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## The Morning Star - volume 35 number 44 - January 30, 1861

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THE MORNING STAR. Published Weekly, on Wednesday,

BY THE FREEWILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

The PREEWILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

It may be said that men believe in the mul-

TERMS:

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

# MORNING STAR. universality of belief. So the different views of evil spirits imply

though perhaps led by his influence.

In this manner popular ideas have been The practical results of this belief may be the Bible. Unless the writers of the Bible idolatry, and a perversion of Republicanism ence is true it ought to be recognized in spring. preaching and practice.

in the agency of a personal devil is reasona- to re-examine impressions before their adop-

certainly possible and probable. Material ob. think that perhaps all their troubles are not jects are created for apiritual enjoyment. We real and necessary, nor produced by Divine enjoy objects in their parts, or as a whole. We agency, sound reasoning or deep depravity; look with pleasure upon a single piece of a and that sins of others may have been commachine, but with much greater pleasure upon the symmetrical working of the whole machine. A single rose leaf is agreeable, but the effect upon the general belief in spiritual exwhole is more so. And what a single note in istence and agency is still more important, a piece of music is to the whole, a single trait Whoever lives in the consciousness of the

mind, this is the law of intellectual enjoyment, and so far as we can trace the development of tainly the use which good men have made of nature it is always in accordance with this law. the belief in question, and is it not the legiti-And yet man is able to comprehend only some mate use? of the narrowest combinations. We can enjoy but a very small portion of this earth and its phenomena, and this world is but a mere par- This is so plain that but very few attempt ticle of the created universe. If God intended to disprove it with Scriptural quotations. that nature should be enjoyed as a whole, and Most of the objections are, professedly, philo man can enjoy it only in small parts, there are sophical, and urged against its possibility beings of much greater capacity. At all events, or probability, and therefore I have given the much of the magnitude and grandeur of the more space to those points, and have room for universe seem to be lost if there are not be-

But the belief in a God implies the possible leisure. existence of such beings; for an Infinite Creator is certainly capable of creating them .-

whole race as a man upon a single family. to fall. All moral subjects of government, in that Christ and the apostles were good men order that innocence may become virtue, must and yet that they practiced such deception? have a law and a time of trial. Under such a 2. Notice the frequent references to temptastate have the power to influence the human

may be probable, if not certain, that all spir- where through the Bible. itual influences, good and evil, except in cases 3. The penalty threatened to sin is only

clearly seen in every relation of life, and some. tion, and the law a nullity. A real law must times without any apparent intervention of have a real penalty, and the penalty of the the senses. Is it not possible, then, for such Bible is fixed by the punishment of devils, and beings as we are contemplating to affect the if their existence is a fiction then is the whole human heart? The degree and character of chain a fiction. our emotions will often give direction and ac- 4. Christ and the apostles most certainly tivity to the intellect, so that the thoughts and gave their hearers to understand that this beconsequent purposes may be modified by the lief was true. With the exception of the feelings. Not only is the intellect thus af- Sadducees, the Jews, and all to whom the gosfected, but in many instances the health and pel was preached and the epistles written, belife of the body is dependent upon the sensi- lieved it; and yet it was never denied by the bilities. A large proportion of disease and New Testament teachers, although other less insanity is thus produced or aggravated. It is important peculiarities were distinctly reproveasy to see how many who were healed by ed. Not only did they suffer this belief Christ were not only diseased but possessed of continue without opposition, but spoke and the devil, even though his influence was only wrote in the use of such language as all must upon the feelings. It may not be best for his understand as an approval. And this was not own ends to produce the same results now, or accidental but common and intentional. One Heaven may have fixed narrower limits. It is of three things, therefore, must be truetrue too, undoubtedly, that intellectual devel- Christ and the apostles were deceived and be opment may greatly modify the effect of feel- lieved in what was false-or they were deings, so that the same excitement may produce ceivers and intended to impose upon the peodifferent results at different periods. And yet, ple-or there is a personal devil, as well as the we still see a great many cases of insanity, world and the flesh, to oppose, of whose dedisease and death, from just such emotions as vices we ought not to be ignorant. arise from satanic influence.

belief, therefore, in the existence of a personal seeking whom he may devour. R. D. devil is not absurd-not unreasonable.

2. The truth of this belief is not only possible but highly probable.

The general and almost universal belief of the world in all periods of its history greatly do as the most do, but as the best do. strengthens this probability. This belief must have arisen from reason, experience or revelation. If from reason, there must have been facts or principles which would render the reality probable. If from experience, then there

of all classes. If this general belief arises from revelation, it is of course unquestionably

tiplicity of gods and various other notions - \$1.50 which are not thus rendered more probable. But in all such instances two things are to be 2,00 observed. The belief is according to apparent ar All communications, and business letters should be truth—and always the perversion of a truth to which it bears some resemblance, the logical ar All Ministers, (Ordained and Licensed,) in good unding in the Freewill Baptist Connexion, are authorized it requested to act as agents in obtaining subscribers, d in collecting and forwarding moneys. Agents are owed 10 per cent. on all moneys collected and resulted by conception from a wrong standpoint, nor a Agents 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 names of the towns where they reside that we want, but the names of the Fost Offices at which they receive their papers.

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

All obligation of the sun and and the same rate phenomena was believed correctly, but the phenomena was not understood. Men believe in many gods, but this is only a modi-accompanied with the proper names fication of the belief in Divine agency, which is thus rendered to us more probable by this

the existence of facts which constitute the foundation for the belief in some kind of a Unbelief is of two kinds, theoretical and satanic influence. This argument is rendered practical. So with reference to the existence stronger by the consideration that men of all of evil spirits. Some deny their existence altogether, and thus attempt to escape unpleasant conclusions respecting relationship to one so repulsive. But a much larger number, by feelings, talking and acting as though he did been retained by all religions, through all the not exist, practically deny the doctrine, alfidence by the best men of all periods?

somewhat modified, and the pulpit even af urged in favor of its truthfulness. That a fected, so that warnings are much less frequent perversion has done much harm is admitted. than formerly, and much less frequent than in So has the perversion of Theism produced were deceived, we have no right to omit this has produced anarchy, but it is the perversion subject; and if the existence of such an influ- and not the truth from which these evils

A belief in the influence of which we are Let us inquire, then, whether the unbelief speaking induces men to guard against it and tion, and especially guards against the assumption that all impulses are natural and The existence of beings of such capacity is right. It leads the gloomy and desponding to of character is compared with the pleasure presence of an evil spirit will undoubtedly from all the traits in a true friend. So far as we can trace the development of seeking Divine assistance become more hoff-

itive revelation, which all can read at their

Let us briefly notice, however:

1. The miracles of Christ and the language And if He has created beings capable of en- in which they are described. He cast out devjoying the two hundred and fifty millions of ils and unclean spirits, and spoke of them and systems, whose suns—each of which is proba- to them as intelligent beings—as spirits. The bly two millions of times larger than our earth victories over them are mentioned as mira--are seen in the Milky Way, one of them cles, when if there were no such beings there could as easily produce an influence upon our were no miracles, and any such pretence was And yet it would be possible for such beings character of those men who profess to believe

law, upon such a trial, individuals of this high- tion. By whom were Adam and Eve, Peter, er race might have fallen; and in this fallen and especially our Lord, tempted? Did our first parents possess a carnal nature? Was Christ drawn away of his own lust? Did the It may be difficult for us to see how ideas world tempt Eve? Not only are numerous are communicated to men in the present mode facts given, but cautions against such temptaof being, except through the senses. And it tions are scattered thick as promises every-

of miracles, are upon the sensibilities. We all such as is prepared for the devil and his anknow that the frames of the mind are very eas- | gels, and if no such beings exist no such penily affected. Changes in surrounding circum- alties can be threatened in honesty nor exestances, in the health, or even in the atmos- cuted at all. Transgressors will thus escape phere, often produce marked changes upon the all penalty, (which is generally the real object in denying the existence of evil spirits.) the The influence of one mind upon another is threatenings of the Word of God prove a fic-

Of what avail then to ridicule this idea and We are now prepared to say that the exis- deny the existence of an influence so potent tence of beings of such capacity as the Bible and universal. Better far, to watch lest we attributes to the devil may be possible—that enter into temptation, and resist the devil that such beings may have fallen, and that man he may flee from us, and we thus be saved might be liable to their evil influence. The from him who walks up and down in the earth,

BEING SINGULAR .- Those that resolve to serve God must not mind being singular in it, non The above considerations prove as much -- be drawn by the crowd to forsake his service Those that are bound for heaven must be will-

must have been evil feelings, not clearly originating in nature, experienced which could scarcely have been misunderstood by so many -Old Author.

For the Morning Star

To the Moraing Star

ENCOURAGEMENT TO CHRISTIAN ACTION.

"Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."
It is related that labors have been undertaken and carried on under the impulse of some wonderful appearance, or of some voice from on high. The energy and the encuragements of the Christian come through deeper channels; the voices he hears are not audible, but come in quietness and with power. They speak to the heart rather than to the ener, now more powerful than ever, though ages have passed since the world heard them. The history of the intervening ages has made their present effect the greater; they of old received the fact, we, the fact clothed with illustration and that beauty which every fact possesses that has been embodied and exemplified by many lives. In the words they have uttered the heart of centuries has rested till they have become a very part of that heart. As the songs of the Christian mother live over and over again in the experiences of her child, twend with its heart; as the prayers of the Christian father are a restraint upon the youth, even in his wildest hours, so have the names and influences been to the life of the world they have blessed.

To the Christian these are more than merchecks upon waywardness. They are a reality to him; he aims to live them—to express in his own life their power. No mere curiosity draws him to listen to the noble and true voices of the past. He has learned to separate the greater from the lesser, to recognize some as clothed with the most sacred authority. Some are felt to be the purest utterance of the Spirit. To Him who was the life and the light the sanctified heart turns with the life of the voices of the Spirit. To Him who was the life and the light the sanctified heart turns with the sanctified hea

the Spirit. To Him who was the life and ferer, are the voices of the staur of Luther may have the war-like ring; though Augustine may walk serenely heavenward; though a Martyn sow, by his heart of devotion and self-sacrifice, the seed of life in many a wayward spirit; though Knox may cause the papal church to tremble; though David sings of the heights and depths of the godiy walk, and a Paul exemplifies the courageous disciple; still, though these speak with power, though dwelling upon these with delight, the Christian heart finds itself seeking farther than Luther, Augustine or the apostle to the Gentiles. Its delight is only complete, its desires satisfied, when it finds Him whose voice sires satisfied, when it finds Him whose voice overcome the world.

hat Zwingle was bold, that Peter was valiant, things, which are hidden to us, should all be understood by him upon whom the chief trust is to be laid. To be the conqueror of the world he must have a perfect understanding of all things without us and within us. The mightiest men have been in some considerable degree affected by the circumstances by which they were surrounded. Their contact with the world made them in no small degree slaves to it; but now hear the calm voice of one who, though mingling with the world, bearing no little malice, the object of its hatred, yet sits as the unbiased victor. We know it is the Saviour, as well as the conqueror, of the world, who says: "Be of good cheer: I have overcome the world."

It is a calm assurance. There are no traces of weakness in it. It is the worl of One who know whereof He spoke. No unintelligible utterance; not the timid declaration of one striving to still the beating of his own

anxious heart: Peace, be still; for I have

Him? Behold he came forth from the Fa-ther; see how he reads the secrets of the hearts of men; remember how adapted was His word to your suffering heart; when He ome act of love. You were blind once, and eeded to be told that it was Jesus who drew ear; but why doth the heart burn now as you commune with the stranger—behold it is the Christ. Truly now you know that it is the Master, you know it must be he, for lo! what gracious words proceed out of his mouth; nd did he not know your heart? before you eried, wretched man that I am, did He not tell you all things whatsoever you had done? placing your life before you in startling clear-

vercome the world." Truly does he seem hrice conqueror. The malice of men only his loving heart the more; the ter-

We are in danger from its selfish spirit—be-great adversaries of Christ. These had once hold the noble disdainer of proffered king-a place with the apostles and Christians, but doms and earthly power. doms and earthly power. Behold thin who showing tuended them.

Showing tuended them.

All are not Israel that are of Israel."—

"All are not Israel that are of Israel."—

of the tempter in his most deceitful forms.—
But whence came the glory of the Leader of Israel? lo, he triumphed! By the way He went you may go—in his victory behold the "I shall not be greatly moved." ledge of your own.

Whence could come your strength, your glory, except you had temptations to overcome? How strange a life which is dying from the very weariness of idleness. Not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that they may be kept from the evil, is the prayer for His disciples. It is necessary that you should meet with temptations; they are the fires that purify the dross from the gold.

Remember the malice that brought Joh near verted.

Remember the malice that brought Job near the mouth of the grave; by it his heart grew Again, one may leave one denomination, in trust and his faith was strengthened. What the wavering Peter, that his fast flowing tears cause espoused and the people with whom a might be as seals to a life of new devotion and union is formed, except in the case of final wavering zeal. Not in vain did Chrysos- apostasy, and it has already been said that

Some are felt to be the purest utterances Calvary, of Gethaemane, of the praying sufof the Spirit. To Him who was the like and the light the sanctified heart turns with the disciples in all time. We may now listen to only complete satisfaction. Though the voice other voices, tones which have been caught of Luther may have the war-like ring; though from the lips of the Master, for we have been from the lips of the Master, the voice of

calmed the troubled sea and made glad the heart of the mourner—Him who said: "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." saith the Master. "Rest in the Lord," cries the Psalmist. "Thanks be unto him who giveth us that Zwingels was sheld, that Parter was valignt. hat Zwingle was bold, that Peter was valiant, indeed my portion, and were the furnace heat-f nothing is to come to us from their lives but he inspiration which these applicance of soul if nothing is to come to us from their lives out the inspiration which these qualities of soul impart. The fact of their strength, devotion and truth has little power till they are seen to run back to the Comforter—the Strengthener agement and strength, for, lo, their Redeemer agement and strength, for, lo, their Redeemer agement and strength, for, lo, their Redeemer agement and strength for love agement and strength for l of men. We want such aid as one can bring liveth and hath overcome the world. There who can assure us that he has overcome the are lives eminent for faithfulness and trust. who can assure us that he has overcome the world. We want one who can sit above the troubled elements of worldly strife as their ruler. We need for our peace that the unseen things, which are hidden to us, should all be aloes which have bloomed in the garden of the aloes which have bloomed in the

utterance; not the timid declaration of one striving to still the beating of his own timid heart—but you feel that it is the off-Lord because your voice and heart are weak to confusion in his praise; leave no work undone through is He who came forth from the Father. Be-hold him, and let it come to your troubled, service is unobserved by Him who is your service is unobserved by Him who is your life: not a word spoken for Him but He He spake as one having authority, was the estimony of his enemies; He speaks as one redeemed shall ascribe their triumph to the redeemed shall ascribe their triumph to the having authority, is still the witness of the believer; with such power as he alone can speak
who hath put all things under him.

What reasons does he urge for this trust in
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What reasons does he urge for this trust in
What reasons does he urge for this trust in
What reasons does he urge for this trust in world."-trust in this and make your lives a constant response: "Yea, Lord; we know that thou hast all power, and bringest victory

> Overcome the world by Him who hath subjected it unto himself, and when the way seems doubtful and tribulations come, remember your aspiration and hope is that the Master sa "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."
>
> W. H. B.

> > For the Morning Star.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION. NO. 337. They went out from us, but they were not of us; lacing your life before you in startling clear-less? Surely this is the Christ of God.

Then saith he: "Be of good cheer; I have of us. 1 John, 2: 19.

The church, in primitive times, had those who proved themselves false, heretical and shows you his loving heart the more; the ter-rors of death could not daunt him, nor the powers of the grave detain him. Hail! then, thrice conveyor, victor, redeemer. Truly thrice conqueror—victor—redeemer. Truly, sociated with him Demas, who left him as he none teacheth like thee. Can you cease to be earnest and full of courage when He, the was also much pained at false teachers, some Mighty One, speaks such words of encourage- of whom had once professed good things.-What are the things of the world we dread? those whom he calls anti-christs, meaning place with the apostles and Christians,

showing themselves enemies to the truth, they had not where to lay his nead; whose whole life is comprised in this: He went about doing good. Selfishness here is extinct. Surely He Men will find their level if time is given them. hath overcome the world. We fear to labor or him because we are weak, our voices fai-ering, our hearts troubled, our faith small—

Men will find their level if time is given them. In all times and in the Christian world even, persons from some excitement of the feelings, and some emotions in the direction of goodhe calleth thee; rise and meet him.—

ness, have taken a place with the people of God, and as there was no deep and genuine Go in weakness, fearing nothing; it is as the branch abiding in the vine that you can be work of grace in their hearts, when temptation strong. He will not break the bruised reed; has come they have yielded, evincing that they were stoney ground hearers; or No duty did he shun; each one was met church has come into close combat with sin, and done to the Father's glory. What, believed and an effort has been made to pull down er, of thine? Behold he hath overcome the some of its strongholds, they have sympa-world. Your cross how small beside the one He bore-He alone; you with all the strength out, "You are going too fast and too far."-He gives who can teach you how to bear it—"You are making divisions." "You will turn the who bore his own so well." "You bear it—"You speak against He who bore his own so well.

Hath he known conflict? Powers seen and unseen met him only to suffer defeat. Temptation bent its whitened heat upon him—there was no qualing before it. Is the lesson of the whole country." Then without ceremony they clear out, join their own com-Was no. quanting before it. Is the lesson of the conflicts lost? then have you followed the Nazarene to little purpose; welcome the conqueror of the world.

No small temptations are yours; your temperaments and dispositions favor the approach of the temptar in his most described forms.

This is clear out, join their own company, and rage against those who rebuke allowing a function of the temptar in his most described forms.

A Christian is true to his profession,—to the principles of Faith,—to his attachment to Christ,—and to the saints on the earth.

This is the sentiment. There may be a mo mentary deviation, such is the imper He human nature. The Psalmist said, however, There may be backsliding. It ought not to

n trust and his faith was strengthened. What some cases, and unite with another. This is essons of Divine watchfulness and mercy came when increased light leads one to have differto the prophet in the den of lions! What discipling does God kindly administer to his tice. So did Randall, Tingley and others. aints—à thorn in the flesh to Paul, that he In such cases as the above, there is no digital to kept humble. The court of trid to rect conflict with the idea of being true to the

true Christians? Without doubt. This is the rule; there may be exceptions, as in case some well-meaning people are influenced and misled by intriguing, designing, mischief-making persons. It has been observed, on every hand, that those who thus leave are, to a great extent, those who are not devotional and humble in spirit. They can do some duties and neglect others. They can attend to the ordinances of baptism and the supper or neglect them, as suits their convenience. They are often of a class who are worldly, covetous, careless of their conversation and the temper careless of their conversation and the temper she arose to go out again into the busy of their minds before the wicked. And not ling street. unfrequently cases are found among them, who get excited with intoxicating drinks.

One engaged as a reformer says: "Put a

such. "Certain men, the children of Belial, are gone out from among you, and have withdrawn the inhabitants of their city, saying, let can the unfed lambs live? Did early churches 13: 13, 15. "Yea, mine own familiar friend, in whom I trusted, which did eat of my bread, hath lifted up his heel against me. By this I

Yet another fact. We are in the midst of a

10: 29. "Nevertheless the foundation of it not reach your doors too? God standeth sure, having this seal, the Lord Spiritualism. Sadduceeism. God standeth sure, having this seal, the Lord knoweth them that are his. And let every one that nameth the name of Christ, depart from iniquity." 2 Tim. 2: 19.

But the friends of God are not alarmed. God we idle stand?

We have noble reapers, whose sickles are many free pulpits, while the world shall stand. Satan will get only those who will go to him in spite of the truth and purity of the way of life. Truth will prevail and opposers be left to confusion, shame and the painful remorse of their evil doings.

For the Morning Star. THE UMBRELLA MAKER AND THE INFIDEL.
To be continued.

CHAPTER I.

Susan Wakeman was born in London about A. D. 1800. While yet a child, she was left be of any service, she was taken into the store vith her father, to be trained to the active du-

ties of mercantile life. 
Here she acquired a habit of observation
and knowledge of human nature, together with a dignified independence and self-reliance, which were of immense value to her in after life, when cast out alone on the world. At the age of sixteen she was bereft of her father, and her means of livelihood cut off. She was soon after removed to the family of an uncle in Staffordshire, who carried on a large business in nail making. Having acquired some skill in nail making. Having acquired some sail rious aspect in the sanctuary, which is many and enter largely into the business transactions hearts, arrested my attention. I called soon hearts, arrested my attention. masculine fearlessness that, at the call of duty, bore her onward in paths seldom trod her rade, and possessing withal a skill in business, the shop. This prosperity enabled her to plunge her heart deeper in worldly pleasures, while thicker and heavier grew the cloud that enwrapped her moral perceptions. In all the giddy rounds of vanity she had pursued, a

The next day, upon making the inquiry giddy rounds of vanity she had pursued, a sense of the Divine displeasure had never pentrated to her heart. To use her own words, whether she had reviewed her life, she replied, the result of the state of the stat neans of sustenance were exhausted, and she to the nurse, as he turned away, "by midnight she will be gone." Although apparently insensible, her quick ear caught words, "she will be gone." " " Gone !" she nentally repeated, "gone! where am I going! great and solemn realities of eternity, that had pierced the thick darkness of her mind. Mid- of the churches in Philadelphia: night came; she called for nourishment and received it with relish. The crisis was past.

A few days ago, three Christians fixed, by agreement, on a merchant in this city doing a large business, but who had no interest in the control of the contr

ength she was assured that a clergyman was fourth, a merchant, approaching, she looked wistfully up, and as pproaching, she looked wistfully up, and as bout his soul."

oon as he was within hearing she said, about his soul."

"I will go," he said.

his own, and you will be safe."

"If I am not of the elect, I am lost, am I?"
at once the subject of the visit. "If I am not of the elect, I am lost, am I r"

"God has ordered all things according to the wisdom, and we cannot change with whom a case of final leen said that "I am not of the elect, I am lost, am I r"

"I have come to speak to you about Jeis got tion of the wisdom, and we cannot change with whom a case of final leen said that her questions, yet the darkness still settled "I fyou feel that you need a Saviour, I have war,"

tom experience the death of the emperor's household—the people heard more gladly the man of the chastened spirit. The assaults of the enemy met by Luther braced his soul to its arduous work, while the enemies which have crowded upon many faithful hearts beside have made the church more completely the light of the world.

But you say, I fear it will not be well with me in this strife. "I shall one day fall by the hand of my enemy," is your frequent cry.—"Only give me the assurance of success and I will strive, nothing shall daunt me," is your confident language. But the Prince of the house of David was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him not, nor did his house of David was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him not, nor did his house of David was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him not, nor did his house of Lavid was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him not, nor did his house of David was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him not, nor did his house of David was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him not, nor did his house of David was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him not, nor did his house of David was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him not, nor did his house of David was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him not, nor did his house of David was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him not, nor did his house of David was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him not, nor did his house of David was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him not, nor did his house of David was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him not, nor did his house of David was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him not, nor did his house of David was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him not, nor did his house of David was aubject to like temptations and his strength failed him n

For the Morning Star.

One engaged as a reformer says: "Put a hound in presence of a deer, and he springs to his throat. Put a Christian in presence of an evil, and with great energy, yet with affection and love, he seizes it to destroy it." But some who have been described above, if brought into connection with intemperance and slavery, if they injured them at all, it would be in hugging them closely.

Not unfrequently those who thus go out, join another church they suppose much in unison with their views. But again and again they who thus receive them, say they are no help to them. At heart they despise those who have proved false and treacherous to the principles they professed to embrace.

For the Morning Star.

TO THE GRAND RAPIDS QUARTERLY MEETING:

Dear Brethren:—Allow me to call your attention to the sad destitution, religiously, in the bounds of our Quarterly Meeting. In Paris there remains less than a fourth of their former number attached to the church and our interest. That weakened church yet feels the blow that struck so fleavily; their eyes are yet heavy with weeping, and your own heart has not forgotten their story, that wrung tears from many an eye. The mustard seed sown in Gaines has taken root, yet the plant is droop-ing for want of a training hand. Laton is making a noble effort to support herself, while principles they professed to embrace.

Hear now the word of the Lord in regard to

God has raised up a man to aid them.

eir city, saying, let can the unfed lambs live? Did early churche us go and serve other gods, which ye have not known. Thou shalt surely smite the inhabitants of that city, destroying it utterly." Deut. shepherd; and they became meat to all the shepherd; and they became meat to all the

Yet another fact. We are in the midst of a hath lifted up his heel against me. By this I know that thou favorest me, because mine enemy doth not triumph over me." Ps. 41: 9, 11. "Also of your own selves shall men arise, speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them. Therefore watch," &c. Acts 20: 30, 31. "There shall come in the last days scoffers, walking in their own lusts. 2 Pet. 3: 3. If ever a church was scoffed at in this age, it has been the church that has been true to God, and suffering humanity in the persons of the enslaved.

And then God exerts a power to keep the true and faithful. "My Father which gave them me is greater than all, and none is able to pluck them out of my Father's hand." John 10: 29. "Nevertheless the foundation of God standerh sure, beving this seed to pluck and the least of the condition of God standerh sure, beving this seed the Lord that the condition of God standerh sure, beving this seed to be Lord to the condition of God standerh sure, beving the Lord to the condition of God standerh sure, beving the Lord to the condition of God standerh sure, beving the Lord to the condition of God standerh sure, beving the Lord to the condition of the

from iniquity." 2 Tim. 2: 19.

An effort has been made to induce all possition meet, and how, dear brethren, are we to meet them? Shall we wait until others put to meet them? Shall we wait until others put ble to leave some churches where sin is faith-fully rebuked, and to ruin such churches.—

remorse given us during the last summer, and have we nothing by which to aid the work of God ?-We have, is the warm response of many, and

God bless you for it. Our Q. M. Home Mission Society has employed a brother to labor for us; several brethren have voluntarily become responsible for the payment of the contract with Bro Barker. not leave the burden to rest on them alone, but come forward with our mite. Think of those who have no hope, of thers, mothers and children who will die without a mother, and, as soon as she could their sins if they are unwarned, if you or I refuse to send one unto them to lead them to Christ, that they may call on him.

Yours in Christ, Sec. of the G. R. Q. M. H. M. S.

GIVING UP THE WORLD. Miss H— was an amiable and intelligent young lady, of mature thought, but gay, and negligent of spiritual verities. She nded the Unitarian church, and loved its pleasant flattery of the carnal mind. rious aspect in the sanctuary, while the Spirit of God was there and the truth reaching many after, and, upon introducing the subject of after, and, upon introducing the subject of simply because there was no other one on the premises, who had business education sufficient for such trust. This may account for the almost sons for receiving it, and mentioned the case bore her onward in paths seldom trod by woman's timid foot. In all the circles in which she moved, her genial temperament, ready wit, and pleasing person, rendered her a general favorite. After a few years' residence in Staffordshire, she raturned to Landon Staffordshire, she raturned to Staffordshire, and was at first angry; but, upon second thought, determined to sit down, and, in the survey of his own experience, seek the proof that the doctrine was untrue. He befavorite. After a few years' residence in Staf-fordshire, she returned to London, was appren-ticed to an umbrella and parasol maker on Rea-son St. She became such a proficient in her trade, and possessing with a skill in business. she was promoted to first hand or forewoman in the shop. This prosperity enabled her to plunge her heart deeper in worldly pleasures, while

she was in "heathen blindness." She aimed to maintain, what the world and her relatives termed respectability, which involved a contempt for all forms and creeds of religion, except, indeed, that of the established church.

For this even, she had but a nominal respect, and relatively and than for ridicule. He and seldom visited, and then for ridicule. He that "lighteth every one that cometh into the world" found way to her benighted heart. A long and severe sickness fell upon her, her rose, leaving the responsibility of a fatal was removed to St. George's hospital. Here she lingered several days on the very verge of time, just quivering with life's faintest pulsations, just quivering with life's faintest pulsations. tions. The physician came his usual round, paused a long time by her bed, then whispered joy, were the language of the redeemed sinner

PRAYER ANSWERED.

The following beautiful illustration of the am I to die! die now! sink into darkness and power of prayer, attended by appropriate ef-be no more!" This was the first flash from the fort, was recently related by the pastor of one

longed to see the face of some minister, again er. They agreed to meet at the same house bending over her as he had done, when she each day, to pray for his conversion. Having turned her head away in scorn. When at "We want you to go and talk to that man

"Where shall I go when I leave this world?"
"God has a chosen people," said he, "and if you are one elected to grace, he will take care of his own, and you will be safe."

"I will go," he said.

"I will go," he said.

He went, found the merchant in his counting-room in the midst of business, and asked an interview. It was granted. He told him

come to tell you that his salvation is free, and that you may have it if you will."
"Do you say that?" he asked.
"I have the highest authority for it," said

" Will you go with me to see my pastor, to-

night?"
"I will go to-night," he replied.
At seven o'clock last evening, continued the speaker, that merchant and his friend came to me, the former anxiously inquiring for Jesus, and sitting with the simple earnestness of a little child, begging to know more of the way of life.

BAXTER.

Jenkyn, the biographer of Baxter, says:—
"In preaching, Baxter's heart burned within him; and while he was speaking, a live coal from the altar fired his sermons with scraphic fervor. Into his pulpit he brought all the energies of his entire nature. He had a large mind, an acute intellect, a melting heart, a holy soul, a kindling eye, and 'moving voice,' and he called on all that was within him to aid him in his preaching. Being deeply earnest himself, he wished his hearers to be deeply earnest. Himself being a burning light, he wished to flash the hallowed fire into the hearts of others. He seems never to have studied of others. He seems never to have studied action, or "the start theatric." The only teacher that gave him lessons in action and attitude, was feeling—real, genuine, holy feeling; and this taught him how to look, how to move, and how to speak. In preaching, as well as in everything religious, he believed with Paul, that "it is a good thing to be always zealously affected;" and consequently, that earnest, fervid preaching is truly apos-

CHASTISEMENT. The wrath of God lies not upon his people, although his hand does. Af-fliction is sent to kill sin, not the man. Whatsoever believers suffer, though it be death itself, they may say Christ hath labored, and we enter into his labors.

The Slabery Conflict.

The Old School Presbyterian papers are speaking out strongly in the present crisis .-The Banner, in a recent issue, says:

"But let our Southern Brethren and fellow-citizens know assuredly, that the people of the North will never guarantee the perpetuation of slavery. They will not inter-fere with it where it is; but they will not guarantee its continuance. It is not nominated in the bond; and no new bond will they receive. And the North could not guarantee the perpetuity of slavery if she would.

It is beyond her power. She might as well undertake to guarantee a suspension of the law of gravitation, as to guarantee a suspension of the law of gravitation, as to guarantee an arrest of the onward moving of Providence, by which, in his own good time, every yoke shall be broken, and the oppressed, every-where, go free. Slavery is doomed—doomed not only in the Union, but throughout the world. It must perish.

JEFFERSON ON COERCION. In his letters (see 9th vol. Jefferson's Works) he uses the following language:

"The ninth article of confederation says that Congress shall be the last resort in all differences between two or more States, concerning boundary jurisdiction or any other cause

It has been often said that the decisions of Congress are impotent because the confederacy provides no compulsory power. But when two or more nations enter into compact, when two or more nations enter into compact, it is not usual for them to say what shall be done to the party who infringes it. Decence forbids this; and it is as unnecessary as inde cent, because the right of compulsio results to the party injured by the breach. When any one State in the American Union refused obedience to the confederation by which they have bound themselves, the res have a natural right to compel them to obedience. Congress would probably exercise long patience before they would recur to force, the case ultimately required it they would use that recurrence. Should this case ever arise, they will probably coerce by a naval force, as being more easy, less dangerous to liberty, and less likely to produce much blood-

WHAT HENRY CLAY THOUGHT OF

In 1850 when Georgia threatened to secede

Henry Clay said, in his place in the Senate:-Now. Mr. President, I stand here in my place, meaning to be unawed by any threats whether they come from individuals or from States. I should deplore as much as any man, living or dead, that arms should be against the authority of the Union, either by individuals or by States. But, after all that has occurred, if any one State, or a portion of the people of any State, choose to place themselves in military array against the government of the Union, I am for trying the strength of the Government. I am for ascertaining whether we have a Government or not—practical, efficient, capable of maintaining its authority, and of upholding the powers and interests which belong to a Government. Nor, sir, am I to be alarmed or dissuaded from any such course by intimations of the spilling of blood. If blood is to be spilled, by whose fault is it? Upon the supposition, I maintain it will be the fault of those who choose to raise the standard of disunion, and endeavor to prostrate this Government; and, sir, when that is done, so long as it pleases God to give me a voice to express my sentiments, or an arm, weak and enfeebled as it may be by age, that voice and that arm will be on the sid my country for the support of the general au-thority, and for the maintenance of the pow-ers of this Union.

A COTTON EXPEDITION.

Such, according to John Mitchell, who is now in Paris, is the French and English invasion of China. He says those two powers pretend to be terribly exercised that their armies must winter in the north of China, and may have to hold the country to secure their rights, but he thinks "they will find means to go through with it." He continues, in his last letter to the Charleston Mercury, as fol-

34 Now China, at present, produces even six times as much cotton as all your Southern States put together—not of the finest kind, indeed, but of the sort of which nankeen is made, in which about three hundred millions of people are clothed every day. Yet where that cotton grows it is calculated that other and better cotton may grow, and the magnifi-cent alluvial valleys of Central China, all around the Hoang ho and the Yangtse-kiang rivers, are certainly as capable of producing the most valuable kinds of that useful plant, as are the valleys of the Mississippi and the Alabama. Labor also is far more abundant, and costs literally nothing at all. Once the country is subjected, the English cotton growers may have many millions of laborers, all anxious to work for their bare subsistence; for what would subsist one negro would be a luxurious supply for five Chinamen. The Chinamen, too, will be apprentices, not slaves, and so there will be no obligations to care for them, to feed and clothe them, when the work is the cuttivation of the control of the cuttivations. is got out of them. In short, if the cultiva-tion once begins on those two rivers, you may bid adieu to the Liverpool and Manchester markets, and that's the meaning of this Chine

# MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1861.

DIFFICULTIES IN BUILDING UP THE

The work of the Lord is a great work-the greatest work in which mortals can be engaged. It is great, because its Author is great .-The cause of God is as much above all human causes as the Infinite is above the finite, as God the Maker is above man the creature. It is great, because it involves the greatest and dearest interests of man. In it, he is useful, happy and safe, for time and for eternity; and in it is an influence that affects the eternal well-being of our fellow men. We are to convert others, and it is said for our encouragement, "That he which converteth a sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of

In this work there are enemies to assail and, if possible, drive us or entice us, from it; and in the midst of the difficulties and discouragements how many are ready to say, "We are not able to build!" Instead of this yielding, every Christian should expect these things, for he will meet them as long as he dwells in the flesh, and he should look them square in the face and cope with them with Christian fortitude and triumph.

I. Look at the labor required. This implies difficulties. All labor is but effort sufficient to overcome resistance, to surmount obstacles, and, by conquest, to secure a given result. We have a war with the inertia of nature, as well as with open enemies, armed and equipped to the teeth. It is labor that gives us our daily bread, and if we trace that labor from the time the husbandman puts the seed into the ground to the time when the good housewife places the luscious cakes before us, we shall discover many difficulties to be overcome in the field, the barn, the mill, the storehouse and the kitchen, before it reaches its destination, and accomplishes its end of sustaining life.

Every avocation, department of business or profession, has its peculiar difficulties, which cannot be overcome without an effort, and often a severe and long-continued effort. Here is the labor to overcome these obstacles. The more the obstacles the more the work. The obstacles exist, and it is only necessary to have the efforts indispensable to meet them.

Nehemiah found them, in abundance when he undertook to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. The state of the walls was deplorable. The stones were thrown down and buried up with rubbish, and the gates were burned with fire. The greatness, arduousness and unpopularity of the work, and the bitterness and arrogance of the enemy, afforded obstacles which, to an ordinary mind, would have appeared insuperable; but Nehemiah was bent on success, and his men, though "feeble," "had a mind to work." In this way he built the wall and gave to the world an example of what can be done by well-directed and untiring effort. The mountains of difficulties will fall and disappear, as by the magic wand of fabled antiquity. There is no magic about it, however. The difficulties are real, the enemies are genuine, but persevering labor is the appropriate means of conquest. "Persever-

There are difficulties in scaling the Alps or the Rocky Mountains: so there are in climbing the hill of science, in accumulating wealth and honor, or in prosecuting any path of human attainment. We cannot run the Christian's race, or build up spirituality in our own hearts, much less can we enter upon the aggressive work of building it up in the hearts of others—the aggressive warfare of storming the enemies' camp, and making conquests for our Master, without meeting with sore and various difficulties. If temporal labor present difficulties, spiritual labor does far more. There is more to contend with, both within and without. The whole world is arrayed against us here, but God is on our side, and he is more than all those that be against us, and will give us the victory through Christ.

II. Look at the laborers.

There are subjective as well as objective difficulties -- difficulties in ourselves. We much rather find an excuse outside of ourselves .-But of all the obstacles with which we are most dangerous-those in the laborers themselves, or in those who should be laborers .-Many of these will not put their hand to the plough. They are filled with prejudice, opposition, sin and selfishness, and hang as an incubus upon that cause which they should cordially espouse. Some who put their hand to the plough look back with interest, while they stand aloof and look upon their own appropriate work with an air of indifference and scorn. Perhaps they indulge in wrong feelings on moral questions and church polity, and, like the South Carolinians, for will's sake, or to show their independence, they go for secession without any mature plan of operations, or definite idea of the result. They mean to do it at all hazards, and abide the consequences. They are like him "that sweareth to his own heart and changeth not." Whoever, actuated by wrong feelings, is driven into the position of supporting wrong principles by pursuing a wrong course, will always find it mischievous and destructive in the end, as

will find difficulties. This is to be expected. 1. There may be a want of numbers. This will always be the case at first. We never expect a magnificent river to burst forth at once from its fountain, or the mighty oak to grow up in a night. We are not to despise the day of small things. A good beginning is all that any one can reasonably ask for or expect at the outset. The want of popularity enhances the difficulty. The multitude go where they

South Carolina will ascertain, sooner or later,

Those who labor in the vineyard of the Lord

by sad experience, if she is thus actuated.

are needed the least. But again a want of numbers, comparatively speaking, will always be felt, by the true laborers of Christ. The harvest is great and the laborers are few. In our largest churches a few relatively are compelled to sustain the social meetings and bear the burdens of the church. This at least is the general rule, while the opposite is a rare exception. The burden of labor not only lies upon the few, but the more intolerable burden of their brethren.

2. The want of money. The wise man affirms that ' money answereth all things.' But where there is a want of numbers, there is generally a want of pecuniary means. Men usually do their duty in this matter in proportion their interest. There is no trouble in raisng money for worldly, selfish, ambitious because the masses are there and are interested; but when you wish to raise it to operate against worldliness, selfishness and am-

bition, it is a very different thing. The worldling should be a signal rebuke to the Christian In some this is the love of money. They in this matter. "They are wiser," &c.

destitute are neither useful nor happy. 5. The want of humility. There is too which he labors assiduously and life long to much pride amongst Christians, which is de- gratify. structive in its tendency, while humility leads In others it is the love of fame. To such, to exaltation. 'He that humbleth himself labor is nothing, money is nothing; often shall be exalted.

self the very elements of failure.

be supreme love to God and to our fellow men they should have. do good wherever we have opportunity.

They are necessary in their place, i. e., some the sleek; he is esteemed a favored man. Yet of them are, but the work is spiritual, and there is no mystery in all this to those who spirituality is indispensable to its accomplish- know how he loves his work.

many fall.

10. The want of application. Sloth creeps more flattering prospects. into the church, and men don't try to do, and Now there is no objection to the exercise of Christians apply themselves and resist the en- its place. Whatever business or employment

without a purpose; and no arduous work can loss of God. be long prosecuted without firmness. Yet The love of God is not exclusive. It reguder why we do not prosper!

who are not able to finish, just because they serve God. fail in perseverance.

These difficulties with all others which we may happen to have must be overcome. Our Time and work and enjoyment are lost duty, prosperity, and well being demand it, whenever a clearly understood duty is postwill be the retribution.

## FEELING IN RELIGION.

Errors often arise from narrow and partial onceptions. One makes everything of feeling. To him feeling is religion; he goes by his feelings; he does this or that because "he feels to;" he will not do one thing or another, because he "does not feel to." When he has a certain frame of feeling, he is hopeful) without it he desponds.

Another attaches no importance to the feelings. He is governed by principle, acts from a conviction of duty, without reference to his emotions or inclinations. Indeed he distrusts manifestations of feeling. He thinks where there is much feeling, there is nothing else .-He would have us regulate our conduct by abstractions and mathematical lines.

So the two parties disparage each other. Their contention is like that of the old knights who disputed about the shield. One maintained that it was silver, for he saw it called to meet, those near at hand are thee with his own eyes. The other, from personal observation, held as stoutly that it was brazen. Aften quarrelling and fighting over the matter, the question was left to an arbiter, who, upon examination, found that the shield was made of silver on one side, and of brass on the other. The knights viewed it from the opposite sides, and each had the truth. The error of each resulted from his partial view.

Much of the error and contention arising ir religion and theology, comes from similar partial views. So with this subject of feeling and principle. True religion embraces our whole being, mind and body-intellect, sensibility and will. It excludes none, overlooks none. Because the intellect is right, is no reason that the heart should not be, but the reverse. Because the heart is right is no reason that the intellect should not be enlightened. One is essential to the other, and both to the complete man. It is through the medium of the intellect that the heart is moved and intellectual perception, without a corresponding activity of the feelings, is of no account.

There is indeed great diversity of temperament. Some are naturally intellectual, rather than emotional; others are emotional and impulsive, but not intellectual. It is useless joy. To wait and look on a business we ought to require an exact uniformity in religious experience. Among real Christians there are enlarges the heart. Delay begets hesitancy great varieties in this respect; it is therefore and timidity, direct performance brings zeal towards each other.

We should, however, aim to have both, as being so essential to completeness of Christian them to-morrow than to-day. Promptness in character. The mind should be enlightened duties, then, gives greater strength for new by every appropriate means. Rational beings duties. Enduring hardness as a good soldier are those guided by reason. Religion is throughout rational, So, also, it is a matter of feeling. Where there is no feeling, there food and exercise morally, the same as we do is no true religion, for religion consists in physically. Christian promptitude helps delove. God is love, and we must love him and velop that noble, full stature of character and

A well trained and furnished mind, joined to a warm and tender heart, gives the possessor great strength and influence. The truth may be presented theoretically with much clearness and beauty, yet with little effect: but let that presentation be accompanied with cated on Thursday, Jan. 31st., at 2 o'clock, lively, earnest feeling, and it will soon pro- P. M. duce a deep impression. Neither should be We learn also that the ordination of tured in delightful harmony.

Woe to him who takes up with the form of A man has sometimes more public than godliness, instead of godliness

THE RULING PASSION. toil early and late, week in and out, while 3. The want of strength. This follows as strength and life endure, with this predom the result of what has already been said. The nant purpose. They clutch at every dollar, little stream must have time to expand into and hoard it up, or deposit is for gain; not for the strong river. The poor, ignorant boy must the benefit that money will bring, for they have the opportunity of accumulating wealth, have no better furniture, food, or clothing, knowledge, influence, before he can be strong than if they had not the means of procuring it. in these directions. So Christians must have It is not against a time of need that it is accuime, and that time must be improved in de- mulated, for the ruling passion grows as years veloping their resources or they will never be increase, and as evidence strengthens that it strong. If it is so improved, though few and will not be needed. It is not laid up for heirs, poor, they will at least 'be strong in the Lord.' for there is often the greatest indifference and 4. The want of interest. This leaves the even repugnance to such provision. Not for burden on the few who are interested. The benevolence, since that virtue has little place in a miser's breast. But it is his passion,

honor, conscience and right, are slender ob-6. The want of faith. There is too little stacles to the accomplishment of the grand defaith in God-in his word, his promises, his sign. With others pleasure is the chief good. rewards. There is also too little faith in our With others, love of literature. The true work. He that has no confidence in his own scholar studies because he loves it. It is his efforts, that has no expectation of success, ruling passion, as much as the miser's is the might as well give it up. He has within him- love of gold. Thus through all the various spheres and departments of human activity .-7. The want of benevolence or love. A sel- All have their ruling passion, and we may ish church is a ruined church. There should conclude that it is natural and proper that

-a benevolence that will lead us faithfully to It is an essential element of success in all pursuits. See that thrifty farmer. His lands 8. The want of spirituality. Forms abound, yield abundantly, while his neighbors' seem out they are impotent in this work when alone. poor; his fences are neat and strong, his cat-

Many a youth has no uncommon brilliancy 9. The want of union and brotherly love. of mind. He is slow, a plodder. It is a mar-These are correlatively essential to the pros- vel to many that he should choose books at perity of Zion. They give strength and effi- all. But he clings to them, he plods on he is ciency to Christian effort. 'United we stand, ever at it, and, indeed, it is no real task to divided we fall, is as true here as anywhere ; him. Twenty or thirty years later, you find and yet the latter too much prevails. Too him a man of position and influence, having far outstripped many who began with much

of course the work will not be done. Unless this governing purpose, provided it is kept in emy's attempt to divert them from the work, one has, he should love it better than any oththey must fail. There must be a concentra- er avocation. But it should not exclude God tive effort-an untiring and efficient effort-re- from the soul, for he is our sun and shield, he peated and consecutive application.

is our fountain of blessing, he alone can satisfy

11. The want of will. Whether the old the demands of the soul. No human passion adage, 'Where there is a will there is a way,' should exclude this, for what is one profited if be true or not, it is true that where there is no he gain the whole world, and lose his own will there is no way. No man can do much soul? No exchange is an equivalent for the

fickleness and irresolution are far too preva- lates, chastens, elevates the human faculties .lent. We indulge in these and then we won- This then should be, in the highest sense, the ruling passion of all. And there are those 12. The want of principle. Can it be that with whom it is. God is supreme in their this exists anywhere in the church? We fear it hearts, they delight in him, and delight to do his will. They love his -law, they love his 13. The want of perseverance. Whatever else we may possess, this want will ruin us. emplary and faithful in the duties of this life, There is a difference between setting out in but the more so. They love their earthly laany work, and finishing it up. Many set out, bor all the more, because thereby they can and social state."

# PROMPTNESS IN DUTTES

and God demands it. He demands nothing poned beyond its proper time. When we look unreasonable, and he will be obeyed, or fearful long upon any task that may have toil and a cross in it, its irksomeness but increases. It is always a safe rule to do a piece of work in its appropriate season; and that will usually be the first convenient opportunity that presents itself. That eminent missionary, Dr. Carey, who accomplished so much as a translator, preacher, and writer, adopted the simple rule of doing a matter as soon as he unde stood that he ought to do it, and never allowing postponement, if he could avoid it. By the same rule we may accomplish a far greater amount of useful work, than if we allow the habit of deferring till to-morrow the work of

No Christian can indulge in the habit of neglecting duties because his feelings are not right, without suffering loss. Converts have sometimes deferred baptism and uniting with the church, when the duty has seemed clear, because they had not all the feeling which some others are believed to have had. But what is always the result? Either a total neglect of the duty, and then, in most instances, backsliding follows ;-or they must move forward with less of feeling and enjoyment than they had at the first. Nor is this peculiar of paptism. Contemplate any cross, conceive of any duty, and postpone the performance, and the feeling of hesitancy and dread but increases. The cross swells up and the task seems more difficult of performance, and one's strength for doing it is lessened, the longer we hesitate and delay. We have known instances where young Christians on indulging a hope. have delayed months and years to make a public profession of their faith, and when after much delay some such have finally moved forward in this duty, the joy and blessing have been less, as well as much time and happiness have been lost; and others by such prograstination have passed along, limping and halting in their experience, and at their dying hour regretted that they had not professed Christ before men, and walked in the ordinances of Christianity. Just a little promptness in duty at the outset of their Christian course would have saved to such a great amount of enjoyment, and to the church their example and co-

operation. There is always a joy in duties performed. and promptness in the execution heightens that to do at once, enervates and disheartens: to wrong on this account to be uncharitable and courage. They that wait upon the Lord renew their strength; but they who postpone our fellow beings, or we have not his spirit, life which the gospel enjoins—gives grace to discipleship, and energy and efficiency to the churches.

> We learn that the new chapel of the F. Baptist church in Auburn, Me., is to be dedil

neglected. There are abundant means for the T. V. HAINES, as pastor of the F. Baptist cultivation of both, and they should be nur- church at Amesbury, will take place Feb. 1, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

NEGRO PEASANTRY. Who would not rejoice to see, instead of being a servile class, the negro population of this and other countries a flourishing, happy, free and virtuous peasantry, occupying lands their arm well-ing in freedom, themselves a their arm well-ing in freedom themselves as the legislation of the commence the work of Bitching arm well-ing in freedom themselves as the legislation. their own, walking in freedom themselves as men and women, and educating their children in literature and the mechanic trades of peace and prosperity? And this nught to be so it a large Bible house. He believed that great good might be done by the circulation of

He began to aid them as their necessities came to his knowledge, and now one hundred such men are depending on him, wholly or in part, for support.

A few facts are sufficient to show what would be done on a larger scale and under more favorable circumstances. The testimony of the Special Committee of the South Carolina Legislature is in point here, respecting the colored free population of that State, and especially of the city of Charleston—that testimony is that they are thrifty, orderly and well disposed—that they own a large amount of property, real and personal. Those in Charleston alone, the Committee say, own property to the amount of one million, five hundred and six-ty-one thousand, eight hundred and seventy of dollars. It is thus that he has endeavored ine dollars! And yet many of these are men' who have earned and bought their own liberty, and others were liberated by the kindness of their masters. If, under such circumstances, A revival of great power has been for so a few thousands of negroes can do so much in time progressing in Jamaica, one of the Britthe city of Charleston, what might not a whole ish West India islands. The regular corresall their own? And, sure, Uncle Sam has land letter, says: enough to give each slave in all the South a "It is fast extending over the whole land: farm, and never be the poorer for it, only awakening to spiritual life and activity almost all our congregations, and, in some places, could they somehow be emancipated. And it transforming the character of the who

slaves) own a horse and stock of some kind. shaken, as with a rushing, mighty wind. fortably and independently, own houses and stock, pay taxes and poll votes, and pay their money to build churches. Since emancipation they have passed, in a body, to a higher civil

Here, then, is a sample of negro peasantry It might be increased a thousand fold. How much better this than slavery as it is in our Southern States !

## EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

From Dr. Wayland's Introduction to George Muller's Narrative of God's dealings with him, we copy the following: The most remarkable instance of the effica-

of prayer with which I am acquainted, is conscious of what he believes to be a call from own suggestion, he receives no salary, being supported day by day by the voluntary offer-In answer to prayer, funds are re-

God has called him to establish a house for the maintenance and education of orphans.— He was impelled to this effort, not only from n the discharge of any duty, to which he calls. Is the place where the derman but is, we may implicitly rely upon his all-suffi-

and put them into his hands. ic, employed agents to solicit in its behalf, nd undertuken nothing until funds adequate o the success of the enterprise had already een secured. But Mr. Muller, true to his that persecution. principles, would do no such thing. From the first day to the present moment he has either directly nor indirectly solicited either

Vhen the name was known to him, which, private acknowledgment; while in his printed ount he only made know the sum received,

and a building was erected in the vicinity of Bristol. This was soon filled to overflowing, These buildings were sufficient to accommodate seven hundred orphans. At the present moment, a third building, larger than either, is in the process of erection, and is to be finished in the course of the ensuing summer. When this shall be completed, accommodations will have been provided for eleven hundred and These expensive buildings have been done by a man not worth a on the opposite side of the river. dollar. He has never asked any one but God

mine tree to be removed and planted in the Though the cathedral is yet far from complete Southerners boarding here, but they are not

in literature and the mechanic trades of peace and prosperity. And this ought to be so—it may and will be so—and to accomplish it the with the people have a work to do and a debt to discharge.

It should need no argument to convince the most incredulous of the capacity of our colormost incr most incredulous of the capacity of our color-ed population to live and accumulate proper-

real and personal. These in Charleston alone, but God, and all his wants have been regularly dollars! and pay a tax to the city amounting to show to an unbelieving world that God is a living God, and that he means what he has said in every one of his promises.

## REVIVAL IN JAMAICA.

nmunity of them do on broad acres of land pondent of the London Freeman, in a recent

were an easy matter to aid by schools, agricul- munity. Should your readers spread before tural and scientific.

But we need not speculate and theorize, when the facts are on hand. Emancipation in the West Indies has worked wonders for the station in the mountains of St. Elizabeth, on negro population, though some statements the south-western side of the island. Soon negro population, though some statements you follow it down to Black River, in the same parish, and, almost simultaneously, still ple against the experiment there. This is repursuing a westerly course, you hear of it at liable testimony touching the effects of eman-Savanna-la-Mar, in Westmoreland. Then it cipation in the British West Indies. A correspondent of the New York Times, who visited them a year ago, says: "I wish to exhibit the people of Jamaica as peaceful, law-abidit the people of Jamaica as Peaceful, law-abidit the people of Jamaica as Peaceful, law-abidit the people of Jamaica as Peaceful, law-abidboth on the mountains and in the plains of ng peasantry. All the settlers (emancipated Manchester; and Mandeville and Porus are

Their cottages are very neat and tidy, and are On the northwest, St. James and Hanover Now it breaks forth in almost all directions. shrouded by cocoas and plantains. In the better classes I have invariably found books—always the Bible, and not unfrequently the ponderous works of Will Wilherforce. Quite close to our group of cottages stood a neat little Baptist chapel, built by the laborers at their own expense. These people, who live comparison of the glory of God's grace in Christ Jesus III.

### [Correspondence of the Star ! LETTER FROM BRO. GRAHAM. COLOGNE.

At last we pass from Belgium to Prussia. from the beautiful valley of the Meuse to the celebrated valley of the Rhine. From Verviers, the place of umbrella memory, to Cologne, is a little over sixty miles. The face of the country is much broken. The low lands have given place to deep, narrow valleys and sharp hills. Now we are on high ridges, now we pass through tunnels, one of the latter, conducting through a sand hill, whose summit is high above the train, is more than a mile in length. I believe the passports were not called for

Fifteen miles or so on our journey we come to Aix-la-chapel, or in German, Aachen. This ngs of his brethren. Without the promise of place, which is so celebrated for various histor-aid from any, being but God, he commences ical events, and especially treaties, is also celeceived as they are needed, and the attempt succeeds beyond his expectation.

After a few years, he is led to believe that by the Romans and pillaged by the Hans. It was rebuilt by Charlemagne, who was born motives of benevolence, but from a desire to here, and who made it his favorite home, and nvince men that God was a living God, as here sleeps the dust of the great monarch. It. ready now as ever to answer prayer; and that, is the place where the German Emperors were York? Well, my opinion is precisely with our readers.

Mr. Muller was led to undertake this work century.

It was dark before we arrived at Cologne. in such a manner that aid could not be expected and I lost a view of the latter part of this ed from any being but God. He did not, of trom any being but God. He did not, of course, expect God to create gold and silver and put them into his hands. He knew, how- a Catholic Presbyter from some part of Rusever, that God could incline the hearts of men sia became my travelling companion, with to aid him, and he believed, if the thing he atthem, in answer to prayer, as his necessities should require. Most men in making such an we were passing through a country where Protattempt would have spread the case before the estants were severely persecuted, a country

going to the Hotel in Cologne, and arranging as it was a few years since, is now below the for the night, I went back, perhaps a quarter of a mile, toward the station, to commune with case before God and asked of him all that he for the night, I went back, perhaps a quarter needed, and the supply has always been sea- the huge cathedral. On this spot, no doubt, The conductors of benevolent enterprises Roman legions had marched, and all around considered an innocent desire in man to let our good deeds be known, and thus also to our good deeds be known, and thus also to stimulate others to do likewise. Ignoring every motive of this kind, Mr. Muller made it Here in the generation after his death, the s rule to publish the name of no contributor. Romans had founded a colony through the inand the date of its reception. In this manner, the huge pile with its innumerable pinnacles forsaking every other reliance but God, and in now rests, Charlemagne, more than a thouschildlike simplicity looking to him alone for the supply of every want, all that he needed the supply of every want, all that he needed Thus has he continued from, I think, the For four centuries or more men toiled in buildyear 1834. By degrees the establishment in- For four centuries or more men toiled in build-creased, and it was necessary to leave the hir- ing this still incomplete cathedral. Life is Rhine!

Cologne has a population of about 100,000

ers are now rapidly rising. When complete, when more is known. the structure is to be 532 feet high, the same Yesterday I went to hear Henry Ward in length, and about half in width. I was Beecher preach a very good sermon to a very thenish mummeries.

to that legend and is filled with bones, curiousbly disposed in glass cases, so as to exhibit their

The second service I attended with Bro. saw over at the cathedral, in which they have laborers. the bones of three kings that came to worship the Saviour-three kings for a wonder associated with wise men. There is no doubt the bones have just as much virtue in them as if the saintship of each could be proved beyond uestion. No doubt but these dry bones symolize a valley of dry bones of greater extent than the one on which the prophet looked. Who could look into such places without the constant the slain."

Nearly the whole population is Catholic. It said, however, there are five or six thousand Protestants; but I had no time to make acquaintance with any in that place. The only thing I heard that reminded me that I was not a day's journey from Worms, was the singing of the children at St. Ursula, where hundreds oined in singing the tune of Old Hundred. Yours. D. M. G.

### Correspondence of the Star NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1861.

Bro. Burr :- There can be no strange thing especting the dates of my letters or the whereabouts of their writer. Stability and uniformity are secured in two ways; by fixedness of position and by constancy of action. If the White Mountains or some of our ministers should remove, it would be strange, while it would be equally as strange for the waters of the Mississippi or others of our ministers to stop moving. Both classes are alike fixed in their character and destiny. With this very natural division of the race, it will not require a scientific naturalist to classify your humble correspondent. Both classes may be true to their natures, their relations or their their characters and destiny. With this very natural division of the race, it will not require a scientific naturalist to classify your humble correspondent. Both classes may be true to their natures, their relations or their true to their natures. the Mississippi or others of our ministers to

cy of prayer with which I am acquainted, is that recorded in the following pages. It seems, in fact, to be a pratical illustration of the meaning of those passages of Scripture which I have already recited. A young German Christian, friendless and unbeautiful process. His curiosity seems as:

| As we enter Prussia, we must of course see the custom house man once more. This time he comes into the cars and peeps into our carmiddle of May, and from time to time since middle of May and from time to time since middle of May and from time to time since middle of May and from time to time since middle of May and from time to time since middle of May and from time to time since middle of May and from time to time to time since middle of May and from time to time since middle of May and from time to time since middle of May and from time to time since middle of May and from time to time since middle of May and from time to time since middle of May and from time to t severe pains and other difficulties about the brain have rendered it difficult for me to do anything in the ministry; and of late. I have been obliged to relinquish study and preaching altogether. I am now away to find relief from care and labor, still hoping that by rest, recreation and journeying, I may be able, with the the Lord to attempt something for the benefit of the poor vagabond children of Bristol. He is, at this time, preaching the gospel to a small company of believers from whom at his care and labor, still hoping that by rest, recreation and journeying, I may be able, with the blessing of Providence, to continue a little longer, for the happiness of my family, if for nothing more. I am gloomy enough, Heaven nothing more. I am gloomy enough, Heaven so the still be all of the symrathies and prayers of friends; but still, as I am in pursuit of cheerfulness, my letters shall not The volume is embellished with a sketch of Mr. develop, hereafter, the dark side, nor personal Muller's orphan houses. An extract from the Inmatters.

But the reader will ask, what about New Yankee, that when they get it finished it will be quite a place. And as they ATLANTIC MONTHLY. The Feb. No. of this have been at work for a few years, it seems as work has come to hand. Its Contents are: Our though it would soon be finished. When, a Artists in Italy; Knitting Sale-Socks; Scuppaug; few days since-it is but a few days, can it be thirty years?-my teacher up in Vermont asked the class of little urchins and smoother faces The Professor's Story; The Great Lakes; E Pluriabove them to give the population of New bus Unum. The last article is particularly approfilled up the time till I reached Cologne. Here York, we answered, "hundred and fifty-two priate to the times, and should be read by every thousand." It is now eight hundred and fifty thousand, besides nearly three hundred thouthat has suffered even in its material interests sand in Brooklyn, and enough in other subfor centuries, and still suffers, on account of urbs to make about one and one-fourth million, where but a quarter of a million lived It was a bright moon that evening, and after when I was a boy. The upper line of the city, centre; and the old commons, where I walked for meditation twelve years since, are now covered with the palaces of the rich.

In the midst of these mansions stands the splendid "Fifth Avenue Hotel," of beautiful enerally consider it important to publish the me were relics of that great nation. Cologne marble, which, with its carvings and ornamen ames of donors, appealing thus to what is itself is built upon the site of the "Oppidum tal work, cost four hundred and fifty thousand marble, which, with its carvings and ornamendollars, besides the furniture, which cost three hundred thousand more. The mirrors alo cost thirty-five thousand dollars. This splendid edifice, and yet more splendid furniture. fluence of the Empress Agrippina, who was capable of accommodating eight hundred influenced thereto by reason of her affection to guests, is not an empty show. They have now this her birth place. On the very spot where five hundred guests, with three hundred servants, porters, attendants, &c. Their help is to find the Saviour, and a number have been well paid, for they employ the best, paying as reclaimed; the work is still progressing. high as \$90 per month for some of their cooks; the supply of every want, all that he needed was furnished as punctually, as if, in posses-being burnt, gave place to the present cathesion of millions, he had drawn from time to dral, which itself was founded by Conrad in 4 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock at night, use fourteen hundred pounds of meat, twentyeight pounds of coffee, and other things accordingly, each day. The meats cost \$16000, de houses in which the children had thus far short, art is long. Upon it three or four hunders and groceries \$2000 per month. When this deel accommodated. Land was purchased, dred men are still toiling. I did not need to hotel is enlarged one fourth, as is now conhear that bell, weighing 25,000 pounds, to feel templated in the spring, it will be one of the Bristol. This was soon filled to overnowing, and another building was demanded. This that I was in the midst of solemnities. How largest, as it now is the best, hotels in the world. was erected, and it also was very soon filled.— long before the little space of time of which And yet, with all this immense business, it is we have spoken began flowed this majestic still and quiet as a country cottage, and the proprietors and waiters are as pleasant and so-After the rest of that night I was stirring as ciable as though they had but a dozen guests.

There seems to be something in this as remark. crescent. Its chief attraction, aside from its direction. The excitement is less than I had ex be our great national sin, one could not pray able as if Mr. Muller had commanded a syca- history, is its cathedral and other churches, pected, but all for the Union. There are many about it as well as other sins.

in its exterior, it is very impressive. The tow- generally secessionists. But more upon this

there at morning worship, as they call it, and large congregation. Some things were pleasant and interesting to me, especially his siminterior is much more gorgeous than that of plicity and humility in prayer, and the congre-Yorkminster, but the latter impressed me gational singing, which was glorious. Away May more. I am sorry to add, the service in the latter seemed to me scarcely less heathenish church of God. But there can be too much than that in Cologne. To me the sensation in of a good thing. The preliminary exercises visiting those magnificent structures was always very painful. Not that the art displayed may be difficult to define the secret of his sucis not attractive, not that they fail to impress cess, but at all events the brilliancy of his figwith the idea of power; but you can but think ures, variations and force of the voice, are a of the moral desolation which is made the mighty force in themselves. Some would say more apparent by the lifeless forms and hea- of his sermons that they might have more sobriety and less fun, more gospel and less hu-But I must mention another church to which manitarianism, more grace and less law, more I was especially attracted by reason of the of the doctrine of evangelical regeneration name, St. Ursula. Legend says a pious lady and less of the modern notions of educational, by that name from Great Britain perhaps, philosophical development. But whatever obcame to Cologne, with eleven or eleven thousand virgins. This church is some way related published within a year or two in these direc-

sacred stores. No doubt these are the bones Graham, who has evidently fared well since l of the eleven thousand. Some of the cases saw him, and who with increased flesh and contain ninety skulls, and the cases are legion. vigor is laboring successfully and with good Especially is a room called the golden chamencouragement. He is now enjoying a reviber, filled with the skulls of the eleven thous- val interest, and with some converts, more and themselves. There is no doubt you can anxious ones, and other encouragements, he as easily prove these are the bones of the saint thinks the prospect is now brighter than ever and her followers, as you can prove a like fact before. May the blessings of Heaven rest about the chapel of the Three Kings we just abundantly upon this noble band of Christian

DEATH OF PROF. R. G. SMITH. Bro. Smith, formerly Principal of the New Hampton Institution, died very suddenly at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 31st. He bled at the lungs on Tuesday, and continued to fail untilthe next Monday, when he left this for a better and happier state, as it is hoped. His reprayer coming up from the depths of his soul, idence of his parents, where the funeral rites were attended to at the F. Baptist church on the 13th inst. Sermon by Rev. F. W. Straight, pastor. A brief biography of the deceased and the sermon of Bro. Straight will be published in the Star soon.

## 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 branches.

O. B. CHENEY. Maine State Seminary, Lewiston, Jan. 18:

# RECENT PUBLICATIONS

THE LIPE OF TRUST; Being a Narrative of the Lord's Dealings with George Muller, written by bimself. Edited and Condensed by Rev. H. Lin-celn Wayland, with an Introduction by Francis Wayland Roston.

This is one of the most remarkable books which has appeared for a long time; and it will be read circumstances, and both have reasons, if not known, for all their personal peculiarities and changes.

I was about to tell you what I was here for, but I hardly know myself. The fact is, how-

ildren, with teachers, help, &c.

The details of this great work are given with gen uine earnestness of spirit and in an attractive style. found in another column under the head of " Eff

Cobbler Keezar's Vision : The First Atlantic Celegraph; Lady Ryron; Getting Home Again; A Dry Goods Jobber in 1861: The Old Homestead

# Rebibals. Etc.

Bro. J. C. SMITH informs us that a new and onvenient meeting house has been erected at Browning Centre, Vt., by the Freewill Baptist and Methodist churches; and God is now favoring the people of the place with a religious revival.

Bro. BELA COGGSWELL writes that the F. Baptist church in Vestal, N. Y., has recently been favored with a glorious revival. If he will forward the particulars, we will publish them. If the notice of which he speaks was received, and was not published, it has been mislaid.

Bro. Burr :- The Lord is reviving his work in Salford, C. W. Some ten have professed GEORGE DONNOCKER.

BRUNSWICK, Me. A few mercy drops have

fallen upon us here. We have been making ome extra efforts of late, and, as the result. several have been hopefully converted; backsliders have been reclaimed; family altars have been re-established, and the old burden bearers have been encouraged.

A. F. HUTCHINSON. January 18.

THE GREAT NATIONAL SIN. It is a common rule in Union Prayer-meetings to forbid soon as the dawn permitted a daylight view of | Whoever visits this city ought to look into the | the introduction of all controverted points. At the Rhine. The Rhine is nothing so large as a rooms occupied by the Prince of Wales, where such a meeting in Philadelphia recently a good

the Hudson, but it is nevertheless a noble riv. I now write, and enjoy the hotel accommoda-brother prayed, "O Lord, forgive us our great been erected; the land has been purchased on swift gliding waters. The bridge built upon passed everything he ever saw of hotels.

These expensive buildings have been erected; the land has been purchased on swift gliding waters. The bridge built upon passed everything he ever saw of hotels. has been clothed and fed and educated; support and remuneration have been provided for all the necessary teachers and assistants, and boats here, is not so attractive now as newer all the necessary teachers and assistants, and bridges which connect this place with Deutz, there is less suffering among the poor than for the great national sin of swearing. The bridges which connect this place with Deutz, there is less suffering among the poor than for the great national sin of swearing. The was experienced three years since, although the leader apologized, and stated that by "our times are hard and business very dull. South- great national sin" slavery is generally underwhatever they needed, and from the beginIt is a walled town, occupying a space of about ern troubles affect this city more than Boston. stood. The brother accepted the apolygy, but three miles along the Rhine, being in form a because their trade is more extensive in that failed to see why, if slavery is understood to SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Tuscarona Q M., N. Y -The Dec. term of this Q. M was held with the Addison, now Tuscarora, we were church. It was an interesting session We were church. It was an interesting session We were have a week of the control of the control of Rev. W. J.W. Barker, Treasurer of Home and Foreign Mission Johnson, from the Yates & Steuben Q M., and Johnson, from the Yates & Steuben Q M. Next session with the Canistee church sion with the Canistee church Jos. STUART, Clerk.

Post Office Addresses, Rev. S. W. Persura, W. Corinth, Vt. J.W. Barker, Treasurer of Home and Foreign Mission Society of State of New York, Box 2996, Buffalo, N. Y. Letters for our missionsries in India may, for the present, be sent to the care of Mrs. M. M. HUTCHINS, Dover, N. H.

MARION Q. M., O.—Held with Pleasant church, Jan 5 and 6 All the churches were represented by letter and delegate but one The las Montgomery church reported revival. Next session with the last Montgomery church, Sundav. April 7. at 10 o'clock, A. M. B. HOPKINS, Clerk.

HONEY CREEK Q. M., Wis -Held its Dec. ses was rendered more interesting by the presence of Revs. O.S. Brown, L. E. Bixby and J. Andrew, who participated in the services and in the preaching of the gospel. \$12 was raised to meet the debt of the Prairie City school, and \$24 for the famishing in Kunsas. Next session with the Huney Creek church, Friday, March 1. E. D. Lewis, Clerk.

Oswego Q. M., N. Y .- The last session of this Q. Oswego Q. M., N. Y.—The last session of this Q. M. was held at Scriba. It was one of unusual interest—the best we ever had. The brethren and sisters came praying and expecting a good time, and their prayers were answered. Some thirty or forty new recruits, from Phœnix, Schræppel, Palermo and Readfield, who had never att naded Q. M. before, rendered the meeting doubly interesting. A large proportion were in the morning of life. The sermons of Bros Balcelm, Cook. Noyes and Nutting, were timely, appropriate and spiritual. The business consumed little time, and the remainder was spent in devotional exercises—a good improvement on former practices.

Union Q. M., N. Y.—Held its Jan. session with the lat Potter church. The churches were generally reported, and a good season was enjoyed. The North Paltiney church, with formerly belonged to the Yates & Steuben Q. M., presented a letter of dismission from that Q. M., with a request to units with us, which was granted. We were cheered by the preaching, prayers and counsel of Rev. Levi Kellogg, cor. mes from the Freedom Q. M. We were also favored with preaching by the Raysa. H. Bicon and D. A. Vanvecten. Appointed Revs. I. Wood and Wm. Walker cor. mes. to the Freedom Q. M. The writer was chosen Clerk and Treasurer in the place of Bro. Lincola, resigned. Next session with the North Pultney church.

WM. WALKER, Clerk.

General Q M, N. Y.—Held its last session with the Attica church, Jan. 16 and '7. The church-es were well represented by letters and delegates. We were cheered by the presence of Revs C. L. Gardner and S. Aldrich. cor. mes from Cattaraugus and Erie Q. M's, and W. W. Young from the Monroe Q. M.—The preaching was of a highly practical and awakening character. The fears that some have had in regard to the title of Attica church edition may be allayed; for, on critical examination, it was ascertained to be perfectly good; and a plan was devised and recommended by the Q. M. Conference to clear said ddifice from an encumbrance of a little more than \$500; and it is earnestly desired that the said church enter promptly and vig orously upon the plan proposed. Rev. B. P. Russell was appointed cor. mes. to the next session of the Brie Q. M; th. N. Plumb to the Cattaraugus Q. M; and D. M. L. Rollin to the Monroe Q. M. A vote was passed miking it a standing rule that a cor. mes. shall have the power of substitution cor. mes. shall have the power of substitution— Next session with the Mid Hebury church, May 18, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Opening discourse by Rev. L. Hitchcock: H. N. Plumb his alternate. Subject,

Thor Q. M., Pa.—Held its Dec. session with the Troy church. An interesting season was enjoyed. The churches were well represented, with one exception. The covenant meeting was well attended and was really a refreshing season. We were happy to greet Rev. S. Butler and Bro. Wolf, cor. mes. from the Bradford & Tioga Q. M. Appointed as delegates to that Q. M. Revs. O. C. Hills and J. P. Burman, Bros. A. McNaught and J. H. Ward. The following resolutions were adopted by Conference: Whereas intemperance is a crying evil; and is at the present time, we fear, making increased inroad, into our families and corrupting the morals of our communities. Therefore—

great sin of our land.

Appointed Bro. A. McNaught clerk in place of
M. J. Weller. resigned. Next session with the
church in Granville, Feb. 22—Conference at 2, P.
M. M. J. Weller, Clerk.

M. J. Weller, Clerk.

M. J. Weller, Clerk.

M. J. Weller, Clerk.

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Sprinofield Q. M., Me. Held its Jan. term with the Fort Fairfield church, in the union meeting house. The meetings of worship were deeply interesting. State of religion represented as low throughout the Q. M. Mean session to be held with the church at Presque Isle. In conference the following resolutions were adopted:

Believing that commemorating the sufferings and death of the Lord Jesus Christ in the strict and faithful observance of the Lord's supper in the different churches, woult tend to promote a spiritual union between Christians and the Savieur, and also between each other as his dear children; and believing that it would increase and extend the influence of the church in the community—Therefore—Resolved, That the ministers and delegates of the Springfield Q. M., in conference assembled, do earnestly solicit the churches composing this body to faithfully observe communion, at least once in three months, and report the same in their epistle to the Q. M.

Whereas the partaking of the Lord's supper at the community—therefore a written language, through which they have diffused a knowledge of Carist and his word.

# Notices, Appointments, Etc.

Parsonsfield Quarterly Meeting. Next session Feb. 13 and 14, with the church at Limerick.

C. HURLIN Clerk.

Two persons have expressed disappointment at not finding the names of Br'n G. 8. Bradley and J. Austin in the
Resister. I would say through the Star that they were
both ordationed after the annual report for the Register was
forwarded; therefore it would have devolved on the church
clerks to seek their insertion.

Two persons have expressed disappointment at not finding the names of Br'n G. 8. Bradley and J. Austin in the
Resister. I would say through the Star that they were
both ordationed after the annual report for the Register was
forwarded; therefore it would have devolved on the church
clerks to seek their insertion.

A Carb. We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of \$119
\$3-in money) at a donation visit made t our house on
tifth of Jan. by our friends.

Adamsville, Mich.

Adamsville, Mich.

Adamsville, Mich.

A Card. Our friends in Dixmont and vicinity gladdened our hearts by a very cheerful gathering at our house, and a very liberal donation of cash and other valuables Jan 1, for which they have our thanks. Our prayer is that the Lord may bless them abundantly in return. E. ALLEN.

T. ALLEN.

REGINNING RIGHT. A minister of high po-

thoroughly imbued with Christian principle and able to address public audiences, and

How Benevolence is Hindered, Mr.

Robbins, the able lecturer on Sanitary Reform, inquires forcibly: Did we ever think se-Hitchcock: H. N. Plumb his alternate. Subject, form, inquires forcibly: Did we ever think se-Perseverance of Saints. Come one, come all. Col-lection for Missions, 55,24.

A. M. RICHARDSON, Clerk pro tem. expended in this manner? This will appear a TROY Q. M., Pa.-Held its Dec. session with the subject of very great importance if we considmmunities. Therefore—
Resolved. That we, as a Conference, call upon all this, and so consume all the vast amount of friends of morality and religion to use all appropriate means to stay the evil, and as soon as possible to destroy it. to destroy it.

Whereas American slavery is a sin against God rected "that women adorn themselves in mod-Whereas American slavery is a sin against God cooperssive beyond forbearance to the slave and injurious to the master, and unless repented of destined to degroy our country—Therefore—

Resolved, That we, as a Conference, call unou all our brethren and friends to exert their influence against if in all places and at all times.

Resolved, That we earnessly pay God to order the counsels of our National Congress so as to save us from another disgraceful compromise with this great sin of our land.

may be interesting to state that the population of the "Eternal City" is about one hun-SPRINGFIELD Q M., Me. Held its Jan. term dred and seventy-five thousand, divided into

Whereas the partaking of the Lord's supper at each session of the Springfield Q. M. has been recommended by the Q. M. in its organic action and placed upon its records—Therefore—

Respect. That this service be performed on Saturday evening of each session.

Resolved, That the church convening the Q. M. furnish the emblems, and a collection be taken to defray the expenses. defray the expenses.

Resolved, That the different churches give these In Africa, twenty dialects have been reduced Resolved, That the different churches give these resolutions a place upon their church records. In view of the low state of religion throughout the Q. M., and the inability of many churches to convene a session of the Q. M., or to sustain constant preaching, and believing that a series of religious meetings in each church during the year might be abundantly blessed in sustaining-and advancing the work of God—Therefore—
Resolved, That we choose a committee of three, of which the Q. M. clerk shall be chairman, to correspond with each church in relation to the holding of a three days' meeting, by furnishing them with two ministers, one of whom shall be of their own selection, by their paying a fair compensation for the services.

Resolved, That the different churches give these two within, the language of two writing, in one of which, the language of three millions of men, a newspaper is published, printed by the natives, and circulating among 3,000 readers. The word of God has been translated and a Christian literature commenced for five-sixths of the heathen population of the world. In Africa, about one hundred churches have been organized, into which over 10,000 converts have been gathered. In India, 1,170 missionaries, native preachers and e services.

Resolved. That the clerk write to the different catechists are employed; 75,000 scholars, inchurches informing them of the action of the Q. M. as expressed in the preceding preamble and resolution, and learn their wishes concerning the same.

T. Kinnex, Clerk.

To the direction of the Q. Catechists are employed; 73,000 schools; in the didding 15,000 Hindoo girls are taught in the mission schools; and 125,000 converts are now living. In China, about 90 missionaries now living. In China, about 90 missionaries are laboring at 14 stations. Throughout the whole missionary field, nearly 3000 European Lisbon Quarterly Meeting will hold its next and more than 6000 native helpers are engagesion at Franconia, on the 2d and 3d of Feb — Conference at the 1st.

G. H. Pinkuax, Clerk.

ed, through whom about 500,000 have been and American missionaries and their assistants brought under the influence of the truth.

Lawrence Quarterly Meeting will hold its

Dext session with the Lawrence church commencing on

Friday, Feb. 8, at I o'clock, P. M.

L. D. Arwood, Cleek.

Sprague, in his "Annals of the American Baptist Pulpit," gives the following as the date of Oswego Quarterly Meeting. The next session will be held with the church at Gitbert's Mills, commencing Friday, March 1, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

L. Hanson, Clerk.

L. Hanson, Clerk. 1663; New York, 1669; Maine, 1682; South Oswego Quarterly Meeting. The friends of the Oswego Freewill Bapist Quarterly Meeting are requested to hold a special Quarterly Meeting at East Florence, Oneida Co., on the 23d and 24 h of Feb. next. Good accommodations will be provided for all who may attend H. L. Wilcox. William Rose.

WILLIAM ROSE. 1757; Vermont, 1768; Tennessee, 1780; Kentucky, 1781; Ohio, 1790; Illinois, 1796; District of Columbia, 1802; Indiana, 1802; Mis-Ministers' Conference on Tuesday preceding, at two 1810; Louisiana, 1812; Michigan, 1822; Sunday School Convention in the evening. It is hoped a fait delegation from the schools will be in attendance. Iowa, 1836; Wisconsin 1837; Texas, 1840:

> joyment in prayer, arises from the fact that we do not take time enough. No studies, no business, no household employment, should be allowed to interfere with our devotions. If they do, then we have no time for so much

Donarion. The friends at Limington favored us with a visit on Ta-eday. Dec 24: showing by their kind words and pleasant faces that there is a satisfaction it well do take revo. J. Sawer of the C. Baptist chuich in this town by their presence. The sabstartial results of the above together with wood and other valuable presents apart from subscription, amounts to nearly 8.00, for which the doners have our sincere thanks. May the Lord reward them.

On which the doners active in the spiritual department of the church of they have any gifts at all."

to be excused from further service on the Finance Committee. Mr. Latham of Cal., asked to be excused from service on the Territorial Committee. Mr. Yulee of Fla., announced that Florida had assumed the reins of a separate government, and announced the withdrawal of himself and colleague from the Senate. Mr. Mallory of Fla., followed in a few remarks. Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania asked his colleague if his successor had not been elected. Mr. Montgomery—I meant an election for the present Congress.

Mr. Mortherson of Pennsylvania addressed the House, referring, in the course of his remarks, to Clay of Ala., announced the withdrawal of himself and colleague from the Senate. Mr. Clay charged the Republicans with being the authors of the trouble which has caused secession. He regarded the Republican platform as a declaration of war against the lives and institutions of the South. Mr. Fitzpatrick of Ala., endorsed JAN. 24. Senate. The Vice President anhis colleague's remarks. Mr. Davis of Miss., nounced the names of Senators to fill vacancies said the separation of Mississippi terminated his in committees, Messrs. Simmons, Hunter, Bigfunctions here. In parting he said he felt no ler, Fessenden and Gwin were appointed the hostility to any Senator, and hoped the relations | Committee on the Tariff. Mr. Crittenden moved between them would be peaceful, though they to take up his resolution. Disagreed to-26 must part. If he had offended any one, he would against 20. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken. now offer an apology and all the reparation in his power for such offence. On motion of Mr. United States. Seward the Kansas bill was taken up. Mr. Fitch House. The Post route bill was considered. of Ind., offered an amendment with regard to
Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, desired to offer an
the Indians, which was agreed to—yeas 36, nays
amendment. Mr. Colfax said that before accept-16. Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were taken up. ing it, he would ask if Texas was going to secede. Mr. Bigler of Pa., spoke at considerable length Mr. Hamilton trusted not. He said if she was in favor of their passage. Mr. Cameron, of Pa., treated fairly by Congress it would be to her ad-

ders all opposing State laws null and void. Southern newspapers and orators have magnified a hundred times the imaginary dangers to be apprehended from a Republican administration. He showed that the fears of an amendment to the Constitution detrimental to the interests of the South being adopted by the Republicans were groundless, saying that twelve more free States were necessary to furnish the requisite votes for such an end. The Committee propose as an amendment to the Constitution, the appealed to the Republicans to stand to their principles. Others might do as they pleased, he would never conform with treason.

JAN. 25. Senate. Without transacting any dependent upon the action of every State—and what more is demanded? He said the condition of a large portion of the territories precluded slavery; and as slavery is already established in New Mexico, why not admit her at once, and thus barish for ever this firebrand? If these difficulties are not removed, he would not attempt to lift the curtain-from the future and the consequences which may follow the terrorior.

spech against the north.

The Kentucky House of Representatives has levity with which distintion was regarded. He say nothing in the Personal Liberty bills justifying a dissolution, and there was a disposition in Northern Legislatures to strike them from their states books; but the South were apprehensive of the future. The territorial question nad already been settled by existing laws; it had been settled by the Constitution and settled in favor of the South, and therefore he supposed there was no danger to be apprehensive of the future. The territorial question had already been settled by the Constitution and settled in favor of the South, and therefore he supposed there was no danger to be apprehended from that source, and consequently no justification for disunion. He advocated a Convention to see what could be done with the seceding States. He approved of the general tone of Mr. Corwia's speech against the north.

The Kentucky House of Representatives has passed resolutions declaring that in view of the men and money tendered by several Northern States to the general government to coerce the Southern States, the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the South, will resist any invasion of their soil at all hazards, and to the last extremity.

The secessionists are using great exertions to carry Virginia into the ranks of the secession States, in which case they argue that Maryland is sure to follow.

Gen. Scott is sure that he can preserve the peace in Washington, but he has doubts as to

JAN. 22. Senate. Mr. Crittenden's resoluions were taken up, and Mr. Powell of Ky., poke in favor of them.

House. The consideration of the report of the mmittee of Thirty-three was resumed. Mr. Bingham of O, denied that any State could,

one people. He was opposed to the measure recommended by a majority of the Committee of Thir ty-three, and would not vote for the admission oo New Mexico until it repeals its present unjust slave.

ode.
Mr. Clements of Va., believed before God that avery would be crucified if this unhappy controversy ends in a dissolution of the Union. It remains to be seen whether treason can be carried on here was a brave and holy minority in the slave tates; Lazarus is not dead, but sleepeth. He asked no favors for the Southe but he demanded that stice only which surjust from houses. ed to favors for the South but he demanded that justice only which springs from honest magnanimity. North Carolina, which first proclaimed independence, and Virginia, which gave birth to it, were both allied with Massachusetts. He believed there yet lingers a spirit of patriotism, which will save a country whose glory belongs to us all. Will you be appealed to step forward in the spirit which made your fathers illustrious, and not shut out every access to sympathy?

Mr. Clemens showed that the law of population governed the question. It was population and capplace at any moment by the populace, who are

Mr. Clemens showed that the law of population governed the question. It was population and capital that the South wanted, and not territory. He showed that the object of the Southern Confederacy was to re open the slave trade. The South out of the Union could never be able to secure as much territory as he could hold in his hand. He reprobated the South sending commissioners to Europe to effect an alliance against their brothers in language and lineage. If the South should take the Constitution of the United States as a provisional government, the cotton States will have the legislative power over the border States, which will be bound hand and foot to a policy as oppressive as they ever were under our Constitution, intensified fifty times. fied fifty times.

Mr. Washburne of Wis., advocated the minority

report of the Committee of Thirty three made by himself. He was opposed to giving slavery a guar anty in the Constitution, and to the admission o JAN. 23. Senate. Mr. Bigler of Pa., moved

branch to Portland, Oregon.

House. The report of the Committee of Thir-

(Rep.) said he would vote for Mr. Bigler's prop-osition, if it would save the country. vantage to remain in the Union. Mr. Colfax accepted the amendment, which extends existing sition, if it would save the country.

House. Mr. Lovejoy of Ill., offered a memocontracts for Texas so as to connect with the rial from Methodist clergymen of Illinois. Mr. Butterfield route, provided it can have a semi Burnett of Ky., objected, saying, let them at- weekly mail with New Orleans at \$80,000 per tend to their own business. Mr. Lovejoy ex- annum. The report of the Committee of Thirtyplained that the clergymen in this memorial ask- three was then considered. Mr. Rust of Ark. ed protection from persecution, as one of their characterized the report as a miserable abortion number had been hung in Texas for his relig- and is mockery to the Southerners on the comous opinions. The Speaker laid a letter of with- mittee, who could get nothing inconsistent with drawal from the Alabama Representatives be- the Chicago platform. Mr. Dunn of Indiana defore the House, in consequence of the secession fended the Chicago platform and the action of of their State. Mr. Lovejoy's memorial was ta-bled. Mr. English of Ind., offered a resolution treason not only lurked in the Capitol, but was that the Committee of Thirty-three be instructed found in the Executive department, striking to take the necessary measures to carry Mr. Crit- hands in grand and petty larceny for the actenden's compromise into effect. He moved a complishment of unholy purposes. The Dred suspension of the rules. Lost-67 against 42. Scott decision destroyed confidence in the Sususpension of the rules. Lost—67 against 42.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up, and Mr. Corwin of Ohio addressed the House. He said the withdrawal of a State does not, necessarily, make the enforcement of the laws subversive of peace. He showed that Personal Liberty bills do not affect the rights of the South arguing that the laws for the recapture of ugitive slaves depend on the Federal Courts, and such laws having been approved by the Supreme Court, renders all opposing State laws null and void. Southern newspapers and orators have magnified a hundred to the Constitution. He was opposed to the constitution, the was opposed to the constitution.

peace in Washington, but he has doubts as to the influence of Baltimore, where he is well informed that there are secret movements going

Mr. Howard's Committee of Five on the President's last message have agreed to report in by any appliance, separate from the rest, or strike favor of authorizing the President to call out. the militia to suppress insurrection, as provided in the Constitution, and also empowering him to blockade ports where insurrection exists.

It is said that the Grand Jury have presented Goddard Bailey for larceny of the Indian Trust . Bonds, and Russell as an accessory, and, together with ex-Secretary Floyd, of conspiracy to de-

fraud the Government. The destination of the U. S. steamer Brooklyn is Fort Pickens. An attack on Fort Sumter is liable to take

displeased with Governor Pickens' policy. Louisiana. The committee of 15 have reported an ordinance dissolving all connection with the United States; also recognizing the right of ingress and egress to and from the mouths of the Mississippi river by all friendly States.

Kentucky has decided against a convention. Georgia adopted the secession ordinance on the 19th inst., by a vote of 298 to 89., Mr. Holt was confirmed as Secretary of War by the Senate, during a stormy secret session, by a vote of 38 to 13. During this session Mr. Crittenden unexpectedly made a speech, in which he severely upbraided the Southern members who voted against his resolutions, and thus defeated them. He declared that Kentucky occupied such a position in the Union that it was of vital im to take up Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. Lost portance to her that it should be preserved, and -24 against 27. The Pacific Railroad bill was that it must be fiteserved at all hazards. The then taken up and an amendment adopted for a speech is represented to have made a decided

sensation among the secessionists. ty-three was taken up.

Mr. Etheridge of Tenn., said that the revolution now threatening was unjustifiable and unpardonable, involving fearful consequences; yet those who will not participate in the revolution are stigmatized as traitors. He then showed the madness and folly of subverting the government, saying that all the rights of the South could be settled in the Union. He referred to the Personal Liberty bills, saying that he believed they wanted soon be swept from the statute books. If constitutional, the South had no right to complain; if unconstitutional they are void. As to the fugitive slave law, Mr. Orr of the The Governor of Mississippi has caused batte-

Under apprehensions of an attempt to take
the Brocklyn Navy Yard, and use it in the interestfof the Southern secessionists, on Monday
evening, 21st inst., everything in the Yard was
put in a defensive condition. The marine force
were disposed in the most effective manner, and
police from New York were called into service.
The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-eigth, and
Seventeenth regiments were kept under arms to provide for any emergency. But there was no attack, and there is great doubt if any was med- Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

and Interior Departments are vacant.

The programme for the establishment of the Southern Confederacy is understood to be aleady perfected. Delegates from South Caroina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Georgia are to assemble at Milledgeville, in the latter State, to take steps to establish a provisional Government, and elect a President and Vice resident pro tempore, provide for an army, and nitiate other defensive measures. It is the intention, also, to dispatch ministers immediately D. McDonald, Montpeller, Vt., Mrs. Jane F. Stevens, Portland, Me., her pledge at to foreign powers, to negotiate treaties. The latest dispatches received in Washington are to the effect that the disunionists will be badly beaten in Texas.

Mrs. Jane F. Stevens, Portland, Me., ner pieuge at Anniversary and for life membership, Grand River Q. M. F. M. Society, Mich., Bowd. in Q. M., Me., York Co. Mrs. P. Smith, Pr. St. ch., Marchester, Collected in by Louisa

A Missouri slaveholder writing to one of the | Co apers in that State says, among other things, That Missouri must remain in the Union; let he other States go where they may, we cannot follow them out without giving up our slaves, and the sooner we come to this conclusion and esolve to act upon it, the better."

The New York Herald ridicules the CharlesRev. U. Hurling B. Manson, 1,00 each; F. Richardand. 50. Limington, Mc. tonians for having destroyed their harbor, by sinking vessels, removing buoys, and putting out the lights, and then inviting trade. The same journal says the planters are greatly troubled about obtaining advances of money upon their of the state of the cotton, and for want of this a large quantity in the interior cannot be moved. Agents from South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia are in New York, negotiating on this subject, but the bankers generally decline to advance on cotton in the present unsettled state of the times, and but few will venture to buy bills of exchange the member of the Foreign Mission Society. drawn against cotton shipments unless the vessels have cleared in the United States Custom House.

The Democratic members of the Illinois Legis- Collection at Corinth Q. M., Vt., F. B. church, Richmond Corner, Me. resigning, thus leaving the body without a quorum; but as fast as they resign, proclamations are issued by Governor Yates for elections to fill John Storer, Sanford, Me., the vacancies. The prospect is that Republicans will be elected in some of the close districts. A stringent registry law will probably be passed.

In a caucus of the Republican members of the H. Wheelock, Thompsonville, Ct., New York Legislature, it has been decided unanimously not to propose any basis of national compromise until the government is first recognized and the laws enforced at the South. The sentiment was to put down the treason before coming to any terms with the traitors, and so Speaker Littlejohn's plan to stand on the war resolutions offered by himself and passed in both

NOT A VERY PLEASANT LOCALITY, A missionary residing at Karadine, Ceylon, a place famous additional copy to the getter up of the club. Payable in all cases in advance. within a short time, twenty-six cobra di capellos and twenty-two pudaran snakes. The bite

los and twenty-two pudaran snakes. The bite of the former is certain death.

Vacant Senatorial Seats. There are now ten vacant seats in the Senate of the United States, including those of the two members from Georgia—seats made vacant by the retirement of the Senators from the seceding States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida.

Books Forwarded.

One package to D. McDonald, Montpelier, Vt., by mail.
One package to Rev. R. H. Douglass, Gardiner, Me., by mail.
One package to Edwin A. Dodge, Detroit, Mich., by mail.
One package to I. W. Bryant, Four Mile Grove, Lee Co., Ill., by mail.
One package to J. McDonald, Montpelier, Vt., by mail.
One package to Rev. F. S. Avery, Corinth. Vt., by mail.
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One package to Rev. F. S. Avery

mont Temple in Boston, last week, but was so If the books noticed as forwarded are not received much disturbed by the mob during the day that no business could be done: and in the evening, should notify us immediately. Mayor Wightman interposed and closed the Temple as well against those who had hired it as against the mob. The reputation of the city of Boston will not gain much by such an autocratic proceeding on the part of its Executive. Free pame of M. Carpenter; and as the note accompanying the money does not contain the name of any town or

en down, and the mob ruled the hour. country to Hayti is rapidly increasing. We are requested to say that a new Post Office has been established at West Corinth, Vt., and Charles H. Burnham, Esq., appointed Post

Our new meeting house at Adamsville, Mich., was burned down on the night of Dec. 17, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. JAMES ASHLEY.

area of slavery on this continent.

COST OF TERRITORY PURCHASED. puisiana (purchased of France, \$15,000,000 Interest paid, Florida, (purchased of Spain,) Interest paid,
Texas, (for indemnity,)
Texas, (for reduces, last Congress,)
Indian expenses of all kinds,
To purchase navy, pay troops,
All other expenditures, To purchase navy, pay troops,
All other expenditures,
Mexican War,
Soldiers' pensions and bounty lands,
Florida War,
Soldiers' pensions,
To remove Indians. Paid by treaty for New Mexico, Paid to extinguish Indian titles,

SORGHUM MOLASSES. In some parts of Illibeen carried on quite extensively during the past year. The Chicago Tribune well says:

"We look forward to the day, and that not far distant, when every Western State will not only manufacture its own molasses, but cargoes postage is proposid.

for the year 1860, will be sent to any minister or member of our denomination who will send us a three cent stamp to pay the postage. It cannot be sent by mail unless the only manufacture its own molasses, but cargoes

\$832,761,938

weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

The commander of the U. S. forces at Pensacola, imitating Major Anderson, has abandoned all the defences in the harbor except Fort Pickens. Great preparations were making by the rebels at latest accounts to take the Fort, and a force of nearly 1000 had been gathered. Its capture seems imminent unless immediately relieved.

Colonel Lomax, of Alabama, in command of seven companies of Southern militia, marched to Pensacola and demanded the surrender of the Navy Yard and adjacent forts, and Commodore Armstrong ingloriously surrendered: Colonel Lomax then sent an order to Lieut. Slimner, demanding the surrender of Fort Pickens. The gallant lieutenant replied that he had orders from his government to defend the fort, and he would do so to the last extremity. No attack was made upon him.

The Washington correspondent of the New Tork Times, says it is understood that an association is in existence in that sity, in which indictive the sent of the content of party, for the purpose of dispensions, the pension of party, for the purpose of dispensions, the sent and the three in the sity of the content of party, for the purpose of dispensions, the sent of party, for the purpose of dispensions, the sent of party, for the purpose of dispensions in the sity of the pension of party, for the purpose of dispensions of party of party, for the purpose

Receipts for Books. J. Austin. 3,76; R. M. Harwood, ,50, T. Parker, 53,14; W. C. Pesk, 2,50; L. Hanson, 3,00; D. Calley, ,60. Subscribers for the Star.

I. Scott, 1; J. Stuart, 1; O. S. Harding, 2; P. Mathewson, Jr., 1; L. J. Whitcomb, 1; L. Manson, 1; O. W. Smith, 1; I. A. Philbrick, 4; S. E. Platt, 1; D. W. Hunt, 1; J. Hamilton, 2;—16.

The past week we have received 16 subscribers and discontinued 18. Decrease 2. Increase since the commence ment of Volume 35, 104.

Home Mission. Perkins, collected in Pine St. ch., Manchester, by Mrs. Whit-23,98

Foreign Mission. I. Canado, Richwood, C. W., his Y. M. pledge,
Aboy F. Phinney, Portland, Me., pledged at Anni-2,50 3,00 1,09 5,06

51.50 WILLIAM BURR, Treasure

Collected by Joseph Ayers, 1st church, Barrington, Hannah Hancock, E Wilton, Me.,

For Mrs. N. K. George. 2,00 Sabbath School Cause. The Quarterly.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE 9TH VOLUME. pranches was agreed to by 67 to 5. Tsaus. The price to single subscribers is \$1,50. To

Books Forwarded.

Florida.

The Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society attempted to hold its annual meeting at the Tremont Temple in Roston, last week hard.

O, by mail.
One package to Her. A. F. Hutchinson, Brunswick, Me., by mail.
One package to Jonas Hall, Burlington, Calhoun Co., Mich., by mail.
One package to E. Fenno, Augusta, Me., by express.

Business Notes.

State it is impossible to decide which of them seat it.— Persons remitting money for papers should never omit to The emigration of colored people from this state the Post Offices of the subscribers to whom it is to be

REGISTER FOR 1861.

This useful little Annual for the ensuing year has been issued from the press, and orders for it will be filled without delay. It contains, as usual, a good Almanac, with Leavitt's calculations-the statistics of the denomination, comprising the names of all our church-COST OF SLAVERY. The following figures es, Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, with the show how much money has really been 'paid by number of their members, and the increase of the United States government to extend the decrease the past year—the names of ministers-obituaries of ministers deceased the past year-and much other valuable denominational information.

8,385,353 The price is ten cents a copy; 20 per cent. discount will be made to those who take them 10,000,000 on sale. For cash down, without the privilege 10,000,000 of returning those which are not sold, the privilege is 84 cents a dozen, or \$6 per hundred.

Orders from our best to a sold of the privilege of returning those which are not sold, the privilege is 84 cents a dozen, or \$6 per hundred. 217,175,575 country are solicited. It is hoped that all who 15,000,000 can will send the cash with their orders, and 7,000,000 thus secure the work at the lowest price. 15,000,000 Notice. When Registers are sent by mail, the postag

100,000,006 is paid by the purchaser, which is 2 cts. a single copy and

REPORTS.

The Report of our Benevolent Societies nois sorghum growing and molasses making have for the year 1860, will be sent to any min-

STAR PAYMENT'S NEEDED.

We are sending bills to subscribers for the Star to the close of the present volume. We assure our friends that we need what is due. 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 we have ever proposed to give. Will not each subscriber, who is in debt for one year or more, endeavor to make payment by the close of the present volume, if not before?

THE CHORALIST.

This new Tune and Hymn Book is now for sale at our Book Room. We think it a fine selection. About two-thirds of the Book is filled with tunes and hymns adapted to Congregational or Choir singing, and the remainder is occupied with such as are adapted to Conference and Prayer Meetings. It contains 248 pp., large 12mo., and is handsomely bound in muslin. The price for a single copy is 58c. -with postage prepaid, 71. For a dozen, cash, \$5,22. With postage prepaid, (which is \$1.50.) \$6.72. On six months' approved credit, \$5,57. Any larger number at the same ate. The work will not be sold on commission.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What is it?-The whole world replies in chorus, "I s the most excellent article ever made." Then, again, comes the is it? Answer THAIRON for erybody use:

Standard THE MARK.

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It, verybody ikes it. Try it and prove its excensence. Sold by all

from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist church to the Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks WINNLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP FOR CHILDREN TELTHING : "We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Wioslow'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 readers 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. They Impart Strength; they Annihilate Pain.

Park's
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Porous
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Plasters
Are sold
By all
Bealers
From
Boalers
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Consulted when decision of the boys
Bould be used for Chronic Pains, Faintaess, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumalism, Female Weakness, etc. They retain Are sold
By all
Bealers
From
Consulted when applied pain cannot crist. Every family should have them.
From
Consulted when applied pain cannot crist. Every family should have them.
Consider on cloth, and three sizes on leather.
Sample sent by mait, on receipt of twenty-fave cents.

D. S. BARNES & CO.,
3m33]

13 & 15 Park Row N. Y.

sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Astematic Affec-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 Truches," or Lozenges, let the cold cough, or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectua' for clearing and strengthening the voice. See

## Married

In South Parsonsfield, Me., Nov. 19, by Rev. C. Bean, Lorenzo Moulton and wiss Susan E. Moulton, both of Par-sonsfield. Jan. 13, Mr. Hazen O. Bean of Biddeford and Newburgh.
In Limington, Me., Dec. 9, by Rev. C. Hurlin, Mr. David
Thorn of Standish and Miss Eliza F. Johnson, of L. Jan.
5, Mr. Randolph M. Manson of Limington and Miss Anna
N. Chadbourn of Waterboro? N. Chadbourn of Waterboro'.

In Fowler, N. Y., Jan. 13, by Rev...Wm. Whitfield, Mr.

William Bowman and Miss Betsey Jones.

In Philadelphia, N. Y., Jan. 20, by the same, Mr. Calvin

Wilson and Miss Emily A. Olarke.

Dec. 25, by Rev. S. A. Currier, Mr. Solomon Mouroe of

Southfield, Mich., and Miss Mary J. Linsley of Geneva Died

In Northwood, Nov. 19, Mr. JOSEPH NEALEST, aged 81 years. R. D. R.

In Portsmouth, Jan. 22, of consumption, Ann M., consort of John M. Davis, aged 37. Obituary soon. F. R.

In Sullivan, Jan. 8, of protracted illness, Lena, daughter of Dexter and Mary Robbins, aged 2 yeers and 9 months. Funeral services by J. P. Burman.

In Wilton, Me., 7th inst., Luella, twin daughter of Jesse and Phebe Blanchard, aged 4 years and 18 days.

S. W.

S. W. In Blanchard, O. Jan. 13, JOHN F., son of William and Elizabeth Day, aged 3 years and 4 months. In Portland, Me., Jan. 16, of dropsy, sister Francis.

Swett, aged 29 years and 7 months. She experienced realigion and was baptized by Rev. M. J. Steere some five years since, and joined the F. W. Baptist church in P., of which she was a most exemplary and worthy membershews the disperience of the property of the providence. The wast the disperience of the providence. Her good life and faithfulness, connected with her triumphant death, afford them much satisfaction. L. J. WHITCOMB.

BRIGHTON MARKET . . Jan. 24, 1861. At market 900 Beeves, 160 Stores, 2000 Sheep and ambs, and 375 Swine.

Beef-Prices, extra 71-2; first quality, \$61-2 a 7; econd quality \$600; third quality \$500.

Working Oxen-None. Working Oxen—None.
Milch Cows—39 a 44; common do 18 a \$19.

Milch Cows-39 a 44; common uo 10 a 315. Veal Calves-Sales at 3 a 4. Stores - Yearlings, none; two years old, \$11 a \$12; ree years old, 14 a \$16. Hides-6 a 6 1-20. Hides—6 a 6 1-2c.
Calf skins 10 a 11c.
Tallow—6 1-2 a 7c.
Sheep and Lambs—\$1 25 a 1 76; extra \$3, 4 a 5 50.
Pelts—100 a 125c each.
Swine—Stores, wholesale 5 a 6c; retail 6 a 7c; fat
ors undressed:—c.

BOSTON MARKET . . . Jan. 25

# Adbertisements.

PARSONSFIELD SEMINARY. THE next Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday. Feb. 27, under the charge of Mr. B. F. JENNESS, of Dartmouth College, who comes well recommended, with competent Assistants.

Board and Tuition as usual.

MOSES SWEAT, Sec. y.

N. Parsonsfield, Jan. 21, 1861.

SOUTH LIMINGTON SEMINARY.

SPRING TERM. SPRING TERM.

THE Spring Term of South Limington Seminary will commence on Wednesday, Feb. 27, under the care of Marshald D. Chaplin, A. B., Principal. We can assure our friends that nothing will be wanted on the part of the Teachers and Irustees to render the school profitable for such as may favor us with their patrouage. Board and tuition on reassnable terms. For further particulars apply to the teacher or the subscriber.

the teacher or the subscriber.

JAMES McARTHUR, Sec. of Board of Trustees.

NOTICE TO SCHOLARS. THE subscriber will meet passengers as usual at Meredith Village on the arrival of the Conway Stage and up and down train of cars on Monday, Feb. 5.

Feb. 5.

Passengers east of the Lake can take the stage at Moultonboro', at 10 c'clock, 4. M., and come directly through. Fare from Moultonboro' gl.

Passengers from Lacoma and vicinity will take the up train to Meredith Village, as this is the only route through in one day. Now Hampton, Jan. 22, 1861. A. BURPEE.

# Poetry.

THE CRISIS.

BY JOHN OF WHITTIER. The day is breaking in the East, of which the prophets told,
And brighten up the sky of Time the Christian Age
of Gold;
Old Might to Right is yielding, battle blade to clerkly pen; Earth's monarchs are her peoples, and her serfs stand up as men;
Stand up as men;
The isles rejoice together, in a day are nations born,
And the slave walks free in Tunis, and by Stamboul's Golden Horn!

Is this, O countrymen of mine! a day for us to sow The soil of new-gained empire with Slavery's seeds of woe?
To feed with our fresh life-blood the old world's cast-off crime, opped, like some monstrous early birth, from the tired lap of Time? To run anew the evil race the old lost nations ran, And die, like them, of unbelief of God, and wrong

Great Heavens! is this our mission? Ends in this the prayers and tears, The toil, the strife, the watchings of our younger, better years?
Still, as the old world rolls in light, shall ours in A beamless chaos, cursed of God through outer darkness borne? Where the far nations looked for light, a blackness Where for words of hope they listened, the long wail

The Crisis presses on us; face to face with us it Stan's,
With solemn lips of question, like the sphinx in
Egypt's sands!
This day we fashion Destiny, our web of Fate we spin; This day for all hereafter choose we holiness or sin; Even now from starry Gerizim, or Ebal's cloudy crown, We call the dews of blessing, or the bolts of cursing

By all for which the Martyrs bore their agony and shame; By all the warning words of truth with which the prophets came;
By the Future which awaits us; by all the hopes which cast which cast
Their faint and trembling beams across the blackness of the Past;
And in the awful name of Him who for earth's freedom died;
O ye people! O my brothers! let us choose the righteous side!

So shall the Northern pioneer go joyful on his way, To wed Penobscot's waters to San Francisco's Bay; To make the rugged places smooth, and sow the vales with grain.

And bear, with Liberty and Law, the Bible in his The mighty West shall bless the East, and sea shall answer sea,
And mountain unto mountain call: Praise God,
FOR WE ARE FREE!

THE HEART'S GUESTS. When age has cast its shadows
O'er life's declining way,
And the evening twilight gathers
Round our departing day;
Then, while we sit and ponder
On the deep and shadowy past,
Within the heart's still chambers
The guests will gather fast.

The friends in youth we cherished Shall come to us once more, Again to hold communion, As in the days of yore. They may be stern and sombre, They may be bright and fair; But the heart will have its chambers. And guests will gather there

How shall it be, my sisters?
Who, then, shall be our guests?
How shall it be, my brothers,
When the shadow on us rests?
Shall we not, amidst the silence,
In accents soft and low,
Then hear familiar voices,
And words of long ago?

Shall we not see dear faces, Sweet smiling as of old,
Till the mists of that dear chamber
Are sunset's clouds of gold,
When age has cast its shadows
O'er life's declining way,
And the evening twilingt gethers And the evening twilight gathers Round our departing day?

# The Family Circle.

For the Morning Star. A TRUE INCIDENT.

C. lived little Clara Lee. Her father had died when she was about five years of age, but the union of her mother to a respectable merchant of the place had kept the family from The early teachings of her father, followed by the example of her mother, and the instructions of a Sabbath school teacher, had influenced her to give her heart to the Lord But, now in her eleventh year, she lay upon a bed of sickness. The physician did not consider her disease dangerous, and her mother fondly hoped soon to see her restored

One morning as her mother was sewing the room, Clara sprang up in the bed, and stretching out her arms cried, "Ma, papa's come!" Her mother approaching the bed said, "your pa is at the store, dear." "No, I mean that other papa," said Clara, and sunk back again into a quiet slumber. A few mo-ments after she sprang up in bed again, saying, "Mar papa has come from the clouds in a car-riage, and I'm going to take a ride with him." The mother again went to the bed, Clara was not there. The body indeed was there, the countenance expressing all the joy which the mind had felt, but the spirit had gone with its father to its home in Heaven. P. B. Cook.

Hillsdale, Mich., Jan. 8, 1861.

### THE TOAD-WOMAN. BY ANNIE SAWYER DOWNS.

Surely there was a very curious conversation going on at the side door. Through the open windows, I could distinctly hear two voices, one easily identified as that of my good Bridget; the other, that of a child, who, whatever he lacked in diction or grammar, was evidently very much in earnest. She does live here, she told me so," per-

sisted the child. Then Bridget, just as persistently. "An' sure, an' there ain't a toad-woman living in this house! the master is a doctor, and ing in this house! the master is a doctor, and is gone to see his patients, and besides him there is only Miss Annie, who mends the stockings and keeps the house. Toad woman, indade," and Bridget waxed wroth, "do you

suppose we keep such craters for the likes of you to see?"

But the child kept his ground, repeating

"I want to see her, anyway, for I know she lives in this house.' I stepped to the head of the stairs, and

Let the child come up, Bridget." "Hulloa," sung out the victor, "I told her ou lived here;" and before the unwilling Bridget could come up to show him the way, he bounded to the top of the stairs, and ex-"I hain't killed a toad since I told you I vouldn't, and I've brought you these," ing me half a dozen poor, squeezed up dande-ions, that had been concealed in his clenched

I am very fond of flowers, and have had a great many given me in my life, but none ever aroused within me such a curious mixture of the pathetic and ridiculous as did these few ill-used dandelions. I knew the child as quick as I saw his face, and said, as I thanked him,

low did you come to think of giving the m "Because," and his bright eyes sparkled—
"Because I'm real glad I didn't kill that toad,
and I wanted to bring you something, and
tried to find something prettier, but we are real
poor, mother and me, so I couldn't. After I
went to bed last night, I thought of the little went to bed last night, I thought of the little yellow flowers that grow in Mr. Gray's banking, and I came to the conclusion Pd bring those to you, for you said we ought to like everything God made. You like 'em, don't you?" "Yes, indeed, I do," was my hearty answer, and as I stooped to kiss his honest brow, I was not ashamed of the tear that fell on it, although it greatly astonished my little hero, as well as the very practical Bridget, who seemed afraid to leave me, lest the eager boy should spirit

So he trotted down stairs, telling Bridget as went out, that he knew as well as he wanted to, that the toad-woman lived there; but she, being not at all abashed by her mistake, entreated him, "if he most come to see Miss Annie, not to call her by such a heathenish name, as if she 'had not one of her own,'" Ned did not mind her crustiness the first hit. in the world, but went whistling up the street as if he expected to be President one of these days, which I have no doubt he may be, if he and short stemmed flowers revived in some cool water, I thought of the first time I saw Ned. I was going to the station one warm evening, some weeks before, and finding that I had but littleatime, went through a narrow street, lined on each side with ordinary looking houses, and the dirty children playing at the doors might have told me that they were more ordinary inside than out. But I was in too much haver to mind the direct seal to compare the Government of the method of the station of the first comes the childhood, a mere murmur; then boyhood, banging and gunning—sound was becoming more definite; finally came manhood, which all preceding ages had sighed and sung for. There are two haver to mind the direct seal to come the children of the station one warm evening. and short stemmed flowers revived in some

nary inside than out. But I was in too much hurry to mind the disagreeableness of everything, and rushed on until my further progress was impeded by a boy, who, rolling over and over on the sidewalk, appeared to have something in his hand which, every once in a while, he pinched and pulled in a way fearful to contemplate. In spite of my haste, I stopped to investigate, and discovered, to my dismay, that it was a toad. I like toads—they seem honest, philosophical old fellows, taking life easy, and having on the whole a good time in the world—so I proceeded to effect his rescue.

Secondly. The English language is larguage is a root. easy, and having on the whole a good time in the world—so I proceeded to effect his rescue. I informed the boy that the toad had just as good a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as he had—which line of argument, I grieve to say, influenced him no more than it does our Southern brothers, when we use it in regard to certain black chattels of their claiming. He would not cease his tormenting a single second; and oute at my wite, and the pursuit of the first to say, influenced him no more than given by the Germans do when they speak of their wives.

Thirdly. It rejects compounds, and would prefer to split a word and make two, rather than glue two into one. a single second; and, quite at my wit's end than glue two into one. what with my real distress at seeing usehe was looking down from his high heaven, fine arts.
and marking every blow, and one day he would
Fifthly. The syntax is as new as the ety-

call the doer to a strict account.

"I can't see nobody," said the stubborn child.

that full enough."

For a second he loosened his hold a little; last, when I told him God could hear as well as see everything, he looked up in my eyes with his keen black ones, and said questioningly, "Do you mean so? is it true?" I assured him so, and telling him if he would come to my home, giving him street and number, I would tell him more, hastened on. As I entered the station, the cars passed out at the opposite end, and I turned away very much disappointed, for by being late I had lost a lecture that for a long year I had been yearning to hear. When I came to the corner of the cross street again, I felt somebody pulling the cross street again, I felt somebody pulling my cape, and looking around saw Ned, who was saying humbly, "I'm dreadful sorry you lost the train. I ran as hard as I could, and tried to make them stop, but they wouldn't notice me." Thanking him, I endeavored to talk with him a little, but the sense of my disappointment was so keen at that moment that could not. So, after he had assured me

brought me the dandelions had not seen him. I went to see his mother, and he came to be thankful that God had shown me instead the truth of his words, " Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it shall return to thee after many days."-Independent.

## MAKING TRACKS.

A light snow had fallen, and the boys desired to make the most of it. It was too dry for snow-balling, and not deep enough for coasting. It did very well to make tracks in.

There was a large meadow near the place where they were assembled. It was proposed that they should go to a tree which stood near could make the straightest track—that is, go from the tree in the nearest approach to a straight line. The proposition was assented to, and they were soon at the tree. They ranged themselves around it, with their backs toward the trunk. They were equally distant from each other. If each had gone forward in right line the paths would have been like the retrace their steps to the tree.

They did so. I wish I could give a map of military despotism:

their tracks. Such a map would not present much resemblance to the spokes of a wheel.

"Henry Armstrong's is the only one that is edly, when the ground is so smooth, and nothing to turn us out of the way?" said Jacob

"I fixed my eye on that tall pine tree on the hill yonder, and never looked away from it till I reached the fence." "I went as straight as I could, without look-

ing at anything but the ground, said James.
"So did I," said another.
"So did I," said several others. It appear-

ticular object. ward to it. Thus only can you succeed. Sunday School Gazette.

CLEAN HANDS AND STRENGTH. A little boy (whose name I shall call John) was observed to wash his hands many times a day-a most praisworthy exercise. The unusual frequency with which he repaired to the

Henry to ask him why he washed his hands so "Because I wish to be strong." "Do you think that washing your hands will make you strong?"

"I hope you will hold en to that idea." At evening, as the two brothers were sitting on the porch of the farm house, listening to the notes of the whipporwill, Henry asked John why he thought that washing his hands would give him streamth. would give him strength.
"Because I read it in the Bible," was the

reply.
"Where did you find the passage p"

stronger and stronger." John was sure his defense offered on trial by the wag:
position was a firm one, for it had the support
of Scripture. Henry proceeded to explain to good character of my dog. I shall prove that

me off. Then I talked with Ned, (for so he called himself,) and finding that his mother was poor, and that he was possessed of considerable bodily strength, and a great deal of smartness, I agreed to call and see his mother that afternoon; and if she was willing, the next day he should come and help me weed my garden, which I knew would take two smarter people than he and I more than one week to weed.

So he trutted down stairs, telling Bridget as

# Miscellany.

THE ENGLISH TONGUE

The following passage, respecting our mother tongue, is extracted from a discourse at one of our College Commencements, this year. It wants to enough to pay the price for it. I sat down after he left me, and while the squeezed true:

Fourthly. It uses a new gamut of sound.

lesss pain, and my fear of losing the train, I Anglo-Saxon words are used for things of natried another method of persuasion. I told ture, home, etc; Norman for artificial objects. him God made the toad, that he had forbidden Any one may catch words and put them to us to be cruel to any of his creatures, and that gether, but to speak English well is one of the

mology.
Sixthly. The idioms show it to be a new language, for they are new and not found in "No matter, he can see you, and you'll find any other language. The glory of English speech is that its idioms speak for freedom, truth, law and religion.

and seizing my opportunity, I grasped the toad, and, running across the street, put him over a high board fence, and contemplated going on my way rejoicing; but I reckoned with-out my host. The urchin, vexed at being thus Greek; the law and ballads were the heart of vanquished, indulged himself in some expres-sions that, if strong, were decidedly wicked; lish literature. A thousand years had this lish literature. A thousand years had this and my conscience would not allow me to go book been awaiting the advent of English on without telling him so. It was some little speech. No one has ever yet known how to time before I could influence him at all, but at thoroughly move the human heart that did not derive that power from the great heart of

Even the experienced trainers of the prizeing-cannot decide what is the best food .--They have a prejudice in favor of mutton-chops and undone beefsteaks, but it is by no means sure that this is the best. The Roman soldiers-who were all trained athletes, marching under a weight of armor and lug-gage that few men in our day could carry—

I could not. So, after he had assured me that he negar would kill another toad, and that he would come and see me, I walked on, he running after me once, to ask me, "Honestly, now, does God see and hear everything among the strongest and most agile men in the world. He will work all day in a copperation. mine, or at the olive press, or the wine press, and then dance half the night to the music of brought me the dandelions had not seen him.

I went to see his mother, and he came to be my little gardener for the summer, and right well we worked together, he learning, I trust, to be an honest, God-fearing boy, and I not horn of clive oil, and then into some vinegar, made hot with pepper and garlic, and he is sorry, during any of those pleasant summer happy. Sometimes he gets a draught of happy, that I missed Mr. Beecher's lecture, but harsh, sour wine, but not strong. All the

Smyrna porter walks off with a load of eight hundred weight. His only food, day after day, is a handful of dates, a few figs, a bunch of grapes, some olives. He eats no flesh. His whole food does not cost him a penny a day. The Coolie, living on his rice, can outwork the negro fed on bacon. The Arab, living on rice and dates, conquered half the world. We eat too much. Many people eat breakfast, lunch, dinner, tea, supper-five meals a day and three of them hearty ones .-Our sanitary reformers have not looked much he centre of the meadow, and that each one to the diet question. The stomach is the censhould start from the tree, and should see who tre and citadel of organic life. It is worth a

### THE FATE OF SUCCESSFUL. SECESSION.

The following extract from a letter written by Jefferson to Humbolt foreshadows the fate of spokes of a wheel—the tree representing the hub. They were to go till they reached the ing her matricidal hand against the Union. boundaries of the meadow, when they were to She must exchange a free government for a

The first principle of republicanism is that the lex majoris partis is the fundamental law "Whose is the straightest?" said James of every society of individuals of equal rights Alison to Thomas Sanders, who was at the tree To consider the will of society enounced by the majority of a single vote unanimous, is the first of all lessons in importance, yet the last which is thoroughly learned tance, yet the last which is thoroughly learned. How could we all contrive to go so crookbut that of force, which ends necessarily in military despotism. This has been the history of the French revolution, and I wish the understanding of our Southern brethren may be sufficiently enlarged and firm to see that their fate depends upon its sacred observance.

## CHARACTER IS POWER

It is often said that knowledge is power, and this is true. Skill or faculty of any kind carries with it superiority. So, to a certain ed that no one but Henry had aimed at a par- extent, wealth is power, and rank is power and intellect is power, and genius has a trans-They attempted to go straight without any definite aim. They failed. Men can not succeed in any thing good without a definite aim. In order to mental improvement there must be a definite aim. In order to do good, there ares from a pure and lofty mind. Take any must be a definite aim. General purposes, general resolutions, will not avail. You must do as Henry did; fix upon something distinct the "smartest" man, nor the cleverest politi-and definite as an object; and go steadily for- cian, nor the most brilliant talker; but he who; in a long course of years, tried by the extremes of prosperity and adversity, has proved himself to the judgment of his neighbors and of all who have seen his life, as worthy to be called wise and good.

> While a lady was kneeling in 'a church in Seville, another came and occupied the next teat. The former fancied she felt a twitch at her pocket, but seeing the hands of her neigh-bor clasped across her breast, and her eyes raised to heaven, she was indignant at herself for her suspicions. Again, however, the same idea came across her, and soon afterwards the other devotee quitted the chapel. The lady soon found that she had, in fact, lost her purse containing money amounting to about £5 in value. Her late neighbor was immediately pursued and arrested, and, strange to say, was discovered to have four arms, the two clasped in front being admirably executed in wax.

A fat old gentleman was bitten in the calf "Where did you find the passage?"

"I will show you."

He got the Bible, and read the latter part of the ninth verse of the seventeenth chapter of Job; "He that hath clean hands shall be stronger and stronger." John was sure his position was a firm one, for it had the many stronger and stronger." John was sure his position was a firm one, for it had the many stronger and stronger."

A lat old gentleman was bitten in the call of his leg by a dog. He at once rushed to the office of the Justice of the Peace, and preferred a complaint against a joker in the call of his leg by a dog. He at once rushed to the office of the Justice of the Peace, and preferred a complaint against a joker in the call of his leg by a dog. He at once rushed to the office of the Justice of the Peace, and preferred a complaint against a joker in the neighborhood, whom he supposed to be the owner of the office of the Justice of the Peace, and preferred a complaint against a joker in the call of his leg by a dog. He at once rushed to the office of the Justice of the Peace, and preferred a complaint against a joker in the neighborhood, whom he supposed to be the owner of the office of the Justice of the Peace, and preferred a complaint against a joker in the neighborhood. The office of the Justice of the Peace, and preferred a complaint against a joker in the call of his leg by a dog. He at once rushed to the office of the Justice of the Peace, and preferred a complaint against a joker in the call of his leg by a dog. He at once rushed to the office of the Justice of the Peace, and preferred a complaint against a joker in the call of his leg by a dog. He at once rushed to the office of the Justice of the Peace, and preferred a complaint against a joker in the call of his leg by a dog. He at once rushed to the office of the Justice of the Peace, and preferred a complaint against a joker in the call of his leg by a dog. He at once rushed to the office of the Justice of th

WINTER CARE OF CATTLE.

a. "Where Cure." Deed, Miss Burnary J. Howats, aged 21. One was conversed one two years and and a was abstracted. She would not have a conversed to the control of Manno. Here and was particled. She would not have been a set of the curren at Manno. Here and was particled. She would not have been a set of the curren at Manno. Here and was particled. She was converted in a series of her size. About 21 years since she removed from Montphire, Vi., 1822 and 1822 a

Died in Pittsfield, Dec. 16. of consumption, after an illness of many years. Mr. JOSEPH LANGLEY, aged 81. He experienced religion about 16 years ago, and lived in the enjoyment of it for some time; he them neglected Christian duty, and lost its true enjoyment, though he never gave up his hope in Caristy but kept struggling for life. When he was confined to the bed he gave up lall to Christ, exhort ed his wife to be faithful, and his children and neighbors to get ready to meet him "on the other side of Jordan in the sweet fields of Eden," and then calmly fell asieep in Jesus. His remains were carried to Nottingham for interment. Sermon by the writer.

Died in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 29, Mr. DAVID HARbled in Bullalo, N. Y., Dec. 29, MI. DAVID HARVEY, son of Mr. Jacob C. and Mrs. Lydia Harvey, aged 22 years, 5 months and 29 days. His remains were brought to Nottingham for interment. Fu neral attended by the writer.

Died in Nottingham, Jan. 3, Mrs. HANNAH YOUNG, in the 87th year of her age.

A TUTTLE

Died in West Newfield, Me., Dec. 23, Bro. ANASA C., 6on of John and Nancy Rosers, aged 26
years, 9 months and 16 days. Bro. R experienced
religion about 9 years since in a Tevival at South
Parsonsfield, under the labors of Bro. William
Smith, was baptized by him, and united with the F
W. Baptist church there, but afterwards joined the
F.W. B church at West Newfield, of which he remained a worthy member until called to join the
church triumphant. His faithfulness in the church
and his consistest Christian life have endeared him
to all who knew him. He had good natural abilities and an energetic mind, and had made great of
forts to acquire knowledge and qualify himself for a
serul, upright and honorable career; and his-deportment and amiability, modesty, and generosity
as a Christian, as well as bis warm and sincere
breathings for the good of others, testified to his

nothing could make him so forgetful of his cannot see to bite a calf. Second. He is blind, and cannot see to bite. Third. Even if he could see to bite, it would be utterly impossible for him to go out of his way to do so, on account of his severe lameness. Fourth.

Success. Truly a good man has fallen. Fond particularly a sister and friends, mourn the loss of a dutiful and affectionate son, a loving and true-hearted brother, a faithful and generous friend, yet they are consoled with the hope that he has attained that glorious rest for which he labor d.

On account of his severe lameness. Fourth.

on account of his severe lameness. Fourth. Granting his eyes and legs to be good, he has no teeth. Fifth. My dog died six weeks ago. Sixth. I never had a dog!

Died in Concord, Jan. 1, of congestion of the lungs, not teeth. Fifth. My dog died six weeks ago. Sixth. I never had a dog!

WILLIE SINCLAIR, only child of Andrew J. and Susan O Giles, aged 1 year and 6 days. This is the second child God has given Bro. and sister Giles, whose society he has allowed them to enjoy for a little season, after which he has taken them to himself. They feel sensibly their loss.

J. B.

Died in Buda, Ill., Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, in the full hope of a glorious immortality, widow Rebecca G. Kaime, wife of Prof. W. W. Kaime, formerly of New Hampton, N. H. Com.

WINTER CARE OF CATTLE.

A writer in the Germantown Telegraph gives the following as his mode of wintering stock:

How many farmers there are who, towards the close of winter, complain of being short of fodder and are compelled to purchase hay at high prices to carry their stock until pasture time. I know from experience what this is, and find it does not pay.

There are two causes and also two remedies for this state of things, viz.: Too heavy a stock and too wasteful feeding. For the former, the remedy is obvious; for the latter, a great many farmers have not yet discovered a preventive; but go in the old way of feeding in common square tacks in the vard, either corn-fodder, straw or hay. Here is where the loss occurs and did aver feemed known there were the season.

Died in Sidney, Mc., Dec. 10, Bro. John Bowman, aged 61. In October last he obtained a hope in Christ. He had been a great sufferer for a long time from cancer in the stomach. He has left a wife and three children, to mount heir great loss. Bro. B's. life was one of great toil and adventure. He followed the sea for many years, and often escaped the cold and iron jaws of death—had truly been a hard and weather beaten sailor. Although impenitent, yet God preserved his life for 60 years, and in the last year of his life, he was constrained to give his heart to God, and was made happy in the Saviour's love. His great grief seemed to be that he had spent so many years in sin; and he was faithful to warn his relatives and friends not to follow his example. He seemed very anxious to meet with the people of God and to have meetings of worship at his own house till his death. His health would not permit of his being baptized, yet he was anxious to obey this command. C C Bowx.n.

Died in Warren, Vt. Dec. 26, of putrid sore throat. Hatty, daughter of Jacob and Mary Butterfield.

ny farmers have not yet discovered a preventive; but go in the old way of feeding in common square-facks in the yard, either corn-fodder, straw or hay. Here is where the loss occurs, and did every farmer know the great gain there would be in cutting up everything he feeds, instead of feeding it whole, there would be no more complaints of "short of fodder." I have tried it and find I cân winter ten heads of cattle on cut fodder now, where I only wintered five head last year, and what is more, keep them in better order!

I use one of Cumming's fodder-cutters, worked by hand or horse as the case may be, and feed in the yard in troughs six feet long, eighteen inches deep, and two feet wide at the top, sleping to one foot at the -bottom. My cattle eat it up clean—hard-buts, stalks and all; and one ordinary bundle of fodder—such as would be generally given to a steps at one meal—lasts an animal a whole day.

Another advantage is, my manure is all short, easily handled in the apring when I heap it up under the sheds, and I yam not be thered by the long cornstalks all through it. Cattle prefer their fodder cut, and will eat it, more quietly.

The same gaving may be accomplished in the stable, by outting the hay fed to libraes, cows, &c. They soon learn to like it better than long hay, and then they can waste none.

Let every farmer who has not tried it, and who has been worried to know how to get his cattle through the winter rightly, without bying hay, try this plan, and if he does it right, he will never regret the outlay for the cutter. My saving of fodder this winter will, I think, pay for my cutter, which costs \$28.

Died near Yellow Springs, O. of consump'ion, at a "Water Care." Dec. 5, Miss Bersey J. Horekins, and the head of her between the was about to leave the rost of the was a kind hearted youth and to have the was about to leave throat, and the was goint to be with death of the visit of the wind the right of the large of the wind the large of Died near Yellow Springs, O. of consumption, at a "Water Cure." Dec. 5, Miss Betsey J. Horkins, aged 21. She was converted some two years since, in a meeting held by Rev. G. W. Baker, by whom she was baptized. She soon after united with the church at Marion. Her end was peace.

S. D. Bates.

"Then I shall be the first to meet my dear sister Isabel in heaven," and in this tranquil state she bid adieu to all things earthly, and as we firmly hope and trust her freed spirit went to join that of her sainted sister in the bright world above. Thus in S short weeks these two fair sisters were laid side by side in the cold grave, leaving parents, brothers and sisters, with numerous friends, to mourn their loss.

F. W. Straight.

XPENSES .- Board from \$1,75 to \$2, all found L Rooms furnished for self-boarding. Books a Great Falls prices. Except in case of sickness, student, leaving before the close of any half term will pay full tuition for that half.

student, leaving before the close of any half term, will pay full tuition for that half.

TUITION—Common English,
Higher "4,00
Languages, 4,50
Use of Piano, extra, \$2; Oils, extra, \$6; Music, extra, \$3; Grecian Painting, extra, \$1; Pearl or Oriental, extra, \$1; Peneiling, extra, \$2; Common Crayoning, extra, \$2; Monochromatic, extra, \$3; Polychromatic, extra, \$2; Calendar, Spring Term opens May 1, and closes July 16; Fall Term opens Aug. 20.

This Institution is beautifully located in the village of West Lebanon, Mc., a very healthy place, accessible semi-daily, by railroad and stages, and suitably-removed from the common inducements to idleness and vice. Teachers take unwearied pains for the welfare of the students. Each Term closes with an examination It has a course of stuly 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 NAYES, Sec
West Lebanon, Jan 14, 1860. [43]

# Advertisements.

STRAFFORD SEMINARY. THE Spring Term of this Institution will mence on Monday, Feb. 18, and continue

THE next ferm will commence Feb 5. A Course of Lectures will be delivered before the School by Rev. R. DUNN of Boaton, Mass.

New Hampton, Jan 8, 1861. [42]

By Rev. R. DUNN of Boston, Mass.

New Hampton, Jan S, 1861.

THE CLOUD DISPELLED;

OR, the DO-FRING OF PREDESTINATION EXAMINED. 49, 18 v. John Sinks, or Edinburgh with are increduction by Daniel Cerry, D. D. Just published by N. (148 4.5 & 0.18 Nassau Street, New York We have the above work for sale, and will send it to any part of the country, within 30.00 miles, postage paid, on the reception of 75 cents.

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BY FRANK URUSBY, of the Philadelpnia Bar.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affined, and the Laws for the Collection of Debts, with Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution Dever, N. H.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR sale at this Office. Orders must in all cases be accompanied with the cash.

It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

It Tells You How to constitute Libel and Slander, and the Laws at Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Atimony.

It Tells You How to office Down the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Atimony.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affined and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and how to comply Exempt from Execution the Insolvent Laws of every State.

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It Tells You How to comby the property State and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and two to comply with the same.

Establishment.
Tsaus—Single copy, 25 cents a year, 10 copie or more sent to one address, 12 1-2 cents each—pay able in all cases in advance—We will send packag able in all cases in advance. We will send packages containing 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.

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

Burnet's " Excelsior" Baking Powders,

CIANNOF be surpassed for the immediate produc-tion of BREAD BUCKWHEAT CAKES, and every description of Pastry without, Yeast, in less time than by any other process. Saves 35 per cent. in use of Butter and Eggs. These Powders are more economical and healthier

Increases the Weight in Bread 15 per cent. Dyspeptics can eat Hot Bread, Biscuit, &c., with impunity, if made with these powders. For Sale Everywhere. Burnet's Celebrated Washing Powders!

BLEACHES Clothes beautifully white, and sofens the Hardest water. SAVES ONE HALF THE SOAP.

Does not injure the the texture of the finest Linear, Laces, or Cambries.

Saves one Half the Labor in Washing. Washes all Clothing superior to the best Washing Michine in the world, without injury, particularly Flannels, which are washed soft without shrinking. Cost of a Large Washing, 2 cents. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY WILLIAM BURNET,
45 & 45 1 2 Pine St. New York city.
For Sale Everywhere. Cash orders promptly

REFORM IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE! ONE PRICE SYSTEM ADOPTED!

D'AY GOUDS of every description at the lowest prices! Great spening of SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, and DRESS GOODS,

134 Merrimack Street, Carlton Block, 134 We have decided to do business upon the ONE PRICE SYSTEM—the only one upon which trade can be conducted appropriately and fairly; and preparatory to entering upon that system, we have marked our whole stock at such astonishing low prices, that no one cut 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 very lowest possible price.

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By this One Price System you may be assured that you can make a saving of at least fifteen per cent, with at the necessity of dickering and bantering. If we are to have but one price, all must 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 to admit of no competition!

stem of doing business will meet the of all, we respectfully solicit a continance of the same.

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Rev. A. D. Merrill, Melrose; Rev. J. Cooper, East Veymouth; Pearl Martin, Boston; B. Hinds, Blackstone tarket, Boston; Rev. N. Philibrook, Presiding Elder, andwich; R. S.v. Geo. H. Winchester, Monument; Rev. S., Cummings, Burrilville, R. I; Rev. Wm. C. Stevens,

ALU 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 principles.

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

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,
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Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical and Den[6m26]

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

HAVE received information from various sourleading to the belief that the wonderful
cares performed by my EUROPE'N COUGH REMBOY
and its extensive sale in consequence, has induced
some unprincipled bersons to flood the market with
a spurious and worthless imitation, thus for the
sake of gain trifling 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 ed a depot at

32 Harrison Avenue, Boston,

32 Harrison Avenue, Boston, for the sale of my Medicines, wholesale and retail, where they may always be found genuine. The large bottles have Rev. W. Clarke'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. | 38tf THE EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY,

THE EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY,
FOR COUGHS. BUNCHITIS, HOARSENESS,
I 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 being constantly received by the proprietor from all
parts of the country. The following letter from
Rev. Enoch Place, for forty years Pastor of the
Ereewill Baptist church in Strafford, N. H., will be
appreciated by all the readers of the Star:

STRAFFORD, June 3, 1859.

Dear Sir:
I have had occasion to use your European Cough
Remedy in my family in several cases, always with
Remedy in my family in several cases, always with

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.

E. PLACE.

The European Cough Remedy is prepared by Rev. WALTER CLARKE, Minot, Me., (late Cornish,) by whom Agents are supplied. Sold whole. Hev. WALFER 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.

BET Lawrence (South Side), 7, 712, 10.16 A. M., 12 M., 230, 5, & 6.20 P. M. (North Side), 71-2, 10.16 A. M., 12 M., 5, & 6.20 P. M.

FOR MALTER CLARKE, Minot, Me., (late Cornish, Malting RALDINOAD.

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS.

THB People's Remedy. Try it; and if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and demn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms. all Billious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Cestiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Head Ache, Dizziness, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KE'.SEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings, Sprains Complaints. Pains of all kinds Burns, Spinal Complaints. Pains of all kinds Burns, Even Haverhill, 7.10, 91-2 A. M., 12 M.,

# Advertisements.

FREEWILL BAPTIST BOOKS. Change of Terms of Sale.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Feb. 18, and continue eleven weeks under the instruction of the former Teacher, DAVID E. N. CARLFON.

TUITION—Common English Branches, \$3,00 Higher 3,50 Languages.

Languages.

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

WARREN FOSS, See'y.

Centre Strafford, Jan. 16, 1861.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence Feb. 5, 1851, 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.

Change of Terms of Sale.

Comment on the sent out we sent out by our Establishment on commission. All orders for not more than ten dollars' worth, whether from Q. M. Agents, op resons 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 ten dollars' worth, whether from Q. M. Agents op 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 ten dollars' worth, whether from Q. M. Agents op testing the accompanied by the cash. Orders for Books for more than ten dollars' worth, whether from Q. M. Agents op testing the accompanied by the cash. Orders for Books for more than ten dollars' worth, whether from Q. M. Agents op testing the cash. Orders for Mether sent to us or any of our Depositories, more than ten dollars' worth, whether from Q. M. Agents op testing the cash. Orders for Mether sent to us or any of our Depositories, more than ten dollars' worth, whether sent to us or any of our Depositories, more than ten dollars' worth, whether sent to us or any of our Depositories, mo

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and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

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For CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates
the process of teething, by soffering the gums, reducing
all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic
action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

Wa have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timy by used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction, by any one who needs it. On the contrary, and are delighted with its operations, and apeak in terms of commendation of its mascical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the tulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain as dexhaustion, relief will be found in fitteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most asperienced and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in TH-USANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child form pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects actify, and gives tone and energy to the whole system it will almost instantly relieve GEIPING IN THE SOWELS, and WIND COLIC, and overcomes convulsions, which, if not speedly remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world,

convulsions, which, it does not surest remedy in the world. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world. one can be lower; and, considering this, we have laced such prices upon our goods as to admit of o competition!

We are grateful for past patronage, and feeling last this system of doing business.

prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

Pull directions far using will accompany each bottle.

None genuine unless the far simile of CURTIS & PER-KINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. PRICE UNLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Cure Cough, Cold; Hodrseness, Influenza.any irritation or soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice.

Of Public Speakers & Singers. Few a e aware of he importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in us first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neylected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Trucker," containing denuice at ingredients, alley Pulmonary and Brunchial Irritation.

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"Phat trouble in my Throat, (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer."

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"I recommend their use to Public SPRAKERS." REV. E H. CHAPIN.
"Have proved extremely serviceable REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."
REV. A. C. BGGLESTON. REV. A. C. BGGLESTON.

Contain no opium or anything injurious.

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A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, ac.

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"Great benefit when taken before and TROCHES

after praching, as they prevent Hearseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."

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A President of Athens, College, Tenn. TROCHES FIVE CENTS a Box. 16m39

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route. JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gem Sup't.
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