. Harris and Margaret Handley.
On Mission Creek, Daver, Precinct, Shawnee Co., Kansas, Dec. 10, by Josob Hassell, Ecq., Mr. J. Carr French of Dec. 10, by Josob Hassell, Eq., Mr. J. Carr French of Dec. 10, by Josob Hassell, Eq., Mr. J. Carr French of the officiating magistrate.
April 24, by Rev. E. G. Eston, Mr. Osborn Smith and Miss Elizabeth Haskins. June 7, Mr. Joseph Nickerson and Miss Esther Atwood. Nov. 15, Mr. Joseph Nickerson and Miss Esther Atwood. Nov. 15, Mr. Joseph Huskins and Miss Eilpha Atkinson. Dec. 10, Mr. Lewelen Larder and Miss Mercy Nickerson. Dec. 24, Mr. Edward L. Snow and Miss Everline L. Kenney, all of Barringion, N. S.

In Farmington, Dec. 1, of lung fever, JAMES ALBERT, on of Mr. James and Mrs. Caroline Rogers, aged 1 year,

BRIGHTON MARKET . . Jan. 17, 1861. At market 1000 Beeves, 90 Stores, 1800 Sheep and Lambs, and 450 Swine. Beef—Prices, extra 71.2; first quality, \$63.4 a 7;

Working Oxen—None.
Milch Cows—39 a 44; common do 18 a \$19.
Veal Calves—Sales at 3 a 4.
Stores—Yearlings, none; two years old, Veal Calves—Sales at 3 a 4.

Stores—Yearlings, none; two years old, \$12 a \$14; three years old, 15 a \$17.

Hides—6 a 6 1-2c.

Calf skins 10 a 11c.

Tallow—6 a 6 1-2c.

Tallow—6 a 6 1-2c.

Sheep and Lambs—\$1 25 a 1 75; extra \$2, 3 a 4 50.

Pelts—100 a 125c each.

Swinc—Stores, wholesale 5 a 6c; retail 6 a 8c; fat hogs undressed;—c.

NEW YORK MARKET Jan. 18. FIGUR WORK MARKET.... Jan. 18,

Flour—State and Western firm; sales 15,000 bbls; superfine State \$5 15 a 5 25; extra do, 5,00 a \$5,50; round hoop Ohio 5 50 a 5 50; extra Western at 5 50 a 5 90; Southern steady and unchanged; sales 150 bbls; Canada—unchanged; sales 300 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales 15,500 bbus; white Western 1,50; red rater 1 32. Corn steady; sales 46,000 bush; mixed Western 70 a 71c; handsome new white Southern 75. Beef unchanged; sales 200 bbls. Fork firm; sales 800 bbls; mess 17 00; prime unchanged. Cut meats firm; sales 4000 green range 3 126; 30000 dry sired as 50. Bacton firm at 9 a 9 3 50.

Lard heavy; sales 500 bbls at 9 1-2 a 10 1 26

Advertisements.

TEACHER WANTED. A YOUNG Gentleman or Lady is wanted to teach Penmanship and Book-keeping in our Seminary. I think we can offer a good opportunity to one who may wish to pursue a course of study, and at the same time give instruction in the above branch-

Maine State Seminary, Lewiston, Jan. 18. STRAFFORD SEMINARY. THE Spring Term of this Institution will com-mence on Monday, Feb. 18, and continue eleven

I mence on Monday, Feb. 18, and continue eleven weeks under the instruction of the former Teacher, David E. N. Carlton.

Tuition—Common English Branches, \$3,00

Higher " 3,50

Languages, 4,00

Board can be obtained in good families at from \$1,25 to \$1,75 per week.

WARREN FOSS, Sec'y.
Centre Strafford, Jan. 16, 1861. [43]

LEBANON ACADEMY.

HOSBA QUINEY, A. M., Principal.
Miss MARY A. PERKINS, Preceptress.

Such Assistants as the School may meed.
PXPENSES.—Board from \$1.75 to \$2. all found.
PX PENSES.—Board from \$1.75 to \$1.75

will pay full tuition for that half.

TUITION—Common English,
Higher
Languages,
Use of Piano, extra, \$2; Oils, extra, \$6; Music, extra, \$8; Grecian Painting, extra, \$1; Pearl or Oriental, extra, \$1; Pencilling, extra, \$2; Common Crayoning, extra, \$2; Monochromatic, extra, \$3; Polychromatic, extra, \$2; Monochromatic, extra, \$3; Polychromatic, extra, \$2; Monochromatic, extra, \$3; Polychromatic, extra, \$2; Monochromatic, extra, \$1,50; Water Colors, extra, \$2;
CALENDAR. Spring Term opens Feb. 4; and closes April 18; Summer Term opens May 1, and closes July 16; Fall Term opens Aug. 20.
This Institution is beautifully located in the village of West Lebanon, Me., a very healthy place, accessible semi-daily, by railroad and stages, and suitably removed from the common inducements to idleness and vice. Teachers take unwearted pains for the welfare of the students. Each Term closes with an examination. It has a course of study laid out intended to afford the pupil good opportunities in the ornamental branches, and in fitting for college, or the more common duties of life. Those who regularly pursue the course, receive a Diploma, ELIHU HAYES, Sec.
West Lebanon, Jan. 14, 1860.

[43]

West Lebanon, Jan. 14, 1860. NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION. THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence Feb. 5, 1861, and continue eleven weeks. It is very important that students be present at the opening of the term.

J. J. BUTLER, Sec.

New Hampton, Jan. 8, 1861.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL. THE next Term will commence Feb. 5. A Course I of Lectures will be delivered before the School by Rev. R. DUNN of Boston, Mass. -New Hampton, Jan. 8, 1861. [42]

MAINE STATE SEMINAPY THE Spring term of this Institution will comprybedly mence on Tuesday, Feb. 6th, and continue eleven weeks.

JOHN W. PERKINS, Sec. y.

Lewiston, Jan. 3, 1861.

hurch erk.

lerk. Troy

ounty ver Q.

ptists

1 22

For the Morning Star. "JENNIE." Kindly dedicated to the mourning parents

BY J. W. BARKER. Only daughter of Rev. L. J. and Catharine J Only daughter of Rev. L. J. and Catharine J. Madden, went home to heaven on "New Year's" morn 1881. She was 2 years and 8' months old, and left the damp, infected atmosphere of earth, ere her pure spirit became contaminated with sin. Six years since they laid an only boy beneath the green turfs of Spring, and now they are left childess.

"All day yesterday I tried hard to tell you that our precious, dearly beloved Jennie is dead. God only knows how I feel, and how my dear, broken hearted wife feels."—Extract from fetter.

One by one, sweet flowers are fading, From the garden of our bliss; One by one, death's early frost-winds Blast the germs of happiness.

Year by year, the links are bursting, That would chain our souls to earth; Year by year, our loved ones vanish From our dear domestic hearth.

No more shall the Spring's fair morning Rest upon this sunny brow, Brighter, purer life is dawning On her sinless being now.

Shining, angel wings were hidden Beneath the velvet folds of love, Earth could not confine her spirit From her native home above. From the gleaming peaks of glory,

One sweet murmur seems to say, Breathing in angelic whispers, "Sister Jennie, come away. Earth hath many a cup of sorrow For her children evermore. Spread, O spread, thy spirit pinion For this bright and shining shore."

Stricken hearts are full of anguish Love is throbbing deep with pain ; But there comes the blest assurance "We shall quickly meet again."

Meet again at stilly nightfall. Meet at dewy, balmy morn. Meet in sweet and near communion Though the casket may be gone.

Spirit links can ne'er be broken. Love's pure chains are never riven : Still the number is unbroken, Two on earth and two in heaven. Buffalo, N. Y.

MOVE ON.

The march of life should never stay; The march of life should never stay;
All things should onward tend;
Man should not clog Progression's way,
But strive to move and mend.
The waters move in depth of ocean,
The streams along the dales;
And rivulets with onward motion,
Through sweet and verdant vales,
Move on!

The clouds move gently through the sky,
The earth rolls ever on;
Time swiftly in its course runs by,
And years pass one by one.
Men too, should strive to follow them
In this their onward way,
Permitting naught the tide to stem,
But ever, day by day,
Move on!

Men may be wiser if they strive-More virtuous if they will;

And who within this world would thrive
Must aim at higher still!
Let bigots stand by follies old,
The wise will pass them by;
Weak minds may cling with subtle hold,
But strong ones valiently But strong ones valiantly Move on

Like waters rolling to the ocean. Down mountains piled on high, Like clouds forever in commotion,

The Family Circle.

BOYS OR GIRLS? "Grace! Grace! which do you think are

best-boys or girls?"
"Girls! a great deal, don't you, Grace?" "Don't be so fast, Nelly, Let Miss Grace speak for herself, I believe she thinks pretty well of us boys."

ren burst into the sitting-room in The children burst into the sitting-room in full cry, with their weighty question, but as Miss Grace only looked up from her work with an amused smile, Nelly went on to make good Boys are so rude and noisy, you know,

and then they are always ordering us girls "And pray why shouldn't they?" exclaimed her brother Fred, "Men are the lords of crea-

Men " cried black-eved cousin Kate, with a scornful curl of her rosy lip.
"Yes, there it is!" added Nelly. "You all feel so important."

"Suppose we do," replied Frank Burns, eekly; "but I think you don't see us climbing into chairs before mirrors to pet our pretty brown curls ??? and he gave Nelly's ringlets a schievous toss."
"No, and boys never brag!" said Kate arch-

"Well, anyhow," said Mary, the youngest of the group, who had been listening silently, "I think the boys are real good to buckle on ter, and to bring us pond-lilies and things in

"That's you, little Mary; stand up for your friends!" cried Frank.

"You see Grace," said Fred, "Nelly declares girls are, a great deal better than boys, and Frank and I don't admit it; so we finally agreed to leave it to you, and you are to tell us exactly what you think."

Yes, 'exactly what you think,' " echoed the other children.
"But how shall I decide between my best

friends?" exclaimed the judge elect, putting her arms around Frank and Mary, who stood next to her, and drawing all the little folks near, by the smile in her pleasant eyes.

Miss Grace was the older sister of Fred and Nelly, and " little Mary," and a good friend of

their young visitors, Frank Burns and " cousin Kate." She was one of those young ladies who think children are "always in the way," and seem to forget that they were not long ago in the same place themselves. She went "If I needed any kindness done, I think

one of these boys would be as ready to help me as anybody in the world."
"That's so." exclaimed Frank in an em-phatic undertone, which Fred adopted by a

Still, if Nelly can prove to us that boys don't deserve as good an opinion as girls I suppose we must submit," said she, looking at the boys.

"But I should like to hear her prove it

first," replied Fred, settling himself down on the arm of his sister's big armchair, as if pre-

the arm of his sister's big armchair, as if pre-paring for a seige.

"She has told us already," said Miss Grace, as both Nelly and Kate were opening their lips to speak, "that boys are noisy and fond of ordering around the girls. The last is a pretty serious charge; as to the first, I don't so much blame the boys; God gave them stout throats and meant that they should use them enough to keep them in good repair. I wouldn't give much for a boy who didn't love to whistle a tune, or ring out a merry, loud laugh, Betune, or ring out a merry, loud laugh. Be

tune, or ring out a merry, loud laugh. Besides, the shoemakers are responsible for half the difference in noise between boys and girls."

"But then, cousin Grace, don't you know how often you have to speak to the boys about being quiet and gentle in the house?" asked Kate, rather reproachfully.

"To be sure; but we wont lay it up against the state of the state of the sure of

m, will we, if it isn't as easy for them to be uiet as for us," said Miss Grace. "I'think it very much to their credit that they are able to keep their shouting, whistling, turn somer-sault propensities so still as they do."

"There, Miss Kate, how do you feel now?"
cried Frank, triumphantly.

"Take care, my dear Frank," said Miss Grace, putting her hand playfully under his chin, "they say it is your weakness to feel too important. "Well, don't you think, yourself, it is ?"

asked Nelly, eagerly.
"Perhaps; it belongs to most of us."

little ragged girls in the street at home swear the river

to the whole number, than there are among men, but I don't think there is that difference at all, between boys and girls-while they are

right at home with her mother, and it's her own fault if she isn't as good as a kitten; but for a boy—I tell you it is another thing."

"You are right, boys," said Miss Grace.

"You are right, boys," said Miss Grace. "You are right, boys," said Miss Grace.
"Girls have some temptations which you have a great many which they own. He never gets in debt, enters into no don't. They are shielded from a great deal of evil which you are thrown right into. Often when they are safe at home, hearing nothing which is not good and pure, you are out in the which world among awaring men and lying. Collaboration that they world among awaring men and lying.

unspotted from the world, if you will only give your heart to him, as our little Mary. No one can do anything without him. It will be of no use to pray, 'Lead us not into temptation,' if you go into the streets among bad boys when you have no need to, if you linger near foul-mouthed men, if you get out of Sabbath school as soon as you can, if you think sometimes that you are old enough to give up prayling. O Fred. I do not know what would beliew ife is. An adversary cannot see a communicant, though his wife is.

what that had to do with its being such a splen did old tree." "It has always had to fight out its own bat tles with wind and storm, and so it has grap-pled the rocks with its roots and drunk up all the strength it could get from earth and air.
Its brothers in the forest who are shielded from danger, don't trouble themselves to grow

so stout and brave." 'Ah, I see, Miss Grace. You think we boys urn out into the world and take it." to manhood with no Saviour. It will be very very hard to find him then, but so easy now. Dear children, do give your hearts to him to-day, and grow better and happier forever."—

A BRAVE GIRL.

There are not many brave girls about in these days, let the girls say what they please to the contrary. We have been watching to see how they manæuver, and this is the conare real cowards—they are afraid to keep on the right side of truth. They may not be afraid of the dark, nor of dogs, and spiders, There is one curious fact which he has obafraid of the dark, nor of dogs, and spiders, but they are afraid to do what they think is

telligent, sprightly, lovable creature, sitting by her mother, who was trimming her winter bonnet with gay ribbons and beautiful feathers, when Nellie Larkin, one of her playmates,

"Is that your bonnet?" inquired Nellie. "Yes," replied Hattie. "Isn't it pretty p"
"It is very pretty, indeed, I think," answerd Nellie. "Mine is a poor looking thing beside that." "Are you not going to have a new one?"

"No; mother says my old one must answer this winter, with a little repairing, and I think it will, myself." "You will be the only girl in the meeting

house with an old bonnet on," continued Hat-tie, "and that will make you feel badly."

"No, it will not make me feel badly at all," said Nellie. "I like your new bonnet very much, and at the same time I am contented with

my old one."
"Well, I should be afraid that people would laugh at me when everybody else had new bonnets," responded Hattie. "I want to look as well as the rest.' "Mother says it is cowardly to be afraid of

what people will say about us, if we are doing what people will say about us, if we are doing what we think is right."

"Then there are a great many cowards in the world," said Hattie, "and I suppose I am one. But you mean to be brave and wear your old bonnet," and Hattie smiled as she said it, for she evidently meant to ridicule Nollic's idea of bravery.

Nellie's idea of bravery.

"I don't think it is necessary to be very cross to me, although I don't like to be laughed at any better than you do. Mother says she can't afford a better one, and that is enough for me to know, to be satisfied with what I have."

Sold as a cordial; and to ride in a two-wheeled car along the dirty, ragged streets, was reckoned a grandeur of so enviable a nature, that Philip the Fair prohibited the wives of citizens from enjoying it.

Now, Nellie really did not know that she was a brave girl in deciding to wear, the bonnet that she had worn for a year. But she was the bravest girl in the neighborhood. Hattie—poor little mincing coward—was afraid somebody would laugh at her, if she did not have a bonnet as gay as a peacock's tail, and be in the height of fashion. She had no course the statement of the stateme be in the height of fashion. She had no courage to say, "Let others think as they please, I shall do what mother thinks is best." Poor

GREATNESS. All greatness consists in this—in being alive to what is going on around one; in living actually; in giving voice to the thoughts of humanity; in saving to one's fellows what they want to hear or need to hear at that moment; in being the concretion, the result of the present age. In no other way to describe the concretion, the result of the present age. In no other way can one of the concretion the result of the present age. In no other way it the child is young, powder the camphor, can one seems in a other way little longer intervals, say the control of the child is young, powder the camphor, thus to its needs, in embodying thus its ideas, which can easily be done by adding a drop or

Miscellany.

THE COMING MAN.

A correspondent of the Jamestown (Chautauque Co.) Journal, while travelling met with " Perhaps; it belongs to most of us.

"You don't feel 'portant, do you, Gracie?" tauque Co.) Journal, while travelling met with You always stop for us," said little Mary, puting up her mouth for a kiss.

"Well, come, Grace, you haven't decided the question for us yet," said Fred, a little imfield, the correspondent said:

"You then must be acquainted with 'Honest Old Abe' as we call him." He replied, "I don't know as there is anything to choose; I ke them both."
"Why, cousin Grace," said Kate in a low own family. We both came from Kentucky "Why, cousin Grace," said Kate in a low one, "you know boys swear sometimes; girls never do." Miss Grace's face grew really sad. "O Kate," exclaimed Frank, "I have heard breaking up prairie, and in the fall went down little ragged girls in the street at home swear like pirates. I never said a 'bad word' yet, and I don't mean to, but then when a fellow hears men swearing all the time, how is he to struments. Before he left, he signed a note with a friend of \$400, and on his return he "Frank!" said Miss Grace very earnestly, found him gone, leaving the note for him to seizing the boy's hand in both of hers, go down to Salem, work and pay the note, as it Promise me you never will."

He looked very seriously into her face and was an honest debt. I said: Lincoln, it will said soberly, "No, Miss Grace; I promise you take a long time to work it out; I will sell I never will swear."

"God help you, my dear boy," said she, "and you, too, my brother Fred. I will tell you, children, exactly what I think, as you say. I believe boys are made just as good as girls, and still, it is a fact that there are a great many more men than women in the prisons, and a great many more women than men in the church. I suppose there really are many more good Christians among women, in proportion without his knowledge, and the man told him good Christians among women, in proportion without his knowledge, and the man told him to the whole number, than there are among

He finally concluded to stay-to work and ttle."

"Then how does it come so when they are night and day he toiled. With rapid strides rown up?" asked Nelly.

"Then how does it come so when they are night and day he toiled. With rapid strides he reached the bar, and immediately took his "Then how does it come so when grown up?" asked Nelly.

"I tell you a boy has a great deal harder time to be good than a girl does," said Fred, with the air of a person who speaks from experience.

"A sind save to home my wife take it, but she refused also— That's a fact," said Frank. "A girl stays to have my wife take it, but she refused also—

rough world, among swearing men and lying felt that they would always get an honest leboys, and all sorts of temptation. That is the gal opinion. If the party could not convince him he had right and equity on his side, he way all along up."

"Well, then, Grace, how can a fellow help getting bad?"

him he had right and equity on his side, he would not espouse it for love or money, for friend or foe, but if he could make it appear "Dear Fred, it is just as easy for the Lord that his cause was just, rich or poor, he would Jesus Christ to take care of you, and keep you take hold of it with all his powers, and a unspotted from the world, if you will only give knowledge of this fact had great weight with

bath school exercises; but my wife, who is a times that you are old enough to give up praying. O Fred, I do not know what would become of you then?" Miss Grace's eyes were full of tears. ull of tears.

"Well, I think it is pretty hard to keep from doing what he thinks is right, or turn straight, any way," said Frank, very soberly. him from a known path of duty, to the righ "So it is; but what then? Hard things can or left. I tell you he is a real 'Old Hickory, be done. Don't you remember when you were yet he is a fine, good-natured, genial compansitying to father yesterday, what a grand old ion; in short, he is the best man I ever was oak that is down by the spring, he answered, acquainted with, and you may rely upon it he 'It has always stood alone?'"

"Well, what did he mean? I didn't see signed him."

SOME PHENOMENA OF DEFECTIVE

One of the earliest evidences of old age is lefective sight, and the opinions hitherto held respecting the causes have been various. A letter has lately appeared in the London, Edinburg, and Philosophical Magazine from a Mr. R. T. Cranmore, who has been defective might grow all the better because we have to in vision, respecting a discovery made by him, which will appear singular to many, because "Yes, if you only get God to make your the flattening of the cornea has hithere been the flattening of the cornea has hithere been the flattening of the loss of vision, and principle upon which Prof. Bronson acts to restore sight; but Mr. Cranmore states, that he took a card and made a fine pin hole, in the position of the centres of each of the pupils of his eyes, and he found that he saw

the true image as correctly as ever he did in his life. To use his own words, "It supplied the place of a pair of spectacles."

By making the pin holes larger or smaller, the focal distance is increased or diminished ight, there is the common confusion of letters. A flattening of the cornea wont explain this served, viz: That fine wire gauze, of 1-50 of an inch in diameter, in meshes, enables him, when worn close to the eye, to read small print without great difficulty, at the distance of six inches, and when the meshes are still closer, he can see the most minute objects with markable distinctness. This is something or our optical instrument, makers. - Scientific

WOMEN IN PORMER TYMES

From the subversion of the Roman Empire o the fourteenth or fifteenth century, women spent most of their time alone, almost entirely trangers to the joys of social life; they sel-lom went abroad but to be spectators of such public diversions and amusements as the fashions of the times countenanced. Francis I, was the first who introduced women on public days to court; before his time nothing was to be seen in any of the courts of Europe but gray-bearded politicians, plotting the destruc-tion of the rights and liberties of mankind, and warriors clad in complete armor, ready to put their plots in execution.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth century, el-

egance had scarcely any existence, and even cleanliness was hardly considered as laudable. The use of linen was not known, and the most delicate of the fair sex wore woolen shifts. In Paris they had meat only three times a week; and one hundred livres-about twenty-five dollars—was a large "portion" for a young lady. The better sort of citizens used splindles, which in those days were a rarity rarely to be met with. Wine was only to be had at the shops of the apothecaries, where it was sold as a cordial; and to ride in a two-wheeled

peers of the realm carried their wives behind them on horseback when they went to Lon-

As the newspapers are full of remedies on this dangerous affection of the throat, some of them very good, and some of them very silly, shall do what mother thinks is best." Poor weak thing! Suppose everybody else should take it into their heads to go without bonnets, she of course would not dare to do otherwise, and so she would go bareheaded. How much nobler is Nellie, who dares to follow her mothers are into it remetted on the standard and some of them very good, and some of them very silly, we will give one which we know to be used by some eminent physicians, and which we have not some of ordinary capacity. Diptheria in early stages, may be recognized by any parent of ordinary capacity. nobler is Nellie, who dares to follow her mother's counsels, though she may not appear quite so fashionable? Yes, she is the genuine brave girl, unlike thousands who always stop and ask, What will be thought of this or that? what will Mrs. A. or Jemima B. say about me if I do thus and so? not having courses to do its nutrefactive tendency.

what will Mrs. A. or Jemima B. say about me if I do thus and so ? not having courage to do right even, lest some one laugh or sneer.—

Home Monthly.

On the appearance of these symptoms, if the patient is old enough to do so, give a piece of gum camphor of the size of a marrow-fat pea, and let it be retained in the mouth,

two of spirits or alcohol to it, and mix it with an equal quantity of powdered loaf sugar, or better, powdered rock candy, and blow it through a quill or tube into its throat, depressing the tongue, with the haft of a spoon. Two or three applications will relieve. Some recommend powdered aloes or pellitory with the camphor, but observation and experience have satisfied us that the camphor is sufficient alone. It acts probably by its virtue as diffusible stimulant, and antiseptic qualities.

N. Y. Examiner. N. Y. Examiner.

GIVE ME DRINK.

There's my money-give me drink!-There's my clothing and food—give me drink! There's the clothing, food, and fire of my wife and children—give me drink! There's the education of the family and the peace of the house—give me drink! There's the rent I have robbed from my landlord, fees I have robbed from my schoolmaster, and innumera-ble articles I have robbed from the shop-keeper-give me drink! Pour me out drink, for more I will yet pay for it! There's my health of body and peace of mind—there's my character as a man, and my profession as a Chrisned—there—there—is all hope of salva-! I give up my Saviour! I give up mv God! I resign all! All that is great, good and glorious in the universe, I resign forever,

A LITTLE POT IS SOON HOT. "Mother, mother, you never saw such a

nan as Mr. Small is ! "How so, my son?"

Because he goes mad so easily "What makes you think so?" "I was going down the street, and there ame up a gust of wind and blew Mr. Small's hat off, and then how he did rave and tear "La, well, my son, remember, 'a little po

ago, but he had to go to Europe to be recognized as the first man of the day in his peculiar walk. Having won a reputation abroad, his countrymen were very prompt to endorse the reputation and claim him as their own. His first exhibition and lecture since his return from his triumphant career in Great Britain, was given at Niblo's Garden on Saturday afternoon last, before a very crowded and snee, a large number of whom were ladies. Mr. Rarey, on making his appearance, was enthusiastically applauded. He is described as a medium sized, slim, well-built man, not very powerful, with a pale, mild, intellectual face, with light whiskers and moustache, and with manners very unassuming. He announced to the audience that he had several subjects with him, upon which he would endeavor to explain his system. The far famed Engish horse "Crusier" was among the subjects. He had been told he could do nothing with "Crusier," which was owned by Lord Dorchester. He went to see him. Crusier had not been out of his box for three years. A brick stable had been built for him, and he would have been shot, but he was the last of a race of spleadid blood horses, and his owner was anxious to preserve him if possible. Crusier was then introduced, Mr. Rarey remarking, "This is the first time he has been on the stage in this triumphant career in Great Britanie file was firm and exemplary in subsequent life, heeding the command. "Be thou faithful unto death," and proving that "The path of the just is ste shining light; that shineth more and more." In concequence of repeated and long continued sick messes, which were borne with true Christian patience and resignation, she was deprived of the greatly desired privilege of baptism and church relation. At her request the Lord's supper was administered to her some two weeks before death. It on your more many desired privilege of patism and church relation. At her request the Lord's supper was administered to her some two weeks before death. It on your more many desired privilege of patism and chur ago, but he had to go to Europe to be recognized as the first man of the day in his pecu-

heart right in the first place, and cling to him.
O boys, my boys, do begin now to live the Christian life. It is a terrible thing to grow up

Messenger horse, not very cisous, but, as his owner described him, "nervous, and a great puller." Mr. R. made use of this horse is the puller. Mr. R. made use of this horse is the puller. Mr. R. made use of this horse first because he wished to demonstrate and explain his system together, and he could not do this so well with a vicious horse.

Mr. Rarey then remarked,—we follow the New York Herald report:

"All my success depends on my understanding the horse, and having him understand me. The horse's mind governs his actions. Fear makes him gint. Rough break, a child. Rongh break, a sensitive as you are. It is just as bad to catch him this way (back started the horse). The horse is as sensitive as you are. It is just as bad to catch him this way (back started the horse). The horse is a sensitive as you are. It is just as bad to catch him this way (back started the horse). The horse is a sensitive as you are. It is just as bad to catch him this way (back started the horse). The horse is a sensitive as you are. It is just as bad to catch him this way (back started the horse). The horse is a stranger ovar arms pat it in your arms, pat it mader you arms in pat it in your orange in the pat of th

animal went Mr. Rarey, saying he did this to accustom the animal to being mounted. "If you were going through the bushes," said he, Mr. M'Leod, an English writer, puts the following language in the mouths of those who visit the rumseller's den:

"and something should suddenly leap upon you, the first thing you would do would be to attempt to throw it off. So it is with a horse. Mr. Rarey knocked the horse's feet together, lay down between them, took the straps off, master and pupil rose together, and, mounting upon the horse's back, he concluded his remarks: "This only shows I mean him no harm. It is entirely wrong to leap upon a horse's back and hold fast, no matter how frightened he may be. There is now a perfect understanding between us. All horses like me after this process. They all come to me gladly. This is the test of breaking: If they fly away from you, then know you have treated them badly; if they come to you, they know you are a friend. Mr. Rarey and his wild South American, now completely docile, retired tian—I give up all—give me drink! More yet I have to give! There's my Heavenly inheritance and the eternal friendship of the re
Mr. Rarey again appeared and read a letter from Mr. E. Luff of Harlem Lang. to the effort of the state of the Mr. Rarey again appeared and read a letter from Mr. E. Luff, of Harlem Lane, to the ef-fect that he. Mr. L., had a very vicious horse, which cost him \$2700, but had not been able to do anything with him for four years. horse was led in—a fine, large, powerful, white stallion, of unequalled make and appearance, -heavily muzzled. In a short time Mr. Rarey had the animal completely under control, and led him off, quiet and docile, amid applause which shook the building. Mr. Rarey gave his second lecture last evening .- Boston Courier.

Dbituaries.

"La, well, my son, remember, 'a little pot is soon hot."

Died at Gilford, Oct., 40, Mr. George W. Bart-Lett, aged 33. He possessed an amiable disposition, and was a kind, obliging neighber—honest in all his business transactions. He neglected to secure the blessings of religion, fike many others, until his last sickness, which he deeply regretted. But during his sickness, which he deeply regretted. But during his sickness, which he deepire to live chiefly that he might testify to the world that the proper to he will be desired to live chiefly that he might testify to the world that the might testify to the world that the proper to he will be desired to live chiefly that he might testify to the world that the might testify and to persuade his friends and neighbors to embrace it while in health. He died in peace, giving his friends and might be world that the might testify and to persuade his friends and neighbors to embrace it while in health. He died in peace, giving his friends and might be world that the might testify to the world that the might testify t

Died in Mercer, Me , Dec. 9, Miss PRISCILLA C

hot, out he was anxious to preserve him if possible. Crusier was then attroduced, Mr. Rarey remarking, "This is the first time he has been on the stage in this country. We have had no rehearsal, but incountry. We have had no rehearsal, but inching, as he used to do, he will now be included in Effingham, Nov. 21, 227 dropsy, Mr. William Meloon, aged 79. Died in Effingham, Nov. 23, Hannar D., youngest child of Mr. Alonzo Ally, aged 16 months. Died in Effingham, Nov. 30, of consumption, Mr.

country. We have had no rehearsal, but instead of kicking, as he used to do, he will now —as you see—give me his foot like a gentleman." Applause followed this politeness between master and horse. Cruiser attracted better inheritance than earth can give, and he could be transfer than the wreck of earthly hopes, dark bay color, form almost perfection, and has an eye full of fire and spirit.

Mr. Rarey gave some exhibitions with "Cruiser," showing the manner in which he proceeded to tame him and gain his confidence, but we pass a description of these exhibitions, for the purpose of noticing Mr. Rarey's manner of procedure with new and untried subjects. The first of these was a large white Messenger horse, not very vicious, but, as his owner described him, "nervous, and a great puller." Mr. R. made use of this horse first, because he wished to demonstrate and explain

Mr. Rarey's remarks on saddling a horse are worthy of attention.

"In saddling a horse I proceed thus: I first show him the saddle. If you pull him about or blind his eyes he thinks something is wrong, and of course he resists. But accustom him to the saddle by placing it on and off several times, and all is right. In mounting, too, gentlemen go wrong, as they do with almost everything (laughter) about a horse. They bear their weight on the foot in the stirrup and try to climb up, so that the horse is like a fly on a pane of glass—his weight on one side. Mr. Rarey then proceeded to illustrate his method of mounting—standing close to the horse, and bearing his weight upon the horse's shoulder. Now, a horse has great power in pulling his head down, but little when it is pulled a one-side. This shows you how to stop a horse when he runs away. If you make a dead pull, it is like a man's trying to lift himself over a fence by his boot straps. But if you turn him round and round (illustrating) he is powerless. If a horse jibs with you in the street, and refuses to go on, don't attempt to spur him; turn him round and round. He would rather go on than keep turning any time.

A wild horse from South America, an entire stranger to Mr. Rarey, was next introduced. The horse, was a dark, bay, amall, elegantly, sense has pread to the horse, and he had only been broken to the halter. Again and again Mr. Rarey jumped upon his back, and was as often thrown off, the horse rearing and jump—

Sense copy.

Died in Reymond, Me., Oct. 10, GEORGE C., soft both and sister Elmira Small, aged 9 years and 8 months.

J. PINKHAM.

Died in Westfield. Pa., Nov. 17, Bro. NATHAN WHITMORE, aged 107 years and 10 days. Death is to the human family a scene of important interest, let it arrest its victim at what age it may. Plat when, in the providence of mounting accept the horse is like a fly on the street is very the accept the series is very to the human family a scene of important interest, let it arrest its victim at what age it may. Plat when

Died in Vassalborough, Me., Dec. 2, sister Avis C., wife of Rev. James Stevens, of V., aged 47. There is always something consoling in announcing the departure of the devoted Christian to his heavenly home. Such consolation we have in recording the death of our dear sister Stevens. She became a follower of the Saviour in early life and was baptized by Rev. Mr. McGray of the M. E., church and united with that denomination. But her piety was of that type that could not be restricted by sectarian barriers. She loved all Christians, and her soul's affections clustered around the church of Christ of whatever denomination; wherever she could advance the cause of true religion, no effort within her power was withheld. For nearly three years she had stood by the side of our Bro. in the work of the Lord, strengthening him by her counsels, encouraging by her sympathies, and comforting by her prayers. As her life was devoted to Christ, so he was her refuge in sickness and her hope in death. Our Bro. feels most deeply this painful bereavement. It is the second time he has been called to follow his companion to the grave. But he rejoices in hope of meeting her in that brighter world where all tears shall be wiped away. Her remains were borne to their final rest on Wednesday the 5th, after a comforting discourse from Rev. Mr. Church of Augusta.

Advertisements.

THE MYRTLE,

A SABBATH SCHOOL PAPER, is published twice a month, by the Freewill Baptist Printing Establishment.

Trans.—Single copy, 25 cents a year, 10 copies or more sent to one address, 12 1-2 cents each—payable in all cases in advance. We will send packages containing 20 copies or more, and pay the postage on taining 20 copies or more, and pay the postage, for 17 cents a copy, if paid in advance. Single papers, or packages containing less than 20 copies, are taxed with 1-4 cent postage each within the State, and 1-2 cent without the State, payable at the post office where they are received.

All orders and remittances for the paper to be sent to WM. Burr. Dover, N. H.

Roston, Jan. I. Isel.

CARPETS AT PANIC PRICES.

UST purchased for cash, and for sale at much below their value,—

150 Pieces Royal Pelvets.

200 Rolls Kidderminster.

100 Rolls Oil Cloths.

CARPETS AT PANIC PRICES.

UST purchased for cash, and for sale at much below their value,—

150 Pieces Tapestry Brussels.

90 Pieces Royal Felvets.

200 Rolls Kidderminster.

100 Rolls Oil Cloths.

These goods will be sold at wholesale or retail in quantities to suit, presenting a rare opportunity for purchasers to supply themselves at low prices.

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO.,

75 HANOVER STREET, Opposite American Hous 3w41] BOSTON. HOUSE KEEPERS. Burnet's " Excelsior" Baking Powders, (TANNOT be surpassed for the immediate product tion of BREAD. BUCKWHEAT CARES, and ever description of Pastry without Yeast, in less tim than by any other process.

Saves 35 per cent. in use of Butter and Eggs. These Powders are more economical and healthier than 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.

Saves one Half the Labor in Washing. Washes all Clothing superior to the best Washing Machine in the world, without injust particularly Flannels, which are washed soft withou shrinking. Cost of a Large Washing, 2 cents. MANUPACTURED ONLY BY WILLIAM BURNET,
45 & 45 l 2 Pine-St. New York city.
For Sale Everywhere. Cash orders promptly.

ANUFACTURED ONLY BY WILLIAM BURNET,
45 & 45 12 Pine-St. New York city.

For Sale Everywhere. **Cash orders promptly executed.

REFORM IN

REFORM IN

REFORM IN

THE DRY GOODS TRADE!

D'LY GOODS TRADE!

D'LY GOODS OF SYSTEM ADOPTED!

D'LY GOODS of every description at the lowest D prices! Great opening of SLLKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, and DRESS GOODS.

134 Merrimack Street, Cariton Block, 134

We have decided to do business upon the One PRICE SYSTEM—the only one upon which trade can be conducted hone-ably and fairly; and preparatory to ehtering upon that system, we have marked our whole stock at such astonishing low prices, that no one cun fail to see that time and money are saved by purchasing goods at the ONE PRICE STORE. Every Article will be marked in plain figures, at the every lowest possible price.

By this One Price System you may be assured that you can make a saving of at least fifteen per cent., without the necessity of dickering and bantering. If we are to have but one price, all musts see it becomes us to have that price so low that none can be lower; and, considering this, we have placed such prices upon our goods as at a admit it arises from any of the corrects activity, and gives tone sade energy to the whole seems to the price of the price

J. M. HAYNES,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in PLOUR, CORN, FISH, MOLASSES, OIL. PORK, HAMS, and all Articles sucully found in a Grocery Store. Also, Paints, Oil, and Glass—all of which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PLOUS. PRIORS. Please call and examine.

Franklin Square, Dover, N. H., next B. & M.
Railroad

BY OLIVER STACKPOLE,
ORNER OF BLACKSTONE and CROSS STREETS,
Havmarket Square, near Boston & Maine Delot, BOSTON. NATIONAL HOUSE, pot, BOSFON.

Baggage taken to and from the Boston and Main
Depot free of charge. [coply3]

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!! ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon anything nitherto invented, and to combine all the requisites of a PERFECT TRUSS.

Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same prin ciples.

Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hopefor Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF. NO. 13 TREMOST ST., BOSTON.
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical and Den-

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

I ces, leading to the belief that the wonderful cares performed by my Europa'n Cough Remervand its extensive sale in consequence, has induced some unprincipled persons to flood the market with a spurious and worthless imitation, thus for the sake of gain triding with the health or risking the lives of their fellow creatures. To prevent such imposition, I have, in connection with a friend, established a depot at

32 Harrison Avenue, Boston, for the sale of my Médienes, wholesale and retail, where they may always be found genuine. The large bottles have Rev. W. Chrke's European Cough Remedy blown in the glass.

Orders sent to W. Clarke & Co., 32 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Ms., or to Rev. Walter Clarke, Minot, Me, will receive prompt attention. [36tf]

THE EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY.

THE EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY,

FOR COUGHS. BUNCHITIS, HOARSENESS,

and CONSUMPTION. This extraordinary
medicine will, it is believed, cure more cases of
consumptive cough, than can be cured by any other
means whatever. Certificates proving its success
after all other means had been tried in vain, are beging constantly received by the proprietor from all
parts of the country. The following letter from
Rev. Enoch Place, for forty years Pastor of the
Freewill Baptist church in Statifford, N. H., will be
appreciated by all the readers of the Star:

STRAPPORD, June 3, 1859.

Dear Sir:

I have had occasion to use your European Cough
Remedy in my family in several cases, always with
good success. In one particular case which baffled
all the remedies employed, it was most successful,
and resulted in a final cure.

The European Cough Remedy is prepared by
Rev. WALTER CLARKE, Minot, Me., (late Cornish.) by whom Agents are supplied Sold wholesale by W. Clarke & Co., Harrison Avenue, Boston;
Hay & Co., Portland; Balch & Son, Providence,
R. I.; C. Whipple Bertrand, Mich.; and retail by
Agents and medicine dealers generally.

[Stf

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. nish,) by whom Agents are supplied Sold wholesale by W. Clarke & Co., Harrison Avenue, Boston; Hay & Co., Portland; Balch & Son, Providence, R. I.; C. Whipple Bertrand, Mich.; and retail by Agents and medicine dealers generally. [Stf]

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS.

THE People's Remedy. Try it; and if it does not all the properties of the properties

Adbertisements.

FREEWILL BAPTIST BOOKS. Change of Terms of Sale. Change of Terms of Sale.

BOOKS are not now sent out by our Establishment on commission. All orders for not more than ten dollars' worth, whether from Q. M. Agents, or persons ordering on their own account, or whether sent to us or any of our Depositories, must be accompanied by the cash. Orders for Books for more than this amount will be filled on six months' approved credit; but they must be paid for at the end of that time, whether sold or not. No Books are to be returned if unsold. The commission system and unlimited credits, if they had been continued, would have ruined the concern, and there was no alternative but to abandon them or stop publishing. Brethren and agents ordering Books, will please bear this change of terms in mind. By the dozen or more 25 per cent. discount will be made for cash, and 20 per cent on six months.

WM. BURR,

Agent of F. W. Baptist Printing Establishment.

Agent of F. W. Baptist Printing Establishment.
Dover, N. H., April 11, 1860.

80,000 Copies Sold. EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

It Tells You the Law for Patents, with mode of precedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments, and Table of Pees.

It Tells You How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and expiains to you the Legislative. Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.

General and State Governments.
It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving wast, amount of property and vezation litization, by its timely consultation. litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to every Farmer, every Mechanic, every Man of Business, and every ody in every State, on receipt of \$1,00, or in law style of inding at \$1.25.

\$1000 A YEAR can be made by enter n selling the above work, as our inducements to all such revery liberal.

For single copies of the book, or for terms to Agent JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617, Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.



MRS. WINSLOW. A N experienced Nurse and Pemale Physician to the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP,

For CHILDREN TERTHING, which greatly facilitate the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflationaries, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodiscion, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

we would say to every mather who has a child sufferplaced such prices upon our goods as to admit of
no competition?

We are grateful for past patronage, and feeling
that this system of doing business will meet the
approbation of all, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

H. W. HILTON & CO.,

"Carlton Block, 134 Merrimack Street.

H. W. HILTON.

O. H. NICHOLS.

Lowell, Miss., Oct., 1850.

[314]

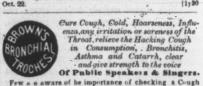
We would say to every mather who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—and between
you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be
sure—yes, absolutely SLEE—to follow the use of this
medicine, if timely used.

Full directions for using will accompany exchaotite,
None gennine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists thoughout the world.

Pairsciral Orfice, 13 Carda Start. New York
PRICE ONLY 23 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Oct. 22.



Brown's That trouble in my Throat, (for which the 'Troches' age a specific) having made BROWN'S the Troches' age a specific) having mad me often a mere whisperer."

TROCHES If recommend their use to PULLIS.

SPEAREDS."

TROCHES IN TROCHES BROWN'S REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness. REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

REV. A. C. BGGLESTON.

"Contain no opium or anything injurious."

DR. A. A. HAYES, BROWN'S TROCHES

"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, ac." DR. G. F. BIGELOW,
Boston.
"Beneficial in Bronchitis."
DR. J. F. W. LANE, TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

BROWN'S Boston.

"Beneficial when compelled to speak
ffering from Cold."

REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, TROCHES BROWN'S

"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers."

Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON. BROWN'S Lagrange, Ga.,
Teacher of Music, Southe
Female College.

Female College.

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent adventage to me." TROCHES REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens, College, Tenn TROCHES FIVE CENTS a Box. 16m39

MICH. SOU. & NOR. IND. RAILROAD. 1869-1. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1860-1.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 28, 1860, Passenger Trains will leave Hillsdale Station as follows, daily, except Sundays:

Going East
Leave Hillsdale at 1.44 A. M., and 1.14 P. M.
Arrive at Toledo at 4.20 A. M. and 3.40 P. M.

General West. Leave Hillsdale, at *3 A M and 3 26 P M.
Arrive at Chicago at 10.30 A M and 11 F M

Daily except Mondays.

Trains are run by Chicago time, which is 20 min-

utes slower than Toledo Time, which is 20 min-utes slower than Toledo Time. Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all Night Trains on this route. Time and Fare the same as by any other Railroad route. JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup't. James McQueen, Station Agent, Hillsdale. [4tf

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.