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THE MORNING STAR, Published Weekly, on Wednesday,

VOLUME XXXV

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

307 All Ministers, (Ordained and Licensed,) in good anding in the Freewill Baptist Connexion, are authorized at requested to act as Agents in obtaining subscribers,

WHITESTOWN SEMINARY.

Among the many visits I have made since my return to America, none have been attended with more unalloyed pleasure than that to say, I am sick;" one is toiling in India, and not a few are as ardently laboring to promote the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom in their native land. These will be glad to learn that the places they vacated at the "Old Sem" are filled by worthy ones, who have high aspirations for doing good. Heaven save them from seeking flowery and easy paths. May they prepare themselves to enter any field, however rugged, where they can do the most to profit our poor sinful race.

Some things in connection with Whitestown Seminary the old students remember with pesay, I am sick;" one is toiling in India, and years more he will have 134. The largest of

mentioned the wants of the world, how the hearts of his hearers kindled for action. Nor did our preceptress have a heart of more narrow benevolence. She it was who first said to me, "Will you go and labor for the heathen?"—Though she has passed from earth, the old room to which she sent me to pray over the subject still remains, and to me the world holds had a room sorre accordant. Sheald any nor sould be subject to his park and give any desired party sixty of the subject still remains, and to me the world holds. subject still remains, and to me the world holds pany visitors to his park and give any desired not a more sacred spot. Should any poor soul information respecting his elk and their pecume blessed, I can with the greatest propriety point them to my teachers and say: "Behold the instruments of your conversion."

To those who were my companions in study, I am happy to say that our school appears to have lost none of its past good character. The present popular principal and preceptress, with their assistants, labor for the cultivation of the heart, as well as of the intellect, and though for years they have not had preaching at the institution, scarcely a term has passed without that "As Peter walked at eventide, his length-conversions. Our devoted Bro. Ball is now ened shadow, as it fell on the gathered sick in

conversions. Our devoted Bro. Ball is now about to commence preaching there, and we may hope for good results.

On my late visit all were so much engaged in repairing and enlarging the Seminary buildings that I thought it an unfavorable time to ask anything for missions. They, however, asked for a meeting, and generously presented \$10 to the missionary, as a proof of their interest in the good work. For this and all the property defide may the Lord repair.

New Hampton, Oct. 18, 1860.

For the Morning Star. CATTARAUGUS CENTRE Q. M .-- ROCK

Bro. Burr :- I attended the last term Cattaraugus Centre Q. M. as a corresponding messenger, and thought some things respecting the trip might be interesting to some of The Q. M. was held with the Humphrey and

Great Valley church, of which Rev. D. W. McKoon is pastor. This church is in a rural district : was organized some two years since : now numbers about seventy members; is in good condition, but labors under the disadvantage of having no meeting house. Notwithstanding this embarrassment the meeting was attended with much interest.

By request I remained till Wednesday fol-

We met some thousand or twelve hundred people in a pleasant little grove, representing eight schools, who came together with banthis most laudable enterprise. A precious and we hope a profitable season was there en-

quently it is rough and uneven and the scenery wild and romantie. Many of the hills are than agriculture. The New York and Erie of which several flourishing towns have sprung -hopeful and inviting fields for F. Baptists. up-hopeful and inviting news 151 2. Cattar-The attention of the Cattaraugus and Cattarlirection, and at the late session of the latter ren for the purpose of pushing our interests into those more populous places. For this nestill does suffer much all through western New York; consequently our church-es are numerically feeble, and not wealthy. I would here just say, it is much to be re-

gretted that for want of a competent salary to sustain his family, Rev. D. W. McKoon feels compelled to encumber himself with the cares of a farm. He is a good preacher and an ac-

nomenon is on the farm of Mr. Nicholas Flint, Great Valley Township, Cattaraugus Co., and has its name from a current of air blowing alternately in and out through it. The well is 40 feet deep, the bottom 27 feet below the bed of Great Valley Creek, which runs near, and The more he gave away, the more he had." free from dust or dirt that it may be handled swithout soiling the hands. The air circulates well is, that its action is inversely that of the barometer, i. e., its inhalations are when the hypometer rices and the average when it. To me this is one of the wonders of nature.

in wild confusion, evidently the work at some time of a vast upheaving force. The rock is a conglomerate of sand and white gravel, with a Published Weekly, on Wednesday,

BY THE FRIENTIAE ESTABLISHMENT,

At its Office, Washington St., Dover, N. H.

TERMS:

For one year, in advance,

"" If not paid within the year,

"" If not paid till after the close of the
year,

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WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

conglomerate of sand and white gravel, with a mixture of mice cropping out at different points for a distance of three or four miles,—

The fragments are of various shapes and sizes, from a massive block 75 by 50 feet square and 10 or 12 feet thick, down to mere pebbles.—

One fragment particularly attracted my attention. It was of conical shape, some 15 or 20 feet high, the diameter of its base being nearly equal to its height, with a pine tree growing upon its apex, its roots extending down the upon its spex, its roots extending down the sides of the rock, and thus drawing its support from the soil below. Fissures, from two or three inches to as many feet in width, extend back several rods into the body of the rock,

from which the fragments were separated. This place is frequented by visitors from various parts of the country.

THE ELK. A herd of those noble foresters, which as a race has receded to the far west before the march of civilization, is owned and ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the Star at two dollars a square for three insertions, and at the same rate for any longer period.

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

All oblusaries, accounts of revivals, and other matter involving facts, must be accompanied with the proper names of the writers. MORNING STAR. In the state of the silve and attracted the deadly aim of his uncring rifle. After visiting Mr. S.'s park one can easily imagine with what proud and nimble step the inhabitant of the wilderness returned to his humble wigwam and reported the success of his day's toil in capturing one of those

Whitestown Seminary. The members of the three more. He received the first fawn of in-happy band there studying in '47, '48 and '49 crease in 1855. Since that he has sold six for are widely scattered. Some have passed to \$1,270, and has seventeen left. At the same are widely scattered. Some have passed to \$1,270, and has seventeen left. At the same that clime "where the inhabitants no more ratio of increase as the last five years, in five

Some things in connection with pe-Seminary the old students remember with pe-culiar pleasure and gratitude—at least there is one who does. I never knew our worthy prin-on lands that would be comparatively useless cipal to offer prayer before the school without for other purposes. His park is a woodland of in some way praying earnestly for the heathen 150 acres, on a lofty hill, which yields food for before he said amen. As in his petitions he his herd, winter and summer. The expense mentioned the wants of the world, how the of keeping is almost nothing, as they live on

> H. BLACKMARR. Hamlet, N. Y., Oct., 1860.

For the Morning Star. Thirteenth Annual Report

FREEWILL BAPTIST FEMALE MISSION SOCIETY. Modern missions in their march have already blessed the world. It has been beautifully said

their benevolent deeds may the Lord repay pires. She is now leavening the countless popthem according to his word. L. CRAWFORD. rescue to sinking nations, as Jesus gave his to the drowning apostle." What a door of hope is she opening for wretched, crushed, bleeding Africa, through the influence of the devoted Livingstone, Krapf, and other missionaries.

not pant for a share in this blessed work? It is one that angels might covet, and yet what an amount of TOIL, hard, unceasing TOIL, is requisite to enlist the energies of the church in continuous systematic efforts for the exten-sion of the glorious gospel of the blessed God. Notwithstanding all that has been done, we are still unmeasurably below our principles and professions. If we believe the declarations of the Bible, that "No idolater hath any inherit-ance in the kingdom of God," and that there is no other name under heaven given among men but the name of Jesus whereby men can be saved—if we believe that the loss of one be saved-if we believe that the soul is a greater catastrophe than the wreck of an empire, how should our weak and puny forts to save the perishing cover our faces with shame and humble us into the dust before our

uries, or hoard them for heirs, we know not whom, while we give our CENTS, or rather MILLS, for the blessed cause of missions, and then delude ourselves with the belief that we joyed.

This Q. M. occupies the western part of come after us will smile at our ideas of liberal-This Q. M. occupies the western part of Cattaraugus county. In this county a spur of the Alleghany Mountains terminates, consequently it is rough and uneven and the segment present contributions are but as a little rill that quite unproductive, but the valleys are generate the church shall come to really understand ally fertile, better adapted, however, to grazing that her work is to make known the unsearch that her work is to make known the unsearch. than agriculture. The New York and Erie Railroad runs through this county, affording of God's wisdom and goodness in giving this work to his church. She needs it for h discipline and her growth to a higher life. The reflex influence of missions on herself she cannot spare, even if they conveyed no blessings to others. It has been abundantly proved that wherever missions have been sustained those denominations have a history of unparalleled prosperity—so true is it, that "God does most for him." To a great or those who do most for him." To a great extent is this also true of individuals, even in a pecuniary sense, and it is in accordance with Christ's promise. "Give," says he, " and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down and shaken together, shall men give into your bosom." Has He not occasion to say to us, "O fools, and slow of heart to believe" my words. tive and faithful pastor. His entire labors are greatly needed in the cause of Christ.

The Breathing Well. This singular phe-President Finney, of Oberlin College, has of-President Finney, of Oberlin College, has ofhis charities, used to say in his later years:
"The little I now possess was nearly all ac-

of Great Valley Creek, which runs near, and yet no water remains in it. About four feet A greater than man has said: "There is that from the bottom is a stratum of hard blue clay, giveth and yet increaseth."
below which is coarse gravel, so completely
We will now pass to a brief retrospect of the birometer rises, and the reverse when it falls. sary occasions, as with one exception there has It is, therefore, as Mr. F. informed us, a very been an utter failure of reports from a single correct indicator of the weather. When a Yearly or Quarterly Meeting Female Mission very heavy storm very heavy storm is approaching the blast out- Society. The cause of this failure your Secre ward is very strong, and the opposite when fair weather is indicated. Evidently its action, eral very excellent and interesting reports were like that of the barometer, depends upon the received from our good sisters and co-laborers changes of the atmosphere. There are large but the dreadful blow had just fallen that had hills a short distance S. S. E. and N. of the stricken down by her side him whose heart well and its result of the stricken down by her side him whose heart well, and its respirations are accounted for on was so intensely interested in this holy cause, the supposition that in one of those hills is a and whose words of cheer and encouragement large cavern with which the well communicates, had so often nerved her heart to work on and the air within the cavern is compressed amidst trials and discouragements ;-and then when the atmosphere without becomes heav- came such a crushing burden of sorrow, lone ier. This causes the inspirations. But when liness and desolation of spirit, as forbade any the atmosphere becomes lighter the air within attempt to embody those reports for presenta the cavern expands, causing the exhalations.— tion at the last anniversary. She hoped, how ever, to gain strength to present them through ROCK CITY. This romantic place is situat-ed on the brow of a hill,—is some half a mile much at the Morning Star before they would be too in length, and thirty or forty rods wide. It months passed on, and notwithstanding a si consists of fragmentary rocks, scattered about lent voice often seemed to whisper to her,

"So ye have buried him, Up, and depart to life and duty, With undismayed heart,"

NEW HAMPSHIRE YEARLY MEETING

(which once promised so much when a certain good sister lived within her limits) we feared had ceased its labors. From the Treasurer's warded \$752. Of this sum \$119 were from ties \$281. Of this sum \$100 was the bequest er churches varied from \$1,00 to \$26. of a sister in Deerfield, \$47 from Epsom church and \$20 from W. Lebanon. The other churches forwarded sums varying from 50 cts. to \$12.

and \$133 from the church at New Hampton and the members of the Institution. 1st Sandwich church gave about \$25, and Centre Sandwich \$29. The sums from the other nurches varied from 30 cts. to \$14.

the Star, urging each one to ask herself the N. Y. State Society we are not informed. uestion: "How can I, with what talents and trust, however, that it has been liberal. means I possess, do most for the extension of Christ's kingdom?" She further says: "Let us, as a Society, devise ways and means to in-

Dissipee and Wakefield church.

Lisbon Quarterly Meeting Society reported prosperity. Though its churches have for-

Rockingham Quarterly Meeting Society re- ceived. ported that the missionary contributions of its churches had considerably diminished in consequence of the frequent change of pastors churches have waited for the pastor and his rife to lead, while they, on entering new fields naturally feel a delicacy about presenting the and money are lost. This Q. M. during the past year has raised \$622, which is considerably less than it once raised. All the churches owever, except Stratham and Manchester, Elm street, have done something. Dover, Washington street, has paid \$180; Danville \$82; Great Falls \$138; Candia \$52; New Market \$37; Amesbury \$30; the other

Belknap Quarterly Meeting Society made no

The whole sum paid by the Yearly Meeting of 1500, is \$131. that \$800 were given by two sisters. The half of it was from Lorain Q. M. early Meeting Conference passed the follow-

ers and other delegates as to the existing de- minds of its members. ree of interest in their respective churches in the cause of Home and Foreign Missions, and also what system of means they are employing ployed two missionaries. At their annual meet-

MAINE WESTERN V. M. Bacheler and sister Crawford. Its Female sions, and had received 74 members. The Mission Society, we believe, is prospering. Of the sum raised, Portland church has paid them by \$227, and they called for the co-operation. \$154; Saco \$59; Wells \$40; 7 other church ration of all the ministers in the Y. M. This es between \$20 and \$30 each; the remaining is the largest Y. M. in the Stage—has a memhurches sums varying from 50 cts. to \$18 .-The Yearly Meeting, at its last session, passed fully, that it may also reap bountifully. It has a resolution calling on its churches for immeforwarded about \$22 for Foreign Missions the ate and increased liberality to the cause of past year.

om 43 of the 111 charches of this Y. M., toether with Q. M. and Y. M. collections-\$123 NORTHERN \$9. more than these churches paid the preceding year. The church at Lewiston Falls, in connection with the students of Maine State Semwarded \$405, more than twice the amount of warded \$405, more than twice the amount of warded \$405, more than twice the amount of warded \$405, more than twice the amount of the control of the

At its last session Bros. Curtis and Bacheler missionary services. lead the cause of Home and Foreign Misons. It has an efficient Female Mission Society, which extends its influence into nearly every part of the Y. M. About \$345 have een forwarded, which is \$158 more than was is credited to the churches of the Wellington limits. Its last session passed several resolu Q. M.; only \$2 to Prospect, and \$1 to Springfield. The latter Q. M., however, is moving invited Bro. Phillips to visit its churches and in the cause, and has called on its churches to hold missionary meetings, and another urged take collections prior to each Q. M. session, the ministers to some regular systematic and also to adopt the cent-a week system.

VERMONT Y. M. The Secretaries of our Home and Foreign With undismayed heart,"

Yet such were the touching associations connected with this labor that she failed to gather strength for the task. Another year has at length passed and is calling for a review of its labors, and we will now present you such facts as we have been able to glean from the sources

The Secretaries of our Home and Foreign Missions Societies presented the cause of missions at its recent session, and a collection of \$115 was taken for Foreign Missions. Most interest seems to exist in the churches of the Huntington and Corinth Q. M's, each having contributed about \$140. The whole sum from Vermont Y. M. is \$564; some \$97 more than

R. I. & MASS. Y. M.

New Hampshire Yearly Meeting

Society makes the following report, which though it is somewhat minute, yet as it is a solitary one, we present without abridgement. Our annual meeting, says its secretary, was an encouraging one. After attending to its necessary business, its public exercises, by request, were led by the Corresponding Secretaries of the Home and Foreign Mission Societies. A few short addresses were had from some of the ministers present. One of them, Bro. Mott. promised that the last part of his speech should be the best, and he thought he proved it by presenting a missionary offering of \$20 from the Lowell church. He then proposed to be one of twenty-five persons to raise \$50, by giving \$2 each. The \$50 were soon paid, with additional sums. The Society then voted to ask for a public collection on the Sabbath, which brought up the amount to \$100, exclusive of the \$20 from Lowell.

New Durham Quarterly Meeting. No report was received from this Q. M., the "Mother of us all," as she is called, and from what we could learn, its Female Mission Society (which once promised so much when a certain good sister lived within her limits) we feared

New Durham Quarterly Meeting. No report was received from this Q. M., the "Mother of us all," as she is called, and from what we could learn, its Female Mission Society (which once promised so much when a certain good sister lived within her limits) we feared

account, it appears that since our last anniver-saries, 13 of its 23 churches, together with the Quarterly Meeting collections, have contribut-ed to our Home and Foreign Mission Socie-from Boston. The contributions from the oth-HOLLAND PURCHASE Y. M.

Judging from the amount raised by these ses forwarded sums varying from 50 cts. to \$12. A part of the time of its January session was observed as a season of special prayer for the success of missions.

Sandwich Quarterly Meeting Society reported an interest in some of its churches and lamented the deficiency of others. The amount received from its Q. M. collections and from 13 of its 21 churches is \$1061. Of this sum \$700 was the bequest of a sister in Meredith, and \$133 from the amount raised by these churches, the mission cause is not declining in the hearts of its members. Some \$337 have been forwarded directly to our Home and Foreign Mission Treasuries since the last anniversaries, and about \$262 have been paid by them to the New York State Society the year ending in June last,—making a total of \$599, with a membership of 2,300. During the last session of the Y. M. very interesting missionary services were enjoyed. Sister Crawford, formerly

GENESEE Y. M. Weare Quarterly Meeting Society is exerting -With its 30 churches and a membership of a good influence for the cause. Its Secretary over 1400 has sent to the Parent Mission So-uldressed the members of its churches through

Christ's kingdom?" She further says: "Let us, as a Society, devise ways and means to increase our Home and Foreign Mission funds. Let each on the first day of the week lay by in store as God has prospered him. Cannot every one of us contribute, at least, one or two cents per week?" The sum of \$87 has been received from 7 of its 19 churches and its Q. M. collections.

Wolf borough Quarterly Meeting Society reported increasing missionary interest. Four of its churches, with the Q. M. collections, raised \$123. Of this sum \$42 were from the Ossipee and Wakefield church.

Lisbon Quarterly Meeting Society reported.

Lisbon Quarterly Meeting Society reported from 50 tits churches with the Q. M. collections, raised \$123. Of this sum \$42 were from the Ossipee and Wakefield church.

Lisbon Quarterly Meeting Society reported.

from the Yates and Steuben Q. M. One of warded but about \$50 the past year, yet they have raised considerably more than in former years, most of which they have appropriated to the support of a Home Mission in their own its recently deceased ministers, Rev. D. Woodsion Societies. None of it has as yet been re-

ST. LAWRENCE AND UNION Y. M'S, -The former with a membership of 424, and greatly interrupting the practical workings of the latter 726, have forwarded the past year

CENTRAL N. Y. Y. M. -Including 2200 members, has sent \$323.-New York city church, of the Rensselaer Q. M., though struggling with a heavy debt, has raised \$71. Ames church, of the Otsego Q. M., has given \$63, the next largest sum Whitestown and 2d Oneonta about \$20 each other churches sums varying from 50 cts. to

PENNSYLVANIA Y. M. Nothing has been received from this Y. M. the past year; neither the year preceding.

OHIO AND PENN. V. M. pears that 11 of its 14 churches, with its Q. -Held interesting missionary services during M. collections, paid \$250. Of this amount, its last session. Sister Crawford gave an ef-Canterbury gave \$63; Gilford Village \$56; fective address, at the close of which \$153 other churches sums varying from \$3 to were paid or pledged. The sum total received

s \$2575, which is \$914 more than the preding year, a sum equivalent to 27 1-2 cts.

er member. It will, however, be rememberhelf of it was from Lorsin O. M. OHIO Y. M.

-Containing 513 members, has sent \$13,50. We commend to the attention of all the min-Of this sum \$10,50 were from Mainevill ters of this Y. M. a resolution passed by its church; the other three from Providence, Ia. emale Mission Society, in which it humbly Its last session recommended its churches to quests each Q. M. during the session last adopt the "cent-a-week" plans, and to its mineding the Y. M. to devote a portion of the isters to preach occasionally on the subject of ne of its Conference to inquiring of the pas- Missions, fairly setting their claims before the

ing, held last November, one of the mission-aries reported that during the six months pre--Has forwarded the past year \$826 or 18 1-2 vious, he had preached 114 sermons; witnessets, per member, -more than twice the amount ed 73 conversions, and had received 50 mems contributions the preceding year-some bers into the church. The other reported that f the fruits, doubtless, of the labors of Bro. during the year he had witnessed 63 conwerbership of 1767, and we hope will sow bounti

-Has contributed \$55 during the past year, Devoted a portion of its session to the consideration of the work of Missions. Bro. S. church. Nothing was received from these ceding year. Two of the Q. churches the prewhile Bros. Bacheler and J. L. Phillips por- M's, Marion and Harmony, during some of trayed those of the Foreign field, presenting their late sessions, passed resolutions exhort-most soul-moving facts and appeals in behalf the heathen. After this, \$93 were paid and of Paul's rule, for each one to lay by in store, edged for the cause, and it was voted that as God had prospered him, for the spread of Home and Foreign Missions demanded the gospel, dividing the amount thus raised their increased contributions. Since the last equally between the Home and Foreign Mision Societies.
INDIANA Y. M. has sent \$2, and INDIANA

hary, has paid \$68. A society has been formary, has paid \$68. A society has been formary has paid \$68. A society has been formary, has paid \$68. A society has paid \$68. A society has been formary, has paid \$68. A society has paid \$68. A society has paid \$68. A society has been formary, has paid \$68. A society has been formary, has paid \$68. A society has pai

ST. JOSEPH'S VALLEY Y. M. -Has forwarned \$10,50 the past year. ILLINOIS NORTHERN Y. M.

Begins to feel the influence of one ontributed the preceding year. One brother spirit in the mission work. Bro. J. Phillips,

\$78-more than twice the amount of the pre- F. W. BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES. | as it is, I will unfold our work and plans beceding year. Fox River Q. M. sustains a HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—ANTI-SLA-home missionary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL Y. M. —Seems also somewhat waking up—has for-warded about \$41.

WISCONSIN . Y. M. —Has sent \$52 for Foreign Missions the past year, \$6 less than the preceding year. The money it raises for Home Missions is expend-

IOWA Y. M. collection of the Washington Q. M.

IOWA NORTHERN Y. M. principal cause.

—So recently come into existence, has shown its interest by sending an offering of a little more than \$31, for Home Missions.

made to only eight churches. CANADA WEST Y. M. At its last session, had a spirited missionary es have forwarded about \$118 the past year. Mission Treasury is \$6172. Our Home Mis-butions have been comparatively small for a sion Society has received \$3146, making a to-tal of \$9318, which is \$2776 more than was raised the preceding year.

training of their churches to continuous systematic efforts for the spread of the gospel, is should work for this. they seem to think their work for missions is plish this object, there must be earnest work. The spiritual condition of the great field must be kept before the churches, and the spirit

Then, there is the self-denying labor of soliciting weekly pledges and collecting them.—
We know of many sisters in our churches who churches in foreign lands.

If, during the coming year, each of our pasors in the denomination will study to lay plans May 31, 1860, are \$4023. Expenditures which at least shall equal a cent or more per week per church member, who doubts that, with perseverance, he will in almost every instance succeed, while in return, spiritual and temporal blessings will fall upon his flock?—

No report has been received from any State, the Moravians have been so trained that with a membership of 20,000 (one-third of our own number) they have sent out and have now in aid. the field 312 missionaries, and sustain their An interesting report is received from the sum averaging \$15 a year per member?

power of the Spirit, were carried away from the meetings." Sister Crawford has had a letter highest caste, have lately been convened i any parts of India, to praise and thank God up the hill. for the restoration of peace. They no longer worship the gods of their fathers, and their the work undertaken by Bro. Given in Aroos-

Let us, as a Society, give ourselves anew to to the special attention of our brethren. strength by the Master, and nerved for labor till the day of our release shall come. M. M. HUTCHINS.

Cor. Sec. of F. W. B. F. M. S.

"MAKE THE BEST OF IT."

hing is a wonderful smoother of the difficulies which beset us in our passage through this probationary scene. In Peter Pindar's story of the "Pilgrims and the Peas," two persons and in very different moods. One of them, a number of conversions have occurred. nto a poultice by the same process, fully the race that is set before them .- Ledger giving farther aid.

MARY.

Who does not love the plain yet beautiful name, Mary ? It is from the Hebrew, and means a "tear-drop." What sweet and joy-ous hours of other days—what pleasing associations the very name calls up in every heart? love the name, and has not had every ligament of his heart moved to melody at its mention?

Rev. M. If there be anything gentle, valued and womanly, what Mary possesses it not? Was it not

"Last at the cross and earliest at the grave?" the ministers to some regular systematic collections for missions. It has forwarded about of the world? Blessed be the name of Mary! glad if there were opportunity to speak longer (though it was soon afterward ascertained that

THURSDAY AFTERNOON. The Home Mission Society met at 2 o'clock, P. M., Rev. N. Brooks in the Chair.

After the usual opening exercises, the Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. S. Curtis. The following are a portion of its statements.

Reports from the mission churches have Has sent \$22,75. Of this sum \$15,75 was come in very tardily. The Report, therefore, cannot be so full of interesting details as it might otherwise be. Our resources for the -Has contributed nothing. The extreme past year have been much smaller than our nescarcity of money in that State is probably one cessities and opportunities. About all the Society has been able to do, since the financial pressure of 1857, is to render aid to the

No department of Christian benevolence has more readily or deeply felt the pressure of service: \$232 were pledged for Foreign Missions, a part of which was paid. These church-depressed finances than this. Notwithstanding all the appeals made to our brethren in The whole sum received into our Foreign sermons, circulars, and otherwise, the contribeen almost discouraged on this account. But," While taking this hasty survey we have been though faint, all are yet pursuing. We have while taking this hasty survey we have been cheered by other hopeful signs than the increase of contributions. The great obstacle in the way of the progress of the cause among us, and which has hung as an incubus on the efforts of this society, is beginning to be understood. Our ministers are, some of them, seeing that the trouble, in a great measure, lies at their own door. at their own door.

One from the Penobscot Y. M., commenting on this subject in the Star, says: "Dear brether in the ministry, are we not mainly in fault in this matter? Have we given it the attention it deserves?" Then the fact that so many Quarterly and Yearly Meetings are calling on their ministers to give more attention to the training of their churches to continuous systems. As we love them, therefore, we

be done. As we once said on a similar occasion, we would not intimate that our ministers oppose missions. This is not so. They speak fore aided, have become self-supporting. Three zealously in favor of the cause. What we com-plain of is, that when they have done this, aid for home missionary purposes, where our all performed. They lay and execute no plans brethren have only recently begun to plant the to induce their people to engage in regular la-bors for the collection of funds. To accomprairies; and in the county of Aroostook, in Maine, our laborers are going forth to reap .of Wherever the Corresponding Secretary has prayer must be kept alive in the hearts of their visited the Quarterly or Yearly Meetings and presented the cause, liberal subscriptions and contributions have been made. More should

We know of many sisters in our churches who so love Christ that they will glally do this or any other work, if their pastors will only lead and direct their efforts. Should there be a pastor who is so unfortunate as to have no such helpers, let him take on himself the labor of taking and collecting pledges, while he is visiting his people. Paul ennobled this branch of labor by engaging in it personally, when the churches in foreign lands. ing any preceding period.

for the purpose of raising a definite amount from his congregation, for instance, a sum 3989. Balance on hand \$33,81. This sum

"IT IS MORE BLESSED TO GIVE THAN RE-CEIVE." It is blessed to be God's almoner of though it is known that several such societies

The second church in Bath asks no more

missions at an annual expense of \$300,000, a church in Bangor. The religious interest in believes this could have been accomplished without the untiring aid of their ministers? Another hopeful sign is the indication that pleted and occupied. The building was com-God is about to pour out his Spirit marvel-lously on dark benighted India. How widely have they wandered from the truth, who have adged of the success of the gospel in heathen- cost was \$11,000, and the bills are all paid. It om by the number of converts gathered into has been effected by great sacrifices on the churches. Though the night of toil has been sown part of the Society, aided by the generosity of ong and dark, yet much seed has been sown India which is only waiting for the refresh. other friends. Men, women and children gave ng showers of Heavenly grace. Recently there as they were able, and the effort was repeated we been such displays of God's power as every succeeding year till the work was done. were never before witnessed in India. Dr. Duff, missionary in Calcutta, writes to a friend that their "meetings for prayer were crowd. opening of the house. A large part of the aued-that convictions in many instances were dience are young persons. The Sabbath school overpowering. Persons smitten down by the is prospering. They thank God and the Home from Mission Society for the aid they have shared and since her arrival in this country, and they hope some day to pay back genergiving a little account of a marvellous work in ously into the treasury from which they have hi, the scene of terrible outrages during drawn. It may be a hard task the present year, the late mutiny. Numerous inquirers visited but they propose to be self-sustaining hereafthe missionary every day. One evening he had the missionary every day. One evening he had fifty, and the evening before the date of the intelligence one hundred came to learn of the well, and yet they still wish to say often, How true Salvation. Says another: Large assemblies of Hindoos, all of high, and many of highest eater by lately lately

orayers show the progress which the enlighten-ed Hindoos have made under the influence of took County, Maine, presenting the substance Christian schools, and give ground of hope of Bro. G.'s letter which some time since appeared in the Star, and commending that field

The church in Portsmouth, N. H., trusts this glorious work, and as we return to our fields of labor, may it not be for rest and ease is making some gains, and hopes for still largwhile so much hard toil needs to be done er prosperity. Finds great hinderances in the among us, but rather, may we be girded with influence left by the past history of our cause there, and the lack of pecuniary means among the members. The congregation increases, some hopeful cases of religious interest have appeared, good judges who are without speak encouragingly of their prospects, and they hope to begin this year to sweep off the debt A determination to make the best of everyincurred in the erection of their house of worship. Still need aid.

At Meredith Village, a new house of worpon whom the penance of walking to a cer- ship has been completed during the year, and in shrine with peas in their shoes, had been paid for. Bro. J. B. Davis, a recent graduate enjoined, are represented as having performed their tasks under very different circumstances

having taken the precaution to soften his peas . The church at Lawrence has reduced its ing them, tripped lightly and merrily debt, originally \$9000, to \$6000. Their pasover the ground; the other, who had not gumption" enough to turn his hard pellets tor, Rev. E. M. Tappan, is ill, and it is feared limped he may not be soon able to resume his labors. and howled all the way. It is pretty much the With this exception, their prospects appear same in our pilgrimage through this "vale of encouraging. Business has very greatly imon hard peas, the prudent and sagacious make proved, and it is hoped that the church may themselves easy in their shoes, and run cheer- soon relieve the Society from all necessity of

\$100 have been appropriated in Minnesota on condition that the same sum shall be raised there for their own aid.

Calls for aid come up urgently from other portions of the west. Shall we not have the means to respond to these calls and meet the who that does not pressing necessities that are every year multi-

> Rev. Mr. Fay, of Boston, then spoke a few minutes in behalf of the American Tract Society (Boston). He said-I am glad to meet these brethren.

fore you in as few words as possible

It is a proved fact that nearly one half our population is outside the churches every Sab-bath. Our Society aims especially to reach this vast congregation which the ministers do not reach, and cannot directly reach. We would give the gospel to those who will not receive it from the preacher. And our Society seems to be a proper and fitted instrumentality for doing this work. It is so constituted that we can supply the demand. We can bring to our aid all the presses of the country. We own no presses, but we can use the whole of them if need be. We give our work to the lowest bidder, and so get it done at the lowest possible rates. The business department we expect to carry on without expense, charging a small profit on the issues sufficient to meet our outlay. The charitable department must be sustained by the contributions of its friends.

Can the books be circulated? To effect this, we call in the aid of booksellers, ministers, and warm-hearted Christians all over the country. To poorer churches grants are often made without any charge. We have these means at our command to produce and then to circulate this Christian literature—to multiply and then send abroad these silent preachers of Christ's gospel.

Besides, the Society is in a condition to preach a full and a pure gospel. You know, perhaps, the relation we have sustained to the New York Society, and you may be thoroughly familiar with the change in our relationship effected within the last two or three years. The matter may be very fairly and briefly stated in

There are four millions of slaves in this country, shut away from Christian privileges, lebarred from justice and knowledge by power and law. Now, when the question comes up, as it must come, What shall we do about this? there are three parties, from which we get three different answers. One class says, This is all right; slavery is just and scriptural; it is good both for the master and for the slave. Another class says, No, it is all wrong; contrary to God's word and will: contrary to justice and humanity, and perilous to our welfare. Let us restrict the evil, testify against it, and provide for its entire removal as soon as may be by any and all righteous measures. Another class has constitutional objections and fears. The discussion of the question stirs up feeling that is unpleasant, and so these people would let it alone. They would not allow any book, or tract, or paper, or picture, or anything else to say anything about it, or hint at it, or imply a notice of it. The Tract Society was, of course, obliged to take sides; and it took the side of silence, moved thereto by the plea of constitutional difficulty and fear. The Boston Society could not acquiesce. They said : " We cannot adopt that silent policy; for the Society was organized to work against just such evils as slavery. We should stultify ourselves by such non-committalism: we have no mission but to speak God's truth against man's sin, and in the presence of such a wrong, we must speak." So we searched and found the old flag under which our fathers had rallied, on which was inscribed, "Go preach the preaching that I bid thee," and we flung it again to the breeze. The Society has spoken, it is speaking now, and it intends to speak still. have brought some specimens of our Tracts on this subject, and will leave them for you to examine. I think you will approve them. We have made a grant of \$100 worth of our issues to the Orissa Mission, and shall be glad to send donations to your feebler churches as they are needed and we have the means. We have four colporters in our employ, belonging to your denomination. We are not sectarian and we regard our Society as co-operating with the pulpit in the work of evangelization. We preach to the congregation outside, while the ministry preach to that which is inside the

Evidences that our work is effectual meet us continually, -- some of the encouraging incidents are peculiar and interesting. There was a shoemaker in Boston, who was decidedly irreligious, and whose opposition to the gospel was open, decided and bitter. A little boy handed him one of our tracts, entitled, "Why don't you go to church?" The man took it up with some indignation, and put it under the tap of a shoe ne was making, saying to himself that he guessed it would not be likely to harm or disturbany body there. The seed did seem to have been put beyond the power of becoming fruit. But t was not long before that same shoe was sent back to the same shop to be mended, and in pulling off the old tap, there lay the tract, whole and clean, repeating the old question, 'Why don't you go to church?" The occurrence was so remarkable, and the impression produced by it so deep, that the shoemaker ould find no rest till he went to church and found the way to Christ. He is a faithful Christian now. This is but one of many facts setting forth the working of our Society. But I must stop, for my ten minutes have expired, and I will not trespass. We hope we may have the co-operation of this denomination, and shall be glad to receive any suggestions respecting the management of our affairs. There is one thing more which I want of course; all agents ask for that; that is money. Collections for our cause, taken in your churches, would be received very gratefully, and used as wisely as we know how.

The speaker closed by saying a few words respecting the "Tract Journal," and the "Child at Home," which are issued monthly, and are attaining a wide circulation.

Rev. S. Curtis added a few words to his Report respecting the condition of things in the church at Haverhill, Mass. They have purchased a house at a cost of \$11,000, of which \$4000 have been paid. \$4000 more are to be paid this month. A few brethren have taken hold of the work with great resolution, resolving to see the enterprise carried through. They are now making an effort to obtain a pas-

tor, and are hopeful of prosperity. At this point a motion to adjourn to 8 o'clock this evening was put and carried. The reasons for this arrangement were the following :- The Female Mission Society felt unwilling to hold their anniversary on Friday morning, according to the programme, feeling assured that the meeting held at that time would almost certainly prove a failure. One of the speakers before the Anti-slavery Society having arrived, it was found that his engagements would not allow him to remain so as to speak on Friday morning,-It was not then known that the other

close the anniversaries on Thursday evening. Immediately on the adjournment of the Home Mission Society, the Anti-slavery society was called to order by the President, Rev. J. L. Sinclair, and Rev. A. K. Moulton was chosen Secretary pro tem. After the opening exercises, and the choice of officers, the Society was addressed by

purpose, during the few Rev. D. Mott. moments allotted he, to speak on THE DOOM OF SLAVERY. Books and pamphlets have been the pulpit have nundered against its enormity and every argument that reason, conscience, nature, the Bille and humanity could furnish, has been brought forth, and men have been made to see, at last, that slavery is an outrage upon human nature, a shameful violation of ev ery Divine law, a dark, fearful, high-handed crime, the stain of which has soaked through to the centre and the surface of all our ins tutions. In the midst of all this great array of argument and fact, it is an important on, What is the inevitable destiny of the "peculiar institution?" Is it to spread over wider territories, thrust its fangs still deeper into the national heart, overtop and overshadow all the interests and hopes of Freedom, unfurl with impunity its black flag on every sea, and popularize and nationalize the horrors of the middle passage? Or do the rush of events the solemn voice of history, and the providence

of God, all point to its inevitable overthrow? If we can gather sufficient evidence to show that slavery is doomed to extinction, it will serve, at least, to strengthen our faith in the right, and brace our energies for the great conflict yet to come.

Let us, to begin with, in estimating moral forces, and measuring moral movements, remember one fact. The development of the great providential plan, comprehending the overthrow of barbarism, the destruction of ig-norance, and the universal diffusion and triuph of a Christian civilization, is necessarily slow, and long in reaching fulfilment. God is never in a hurry, and is never hurried by our fears, spasms, or operations. The pendulum on the great clock of eternity has a fearfully long vibration. As ages so vast were required to fit up the earth for its Lord as to stamp with folly all attempted arithmetical calculations, so in the evolving of the great moral plan. Ages come and go, selfishness still lives, crime holds a high head, and carries a defiant front, and all things seem to continue as they were. But He who has all eternity to work in, is gathering his forces, & piling up his munitions of war, & arranging his ots, until all things are ready; and then the wheels fiv. and the fire flies, and events rush to their consummation, and institutions go down, and thrones tumble, and empires break, and out from the rush, and the whirl, the dust and the smoke emerges a grander, nobler, broader, and truer civilization.

This great, slow, but sure providential movement is seen as plainly in the long and terrible struggle between freedom and slavery as in any thing in the world's history. The same great principle which we see operating so mightily in other directions, shows itself here as prominently as any where. He is a very dull and a very blind man, who, looking abroad to-day, does not see that liberty or slavery is the great question that is now agitating the nations of

Italy, the land of beauty and of song, the land of glory and greatness too, and the land of the rack, the dungeon, the inquisition, and of ecclesiastical and political bondage, is leaping, thank God! into a new life, and her shout of freedom rings round the globe, and the thoughts the labors, the sacrifices, of her departed worthies and heroes are springing up armed men, and the chains which have bound her are being forged into weapons of vengeance to smite he oppressors. The thunder of retribution is murautocrat even, and though the empire stretches over three continents, clasping " regions new in history, and those which are hoary with tradi d though it moves down the map of the world like an alpine glacier, and seems to have the strength of mature age, and the fiery energy of youth, yet, there are clear signs tha Providence is watching the scales, and is granting space for repentance. East and West, North and South, all over the Eastern continent, the elements are heaving and surging ttle between the two great forces of

freedom and bondage, goes bravely on.

This fearful question, Liberty or Slavery, agi

tates and threatens the New World as deand terribly as the Old. With us, it is the question that enters into every political convention as the great topic to be discussed, and the great topic to be settled. It forms the chie of political oratory, makes and unmakes Presidents, changes the complexion of Com gresses, forces itself upon the attention of Con erences, and Synods, and Tract Societies, and will not even stop its clamoring long enough for a small sort of giant to find his mother.— And this, my hearers, is no new, modern ques ed politicians, or by a few shallow, false phi lanthropists within the last quarter of a century. This question that rends conventions a sunakes political demagogues and softshell ministers tremble by day, and scares them by night, is almost as old as the race. For usands of years man has been laboring, not only to subdue the earth, but his fellow men to For ages this struggle has been go ing on between the comparatively free and the enslaved. All through antiquity you find the record and the scars of this struggle. Before Abraham's manly figure crossed the canvass of the fight. Even in the cradle of the race the conflict seemed to begin. Climbing the scale of centuries, we find that in old Egypt, the land wonders and of early civilization, amid its brick-yards, there was once an uprising and outbursting of this element of freedom, indigenous to the soul of man. There, in the bosom of one of the most powerful empires of antiquity, was a slave insurrection of a million of huma ings, and you will understand that, not Moses, nor Aaron, nor any foolish abolitionist, but ALMIGHTY GOD WAS AT THE HEAD OF IT! and, with a strong hand and an outstretched arm, he led forth that great horde of slaves to freedom; and that great Egyptian slaveholder, Pharaoh, daring to lift his puny arm against the arm of the Omnipotent, fo ode, with all his princes, and captains. and men of war, in the surging waters of the Red Sea; and as the waves of wrath rolled over them, Israel's high anthem of thanksgiving told on which side of this great question God was to be found.

Come up the stream of history till you reach the days of Greece and Rome. They every where re-enacted the old tale of human slave They everyry, and slavery in its worst and darkest forms In Rome, under its original, or patrician government, we know that the character of slavery was essentially mild. When the patriarchal form of government yielded to the larger demands of the Romans, slavery also changed its type, and slaves were held for purposes of profit, and the whole system became one of crinding in the state of the stat were held for purposes of profit, and the whole system became one of grinding, inexorable self-ishness. In the later periods of the Empire, the period of luxury, slavery changed its character again, and slaves were held more for show than for profit. But through all the Roman history, the great conflict between freedom and slavery went forward. "Servile insurrections were among the constant terrors the early republic, as they were among the most fearful horrors of the later republic." The seeds of liberty, which had been early sown, sprouted, of course, and every now and then the indestructible life of freedom would burst forth in some terrible insurrection of the oppressed. Greeks, Cretans, Syrians, Thracians, Dalmatians, were hard materials to make bondmen of, and the thirst for vengeance, and the irrepressible desire for freedom, were everywhere manifested. At length proud, philowere eve-

rthern avalanche.

He is a dull, thick-headed student of history He is a dull, thick-headed student of history tho has not learned that slavery, more than nything else, was the great corrupting, poining, destroying force of the ancient civilization. This was the worm that the course of the control of the contr soning, destroying force of the ancient civiliza-tion. This was the worm that gnawed at the roots of the great fabric, until, all vitality and soundness gone, it tumbled into a sad, hope-less ruin. The fact is stern, terrible evidence

going forward, growing mightier and mightier, more and more deadly, until, at last, the Reformation upheaves society from the bottom, and human freedom and free institutions revery few centuries roll away, and the American benefits it has secured to us and to the iest blows. Which shall triumph?

ide of this great question he stands? Who oceans of the east and the west, and the and doubt the issue of the conflict that has read the New Testament, and has noted how its principles are everywhere preaching and bat-New Testament, and has hoved not be atnoiples are everywhere preaching and batno against oppression? Who can doubt the tachments, and my vision takes in all the splenling against oppression? Who can doubt the ssue that beholds the opinion and the indignation of the civilized world gathering all their possessions, the lessons of my country's history, and the lessons of the world's history, teach matheful that God hes selected this land for studied principles and their operation, should dare cry peace! peace! on this terrible question, when God, from his high throne in the spans the world. eavens, through the rush of centuries, has

violability and sacredness of home and its entire desecration and annihilation. It is the question whether man has the right to freely lie, then God is against slavery, and hence its hold, freely educate, and freely use the powers doom has been declared; and America can on-God has given him, or whether the faculties, ly be safe by being free; entirely, universally the capabilities, the possibilities, the purity of free—free as the breezes that sweep over our humanity shall be sold from the slave-block by the brutal auctioneer to the highest bidder. It sentiment we are seeking to grasp, generous as is, in short, a question between advancing the soil that gave us birth, and wise and pure Christianity and a system of bondage, and selblack than the serfdom of feudalism, or the and moral and intellectual elevation to men of slavery of ancient Rome. And though the aiders and abetters of slave-

ry could rear a gallows high as Haman's, and and from its beam swing every crazy abolition- danger in the low, base corruption that illery of despots, and summon the populations hope that God will not whet his nigh throne in the heavens, laughing to scorn | —that we shall be an undivided nation e puny efforts of the wicked, and sowing st with his own Almighty hand the

teedom, though their roots may have been remembering that the right tered by rivers of blood. watered by rivers of blood. The death of slavery is no more to be thank God, are free from all alliance bt because rail-splitters or sofa-builders, un- a leader, than it is to go with the ected or defeated, but because God's nature, minions, and God's principles, and God's arrangements, are at war with it. A tyranny that carries nothing in its train but iniquities and miseries, oppression and cruelty, licentiousness and ava- shall go. which corrupts manners and morals; which blights commerce, arts, manufactures, learning and literature; which blasts industry and intellect, and even curses and blights the

a sea of human gore, but it will go. I do not epitome, among the reports, as he might deem know but God may deal with this land as he proper. The address appears of the know but God has dealt with slaveholding nations in the past. Certainly I have no confidence in the political parties of the day to secure the freedom of man, any further than they may be used by man, any further than they may be used by the Infinite one to accomplish beneficent purposes. For all parties of to-day are scrambling and struggling for mere power, and, I grieve to say it, have no higher and nobler grieve to say it, have no higher and nobler since the scramble of the principle than availability, and their consciences will stretch the whole length of the plank Christian man, who has truly power, while vice and crime sink to their hell infamy and contempt, can doubt the issue of the conflict.

South was thrown into a perfect panic of fever are scattered over the whole land, thicker that by the tidings that John Brown, at the head of snowflakes in a New England winter. force which would have hardly quickened the force which would have hardly quickened the To change the figure, Slavery is a Moloch pulse of a New England Constable, had invadin whose insatiable maw millions writhe, ed Virginia for the purpose of exciting a slave insurrection. The terrified "Dominion," by the aid of the brave Captain Windy, and sever-slave mother to devour her child as soon as it al thousand armed men, succeeded in hanging the erring, misguided, deceived, and yet noble is born; who, like the bloodhound, its chosen lold man. His dust reposes up among the mountains of my own native state, but it turns chair on every battlefield consecrated to free-out that that man's principles of library were out that that man's principles of liberty were not hung, the seed grain of his true thought was not choked, but these are preaching, and will continue to preach till the great jubilee year of freedom shall come, as come it will as were as find reigner. From the Lakes to the Gulf—from the Alexente the Al

sure as God reigns.

A very few months rolled away, and a body of man who were not thought to be distinof men, who were not thought to be distinguished for any great love for the slave, who in fact were distinguished for a perfect hatred of everything that went by the name of nigger, convened at Charleston, one of the real hot beds of slavery, where people live who tell us that laborers are the "mul silly" of content.

sophic, classic, but slaveholding Greece, with her senting a party strong by a large and long heart all eaten out by luxury & oppression, was heart all eaten out by luxury & oppression, was controlling power in the nation, was torn asunground to powder beneath the arm of the Roman; and finally, the iron Roman, with whom rent in twain because it could no longer control labor had become disgraceful, enervated, de- this fearful question of freedom and slaverystroyed, literally rotted by his system of op-pression, went down before the rush of the riding parties, and all their schemes and conventions,—because this great struggle is be-

less ruin. The fact is stern, terrible evidence of the tendency of the providential government of the world.

Again, come up the tide of time till you reach the days of feudalism, aristocracy, chivalry, and everywhere you see the same great struggle going forward, growing mightier and mightier,

and human freedom and free institutions re-ceive an impulse which will never be lost. A continent becomes the most marked theatre, perhaps, of this great struggle between freedom and slavery. From a mere handful, slavery its strong, vigorous life—for its homes and alhas increased to millions. From a narrow in-fluence it has risen till it overshadows the en-high instrumentalities to develop the noblest tire land, and entrenches itself behind some of type of manhood. I know, too, that, physical-the strongest bulwarks of the nation. But ly, ours is one of the noblest lands the sun the strongest bulwarks of the nation. But 19, ours is one of the noblest lands the sun freedlom, with its strength increased by the conficts of ages, and its armor tried in many a heart and arteries; mountains are its shoulders struggle, has renewed the battle. The irrepressible fight is raging to-day as it never has the wide coast of occurs its arms; the flowing

aged before. Foot to foot, breast to breast, hese two great antagonisms look each other of trade, are the healthful tides of circulation n the eye, and are dealing their heaviest, dead- that feed and quicken the collapsed brain; and the great whole has been stamped with Who can doubt, that has followed the great unity from God's own hand, who has raised march of history, and has gathered from its up Fulton with his revolving wheel, and teachings the lessons of God, and seen on which Franklin with his electric wire, to marry the

del of slavery? Let no man be so shortsighted teach me that God has selected this land del of slavery? Let no man be so snorresigned as to suppose that any compromises, platforms, conventions, or Supreme Court decisions, can stop the agitation of this question. Let no man suppose for a moment that all the poliwhy, my friends, God has been agitating this Why, my friends, God has been agitating this fearful question for five thousand years, and men might as well try to roll back the whole solar system in the grooves of law, as to think for an instant of closing up God's 'organs of agitation, or dream of settling this question in any other way than by giving freedom its rights. And it is truly astounding that any as the settling this contains the settling this contains the settling this contains the settling this contains the settling the settlin man who has studied the lessons of history, ite of immutable justice, its pillars standing on the rock of inalienable, universal right, and its

But if we will not come into the order of een thundering to the nations that there is no God's purpose—if we are so blind and mad as eace! Why, look back over the history of to seek to rivet tighter and yet tighter the this republic only, for the last fifty years, and chains of the slave—if we are resolved, in spite you cannot fail to see that, foot by foot, free- of all the lessons of the past and the warnings dom has been bearing down upon slavery.—
Every abolition press that has been destroyed,
every printing office that has been ransacked
by a mob, every editor that has been beaten or
killed, every speaker for liberty that has been
bludgeoned or murdered, has only issued in
strengthening the forces of freedom, and showbludgeoned or murdered, has only issued in strengthening the forces of freedom, and showing the rottenness, the enormity, and the weakness of slavery. This is not a question between a few southern fanatics on one side, and a few, with the blood of its friends and its foes, must alf crazy, narrow minded abolitionists on the go with it, for no Unions, no political com other, and whose sounding-line is not long pacts, no narrow, shallow party scheme, can enough to go to the bottom of any great principle. But it is the question whether MAN! prevent the harvest day of justice and righ-MAN!! shall be free, or be a slave. It is a teousness from breaking upon the world. God estion between God and iniquity. It is a has tolerated and borne with slavery, but he estion between the purity of woman and her never, never planted it. If there is any truth in history,—if there is any thing reliable in human experience,—if all the lessons and free-free as the breezes that sweep over our ishness, and despotism, and prostitution more ance. Only thus can we give true freedon every clime, of every condition and of every

And this is my hope. Though I see peril darken the continent with its black shadow, hanging over our country-though I see great ist in the land, and toll all the bells of Chris- vades and manages our political conventionstendom, and gather all the military hosts of though I see that our Christianity may have to despotism, and charge to the muzzle all the ar- pass through a baptism of blood, yet I still of the world to the execution, - what would it vengeance; but that the efforts and prayers of amount to? God would still sit upon his all wise and Christian patriots will yet, preva policy shall be freedom, and whose God shall be the Lord.

To this great end let us labor. For seeds of liberty, and at last those seeds should sprout and ripen, as they will, into a harvest of dom and its interests let us ever stand firm, We, as a people ubted than the existence of God. It will and every kind with slavery. And though we die; not because conventions gather South or may be few in number compared with the hosts North, East or West; not because one party of darkness, yet it is infinitely better to be by its strength will be able to hold it in check; with the minority, and have Almighty God for with the minority, and have Almighty God fo ion dividers or grandma union-savers, will be do evil, and be led by the devil and all his

Liberty is the child of heaven, and shall conquer in the fight. Slavery is perdition's nstrous progeny, and back to perdition it

Information having been given that Rev. M. Phillips was too ill to be present, but had sent in his manuscript to be read if thought very earth itself, has within its vile bosom all proper, it was finally decided that the lateness the combustible elements to kindle the wrath of the hour would render it unwise to detain of God against it, and, in fact, contains within the congregation to listen to it, and the report-I do not know but slavery may go down in er was instructed to publish it in full, or in land as he proper. The address appears as follows:

In the language of another, " Slavery is the sum of all villanies, and American slavery the vilest that ever saw the sun." It was no figthe abstract and in the concrete; in prines will stretch the whole length of the plank ciple and in practice. It is a deadly Upas, fi political expediency. But I believe in the whose root, trunk, branches, limbs, leaves, riumph of freedom over Slavery, because no amph of freedom over Slavery, because no flowers and fruits are all poisonous,—nay thristian man, who has truly watched the more, they are poison. And this tree has struck its roots far down into the heart of the working of God's principles, and has cook in the long run, truth lashes ever round nation, and draws its nutriment from the very the world, and justice is raised to its throne of life-blood of the whole people. Its trunk is higher than the granite shaft reared on Bunker Hill; its baleful shadow darkens every foot of soil over which float the stars and Why, look at the startling and significant stripes, and its bitter fruits and poisonous vents of the last few months. First the whole leaves, shaken from every pestilential bough

that laborers are the "mud-sills" of society, and who regard the "peculiar institution" as a grand, civilizing, Christianizing, divinely ordained order of things—even there, after a long and stormy session, unexampled in the history of political gatherings, that convention, representations of the Casars, the Bourbons, the Hapsburgs and the Czars, never forged a yoke for their iron-bound subjects equal to that which we bind upon one-sixth of our entire population. Papal misruis, Turkish fanaticism and Alger-

Northern votes doom him to everlasting bondage. Now what do we get for all this dirty work? Just what we deserve,—the unmitigated scorn and contempt of the whole South, which points its bony finger at us and hisses "doughface,"—classifying us as greedy merchants, ignorant farmers, greasy mechanics and dirty operatives, scarcely higher in the social scale than Southern slaves. It may be somewhat edifying to these Northern supporters of slavery to know that many leading journalists and politicians of the South openly advocate that "Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring men," white or black; that "Slavery is in itself right, and does not depend on difference of complexion." Indeed this annears to be the maio difference between Northern votes doom him to everlasting the North; that makes slavery the rightful condition of all that labor, whether black or white; this applies it only to the blacks. In this the South has the advantage, for every

white; this applies it only to the blacks. In this the South has the advantage, for every argument on which they predicate slavery for the blacks applies with equal force to the laboring whites. They predicate slavery on the mere condition of poverty; we upon the mere condition of color. Their love of it is founded on self-interest; ours on mere prejudice.

Such are some of the differences between the North and South on this question, in all of which the South has the advantage; and thus we are led to the conclusion that Northern prejudice against color—that prejudice which denies the blacks equal social. Thus we have seen that prejudice against color—that prejudice which denies the blacks equal social. Our duty then is plain. We should seek to do away this wicked spirit, to regard every man as a brother, and to treat him as such. We should learn the great lesson of human equality—that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men"—and that he is no respecter of persons. We should apply the Golden Rule in our treatment of all, not excepting even the poor, degraded, down-trodden slave. Remembering those in bonds as bound with them, we should speak, vote, pray and labor for the slave, just as we would have him do for us if we had changed places. This simple rule of life would put a speedy end to our fearful oppression, and make us a nation of real freemen, worthy to be free.

Thus we have seen that prejudice against color—that prejudice which denies the blacks equal social. Thus we have seen that prejudice against color—that prejudice which denies the blacks equal social. Thus we have seen that prejudice against color—that prejudice ad slavery. Take away this prejudice, and slavery could not exist a single ducational and political rights with the whites, is the strong bulwark of slavery. Take away this prejudice, and slavery could not exist a single ducational and political rights with the whites, is ducational and political rights with the whites, is ducational and political rights with the whites, is ducationa Huns, or Italians, or Celts, even? Not a day! The free North would rise en masse to free their brethren, and put down a despotism so monstrous. What, then, but this senseless, wicked, cruel unchristian prejudice against color, induces us to be not merely passive spectators but the guilty upholders of "American slavery, the vilest that ever saw the sun?"-This prejudice, which culminated in the Dred decision of the Supreme Court, has blinded our vision to the plainest truths, and teeled our hearts against the noblest senti- male Mission Society was held in the evening character of this prejudice in the weakness of

Slavery is an institution which owes its existence mor anything of the kind, but I will say that these men would not argue thus touching anything else. They would ridicule the plea that theft, arson, gambling, drunkenness, adultery or murder owe their existence to God's providence; and yet slavery, which includes all these, is a providential thing, too sacred to be touched! This is the religious argument; not that based upon Ham in his curse, but upon that pro-slavery Calvinism, that whatever is is right,—at least so far as the negro is concerned.

ine piracy are but drops in the bucket compared with the unfathomable depths of American slavery.

Are these statements too strong? What is slavery? It is human chattelhood. It obliterates the Divine image from the soul, and transforms man into a thing—a piece of merchandise—a chattel personal, to be deemed, held, taken, reputed and adjudged in law as such, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever.

Judge Stroud, in his Law of Slavery, asys:

"The cardinal principle of slavery—that the slave is not to be ranked among sentient beings, but among things—is an article of property—a chattel personal—obtains as undoubted in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient beings, but among things—is an article of property—a chattel personal—obtains as undoubt and the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient beings, but among things—is an article of property—a chattel personal—obtains as undoubted in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave is not to be ranked among sentient behave in the slave

length of his purse.

If these words are harsh, slavery is harsher if these words are harsh, slavery is harsher still. No words can do justice to it. He who tries to find words to express the enormity of slavery will find himself in the position of the enighbor of Old Guill Meachin. Now Old Guill was known, far and wide, as a shrewd, keen, unscrupulous man, whose god was money, and whose worship was an untiring devotion to its acquirement. His neighbor, who had suffered like many others from his unprincipel assailts, concluded that he would have some satisfaction for the wrongs committed against him. So, after deliberating a while, he determined that he would invent a nick, mame for Old Guill and fasten it upon him—one that would string to the quick and make him a stench in the community forever. This matter settled, he lay awake nights studying and thinking over all the nicknames he could imagine, but none of them sounded half so mean as the name of Guill Meachin; therefore he came to the conclusion that he would let him keep that, as the worst possible punishment that a name could inflict.

So of slavery; it expresses the greatest enormity of any word in the language. So with the conciseness of the Mahometan, we may say, Slavery of Slavery, and the Southern politician is its prophet.

The speech of Hon. Chas. Sumner, on the Barbarism of Slavery, delivered in the U. S. Senate, June 4, 1800, proving its unconstitutional, illegal and infided establishment, its barbario origin in Africa, its introduction here by the Slave Trade, which has been denominated principle for its rightfulfuless, and vote for its continuance. Shame on these craven souls, who cannot be inspired by a lifetime of free and or with anything better than a love of slavery. They deserve the scathing rebuke of John Randolph, uttered in Congress, when he exclaimed: "Sir, I envy neither the heart nor the head of that man from the North who rises here to defend slavery on principle."

And yet we of the North are the real slave-holders. Southern slav

month without Northern support. Northern chains bind the victim; Northern whips lacerate his back; Northern bloodhounds bay on ate his back; Northern bloodhounds bay on a state is simply this, whether the Territories will be stated in the state of the

ndition of the laboring men," white or black; market for worn out slaves and a least the life at "Slavery is in itself right, and does not epend on difference of complexion." Indeed its appears to be the main difference between the pro-slavery sentiment of the South and of the movement is derived from Northern prejudice against color. Would be abolitionists couple with emancipation the unchristian and impossible and pro-slavery sentiment of the South and of the movement is derived from Northern prejudice against color. Would be abolitionists couple with emancipation the unchristian and impossible and the pro-slavery sentiment of the South and of the movement is derived from Northern prejudice against color. Would be abolitionists couple with the movement is derived from Northern prejudice against color. Would be abolitionists couple with the movement is derived from Northern prejudice against color. Would be abolitionists couple with the movement is derived from Northern prejudice against color. Would be abolitionists couple with the manufacture of the movement is derived from Northern prejudice against color. Would be abolitionists couple with the movement is derived from Northern prejudice against color. Would be abolitionists couple with the manufacture of the movement is derived from Northern prejudice against color. Would be abolitionists of the movement is derived from Northern prejudice against color.

The Society adjourned, and the meeting

closed with the benediction. The proceedings of the mission meeting in the evening were reported by Rev. A. K. Moulton .- G. T. D.

FEMALE MISSION SOCIETY. THURSDAY EVENING. The Anniversary of the F. W. Baptist Fe-

ents of humanity. We see the blinding Oct. 4. The Report of the Cor. Sec., Mrs M. M. Hutchins, was read by Rev. G. T. Day the arguments urged in defence of slavery.— M. M. Hutchins, was read by Rev. G. T. Day Let me specify a few of these, not for the sake [it will be found on first page]; after of replying to them, but simply to show their which Miss Crawford took the stand and made some very feeling and interesting remarks. Slavery is an institution which owes its existence to God's providence; therefore to resist it is to resist God. On this account some venerable divines would not resist it, though it should consign their own mothers or sons to hopeless bondage, nor dare to breathe a single prayer against it if they knew that that prayer would free every slave in the land. I do not say that D. D. attached to suoh names signifies Dumb Dogs nor Demented Doughfaces, nor anything of the kind, but I will say that these men would not argue thus touching anything else. this country in regard to the condition of the heathen, she would not speak directly of them, but of the benefits and blessings which were enjoyed here. With these privileges, which should include all religious meetings, opportunities for offering or hearing prayer or songs of praise; all Sabbaths, Sabbath schools, Ordinary sinners do not use this argument, for Bibles, tracts, all other religious books and Ordinary sinners do not use this argument, for they are not capable of comprehending it; but here is one on which all can unite, viz.: The abolition of slavery is agrievous wrong towards the slaveholders; it robs them of their property. We have heard this argument again and again. Men have raised their eyebrows with astonishment and asked us, with a show of candor truly refreshing, whether we thought it right to take away the property of the master in

Prayer Meeting," in which there were record- loins, and put on their sandals and went forth ed many signal answers to prayer in specific to the dissemination of these doctrines. cases. Now, as the gospel embraced all the labor and pray.

felt cheered and encouraged, and when she would, on reviewing the history of that church, alone, confiding herself to the protection of He would suppose that Christians should fill God. With this confidence she could labor up their whole lives with just such heroic acts alone or in company with her fellow laborers, as characterized that heroic period, what proin the school, or in the bazaar, or in the jun- gress would be made and what victories won.

they receeded from her view, and she felt that cost what it will. she parted with them forever. India might When we feel that all which needs be done have more fertile fields and more lovely land- is to maintain our present position and save

world.

the carcass should go and should continue to about it and gain much praise. labor as long as possible; and when it could One said to Dr. Carey as he was about to go no longer, then only the mind would con- die that he must feel as though he had done sent to leave it, saying "the next time I wear a great deal. The Dr.'s reply was "Not a you, you will be better." This was the deter- word of that, only write on my tomb-stonemination of the missionaries who were resolved to die at their post-plant their bodies when they could be worn no longer, and wait till they should be better before they wore them again.

Many did not see how the missionaries perils without fear. Deacon Dudley, of Can-dia, had lately answered that question. When she parted with him, he said to her, "Keep close to the Lord and then you will be safe." Here, and here only was there safety; and the feeblest were always safe when trusting in the over except that grace which had made his strong arm of the Lord. When morn with her golden key should unlock the portals of character of Washington was worthy of imitathe day, then should they be safe; and when night o'erspread the world they would dwell securely beneath the shadow of His wing.

She felt sure that those who loved the cause would pray for her, for the cause' sake, in the closet and at the altar. On this, much depened, for though Paul should plant and Apollos water, God must give the increase. She wanted no sad and mournful farewells, but she wanted to simply say good-by to her brethren and friends, and part with them cheerfully and with a glorious anticipation of a joyous meeting hereafter, which should be succeeded by no parting. After having associated with the brethren here, and having heard their prayers and words of encouragement, she should go back and tell those in India that the day was brightening. She had reason to rejoice that there was no half heartedness among us about the mission cause, but that our churches believe that the mission cause is a part of gospel labor, and that those who do not embrace it do not embrace a whole gospel. After the close of sister Crawford's remarks,

some remarks were made by Rev. S. Curtis, were read and approved. Also, the doings of called on to make speeches, the import of which would be to say how much they would give for the mission cause. This was accordingly done, and a very spirited discussion of

this subject followed. After the collections and pledges, Rev. G. T. Day was called out by the audience, some of whom wanted light, and others a refreshing shower. Bro. Day remarked that at this time of the evening he feared his remarks would be like another kind of dropping, which we read of in Proverbs, very wearisome and disagreeable. He would throw aside all attempts at a set speech, and talk for a few moments as familiarly as possible—out of the heart rather than the head. It was one great idea in the gospel that every disciple of Christ should regard himself as an aggressive agency. The idea that religion was to produce ease and quietude, and that those who embraced it should find all things pleasant and agreeable, was not derived either from the principles of Christ's teaching, nor from his own personal history, nor the lives of the early Christians. It was a legend of the first century, that, after the Roman power had exhausted all conceivable means to suppress the doctrine of Christianisystems with astonishment and asked us, with a show of candor truly refreshing, whether we thought it right to take way the property of the master in order to give freedom to the slave? Just as though the could be any rightful property in man. Order the property of the planter in his slaves. I deep the right; I acknowledge not the property. In vain you tell me of laws that sanctions such a claim. There is a law above all the enactments of human codes,—the same throughout the world; the same at all times; it is the law written by the finger of God of the hearts of men; and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, while men despise frand and losther rapine, and abhor blood, they shall reject with indignation the wild and guilty. Phantasy that man can hold property in man.

Such is the strong language of one of England's purest and noblest Lords. But one of nature's left that man can hold property in man.

Such is the Hon. Chas. Sumner is one of nature's lately read a little work called the "Noon" lately read a little work called the "Noon" would stand or fall. And they girded up their it give to take way the property of the master in order to give freedom to the slave? Just as though the wild be asserting of this and would not sell for mountains of gold.

And yet not one of these blessings is enjoyed by a floriding these blessings to some in heathen community.

This Mission Society had done great good already by affording these blessings to some in heathen countries should early the result of their deities, and giving his statue a place in a niche of the temple. This proposal was tantamount to the offers often made to Christians still, to secure peace by bartering away one half their principles, and securing a recognition of the other half. As might have been expected, those Christians rejected the ensuing year:

The following officers were appointed for the standard way one half their principles, and securing a recognition of the other half. As might have been expected, those Christians rejected the ensuing the st ty, it was seriously proposed to the Christians

This legend might be truthful or fabulous, world, the church had all the world on their hands for whose evangelization it was duty to nothing which could better illustrate the uncompromising spirit of the gospel, and in pro-She had not come before the meeting to portion as this spirit was maintained, so would nake a speech but to say good-by, as she be the sterling heroism of the church. Let a hoped soon to be on her journey back to her church commence its existence in the midst of distant field of labor. She had but lately difficulties, and advance gradually, laboring thought that Bro. and sister Bacheler would and sacrificing, step by step, necessarily, and, go back with her when she returned, and she when the original members become old, they ascertained that this was not so to be, she felt pronounce the heroic portion of its life to be as though the sharpest thorns were piercing the days of its childhood. All these depended through her every nerve. But this anguish on all being at their post, and vigilance and was now past, and she felt resigned to go ardor were necessarily the order of the day.

But the church would sometimes wax fat and Many had said to her that if she had the kick, and would sometimes become so easy same feelings for home and friends that they and inactive that the cramp would take it, and had, she could never leave them and banish it would be, as a consequence, subjected to inherself to a heathen country. Those who sup- tense suffering, and all the poetry of its conosed that the missionaries were not bound to stitution would become prose. Would the untry, home and friends, by ties as strong church be like one who should make it a point those which others felt, were mistaken. to undertake greater exploits to-morrow than No words could describe what she endured as has been performed to-day, then those acts she parted with her friends, a few days since, which, on historic pages, become marvellous to start on her return voyage to India. exploits, would be transactions of every-day Through flowing tears she had watched the occurrence. The church should labor as one hills and vallies, and trees and verdure, as in the current of Niagara, who must row up,

scapes, and more beautiful groves, and flowers ourselves from rottenness, the church may more bright and fragrant, and scenery more have millions of wealth, and influence and poenchanting, but they could never seem like sition to correspond, and all that is desirable. the hills, vales, forests and scenery of her own but, if no progressive effort is put forth, it will be only a huge body, shaken by palsy-a There was a terrible contrast between the dry skeleton, without animation; and all this dwellings, churches and school houses of our position, wealth and display, only expedites its own Christian land, and the misery and mud ruin. He would far rather have a handful of huts of India. Yet, if every thing which she men and women who should hold on to Godwas leaving were a thousand times more dear, with plans as large as Christian faith could she would still sacrifice it to return to her own compass, and Christian promises warrant. A labors in that distant field. And should the handful of such Christians would sheke an brethren and friends of the mission hear of empire, and pour light into the darkest corthe death of one after another of the missiona- ners of the earth. Such a spirit of aggression, ries, let them labor on and never cease their sacrifice and trust, would arm the church with efforts, whatever discouragements should seem more than superhuman force and send them oppose, till the cause should be trium- to plant the seeds of truth where error had phant; and if she and her associates did not been triumphant rather than relapse into a live to see that day, they would look down state of inactivity, they should court adversity from their high abode and rejoice and shout and invite God to come and discipline them with those who should shout on earth to wit- by taking away all they call their own. The ness the triumph of the gospel in all the church occasionally makes a demonstration of life and her heart gives a few spasmodic throbs, Though they could do but little, that little and then all is still again. A miser will someshould be done. The example of Gungha times have a spasm of generosity come over Dhor, a native preacher, was worthy of imita- him, and one so vile as never to look a virtue tion. He had labored in the field for thirty in the face, but to pout out his lip at it, will rears. At one time the missionaries said to still sometimes bow down for a moment and him that he was too feeble to go with them to do homage at its shrine. But such occasional Pooree, and he had better remain at home, efforts do not indicate an interior life. We To this, after much persuasion, he consented, should accept these sacrificial, self-denying but soon made his appearance among them at acts, as a part of our every-day life and labor. Pooree, saying that his mind and body had to be practiced without complaining of it as been holding a great controversy, the old some do, or bragging about it, as many others shattered body protesting against being drag- do, who seem willing to endure and sacrifice ged down there, while the mind insisted that occasionally, that they may make a great stir

Such a spirit should be possessed by the

Christian as that this work should be loved better than pastime. Ever since he had heard that letter of Ran-

ing on his spirit. He had sometimes thought tellectual hero had been overdone, but this letter exhibited the true spirit of greatness, as it showed that he found nothing to rejoice sorrows and trials and sufferings, his joy. The tion and excited his admiration, but it was the result of severe discipline. There was an expression in the eye of Channing which thrilled one when he beheld it, and which one might covet. But it could not be possessed without years of the most rigid experience and trial. If men could become morally heroic in their characters by one spasmodic effort, when nerved up by certain circumstances or emotions, the house would be full of such heroes. But however much one might desire it this could only be acquired by the most bitter experience and the most unremitting toil; and the spirit here acquired must be carefully cherished in order to be maintained. Our meagre report does positive injustice to

this stirring. speech-A. K. M.

For the Morning Star. F. W. BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION -Held its Annual meeting at Saco, Me., Oct.

4, 1860. Rev. C. O. Libby, President, in the chair. Prayer by Rev. S. Coffin.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting to the effect that the audience would now be the Executive Committee during the past year. read and adopted. Heard and accepted the Treasurer's Report, as follows:

Report of the Treasurer of the Freewill Baptist Foreign Mission Society for the year ending Sept.

Received from contributions and donations, for interest and dividends, from the F. W. Baptist Printing Establishment, Balance in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1859, Total Resources. 6397,69 EXPENDITURES. 4732,14 Paid for and remitted to missionaries in India, O. R. Bacheler for services as Agent and co Do. Do. for representations and mailing 22°C Greaters, bo. Do. for represent Lithographing and mailing 22°C Greaters, bo. Do. for postage, stationery, &c., Miss Crawford, Miss Crawford,
travefling expenses of Executive Committee
and other members of the Society,
travelling expenses of J. L. Phillips, while
making collections for the Society,
Mrs. M. M. Hutchins, for the services of the
late Rev. E. Hutchins as Cor. Sec. for the
year ending 'Oct. 1, 1859'
for Postage, discount on uncurrent money, &c.,
for Printing Rejort, Cards, Circulars, and
for Paper,
for compiling table for the last Annual Report,
D. P. Harriman, Rec. Sec., for stationery and
services. services, for engrossing bill of Act of Incorporation of Society in New Hampsvire, for advertising last Annual Meeting in a Maine 9,91 1.00 5653,86 Balance in the Treasury, WM. BURR, Treasurer

port in writing forthwith. Accepted.

Voted, To relinquish the claim of this Society on the estate of Jeremiah Burns, late of Wolfborough, N. H., and that the Treasurer The Society here took a recess of a few min

utes before the Anniversary exercises of the Society, which immediately followed, after which adjourned without date.

D. P. HARRIMAN, Rec. Sec. South Berwick, Me., Oct. 22, 1860.

MORNING STAR

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1860.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA. The recent visit of the Prince of Wales to widest extent. Others have occupied almost themselves. Their race is about run. as much space in speculating and moralizing upon the event. Some have indulged throughout in admiration; others have criticized and ment between the extremes.

sober and rational view. There have doubt-less been, as there always will be on such Christianity, nor, fairly, of common honesty. occasions, many silly things done and said; It may be that traders can make money faster but we should not look upon them too grave- by such a method, but even this we seriously ly. Because a vast crowd parade the streets of doubt. We would take considerable pains to our cities at his reception, no special inferences trade at a "one price store," especially if that can be drawn. It does not take much to at- "one price" was so low as to "admit of no tract a crowd any where. There is a floating competition." And a great portion of the mass easily drawn together at any time in the world is very much like us in this respect, for, cities. In the country the people have few however dishonest men may be, they seldom holidays, and they like to go to the city once in a have a relish for being cheated, and therefore while to see or hear almost any thing new-a in matters of merchandize, they prefer to purfair, a balloon ascent, a giant, dwarf, ropewalker, stump speaker, singer, juggler, or what not. A young prince, heir apparent to a meeting confess that the greatest obstacle in by itself, but only as one of a class.

them. The parade and processions, the whole which were absolutely dishonest—they did not routine of balls, dances, and other festivities, lie and cheat, but for himself he confessed whether for a popular novel writer, ballad sing- that he did not always, in his business transer, a Japanese committee or a fair young prince, actions, do precisely as he would like to be find a better use for time and money, and a worthier employment of the powers and facul
Could we see this "golden rule" rigidly adties; but human nature is what it is; and we hered to by business men of our own denomimay as well view it in its true light, and make nation, we should expect one of the greatest the best of it.

that is not without interest to any—that is, the manifest cordiality existing between these two the violent rupture which separated them, the with its disastrous effects, all had greatly embit'ered the masses towards each other.

But such feelings have in a great measure

fess, and to which they are so greatly in-

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

The present revolution in Italy is a moral dunces. earthquake. A brief period only has elapsed We do not mean by education, going to colsince Tuscany, in pomp and pride, spurned lege, but the culture that is gained in the famthe humblest petitions of Christian nations for ily, on the farm, in the shop, midst the every the liberation of some of her own sons from day duties of life. Other schools are of great durance, which they had incurred as a conse- value, but none compare to the school of every quence of reading the word of God and daring day changeable, complicated, perplexing, exto worship Him according to the rules therein citing, joyous, wearisome, active life. It is prescribed. Naples and Rome sustained the there that boys are made, some into men, and vile persecution, and the authority of the some into dolts. We say nothing now of "Holy Father" sanctioned it. In Sardinia those who are educated to sin and sensuality. alone there seemed to be a remnant of con- One of the most fruitful, and certain ways of the bayonets of the French. Weary of his suppose must be done by father. The boys uel and Sardinia are masters of the field, and don't know how. And these same boys never mighty hand, has accomplished, by a single been taught to hang upon the skirts of father, revolution, in a few short weeks, what would, and feel incompetent to do otherwise. by ordinary means, have sufficed for the work Italy is free. It may be yet too soon to sound have so little energy, enterprise, and manlithe glorious news that "Babylon the great is ness. They say, and think that they say trufallen," but we confidently believe that there ly, "I have done every thing I could for my has now received, and that a nation, a great examples, given them good counsel, kept them

DANGER OF RESTRICTION.

enforce the policy of the founders of the nation fortune. with regard to the question of freedom and Parents, if you would make men out of your slavery, a great cry is raised about ruin to the boys, you must inure them to hardship, South. But it is a sham. Every intelligent, place upon them responsibilities, trust them candid man knows that already slavery has well with interests which require judgment, fidelity, nigh ruined the South. Multitudes there con- energy; trust them into the heat of life's batfess as much. It is only the removal of that tle, prudently, but certainly accustom them to porary Literature.

Bean, A. K. Moulton, E. Knowlton, E. Tuttle, fearful blight that can open the way for the physical, intellectual and moral renovation of that important portion of the country. No, it reckless demagogues, who bluster about the slave trade, dissolution of the Union, and are prepared for any thing to carry their own wretched schemes. Such are in great danger be hereby authorized to execute any papers just now. They have managed to obtain the necessary for the accomplishment of this obascendency in a few of the slave states, but feel that their time is short. Olmstead shows them up on this wise.

"Is dissolution or the slave trade, to be the next alternative presented us by the politicians I see not how any man in his senses, com-

prehensively viewing the whole ground, can escape from the conclusion, that, if not the next, it is but a few steps beyond it. next, it is but a few steps beyond it.

Is there no ground on which a Union party can permanently stand at the South?

There is. Slavery shall, by general consent be hereafter confined within its present limits.

There is no other.

Is this ruin to the South?

Ruin to the present ruling politicians of the uth, it perhaps is."

this country has been made the theme of va- These men are doubtless resolved to rule or ried remark by the press. Some have spread ruin. The latter they are pretty sure to acout the pageant of his tour and public re- complish-not however of those who stand in ception in the most glaring colors and to the the way of their cupidity and ambition but of

ONE PRICE SYSTEM

The practice of many merchants of our flouted, with every intermediate grade of com- country, and many professed Christians, of having almost as many prices as customers Most, however, have taken altogether a more for every article in their store, we have never

throne, is one of the novelties, and of course the way of his Christian progress was a want adapted to draw. It is not to be considered of strict honesty in all his dealings; and he administered an affectionate and feeling admoni-Those disposed to make invidious comments tion to his brethren of the same craft, on this on such matters, will readily find material for subject. They did not, he said, do things is what does and will take place while the world done by, and he feared it was the case with is what it is, speak or think of it as we may. — others. And this man is, as one might readi-The philanthropist and Christian could easily ly guess, a man who is generally regarded as

he best of it.

After all, there is an aspect of this subject we have ever known. And should this princigreat nations. There has been a long cherishgreat nations. There has been a long cherished and bitter alienation between them. Origi"one price system," it would certainly be a nally one people, bound by innumerable ties, great step towards it, or, perhaps we ought to say, a stride. It would unavoidably prevent sanguinary and protracted war that follow-much jockeying which now exists—humilied, with the consequent estrangement, and ating as it seems to admit that Christian merspirit of retaliation kept up, the second war, chants, and those too of our own churches,

THE BOYS.

more that they have many great interests in What shall we do for the boys? What do common. Their language and literature the you wish to do for them? Would you make them men? Would you train them to manly and a source of profit to each beyond the power of calculation; from the same stock, having the same religion, and engaged in the same the constructors of a noble destiny, independgreat enterprises of progress, benevolence, and ent, successful, self-reliant, producers as well reform. So far as the visit of the prince may as consumers, of the fruits of toil? Or would be regarded as furnishing an opportunity you have them irresolute, vacilating, weak in for the expression of these kindly sentiments, judgment, unskilful in execution, dependent, it is highly interesting, and ominous of good. the victims of circumstances, always requiring England and America! the two great evangelical, Protestant powers. With their reheads above water? There are but few boys sources, intelligence, influence, what may they not accomplish at this crisis in the history of the nations of the earth! May they be more urally more timber than others. The original and more united in sympathy, and pervaded stock is of a higher order. But the best natwith the spirit of that gospel which they proverted: and the boys of less native strength can be largly improved. Training, discipline, education, does the work. Some are educated upwards, and some downwards. Some are made men by culture, and others are made

science and enlightenment, which was struggling against the crushing intolerance of the sibilities. Every difficult task, where skill, Vatican, whose power was in turn enforced by judgment, energy are required, many parents shameful task, which was performed rather cannot be trusted. They cannot turn a furfrom motives of policy than from any real love row quite as smoothly, and therefore father for the papal See, the French Emperor has must hold the plow; the horses are liable to backed down from his position, the thrones of fright, therefore father goes to mill, or to marthe oppressors have been overturned, and ket; the boys cannot be trusted. If there are Tuscany, Naples, and Rome, are political and accounts to settle, purchases to make, business national ruins; while Garabaldi, Victor Emanto to transact, father must do it all, for the boys civil and religious liberty follow in their will know how at this rate; and what is worse, train. Bibles are scattered far and wide, the under such training they lose the ability and true gospel is proclaimed in the place where disposition to learn how to do. They grow up "Satan's seat was," and light flashes in upon to manhood physically, but their minds are those dark places, so long the "habitations of weak, and have no skill to carve out for themcruelty." God, by one stroke of his own Al- selves a manly and useful life. They have

Fathers often enervate their boys and ren of ages. The sceptre of the direst tyranny the der them puerile, effeminate, and shiftless, and world has ever seen is broken, the modern then wonder, and mourn, and feel mortified, Dagon has fallen before the ark of God, and that their boys turn out so badly, that they is no healing for the wound which the beast boys. I have schooled them, set them good and mighty nation, "is born at once." Untir- out of bad company, worked for them day and ing efforts will af course be made to prop up night, and hoped that they would grow up virthis tumbling hierarchy, but it will be in vain, tuous, enterprising and useful. But they don't for God has sealed its destiny. Amen and seem to get along, they have bad luck; the fact is, they don't seem calculated to take care of themselves." And the poor discouraged parent has good reason for his sadness, and When measures are adopted to sustain and yet has no suspicion of the cause of his mis-

their own resources.

riage, break down the machinery, get cheated Fullonton. in trade, maim fingers and toes, make almost torate of the Freewill Baptist church in Bartorate of the Freewill Bartorate of the Freewill Bartorate of the Freewill Bartorate of the Freewill Bartorat any blunder, meet with almost any mishap, rington, N. S.

Bath, Me., Oct. 22. ble dependants, without courage, enterprise or school of trial, perplexity and effort. Keep them out of all difficulties, expose them to no accidents, allow them no opportunity to blundered the school of trial, perplexity and effort. Keep them out of all difficulties, expose them to no accidents, allow them no opportunity to blundered the school of trial, perplexity and effort. Weetings of worship were spiritual and interesting. Two persons received baptism. Next session with the Merrimac church, Dec. 7–9—Conference commencing on Friday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. John T. Pollock, Clerk. der, make mistakes, and they never will be self-reliant, and energetic.

elf-reliant, and energetic.
Who ever heard of great mon growing up cessful men, are very often disgraced by dissolute and imbecile children? The reason is in

do not spoil them by indulgence; do not excuse them from toil: do not keep them away from responsibilities : but thrust them out into the current, make it necessary for them to plan, scheme and struggle for themselves .-

EXCITEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

Almost every daily which comes to hand, ontains accounts of fresh troubles in the slave

least, if we may judge by the tone of the journals. White men and negroes are almost daily apprehended and executed as being engaged ly apprehended and executed as being engaged in some insurrectionary plot about to be consummated. Men are warned out of the country, and compelled, on the peril of their lives, to obey the warning, with scarcely a single circumstance on which to ground a suspicion, beyond the bare fact that they are from the north. We had supposed that after the tragic and disgraceful termination of the insane plans of John Brown, the south would soon cool off and become more rational. But, either for political effect or from real fear, the ther for political effect or from real fear, the fever continues almost unabated. In fact, it as, of late, increased.

If these alarms are unreal the south are actng a part as impolitic as it is hypocritical, for cannot fail eventually to stir up hitter feeling in the north. But if there is real cause for all these alarms, which is really as wide spread and as increasing as the southern ournals indicate, the whole south is in positive jeopardy, and must get rid of slavery or slavery will get rid of them.

A late number of the Watchman and Reflecor says that a government agent, who profess es to act under instructions from the administration, has notified Mr. Jones, a Baptist missionary among the Cherokees, to quit the Cherokee country. Other Baptist missionaries have also received distinct notice that they must follow. The only offence they have committed is, to exert an influence against | slavery and bigamy and concubinage. And this they have not done by being active propagandists of anti-slavery doctrines, but have, however, excluded from their communion the slaveholding natives, and those practicing positives, and those practicing positives at the practicing positives at the practicing positives are provided to the practicing positives at the practicing positives at the practicing positives are provided to the practicing positives at the practicing positives are practically as the practical practic lygamy and concubinage. And for this ofcers and supporters are always convulsed with horror at the idea of mixing politics and religion, have decided to banish these devoted men from their field of labor, preferring that the Indians should remain slaveholding pagans, rather than anti-slaveholding Christians.

The Watchman and Reflector pertinently asks, under what article of an Indian treaty, or under what act of the national legislature. peaceable citizens and worthy ministers of the gospel, pursuing their work in a strictly legal way, are interrupted in that work, rudely separated from their trusting flocks, driven from their homes, and called to endure not only the virtual confiscation of their worldly estate, but the undoing and blighting of the labor of

Is this an administration that does not mix politics with religion? Is this a government which allows freedom of conscience? Is there no necessity for Christians to carry their relig-

NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION. The Annual Catalogue of this Institution, just received,

The Report of the Corresponding Secretary gives a very comprehensive yet concise view nomination during the past year.

Our correspondent "C.," the author of the us some papers entitled "The Voices of Jeruwe shall give our readers next week. A letter just received from our English Cor respondent will also appear in our next. ...

Rev. Hosea Quinby, as will be seen by a notice in another column, has taken charge of the Lebanon Academy. He has also, we learn, accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Freewill Baptist church at West Leba-

FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY. The last number of the eighth volume of this periodical will be issued in the course of thisweek. Contents-Moral Character-Its Origin and Difference; the Position of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the Subject of American Slavery; an Effective Ministry; Christian Missions and Civilization; Æsthetical Culture; Regulation; The Book of Job; Contem- and had threatened the life of the Russian Con-

act upon their own judgment, and rely upon ORDINATION. Bro. CHARLES E. HASKELL, a member of the North street church in this But they will make mistakes, meet with accidents, waste, break, or destroy something.

Well-let them do it. Better tip over the car-

experience. What they need above all, is just SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS the skill which they can only gain in the SAUK COUNTY Q. M., Wis -Held with the Okee

WOLFBOROUGH Q. M., N. H.-Held its last ses Who ever heard of great men growing up in ease and luxury, when others supplied their wants and served them from childhood? Do we not know that the most talented and successful men, are very often disgraced by disso-

lute and imbecile children? The reason is in their training. It is a misfortune to be born in the lap of wealth, unless parents have the wisdom to train their children to toil and effort.

Whatever else you may do with your boys, Was ession with the church at alf Day, Dec. 14—16.

McHenry Q. M., III.—Held with the Diamond Lake church, Sept. 14—16. Bros. Potter and Parkyn, from Rock & Dane Q. M., were welcome visitors. W. S. Marsh was appointed delegate to Boon Q. M., and O. S. Brown to Honey Creek and Rock & Dane. Also, John Ellison to Rock & Dane.—Next session with the church at 141f Day, Dec. 14—16.

Washington Q. M., Iowa.—Held with the Pilot Grove church, Aug. 24—26. The churches reported a low state, some of them destitute of ministerial labor. An effort was made to raise funds, to be applied, in connection with the appropriation of the Home Mission Society, to the Iowa Y. M., to secure the labors of a missionary. A Q. M. Home Mission Society was formed, and \$50 pledged for this purpose. Next session with the church at Dayton.

J. F. Tuffs, Clerk pro tem.

ROME Q. M., N. Y.-Held its Sept. session with states, on account of some real or imaginary plot for an insurrection among the slaves.

From centre to circumference the slaveholding population of the southern states is in a state of commotion bordering on frenzy, at Brown cor. mes. to Genesee Q. M.
A. Z. MITCHELL, Clerk.

CORINTH Q. M., Vt.-Held its last session

Notices, Appointments, Etc. Missionary Appointments in the Rock-ingham Q. M.

Nov. 2. Friday, Candia—Lecture.
Nov. 3. Saturday, Raymond—Lecture.
Nov. 4. Sabbath, Danville—Lecture.
Nov. 5. Monday, Danville—Lecture.
Nov. 6. Tu-sday, Danville—Lecture.
Nov. 7. Wednesday Hampton—Missionary meeting.
Nov. 8. Thursday, Hampton—Lecture.
Nov. 9. Friday, Portsmouth—Lecture.
Nov. 10, Saturday, do do.
Nov. 11, Sabbath, Portsmouth—and Kittery.
Nov. 12, Monday, Kittery—Lecture.
The Lectures will be accompanied with the Panoramic Illustrations of Hindoo Life. Priuted notices will be forwarded by mail.

Washington Quarterly Meeting (Pa) hold its next session with the Waterford cource. The new meeting house will be dedicated on Thursday, Nov. 29.—Q. M. commences Friday. 39th, holding Des. 1 and 2. It is expected that Bro. Losee from Chautauque will preach the dedication sermon. Brethren, sisters, ministers and people, are cordially invited to attend.

T. A. PARKER, Clerk.

Boon County Quarterly Meeting. session will be held in the new Union meeting house in th town of Flora, in connection with the Cherry Valley church commencing Friday, Nov. 30, at 1 o'clock, P. M. R. M. Carr.

York County Q. M. Conference will hold it

Notice. Brethren of the York County Q. M. will remember that the next session will be held with the second Lebanon church, Nov. 7 and 8, and we wish to see a full delegation. Come, brethren and sisters, we want a good revival meeting. We hope to see our neighboring ministers from other Q. M's. We hope as many of our brethren will come on Tuesday as can, for we want a meeting Tuesday evening. Who will come and preach?

C. H. SMITH, Pastor of the church.

Notice. Ministers and churches in the Monroe Q. M. will be supplied with F. W. Baptist Registers and other Books that they desire, by Bro. Z. B. Porter, as soon as he can visit the several churches, this arrangement being teknowledged by the Monroe Q. M. Book Agent.

A. Z. MITOGELL, Agent.

Will some of our brethren give us an exposition of Re 2): 4-7, not for speculation, but for truth; and Gen. 6:6 COM.

Post Office Addresses.

" C. E. HASKELL, Barrington, N. S. J. W. BARKER, Treasurer of Home and Foreign Missi-ociety of State of New York, Box 2956, Buffalo, N. Y. Letters for our missionaries in India may, for the present, be sent to the care of Mrs. M. HUTCHINS, Dover N. H.

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A severe battle had been fought at Volturn shows that the number of gentlemen who have between Garabaldi's forces and the Neapolitans. been in attendance during the year ending The Neapolitans, estimated at 30,000 strong, atwith the present term, is 165-of ladies, 173. tacked the Garabaldians first, under cover of a Total 338. 57 of the gentlemen and 67 of thick mist, carried some positions, and for a time the ladies were in the Classical Department. succeeded in driving back the Garabaldians, Total 124. In the English Department, there whose number did not reach half of theirs. Garwere 108 gentlemen and 106 ladies. Total, abaldi went forward, revolver in hand, and after a desperate fight of eight hours' duration, the Neapolitans were broken and routed, and pur-BIBLICAL SCHOOL. We learn from the Cat- sued until close under the wall of Capua. The alogue of this School, that there have been 26 Garabaldians took 5000 prisoners. It is estimatstudents in attendance the past year -5 in the ed that the Neapolitans had three thousand men Graduating Class, 4 in the Middle, 7 in the killed and wounded, and the Garabaldians from Junior, and 10 in the English and Preparato- twelve hundred to two thousand. The King of Naples was in the battle. Garabaldi had called on the King of Sardinia to go to Naples, and also to send him 14,000 men immediately. It of the Female Mission Society, made at the was rumored that Capua had surrendered, but anniversary at Saco, which we print on the the rumor was unconfirmed. The Piedmontese had entered the Neapolitan territory, and a porfirst page of this paper, is replete with facts tion of the Sardinian troops took part in the batand suggestions which ought to be read and the of Volturno. It is reported that the three attentively considered by all our members. It great Powers protested against the Sardinians entering Naples. Mazzini had quitted Naples at of the efforts in behalf of Missions of our denained at Rome. Gen. Lamoriciere had returned to France. The French occupied numerous places near Rome, and it is rumored that a third nvaluable "Letters from Abroad," has sent division will be sent from France to Rome. Military movements on a vast scale are reported salem during Easter Week," the first of which in Austria. It is reported that Russia was about to recall its ambassador from Turin. Gen. Cialdini had received orders to close on the Neapolitan frontier, and decisive events are expected to take place at any moment. Garabaldi was about to convoke the Electoral Colleges of the two Sicilies for the 21st of October, to vote by universal suffrage. The Piedmontese corps d' armie in Naples will amount to 20,000 men. Affairs in the Papal states are unchanged. It was reported that the French army in Rome is to be increased to 60,000 men, and that the garrison at Lyons is to be placed on a complete war footing. Spain had proposed a Congress of the Catholic powers at Gaeta.

SYRIA. Letters from Damascus say that since the departure of Faud Pacha the Mussulmans had recommended massacreing the Christians. and had already killed twenty. The remaining Christians were emigrating to Lataki. The Mussulmans were furious against the Christians,

Mr. Bewley, a Methodist minister, lately mur- late inundation.

his soul will be before the God who gave it, if he has any.

We presume there is no Northern Methodist preachers in Texas, who are known; and in fact none could now remain in Texas forty-eight hours in any safety. They have no right to vistit his state since their late Conference at Buffalo—there is no time given them to create many of those sanity incidents attendant upon the martyrdom of John Brown—no fuse and feathers, as was the case in Virginia; they are taken and hung up with as little ceremony as would be the case in the execution of a sheep-killing dog, and left hanging until the carrion crows devour them.

Bewley was saved in Fayetteville, Arkansas, when arrested, only by the interposition of the

when arrested, only by the interposition of the sheriff of Washington county. There were eleven of these wretches in company with their fam-

away. Bishop Jaynes, however, may rest assured that his Old Horse' is now duly haltered, and will remain so at the discretion of the buz-

The Chicago Journal also gives an account of of such a step. lators," who have neither property nor character per hour can be attained. -because they ascertained that the Republicans had once elected him a Justice of Peace, while he resided in Illinois. Mr. V. was a railroad contractor in Ala., but was compelled to flee by night and travel concealed and on foot through woods and by-ways a distance of near 200 miles to save his life.

to save his life.

Two men named Hitchins, a father and son, from Lockport, N. Y., have been arrested in South Carolina, on suspicion of tampering with slaves. The elder Hitchins says he has lived in the south for 15 years, and that he has a son in Mexico for whom he purchased some fire arms and ammunition. This fact he offered to substantiate, if permitted to do so by his persecutors. The purchase and shipment of the arms was a circumstance which, together with others, fastened suspicion on himself and son, and led to this apprehension. When last heard from they were in the hands of a vigilance committee, who have Receipts for Books.

Vermont.—J. Moore, Morristown; W. Cheney, J. Munn, Stone Masses, E. L.—L. Chase, Fitchburgh; M. S. Merrill, Amesbury; G. Day, Lowell; I. Baltum, S. Boston; Naw York.—C. Burt, Hastings; A. S. Davis, Friendship, R. Newton, Falconer; Others, Satars.—A. Dodge, New Lyme, O.;—\$1,50 cach. E. Morey, Ottawa, Ill.; (to No. 21, Vol. 34;) W. Gifford, Mehawk, N. Y.; J. Willey, St. Johnsbury, Vu.; E. Green, Alabama, N. Y.; (to No. 52, Vol. 36;)—\$2,00 cach. J. Eddy, Cherry Valley, Ill.; J. B. Bishop, Fredericks-borgh, Iowa; J. W. Parker, Warren, Ill.; B. L. Boynton, Tipton, Iowa; E. Grover, Plymouth, Vt.; T. Nichols, S. Corinth, Mc.; C. Corsant, Burr, C. W.; —\$3,00 cach. A. E. P. Hilton, Middleton, 75; W. B. Towle, Lower Waterford, Vt., 4,00; C. Tibbetts, Newton Upper Falls, Mass. 1,00; J. Lee, Ellogswille, N. Y. 2,30; E. Gliford, Vt., 4,00; Q. Vol. 35; J. G. R. Burrill, Canan, Me., 73; H. A. Jackson, Freeport, Ill., 5,00; G. W. Gould, Mercer, Me., 50; S. Managhau, Burr, C. W., 1,00. in the hands of a vigilance committee, who have probably hanged them before now.

OREGON SENATORSHIPS. E. D. Baker, Republican, and J. W. Nesmith, Douglas Democrat (as reported), have been chosen U. S. Senators by the Oregon Legislature.

The official returns of the Ohio election have been published. The aggregate vote is very heavy, amounting to 412,704, and exceeding that of last year (355,768) by 56,938 votes—a remarkable increase. The aggregate vote on Supreme Judge is heavier by seven thousand than that on any other office, and the Republican candidate's majority is 13,004. The average Republican plurality in the three State offices filled is 21,374; average majority over combined opposition, 15,432.

Complete official returns of the Pennsylvania election make the majority of Curtin (Repub.) for Governor, 32,092.

Counterfeit Bills. A number of well exe-cuted counterfeit bills, of the denomination of Miss Whitten's S. S. class, Top. ten dollars, upon the City Bank, Manchester, N. Hiram S. Osborn, Washington St. ch., Dover, H., were taken by several Lowell traders recent - Samuel Patten, ly. They are well calculated to deceive.

quence of the failure of the crops in that territoAngeline Newton,
Rock River O. M. He is also about making an effort for the relief of the settlers in Kansas.

A GREAT MILL. The immense mill in pro ess of construction at Lewiston, Me., will cost \$700,000, buildings \$200,000 and machinery \$500,000. Its working capacity is 45,000 spindles, and it will give employment to about 1000 persons. The mill will go into operation in April next.

A German woman died of hydrophobia in the Blockley almshouse, Philadelphia, a few days ago. It took the combined force of five or six stalwart men to hold her in bed, and the sight of water or any other fluid threw her into the ne would shoot her, put her to death, anything to end her agony. Chloroform was administered to her in large doses, but its effects were only

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. John Hossack, an old and excellent citizen of Chicago, has tribute enough to liberate him and a Mr. King oprisoned for the same act. The clergymen and others are moving in his behalf, and it is hoped he may be ransomed.

Iowa. Mr. Summers, U. S. Marshal for owa, has informed the Keokuk Journal that the population of that state is about 680,000, a gain of 46,000 since last year.

The Concord Patriot says an unusual quantiof wheat has been raised in this state this year. Many farmers, who have heretofore raised but little if any, have this year harvested fifty to one hundred bushels each.

THE WHEAT AND CORN CROPS. It is estimated that the wheat crop of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin. will be at least 125,000,000 of bushels, valued at \$130,000,000 in its home market. Their vield n 1850 was 85,000,000 bushels, valued at about \$90,000,000. The corn crop of the corn exportng States of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Misouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Virginia, was in 1850, 352,000,000 bushels, valued at about \$176-000,000. This year it istimated at 500,000,000 oushels, valued at \$250,000,000.

George Simonton, a journeyman printer in an office in Erie, Pa., put on a "sub" a few days ago and went to the Meadville oil district, where e bought an oil claim, on time, struck oil, and has been offered \$20,000 for his chance. This may be called a "fat take."

A New Exopus. Seven thousand Polish ews recently passed through Possen on their way to the United States, via Berlin and Ham- thus secure the work at the lowest price. ourg. The German papers say that such an exodus of the children of Israel has not been wit- LEE ON THE IMMORTALITY OF THE nessed since that out of Egypt.

JAPANESE TEA. The Journal of Commerce reby mail, postpaid, on the reception of 58 cts.

LIFE OF REV. DANIEL JACKSON. pared without manipulation, or the use of arti ial heat. It can be furnished at a lower cost than China teas of a corresponding grade, may prove to be an acceptable substitute. of our largest importers in tea, while in conver-sation with the Commissioners of Japan, was in-formed that the tea districts of that country were very extensive, and that the production might be indefinitely extended.

SPIRIT OF OUR "SOUTHERN BRETHREN." The The editor of the New Orleans Delta says that following extract, from the Texas Patriot, il-lustrates the fraternal and Christian spirit of the his readers were spoiled in his pocket as he was south. It was written with reference to Rev. swimming a lake to get to his office, during the

Mr. Bewley, a Methodist minister, lately murdered in Texas, by a mob of the citizens, who pretended to try him and find him guilty of abolitionism.

"He [Bewley] is well acquainted with all the high functionaries of the Methodist Church North; he has passed backward and forward frequently between this state and the north-west. Long before this notice reaches Bishop Jaynes, his soul will be before the God who gave it, if he has any.

We presume there is no Northern Methodist

liles, but all escaped except Bewley.

In the Timber Creek affair, Bishop Jaynes and the entire conference left the county with the exception of Bewley, who boasted that he was the 'Old Horse' and they could not drive him

Baring Brothers having taken steps to recover road, and enlarges on the disastrous consequences

a machinist of that city, named David Vaughn, Dr. Bradley, of New York, has invented an who has just been driven from Alabama, by a set apparatus by which a speed of telegraphing at of worthless villians, styling themselves "regu- the rate of from eight to fifteen thousand words

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

Naw Hambhire. — F. Davis, Wentworth; Mark. — J. Stevens, Jr., Belfast; D. Burbank, N. Burn-nam, S. Parsousfield: P. Fogg, S. Montville; E. Manson, Springvale; A. C. Clark, Bloomfield; E. W. Rowe, Brewer; I. Avery, St. Albans; Varmonr. — J. Moore, Morristown; W. Cheney, J. Munn,

Receipts for Books. A. Bartlett, 18,00; A. Turner, ,50; D. Mott, ,85. Subscribers for the Star.

A. E. P. Hilton, i; J. W. Knight, i; J. Stevens, Jr., 1; C. Helm, I; J. Austin, I; G. Day, I; A. Z. Mitchell, 3; E. Manson, 1; B. Ford, 1; E. M. Tappan, 1; S. Griffin, I; E. Lord, 1;—14. The past week we have received 14 subscribers and dis continued 2. Increase 12. Increase since the commence ment of Volume 35, 15.

Saccarappa, Mc.,
Saccarappa, Mc.,
Lowell, Mass., Mission and Education Society,
Pine St. ch., Manchester, collected by ladies,
Church in Candia,
Subscription and collection at Rockingham Q. M.,
Mrs. Celestina Dickenson, Washington, Vt., to redeep her valuda at V. M. and V. M. deem her pledge at Y. M. and for life me.

73.47 WILLIAM BURR, Treas

Foreign Mission. re, Vt., Tanbridge Centre, V., Plymouth, Vt., Female Mission Society, President and Secretary of the interior for a postponement of the Kansas land sales, in conse-construction of the Kansas land sales, in conse-collected and the Kansas land sales, in conse-collection at Rockingham, V., Sales and Education Society, Pine St. ch., Manchester, collection at Rockingham, V., Cardia, Mrs. J. L. Sinclair, New Hampton, pley

> 102,81 WILLIAM BURR, Tree It requires \$20,00 paid at one time, to constitute a gen-leman a life member of the Foreign Mission Society.

1,50 WILLIAM BURR. Treasur

One package to Rev. S. L. Julian, Dewitt, Livingston Co.,

Ill, by mail.
One package to B. F. Pritchard, Noose Neck Hill, R. I., by mail.
One package to M. C. Walters, Canton, Jackson Co., Iowa, by mail. most frightful paroxysms. At intervals she begged in the most piteous manner that some one package to L. C. Preston, Starksville, N. Y., by mail. One package to Rev. V. Beebe, Nile, Alleghany Co. N. Y. by mail.
One package to Wm. Colvin, Diamond Lake, Lake Co, Ill., by mail. One package to Rev. W. Whitfield, Evans Mills, N. Y., by mail. One package to Ingraham Leonard, Pierpont, N. Y., by mail.

One package to Dan Balcom, Kendall, Orleans Co., N. Y., by mail. One package to Harriet Wheelock, Thompsonville, Ct., by been convicted of aiding a poor colored man to One package to Edward Dudley, Agency City, Iowa, by been convicted of aiding a poor colored man to escape from his pursuers, and thrown into prison and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and about \$2000 cost of court. He made a noble speech in the court room before receiving his sentence. Mayor Wentworth invites the citizens to con- One package to Rev. A. H. Morrell, care of P. M., E. Wilton, Me., by express.
One package to A. Bartlett, Bangor, Me., by express.
One package to Z. B. Porter, Albion, N. Y., by expres
One package to Joseph J. Stetson, Port Medway, N. y express. express. ne package to Prof. H. E. Whipple, Hillsdalde, Mich., by

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

Some one sends us three dollars in gold for his paper, but does not give his name. His letter is dated at "Middle-town, Dauphin Co, Penn., Oct. 22." If he will forward is name he shall be duly credited.

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 churches, Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, with the number of their members, and the increase or decrease the past year-the names of ministers-obituaries of ministers deceased the past year-and much other valuable denominational information.

The price is ten cents a copy; 20 per cent. discount will be made to those who take them on sale. For cash down, without the privilege of returning those which are not sold, the price is 84 cents a dozen, or \$6 per hundred, Orders from our brethren in all parts of the country are solicited. It is hoped that all who can will send the cash with their orders, and

We have this excellent work for sale for

cash. Will send it to any part of the country We will send this work to any part of the

country, postage paid, on the receipt of 64 cents. ...

Notice. When Registers are sent by mall, the postage is paid by the purchaser, which is 2 cts. a single copy and 19 cts. a dozen.

SPECIAL NOTICES. omehitis. This sure forerunner of Consumption can be instantly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. J. R. Stafford's Oilve Tar and Iron & Sulphur Powders. The Olive Tar allays pain and heals sorer Powders. The Orive Tax analys pain and neas soreness and inflammation, and the Iron & Sulpher Powders convert the waste of worn-out particles of the blood into gases, which are ejected from the body by the pores instead. of being deposited as phlegm. The testimonials of many prominent and well known persons are contained in a pamphlet, which will be sent free by mail to any address. See advertisement in this paper. [4w28

from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist church to the Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati, Olfo, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mas.

Winslow's Scothing Strup for Children Teathing "We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Vinslow'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 babies can't do better than to lay in a supply."

we take particular pleasure in saving accention to the advertisement of H. W. Hilton & Co., in another column, who appear to be pioneering in the one price system in Lowell. Bro. H. commenced trading on his own account before he was of age, and is one of the few merchants of New England, who, though a merchant all his life thus far, has never "failed" nor paid a creditor at a discount, though for many years he has done an extensive business though for many years he has done an extensive business. He buys at jobbers' prices—sells to ministers at cost—has lately enlarged his store and increased his business—has been a subscriber to and an agent for the Star almost from its beginning, and we think we are justified in saying that he is reliable. May all merchants and all business men

Carpets for the People. See the advertisement the New England Carpet Company in to-day's paper.

Cancer and Scrofula. The curability of Diseases of the Blood has been a subject of discussion among medi or the Blood has been a surject of disconsion among active cal men for many years, without affording much relief to the poor sufferers. But for the last fifteen or twenty years the Natural or Indian system of medicine has been reduced to a scientific practice by Dr. R. GKEENE, and has proved

effectual in almost every form of disease.

We visited his office yesterday, and we were astonished, both at the number of patients and the great success with which they are treated, and from the character of the persons engaged at the office, and the interest manifested by others, we think people, even while in health, are beginning to appreciate the importance of this Institution.

The number of Cancers cured is really enormous. Sevous specimens which have been preserved, are really worth pamphlet descriptive of treatment, by addressing R Greene, M.D., 36 Bromfield St., Boston.—Boston Jour

Married

In Portsmouth, Aug. 23, by Rev. Francis Reed, James M. Burnham, Esq., of Hopkinton and Miss Emma F. Marston of Deerfield.

April 17, by Rev. T. Keniston, David Lamprey and Mary McGowan. Aug. 9, Nathan H. Carr and Mary S. Gilman, all of Gilmanton. Oct. 24, by Rev. N. Brooks, Mr. Ephraim Freeman and Mrs. Priscilla Seymore, both of Bath. Me.
In Mercer, Me., Sept. 25, by Rev G. W. Gould. Mr. C.
E Haskell of Bath and Miss Lydia P. Burden of Mercer.
In East Corinth, Me., Oct. 9, by Rev. A. Lovjoy, Mr. S.
S. Coffin and Miss Lydia W. Philbrick, both of Thorndike. Aug. 22, Mr. Robert B. Tainter and Miss Amanda S. Hobbs, both of Bradford.
In Chesterfield, Mass., Oct 21, by Rev. I. J. Hoag, Mr. Harvey Rhoades of C. and Miss Sarah Jane Damon of Goshen. Oct. 24, by Rev. N. Brooks, Mr. Ephraim Freeman and

BRIGHTON MARKET . . Oct. 25, 1860. At market 1600 Beeves, 1000 Stores, 7000 Sheep and ambs, and 1000 Swine.

Beef-Prices, extra 71.2; first quality, \$7 a 725; second uslity \$6 50; third quality \$5.0 a 4.75.

Working Oxen-Nona

Veal Calves—Sales at \$— Stores—Yearlings, 7 a 9; two years old, \$10 a \$12; tree years old, 14 a \$16. Hides—6 a 6 1-2c none but slaughter at this market.

Calf skins 10 a 11c.
Tallow - 6 a 6 1-2c.
Sheep and Lambs - \$1 25 a 1 50; extra \$2 75, a 3 00.
Pelts - 100 a 175c each.
Swinc - Stores, wholesale 6 a 7c; retail 6 1 2 a 8c; Spring pigw 7c; retail 6 1-2 a 8c; fat hogs undressed, 6 1-4.

Corn Exchange—The receipts since Thursday have to \$454 bbls Flour, 5969 bash Corn, 9120 do Oats, 1300 Shorts. Flour continues in moderate demand. Sales common brands Western at \$525 a 540; fancy 5

r superior.
GRAIN—Corn is quiet with sales at 80 a 82c for Western nd Southern yellow; and 77 a 78c for Western mixed GRAIN—Corn is quiet with sates at 50 a vestern 'mixed.

ats have been sold at 41 1-2 a 44c per bush. for Western
outhern and Canada. Ryc at 55 a 86c. Shorts \$18 and
ine feed \$19 a 20 per ton.
PROVISIONS—Pork has been selling at 15-a \$16 for e; 1950 a \$20 50 for mess; and \$22 a 23 cash and 4 mos. Beef ranges from \$9 a 12 50 per bbl for Eastern and Western. Lard 13 a 14c in bbls and kegs; and Smoked Hams 12 a 13c cash and 4 mos. In Butter and Cheese no change.

Advertisements.

FREEWILL BAPTIST BOOKS. Change of Terms of Sale.

Change of Terms of Sale.

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

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

NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION. HE Winter Term of this Institution will com-mence Nov. 13, and continue eleven weeks.

J. J. BUTLER, Sec.

New Hampton, Oct. 24, 1860.

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LEBANON ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of this institution will open Wednesday, Nov. 14th, under the instruction of Hosea Quinby, A. M., Principal, and Miss Mary A. Perkins, Preceptress, with such Assistants as the school may need. A three years' course, ending with a Diploma, is here laid out, intended to aford the pupil good opportunities in the ornamental oranches, in fitting for the common duties of life, or entering College. Expenses the same as heretotre.

ELIHU HAYES, Sec. West Lebanon, Oct. 24, 1860.

> HILLSDALE COLLEGE. WINTER TERM.

THE Winter Term of the College, in accordance with the vote of the Trustees at their late session, will open on the FIRST TUSSDAY OF DECEMBER next. In addition to the regular facilities which are afforded, there will be a full course of ectures upon Chemistry, and also upon Anatomy and Physiology, by Prof. Dascome. Requests for atalogues, or for further information, should be alogues, or for further middles of the Secretary, HENRY J. KING.
EDW. B. FAIRFIELD.

REFORM IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE! ONE PRICE SYSTEM ADOPTED! PRY GOODS of every description at the lowest prices! Great opening 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 honorably and fairly; and preparatory to entering upon that system, we have marked our whole stock at such astonishing low prices, that no whole stock at such as the and money are saved by purchasing goods at the ONE PRICE STORE. Every Article will be marked in plain figures, at the

Every Article will be marked in plain figures, at the very lowest possible price.

By this One Price System you may be assured that you can make a saving of at least fifteen per cent., without the necessity of dickering and bantering. If we are to have but one price, all 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?

We are the first party party page, and feeling

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

H. W. HILTON & CO.,

Carlton Block, 134 Merrimack Str G. H. NICHOL . W. HILTON. Lowell, Mass., Oct., 1860.

he had arrived, but, was too ill to be out, and had sent in his manuscript to be read if called for. This was Rev. M. Phillips, of Georgiaville, R. I.) One of the speakers before the Home Mission Society, (Rev. E. Tuttle,) had been compelled to leave, and it was finally agreed that the meeting of the Anti-slavery Society should be held immediately on the adjournment of the Home Mission Society, to listen to the address of Rev. D. Mott; and that the evening should be devoted to the interest of the Home Mission Society and the Female Mission Society in common, so as to close the anniversaries on Thursday evening.

Immediately on the adjournment of the Home Mission Society, the Anti-slavery society was called to order by the President, Rev. J. L. Sinclair, and Rev. A. K. Moulton was chosen Secretary pro tem. After the opening exercises, and the choice of officers, the Society was addressed by

Rev. D. Mott. I purpose, during the few moments allotted me, to speak on THE DOOM OF SLAVERY. Books and pamphlets have been published against this evil, the platform and the pulpit have thundered against its enormity and every argument that reason, conscience, nature, the Bible and humanity could furnish, has been brought forth, and men have been made to see, at last, that slavery is an outrage upon human nature, a shameful violation of every Divine law, a dark, fearful, high-handed crime, the stain of which has soaked through to the centre and the surface of all our inst tutions. In the midst of all this great array of appeal, argument and fact, it is an important question, What is the inevitable destiny of the peculiar institution?" Is it to spread over wider territories, thrust its fangs still deeper into the national heart, overtop and overshad-ow all the interests and hopes of Freedom, unfurl with impunity its black flag on every sea, and popularize and nationalize the horrors of the middle passage? Or do the rush of events, the solemn voice of history, and the providence

of God, all point to its inevitable overthrow? If we can gather sufficient evidence to show that slavery is doomed to extinction, it wil serve, at least, to strengthen our faith in the right, and brace our energies for the great con-

flict yet to come. us, to begin with, in estimating moral forces, and measuring moral movements, remember one fact. The development of the great providential plan, comprehending the overthrow of barbarism, the destruction of ignorance, and the universal diffusion and tr umph of a Christian civilization, is necessarily slow, and long in reaching fulfilment. God i never in a hurry, and is never hurried by our fears, spasms, or operations. The pendulum on the great clock of eternity has a fearfully long vibration. As ages so vast were required to fit up the earth for its Lord as to stamp with folly all attempted arithmetical calculations, so in the evolving of the great moral plan. Ages come and go, selfishness still lives, crime holds a high head, and carries a defiant front, and all things seem to continue as they were. But He who ha all eternity to work in, is gathering his forces, & piling up his munitions of war, & arranging his chariots, until all things are ready; and then the wheels fly, and the fire flies, and events rush to their consummation, and institutions go down, and thrones tumble, and empires break, and out from the rush, and the whirl, the dust and the smoke emerges a grander, nobler, broader, and truer civilization.

This great, slow, but sure providential move ment is seen as plainly in the long and terrible struggle between freedom and slavery as in any thing in the world's history. The same grea principle which we see operating so mightily in other directions, shows itself here as prominently as any where. He is a very dull and a very blind man, who, looking abroad to-day, does not see that liberty or slavery is the great question that is now agitating the nations of

Italy, the land of beauty and of song, the land of glory and greatness too, and the land of the rack, the dungeon, the inquisition, and of ecclesiastical and political bondage, is leaping, thank God! into a new life, and her shout o freedom rings round the globe, and the thoughts, the labors, the sacrifices, of her departed worthies and heroes are springing up armed men, and the chains which have bound her are being forged into weapons of vengeance to smite her oppressors. The thunder of retribution is murnuring underneath the throne of the northern autocrat even, and though the empire stretches over three continents, clasping "regions new in history, and those which are hoary with tradi-tion," and though it moves down the map of the world like an alpine glacier, and seems to have the strength of mature age, and the fiery energy of youth, yet, there are clear signs that Providence is watching the scales, and is granting space for repentance. East and West, North and South, all over the Eastern continent, the elements are heaving and surging, and the battle between the two great forces of freedom and bondage, goes bravely on.

This fearful question, Liberty or Slavery, agi tates and threatens the New World as deen! and terribly as the Old. With us, it is the question that enters into every political con-vention as the great topic to be discussed, and the great topic to be settled. It forms the chief staple of political oratory, makes and unmakes Presidents, changes the complexion of Con gresses, forces itself upon the attention of Conferences, and Synods, and Tract Societies, and will not even stop its clamoring long enough for a small sort of giant to find his mother And this, my hearers, is no new, modern ques tion, trumped up by a few, selfish, short-sight ed politicians, or by a few shallow, false phi lanthropists within the last quarter of a centu ry. This question that rends conventions as un der, and makes political demagogues and softshell ministers tremble by day, and scares them thousands of years man has been laboring, not only to subdue the earth, but his fellow men to For ages this struggle has been going on between the All through antiquity you find the record and the scars of this struggle. Before Abraham's manly figure crossed the canvass of history, slavery and freedom had commenced the fight. Even in the cradle of the race the conflict seemed to begin. Climbing the scale of centuries, we find that in old Egypt, the land brick-yards, there was once an uprising and out-bursting of this element of freedom, indigenous to the soul of man. There, in the bosom of one of the most powerful empires of antiquity, was a slave insurrection of a million of human he ings, and you will understand that, not Moses, nor Aaron, nor any foolish abolitionist, but ALMIGHTY GOD WAS AT THE HEAD OF IT! and, with a strong hand and an out-stretched arm, he led forth that great horde of slaves to freedom; and that great Egyptian slaveholder, Pharaoh, daring to lift his puny arm against the arm of the Omnipotent, found ode, with all his princes, and captains and men of war, in the surging waters of th Red Sea; and as the waves of wrath rolled over them, Israel's high anthem of thanksgiv ing told on which side of this great question God was to be found.

Come up the stream of history till you reach the days of Greece and Rome. They every-where re-enacted the old tale of human slavewhere re-enacted the old tale of human stavery, and slavery in its worst and darkest forms. In Rome, under its original, or patrician government, we know that the character of slavery was essentially mild. When the patriarchal form of government yielded to the larger demands of the Romans, slavery also changed its type, and slaves were held for purposes of profit, and the whole system became one of grinding invarsable sale. slavery also changed its type,
were held for purposes of profit, and the whole
system became one of grinding, inexorable selfishness. In the later periods of the Empire,
ishness. In the later periods of the James for the period of luxury, slavery changed its character again, and slaves were held more for show than for profit. But through all the Roman history, the great conflict between freedom and slavery went forward. "Servile insurrections were among the constant terrors of surrections were among the constant terrors of the early republic, as they were among the most fearful horrors of the later republic." The seeds of liberty, which had been early sown, aprouted, of course, and every now and then the indestructible life of freedom would burst forth in some terrible insurrection of the op-pressed. Greeks, Cretans, Syrians, Thracians, Dalmatians, were hard materials to make bondmen of, and the thirst for vengeance, and the irrepressible desire for freedom, were eve-

sophic, classic, but slaveholding Greece, with her heart all eaten out by luxury & oppression, was controlling power in the nation, was torn asunground to powder beneath the arm of the Roder by this great question of the age, and it was

more and more deadly, until, at last, the Reformation upheaves society from the bottom, and human freedom and free institutions.

eachings the lessons of God, and seen on which Franklin with his electric aide of this great question he stands? Who are doubt the issue of the conflict that has read the New Testament, and has noted how its and grandest heritage of civilized man. dare cry peace! peace! on this terrible ques-tion, when God, from his high throne in the spans the world. eavens, through the rush of centuries, has But if we will not come into the order of een thundering to the nations that there is no God's purpose—if we are so blind and mad as ness of slavery. This is not a question between very, red with the blood of its u

ciple. But it is the question whether MAN! prevent the harvest day of justice and right MAN!! shall be free, or be a slave. It is a question between God and iniquity. It is a question between the purity of woman and her tire desecration and annihilation. It is the question whether man has the right to freely lie, then God is against slavery, and hence its hold, freely educate, and freely use the powers doom has been declared; and America can on- God has given him, or whether the faculties, the capabilities, the possibilities, the purity of humanity shall be sold from the slave-block by the brutal auctioneer to the highest bidder. It is not a question between advancing the capabilities are seeking to grasp, generous as the coll that grace a bittle graph of the capabilities.

slavery of ancient Rome. And though the aiders and abetters of slave-ry could rear a gallows high as Haman's, and And this is my hope. Though I see peril darken the continent with its black shadow, hanging over our country—though I see great and from its beam swing every crazy abolition—danger in the low, base corruption that perist in the land, and toll all the bells of Christendom, and gather all the military hosts of though I see that our Christianity may have to of the world to the execution, -what would it vengeance; but that the efforts and prayers of all amount to? God would still sit upon his all wise and Christian patriots will yet prevai high throne in the heavens, laughing to scorn -that we shall be an undivided nation, whose the puny efforts of the wicked, and sowing policy shall be freedom, and whose God shall broadcast with his own Almighty hand the seeds of liberty, and at last those seeds should

ected or defeated, but because God's nature, minions. and God's principles, and God's arrangements, are at war with it. A tyranny that carries conquer in the fight. Slavery is perdition's nothing in its train but iniquities and miseries, monstrous progeny, and back to perdition it oppression and cruelty, licentiousness and avawhich corrupts manners and morals; Information having been given that Rev. learning and literature; which blasts industry and intellect, and even curses and blights the had sent in his manuscript to be read if thought

a sea of human gore, but it will go. I do not know but God may deal with this land as he proper. The address appears as follows: has dealt with slaveholding nations in the past.
Certainly I have no confidence in the political
parties of the day to secure the freedom of
vilest that ever saw the sun." It was no figthe Infinite one to accomplish beneficent purposes. For all parties of to-day are scrambling and struggling for mere power, and, I grieve to say it, have no higher and nobler sin. It is an unmitigated curse:—wrong in principle than availability, and their consciences will stretch the whole length of the plank of political expediency. But I believe in the whose root, trunk, branches, limbs, leaves, Christian man, who has truly working of God's principles, and has observed how, in the long run, truth lashes ever round nation, and draws its nutriment from the very how, in the long run, truth lashes ever round the world, and justice is raised to its throne of power, while vice and crime sink to their hell of infamy and contempt, can doubt the issue of the conflict.

Why, look at the startling and significant stripes, and its bitter fruits and poiso events of the last few months. First the whole leaves, shaken from every pestilential bough South was thrown into a perfect panic of fever are scattered over the who by the tidings that John Brown, at the head of snowflakes in a New England winter. a force which would have hardly quickened the a force which would have hardly quickened the pulse of a New England Constable, had invading the figure, Slavery is a Moloch, in whose insatiable maw millions writhe, ed Virginia for the purpose of exciting a slave insurrection. The terrified "Dominion," by new victims; who stands by the side of every the aid of the brave Captain Windy, and sever- slave mother to devour her child as soon as i al thousand armed men, succeeded in hanging the erring, misguided, deceived, and yet noble old man. His dust reposes up among the mountains of my own native state, but it turns out that that man's principles of liberty were not hung, the seed grain of his true thought was not choked, but these are preaching, and no either to devour her child as soon as it is born; who, like the bloodhound, its chosen instrument, bays on the track of every trembing fugitive, and who clanks his hideous chain on every battlefield consecrated to freedom by the baptismal blood of our revolutionary sires. The eggs of our government covers was not choked, but these are preaching, and

are as God reigns.

A very few months rolled away, and a body slavery grasp the whole.

We boast of our freedom, and shout ourof men, who were not thought to be distinguished for any great love for the slave, who in fact were distinguished for a perfect hatred of exerything that went by the name of nigger, convened at Charleston, one of the real hot so despotic as ours. Under the despotisms of beds of slavery, where people live who tell us Austria and Russia we do not find an oppresthat laborers are the "mud-sills" of society, and who regard the "peculiar institution" as a grand, civilizing, Christianizing, divinely ordained order of things—even there, after a long and stormy session, unexampled in the history of political gatherings, that convention, representations of political gatherings, that convention, representations of the Casars, never forged a yoke for their iron-bound subjects equal to that which we bind upon one-sixth of our entire population. Papal misrule, Turkish fanaticism and Alger-

man; and finally, the iron Roman, with whom rent in twain because it could no longer control abor had become disgraceful, enervated, detail question of freedom and slavery stroyed, literally rotted by his system of op-pression, went down before the rush of the riding parties, and all their schemes and conorthern avalanche.

He is a dull, thick-headed student of history coming so deep, and wide, and overwhelming

who has not learned that slavery, more than anything else, was the great corrupting, poisoning, destroying force of the ancient civilization. This was the worm that gnawed at the roots of the great fabric, until, all vitality and some properties. And whatever furnished transfer of the street operation. The same properties are the street operations and the same properties and whatever furnished that slavery is doomed, and they are not sufficiently enamored of martyrdom to desire to perish in the ruins. And whatever furnished that slavery is doomed, and they are not sufficiently enamored of martyrdom to desire to perish in the ruins. And whatever furnished that slavery is doomed, and seem that the same properties are the same properties. soundness gone, it tumbled into a sad, hope-less ruin. The fact is stern, terrible evidence parties may occupy, whatever may be the posoundness gone, it tumbed into a sad, hope-less ruin. The fact is stern, terrible evidence of the tendency of the providential government of the world.

Again, come up the tide of time till you reach
them all, God's purpose shall move forward to the days of feudalism, aristocracy, chivalry, and everywhere you see the same great struggle going forward, growing mightier and mightier, iment of empire, the destruction of human

continent becomes the most marked theatre, perhaps, of this great struggle between freedom in spite of its faults and crimes—I love it for perhaps, of this great struggle between freedom and slavery. From a mere handful, slavery its strong, vigorous life—for its homes and alhas increased to millions. From a narrow intuition in the strong struggle between the strong struggle between the strongest bulwarks of the nation. But the strongest bulwarks of the nation. But the strongest bulwarks of the nation. But the strongest properties the strongest bulwarks of the nation. But the strongest properties the strongest bulwarks of the nation. But the strongest properties the strongest bulwarks of the nation. But the strongest properties the strongest propertie struggle, has renewed the battle. The irre-pressible fight is raging to-day as it never has the wide coast of occurs its arms; the flowing ged before. Foot to foot, breast to breast, winds and waters, with all the great currents ese two great antagonisms look each other of trade, are the healthful tides of circulation the eye, and are dealing their heaviest, dead- that feed and quicken the collapsed brain who can doubt, that has followed the great arch of history, and has gathered from its up Fulton with his revolving wheel, and

inciples are everywhere preaching and bating against oppression? Who can doubt the sue that beholds the opinion and the indignation of the civilized world gathering all their possessions, the lessons of my country's histremendous forces to bear down upon the citatery, and the lessons of the world's history, del of slavery? Let no man be so short-sighted as to suppose that any compromises, platforms, the great purpose of human freedom—that for conventions, or Supreme Court decisions, can ages the plan has been evolving—that centustop the agitation of this question. Let no man suppose for a moment that all the policians and slaveholders in the universe can be universe can be universe can be universe to the souls of our remote ancestors, and that here a type of manhood was to be raised up and developed, which, untrammelled by narrow rules and a false philosophy of human nature and earful question for five thousand years, and government, should have the courage and the agen might as well try to roll back the whole power to grasp in one hand the torch of desolar system in the grooves of law, as to think struction, and in the other the hammer of for an instant of closing up God's organs of Christian civilization, and burn and build, and any other way than by giving freedom its any other way than by giving freedom its assess and rubbins should rise a giorious temple rights. And it is truly astounding that any man who has studied the lessons of history, who has watched the course of events, who has studied principles and their operation, should great dome rising up into the clear, pure heav-

But if we will not come into the order of Why, look back over the history of to seek to rivet tighter and yet tighter the this republic only, for the last fifty years, and chains of the slave-if we are resolved, in spite you cannot fail to see that, foot by foot, free- of all the lessons of the past and the warnings om has been bearing down upon slavery .- of the present, to persist in continuing, and ex Every abolition press that has been destroyed, tending and perpetuating one of the darkest every printing office that has been ransacked by a mob, every editor that has been beaten or annals—if we are resolved to legislate against killed, every speaker for liberty that has been all God's purposes, and in favor of the most bludgeoned or murdered, has only issued in grinding and crushing tyranny that ever cursed strengthening the forces of freedom, and showing the rottenness, the enormity, and the weak-quences—then the Union must go—and slaa few southern fanatics on one side, and a few, half crazy, narrow minded abolitionists on the other, and whose sounding-line is not long pacts, no narrow, shallow party scheme, can enough to go to the bottom of any great prin- stand against the onward sweep of God's law, or estitution. It is a question between the in-lability and sacredness of home and its en-human experience,—if all the lessons and is, in short, a question between advancing the soil that gave us birth, and wise and pure Christianity and a system of bondage, and selates, and despotism, and prostitution more and can we give true freedom black than the serfdom of feudalism, or the and moral and intellectual elevation to men of every clime, of every condition and of every

vades and manages our political conventionsdespotism, and charge to the muzzle all the ar- pass through a baptism of blood, yet I still ery of despots, and summon the populations hope that God will not whet his sword fo

To this great end let us labor. For free sprout and ripen, as they will, into a harvest of dom and its interests let us ever stand firm, freedom, though their roots may have been remembering that the right shall triumph, watered by rivers of blood. watered by rivers of blood.

The death of slavery is no more to be doubted than the existence of God. It will and every kind with slavery. And though we die; not because conventions gather South or North, East or West; not because one party of darkness, yet it is infinitely better to be by its strength will be able to hold it in check; with the minority, and have Almighty God for not because rail-splitters or sofa-builders, un a leader, than it is to go with the multitude to ion dividers or grandma union-savers, will be do evil, and be led by the devil and all his do evil, and be led by the devil and all his

Liberty is the child of heaven, and shall

which blights commerce, arts, manufactures, M. Phillips was too ill to be present, but very earth itself, has within its vile bosom all proper, it was finally decided that the lateness the combustible elements to kindle the wrath of the hour would render it unwise to detain of God against it, and, in fact, contains within the congregation to listen to it, and the reportitself the seeds of its own destruction.

I do not know but slavery may go down in er was instructed to publish it in full, or in

man, any further than they may be used by ure of speech in which the immortal founder sin. It is an unmitigated curse ;-wrong in the abstract and in the concrete; in prinriumph of freedom over Slavery, because no flowers and fruits are all poisonous,—nay, bristian man, who has truly watched the more, they are poison. And this tree has more, they are poison, they heart of the foot of soil over which float the stars and

was not choked, but these are preaching, and will continue to preach till the great jubilee year of freedom shall come, as come it will as sure as God reigns.

The ægis of our government covers no city of refuge for the oppressed; the altars of our religion afford no asylum for the fugitive. From the Lakes to the Gulf—from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the serpent folds of

still. No words can do justice to it. He who tries to find words to express the enormity of

his track; Northern bloodhounds bay on his track; Northern bayonets wall him in, and Northern votes doom him to everlasting bondage. Now what do we get for all this dirty work? Just what we deserve,—the unmitigated scorn and contempt of the whole South, which points its bony finger at us and hisses "doughface,"—classifying us as greedy merchants, ignorant farmers, greasy mechanics and dirty operatives, scarcely higher in the social scale than Southern slaves. It may be somewhat edifying to these Northern supporters of slavery to know that many leading journalists and politicians of the South openly advocate that "Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring men," white or black; that "Slavery is in itself right, and does not depend on difference of complexion." Indeed this appears to be the main difference between the pro-slavery sentiment of the South and of the North; that makes slavery the rightful condition of all that labor, whether black or white; this applies it only to the blacks. In this the South has the advantage, for every largument on which they argument of the South and they argument of the South and they are the continued thet,—become parties to it, and share in the plunder.

Another developed by this whele leading palicy the colonization scheme,—This palicy of margument to it its dark the plunder.

Another developed by the salgalize the continued thet,—become parties to it, and share in the plunder.

Another developed by the salgalize to it, and share in the plunder.

Another developed by this marging to it, and share in the plunder.

Another developed this the South has the advantage, for every argument on which they predicate slavery for the blacks applies with equal force to the laboring whites. They predicate slavery on the

the North and South on this question, in all of which the South has the advantage; and thus we are led to the conclusion that Northern prejudice against color is the strong bul-wark of American slavery. Do any doubt the correctness of this conclusion? How long think you these 4,000,000 of slaves could be held by the South if they were Anglo-Saxons, or Huns, or Italians, or Celts, even? Not a day! The free North would rise en masse to free their brethren, and put down a despotism so monstrous. What, then, but this senseless, wicked, cruel unchristian prejudice against color, induces us to be not merely passive spectators but the guilty upholders of " American st that ever saw the sun?"-This prejudice, which culminated in the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, has blinded our vision to the plainest truths, and steeled our hearts against the noblest sentiments of humanity. We see the blinding character of this prejudice in the weakness of the arguments urged in defence of slavery .-

Slavery is an institution which owes its existence

Ordinary sinners do not use this argument, for Ordinary sinners do not use this argument, for they are not capable of comprehending it; but here is one on which all can unite, viz.: The abolition of slavery is a grievous wrong towards the slaveholders; it robs them of their property. We have heard this argument again and again. Men have raised their eyebrows with astonishment and asked us, with a show of candor truly refreshing, whether we thought it right to take away the property of the master in show of candor truly refreshing, whether we thought it right to take away the property of the master in order to give freedom to the slave? Just as though there could be any rightful property in man. Lord Brougham says: "Tell me not of rights,—talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves. I deny the right; I acknowledge not the property. In vain you tell me of laws that sanction such a claim. There is a law above all the enactments of human codes,—the same throughout the world; the same at all times; it is the law written by the finger of God on the hearts of men; and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, they shall reject with indignation the wild and guilty "phantasy

ine piracy are but drops in the bucket compared with the unfathomable depths of American slavery.

Are these statements too strong? What is slavery? It is human chattelhood. It oblitions image from the soul, and transforms man into a thing—a piece of merchandise—a chattel personal, to be deemed, held, taken, reputed and adjudged in law as in matter at what price, can defeat this indefeasible,

chandise—a chattel personal, to be deemed, held, taken, reputed and adjudged in law as such, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever.

Judge Stroud, in his Law of Slavery, says: "The cardinal principle of slavery—that the slave is not to be ranked among sentient beings, but among things,—is an article of property—a chattel personal—obtains as undoubted law in all these States." The Hon. Chas. Sumner, in his comments on this fundamental idea of slavery, says: "The slave is held simply for the use of his master, to whose hests his life, liberty and happiness are devoted, and by whom he may be bartered, leased, mortgaged, bequeathed, invoiced, shipped as cargo, stored as goods, sold on execution, knocked off at auction, and even staked at the gaming table on the hazard of a card or a die; all according to law. * * * * He may be marked like a hog, branded like a mule, yoked like an ox, hobbled like a horse, driven like an ass, sheared like a sheep, maimed like a cur, and constantly beaten like a brute; all acsoridates and such takes the such that the selectionate being, just fitted for slavery. I shall not reply to this, but simply set over against tanother pleas, urged by the same prejedice, viz.: that the neaters and the passage; no purchase money; ino transmission from hand to hand, no matter at what price, can defeat this indefeasible, God-given franchise."

Yet men talk of slave-property, and object to subdition on the ground that it will do injustice to the pecuniary rights of the masters. It is somewhat singular that these honest souls, who are so conscientious about the rights of the master, are nevertheless perfectly indifferent to the rights of the master, who has had the labor of his slaves for years, and has grown rich on their unpaid of the master. It is somewhat singular that these honest souls, who are so conscientious about the rights of the master. It is somewhat singular that these honest souls, who are so conscientious about the rights of the master. It is somewhat singular that the

marked like a hog, branded like a mule, yoked like an ox, hobbled like a horse, driven like an ass, sheared like a sheep, maimed like a cur, and constantly beaten like a brute; all according to law."

Nor is slavery any better in practice than in principle,—in life than in law. It is a constantly are upon the most sacred rights, the strongest ties and the holiest affections of humanity. It abrogates marriages—the shield of virtue and the sheet anchor of civilization—and dooms a whole race to the horrors of prostitution. The virtues of chastity and religion are inventoried and placed upon the auction block to enhance the value of those unfortunate Ethiopians who have changed their skins by an infusion of Anglo-Saxon blood, until many of them are whiter than their fathers, who sell them. And the auctioneer shamelessly cries up these virtues and this blood to whet the appetite of the lecherous Turk, whose harem is only measured by the length of his purse.

If these words are harsh, slavery is harsher still. No words can do justice to it. He who tries to find words to express the enormity of slavery will find himself is the action.

the length of his purse.

If these words are harsh, slavery is harsher still. No words can do justice to it. He who to state the still in the position of the still in the s

ack ; Northern bayonets wall him in, and votes is simply this, whether the Territories wi

ply impossible.
Thus we have seen that prejudice against color

boring whites. They predicate slavery on the mere condition of poverty; we upon the mere condition of color. Their love of it is founded on self-interest; ours on mere prejudice.

Such are some of the differences between the North and South on this question, in all is no respecter of persons. We should apply the single process of the south and south on this question, and solden Rule in our treatment of all, not excepting

made of one blood all nations of men'—and that he is no respecter of persons. We should apply the Golden Rule in our treatment of all, not excepting even the poor, degraded, down-trodden slave. Remembering those in bonds as bound with them, we should speak, vote, pray and labor for the slave, just as we would have him do for us if we had changed places. This simple rule of life would put a speedy end to our fearful oppression, and make us a nation of real freemen, worthy to be free. The Society adjourned, and the meeting closed with the benediction. The proceedings of the mission meeting in the evening were reported by Rev. A. K.

> FEMALE MISSION SOCIETY. THURSDAY EVENING.

Moulton .- G. T. D.

The Anniversary of the F. W. Baptist Female Mission Society was held in the evening Oct. 4. The Report of the Cor. Sec., Mrs. M. M. Hutchins, was read by Rev. G. T. Day Let me specify a few of these, not for the sake [it will be found on first page]; after of replying to them, but simply to show their which Miss Crawford took the stand and made some very feeling and interesting remarks. Slavery is an institution which owes its existence to God's providence; therefore to resist it is to resist God. On this account some venerable divines would not resist it, though it should consign their own mothers or sons to hopeless bondage, nor dare to breathe a single prayer against it if they knew that that prayer would free every slave in the land. I do not say that D. D. attached to such names signifies Dumb Dogs nor Demented Doughfaces, nor anything of the kind, but I will say that these men would not argue thus touching anything else. They would ridicule the plea that theft, arson, gambling, drunkenness, adultery or murder owe their existence to God's providence; and yet slavery, which includes all these, is a providential thing, too sacred to be touched! This is the religious argument; not that based upon Ham in his curse, but upon that pro-slavery Calvinism, that whatever is is right,—at least so far as the negro is concerned.

Ordinary sinners do not use this argument, for songs of praise; all Sabbaths, Sabbath schools Bibles, tracts, all other religious books and publications, all Christian society to cheer us in life or comfort us in death, and afford us a Christian burial, instead of our being dragged away by our friends to be devoured by the

and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, they shall reject with indignation the wild and guilty "phantasy that man can hold property in man."

Such is the strong language of one of England's purest and noblest Lords. But one other testimony can be given, and that is from a source not less mobile; for the Hon. Chas. Summer is one of nature's lately read a little work, called the "Noon

they receeded from her view, and she felt that cost what it will. she parted with them forever. India might have more fertile fields and more lovely landis to maintain our present position and save

shattered body protesting against being drag- do, who seem willing to endure and sacrifice the carcass should go and should continue to about it and gain much praise. labor as long as possible; and when it could One said to Dr. Carey as he was about to go no longer, then only the mind would con- die that he must feel as though he had done sent to leave it, saying "the next time I wear a great deal. The Dr.'s reply was "Not a you, you will be better." This was the deter- word of that, only write on my tomb-stoneion of the missionaries who were resolved to die at their post-plant their bodies when they could be worn no longer, and wait till they should be better before they wore them again.

Many did not see how the missionaries could go and labor and encounter all these dia, had lately answered that question. When securely beneath the shadow of His wing.

She felt sure that those who loved the cause ed, for though Paul should plant and Apollos wanted no sad and mournful farewells, but she and with a glorious anticipation of a joyous meeting hereafter, which should be succeeded by no parting. After having associated with the brethren here, and having heard their prayers and words of encouragement, she should go back and tell those in India that the day was brightening. She had reason to rejoice that there was no half heartedness among us about the mission cause, but that our churches believe that the mission cause is a part of gospel labor, and that those who do

to the effect that the audience would now be the Executive Committee during the past year, called on to make speeches, the import of which would be to say how much they would as follows: give for the mission cause. This was accordingly done, and a very spirited discussion of this subject followed.

After the collections and pledges, Rev. G. T. Day was called out by the audience, some of whom wanted light, and others a refreshing shower. Bro. Day remarked that at this time of the evening he feared his remarks would be like another kind of dropping, which we read of in Proverbs, very wearisome and disagreeable. Pai He would throw aside all attempts at a set speech, and talk for a few moments as familiarly as possible—out of the heart rather than the head. It was one great idea in the gospel that every disciple of Christ should regard himself as an aggressive agency. The idea that religion was to produce ease and quietude, and that those who embraced it should find all things pleasant and agreeable, was not derived either from the principles of Christ's teaching, nor from his own personal history, nor the lives of the early Christians. It was a legend of the first century, that, after the Roman power had exhausted all conceivable means to suppress the doctrine of Christianity, it was seriously proposed to the Christians who still survived, that there should be a compromise effected with them, by enrolling Jesus in the list of their deities, and giving his statue a place in a niche of the temple. This proposal was tantamount to the offers often made to Christians still, to secure peace by bartering away one half their principles, and securing a recognition of the other half. As might have been expected, those Christians rejected the proposal with surprise and grief. They said there was no God but Jehovah, and no Redeemer but Jesus, and by these doctrines they C. H. Smith J. Dunn, T. Stevens, Wm. Burr, would stand or fall. And they girded up their Esq., Revs. C. O. Libbey, D. P. Cilley, G. W.

She had not come before the meeting to portion as this spirit was maintained, so would make a speech but to say good-by, as she be the sterling heroism of the church. Let a hoped soon to be on her journey back to her church commence its existence in the midst of distant field of labor. She had but lately difficulties, and advance gradually, laboring thought that Bro. and sister Bacheler would and sacrificing, step by step, necessarily, and, go back with her when she returned, and she when the original members become old, they felt cheered and encouraged, and when she would, on reviewing the history of that church, ascertained that this was not so to be, she felt pronounce the heroic portion of its life to be as though the sharpest thorns were piercing the days of its childhood. All these depended through her every nerve. But this anguish on all being at their post, and vigilance and was now past, and she felt resigned to go ardor were necessarily the order of the day. alone, confiding herself to the protection of He would suppose that Christians should fill God. With this confidence she could labor up their whole lives with just such heroic acts alone or in company with her fellow laborers, as characterized that heroic period, what proin the school, or in the bazaar, or in the jun- gress would be made and what victories won.

But the church would sometimes wax fat and Many had said to her that if she had the kick, and would sometimes become so easy same feelings for home and friends that they and inactive that the cramp would take it, and had, she could never leave them and banish it would be, as a consequence, subjected to inherself to a heathen country. Those who sup- tense suffering, and all the poetry of its conposed that the missionaries were not bound to stitution would become prose. Would the ountry, home and friends, by ties as strong church be like one who should make it a point as those which others felt, were mistaken. to undertake greater exploits to-morrow than No words could describe what she endured as has been performed to-day, then those acts she parted with her friends, a few days since, which, on historic pages, become marvellous to start on her return voyage to India. exploits, would be transactions of every-day Through flowing tears she had watched the occurrence. The church should labor as one hills and vallies, and trees and verdure, as in the current of Niagara, who must row up,

scapes, and more beautiful groves, and flowers ourselves from rottenness, the church may more bright and fragrant, and scenery more have millions of wealth, and influence and poenchanting, but they could never seem like sition to correspond, and all that is desirable, the hills, vales, forests and scenery of her own but, if no progressive effort is put forth, it will be only a huge body, shaken by palsy-a There was a terrible contrast between the dry skeleton, without animation; and all this dwellings, churches and school houses of our position, wealth and display, only expedites its own Christian land, and the misery and mud ruin. He would far rather have a handful of huts of India. Yet, if every thing which she men and women who should hold on to God, was leaving were a thousand times more clear, with plans as large as Christian faith could she would still sacrifice it to return to her own compass, and Christian promises warrant. A labors in that distant field. And should the handful of such Christians would shake an brethren and friends of the mission hear of empire, and pour light into the darkest corthe death of one after another of the missiona- ners of the earth. Such a spirit of aggression, ries, let them labor on and never cease their sacrifice and trust, would arm the church with efforts, whatever discouragements should seem more than superhuman force and send them to oppose, till the cause should be trium- to plant the seeds of truth where error had phant; and if she and her associates did not been triumphant rather than relapse into a live to see that day, they would look down state of inactivity, they should court adversity from their high abode and rejoice and shout and invite God to come and discipline them with those who should shout on earth to wit- by taking away all they call their own. The ness the triumph of the gospel in all the church occasionally makes a demonstration of life and her heart gives a few spasmodic throbs. Though they could do but little, that little and then all is still again. A miser will someshould be done. The example of Gungha times have a spasm of generosity come over Dhor, a native preacher, was worthy of imita- him, and one so vile as never to look a virtue tion. He had labored in the field for thirty in the face, but to pout out his lip at it, will years. At one time the missionaries said to still sometimes bow down for a moment and him that he was too feeble to go with them to do homage at its shrine. But such occasional Pooree, and he had better remain at home, efforts do not indicate an interior life. We To this, after much persuasion, he consented, should accept these sacrificial, self-denying but soon made his appearance among them at acts, as a part of our every-day life and labor, Pooree, saying that his mind and body had to be practiced without complaining of it as been holding a great controversy, the old some do, or bragging about it, as many others ged down there, while the mind insisted that occasionally, that they may make a great stir

'A guilty, weak and helpless worm, On thy kind arms I fall.'" Such a spirit should be possessed by the

Christian as that this work should be loved better than pastime.

Ever since he had heard that letter of Ran dall read, the key note of it had been strikperils without fear. Deacon Dudley, of Canthat the effort to make that good man an intellectual hero had been overdone, but this she parted with him, he said to her, "Keep close to the Lord and then you will be safe."

Here, and here only was there safety; and the feeblest were always safe when trusting in the over except that grace which had made his strong arm of the Lord. When morn with strong arm of the Lord. When morn with her golden key should unlock the portals of the day, then should they be safe; and when night o'erspread the world they would dwell pression in the eye of Channing which thrilled one when he beheld it, and which one might would pray for her, for the cause sake, in the would pray for her, for the cause sake, in the closet and at the altar. On this, much depended for though Paul should plant and Apollos. If men could become morally heroic in their water, God must give the increase. She characters by one spasmodic effort, when nerved up by certain circumstances or emowanted to simply say good-by to her brethren But however much one might desire it this tions, the house would be full of such heroes. could only be acquired by the most bitter experience and the most unremitting toil; and the spirit here acquired must be carefully cherished in order to be maintained. Our meagre report does positive injustice to

this stirring. speech-A. K. M.

For the Morning Star. F. W. BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION

-Held its Annual meeting at Saco, Me., Oct. part of gospel labor, and that those who do not embrace it do not embrace a whole gospel.

After the close of sister Crawford's remarks,

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting some remarks were made by Rev. S. Curtis, were read and approved. Also, the doings of read and adopted. Heard and accepted the Treasurer's Report.

30, 1860.	ssion Society for the year endir	ng Sep
	RECEIPTS.	
ceived from contributions and donations, for interest and dividends. from the F. W. Baptist Printing Establish- ment, Balance in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1859,		
	EXPENDITURES.	
d for and remitted to missionaries in India, O. R. Bacheler for services as Agent and corre-		
sponding Secretary.		
Do. Do. for	travelling expenses,	129,4
Do. Do. for expense of Lithographing and mailing 220 Circulars, Do. Do. for postage, stationery, &c.,		
travelling	expenses of Executive Committee-	. 36,9
travelling	expenses of J. L. Phillips, while	00,0
manking o	ollections for the Society,	25,0
Mrs. M. M.	E. Hutchins as Cor. Sec. for the	
year endi	ng Oct. 1, 1859,	50,0
for postage,	ng Report, Cards, Circulars, and	
for Paper	. table for the last Annual Person	57,9
for compiling table for the last Annual Report, D. P. Harriman, Rec. Sec., for stationery and		
services.		9,9
for engrossing bill of Act of Incorporation of		
Society in New Hampshire, for advertising last Annual Meeting in a Maine		
paper,		1,0
		5653,8
Balance in	the Treasury,	743.8

WM. BURR, Treasurer I have examined the above and find it correct.

M. L. Morse, Auditor. Oct. 1, 1860. The following officers were appointed for

the ensuing year:
President, Rev. C. O. Libby. Vice Presidents, Revs. A. K. Moulton, J. S. Burgess and B. F. Hayes.
Cor. Sec., Rev. O. R. Bacheler.
Rec. Sec., Rev. D. P. Harriman. Treasurer, Wm. Burr, Esq. Auditor, Rev. Jas. Rand. Executive Committee, Revs. O. R. Bacheler,

A. Caverno and D. P. Harriman.

port in writing forthwith. Accepted. Voted, To relinquish the claim of this So

The Society here took a recess of a few minutes before the Anniversary exercises of the Society, which immediately followed, after which adjourned without date.

D. P. HARRIMAN, Rec. Sec. South Berwick, Me., Oct. 22, 1860.

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1860.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The recent visit of the Prince of Wales to this country has been made the theme of vawidest extent. Others have occupied almost themselves. Their race is about run. as much space in speculating and moralizing upon the event. Some have indulged throughout in admiration; others have criticized and flouted, with every intermediate grade of comment between the extremes.

sober and rational view. There have doubt-less been, as there always will be on such Christianity, nor, fairly, of common honesty. occasions, many silly things done and said; It may be that traders can make money faster but we should not look upon them too grave- by such a method, but even this we seriously ly. Because a vast crowd parade the streets of doubt. We would take considerable pains to our cities at his reception, no special inferences trade at a "one price store," especially if that can be drawn. It does not take much to at- "one price" was so low as to "admit of no tract a crowd any where. There is a floating competition." And a great portion of the mass easily drawn together at any time in the world is very much like us in this respect, for, cities. In the country the people have few however dishonest men may be, they seldom holidays, and they like to go to the city once in a have a relish for being cheated, and therefore while to see or hear almost any thing new-a in matters of merchandize, they prefer to purfair, a balloofi ascent, a giant, dwarf, ropewalker, stump speaker, singer, juggler, or what We lately heard a merchant in a social by itself, but only as one of a class.

find a better use for time and money, and a strictly honest.

Could we see this "golden rule" rigidly ad-

with its disastrous effects, all had greatly emarks great and shameful sin. hit'ered the masses towards each other.

But such feelings have in a great measure subsided. Both nations are feeling more and more that they have many great interests in

The present revolution in Italy is a moral dunces. earthquake. A brief period only has elapsed We do not mean by education, going to colsince Tuscany, in pomp and pride, spurned lege, but the culture that is gained in the famthe humblest petitions of Christian nations for ily, on the farm, in the shop, midst the every the liberation of some of her own sons from day duties of life. Other schools are of great durance, which they had incurred as a conse- value, but none compare to the school of every quence of reading the word of God and daring day changeable, complicated, perplexing, exto worship Him according to the rules therein citing, joyous, wearisome, active life. It is prescribed. Naples and Rome sustained the there that boys are made, some into men, and vile persecution, and the authority of the some into dolts. We say nothing now of "Holy Father" sanctioned it. In Sardinia those who are educated to sin and sensuality. alone there seemed to be a remnant of con- One of the most fruitful, and certain ways of revolution, in a few short weeks, what would, and feel incompetent to do otherwise. by ordinary means, have sufficed for the work Fathers often enervate their boys and ren Italy is free. It may be yet too soon to sound have so little energy, enterprise, and manli-

DANGER OF RESTRICTION.

enforce the policy of the founders of the nation fortune. with regard to the question of freedom and Parents, if you would make men out of your

Bean, A. K. Moulton, E. Knowlton, E. Tuttle, fearful blight that can open the way for the physical, intellectual and moral renovation of . Caverno and D. P. Harriman.
Heard report of Rev. S. Curtis, Committee that important portion of the country. No, it that important portion of the country. No, it to obtain an Act of Incorporation for the Society from the New Hampshire Legislature.— is not the South that is in danger of ruin from Reported that he had made successful applica-tion for the same, and would present his re-reckless demagogues, who bluster about the slave trade, dissolution of the Union, and are ciety on the estate of Jeremiah Burns, late of Wolfborough, N. H., and that the Treasurer be hereby authorized to Assertice and the Colon, and are prepared for any thing to carry their own wretched schemes. Such are in great danger be hereby authorized to execute any papers just now. They have managed to obtain the necessary for the accomplishment of this obascendency in a few of the slave states, but feel that their time is short. Olmstead shows them up on this wise.

"Is dissolution or the slave trade, to be the ext alternative presented us by the politicians of the South? I see not how any man in his senses, com-

prehensively viewing the whole ground, can escape from the conclusion, that, if not the next, it is but a few steps beyond it.

Is there no ground on which a Union party
can permanently stand at the South?

There is. Slavery shall, by general consent be hereafter confined within its present limits. There is no other.

Is this ruin to the South? Ruin to the present ruling politicians of the South, it perhaps is."

These men are doubtless resolved to rule or ried remark by the press. Some have spread ruin. The latter they are pretty sure to acout the pageant of his tour and public re- complish-not however of those who stand in ception in the most glaring colors and to the the way of their cupidity and ambition but of

ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

The practice of many merchants of our having almost as many prices as customers Most, however, have taken altogether a more for every article in their store, we have never

not. A young prince, heir apparent to a meeting confess that the greatest obstacle in throne, is one of the novelties, and of course the way of his Christian progress was a want adapted to draw. It is not to be considered of strict honesty in all his dealings; and he administered an affectionate and feeling admoni-Those disposed to make invidious comments tion to his brethren of the same craft, on this on such matters, will readily find material for subject. They did not, he said, do things them. The parade and processions, the whole which were absolutely dishonest—they did not routine of balls, dances, and other festivities, lie and cheat, but for himself he confessed whether for a popular novel writer, ballad sing-that he did not always, in his business transer, a Japanese committee or a fair young prince, actions, do precisely as he would like to be is what does and will take place while the world done by, and he feared it was the case with is what it is, speak or think of it as we may.— others. And this man is, as one might readi-The philanthropist and Christian could easily ly guess, a man who is generally regarded as

ties; but human nature is what it is; and we hered to by business men of our own denomimay as well view it in its true light, and make nation, we should expect one of the greatest reformations throughout our borders which After all, there is an aspect of this subject we have ever known. And should this princithat is not without interest to any—that is, the ple be fully adopted by trading Christians manifest cordiality existing between these two great nations. There has been a long cherished and bitter alienation between them. Originally one people, bound by innumerable ties, the violent rupture which separated them, the sanguinary and protracted war that followed, with the consequent estrangement, and ating as it seems to admit that Christian merspirit of retaliation kept up, the second war, chants, and those too of our own churches,

THE BOYS.

What shall we do for the boys? What do common. Their language and literature the you wish to do for them? Would you make same, their commercial intercourse immense them men? Would you train them to manly and a source of profit to each beyond the power of calculation; from the same stock, having would you make them the masters of fortune, the same religion, and engaged in the same the constructors of a noble destiny, independgreat enterprises of progress, benevolence, and ent, successful, self-redent, producers as well reform. So far as the visit of the prince may as consumers, of the fruits of teil. Or would be regarded as furnishing an opportunity you have them irresolute, vacilating, weak in for the expression of these kindly sentiments, judgment, unskilful in execution, dependent, it is highly interesting, and ominous of good. the victims of circumstances, always requiring England and America! the two great evangelical, Protestant powers. With their resources, intelligence, influence, what may they not accomplish at this crisis in the history of the nations of the carth! Man the the nations of the earth! May they be more urally more timber than others. The original and more united in sympathy, and pervaded stock is of a higher order. But the best natwith the spirit of that gospel which they profess, and to which they are so greatly incan be largly improved. Training, discipline, education, does the work. Some are educated upwards, and some downwards. Some are made men by culture, and others are made

science amd enlightenment, which was strug- spoiling boys is to exclude them from respongling against the crushing intolerance of the sibilities. Every difficult task, where skill, Vatican, whose power was in turn enforced by judgment, energy are required, many parents the bayonets of the French. Weary of his suppose must be done by father. The boys shameful task, which was performed rather cannot be trusted. They cannot turn a furfrom motives of policy than from any real love row quite as smoothly, and therefore father for the papal See, the French Emperor has must hold the plow; the horses are liable to backed down from his position, the thrones of fright, therefore father goes to mill, or to marthe oppressors have been overturned, and ket; the boys cannot be trusted. If there are Tuscany, Naples, and Rome, are political and accounts to settle, purchases to make, business national ruins; while Garabaldi, Victor Eman- to transact, father must do it all, for the boys uel and Sardinia are masters of the field, and don't know how. And these same boys never civil and religious liberty follow in their will know how at this rate; and what is worse, train. Bibles are scattered far and wide, the under such training they lose the ability and true gospel is proclaimed in the place where disposition to learn how to do. They grow up "Satan's seat was," and light flashes in upon to manhood physically, but their minds are those dark places, so long the "habitations of weak, and have no skill to carve out for themcruelty. God, by one stroke of his own Al- selves a manly and useful life. They have mighty hand, has accomplished, by a single been taught to hang upon the skirts of father,

of ages. The sceptre of the direst tyranny the der them puerile, effeminate, and shiftless, and world has ever seen is broken, the modern then wonder, and mourn, and feel mortified, Dagon has fallen before the ark of God, and that their boys turn out so badly, that they the glorious news that "Babylon the greet is ness. They say, and think that they say trufallen," but we confidently believe that there ly, "I have done every thing I could for my is no healing for the wound which the beast boys. I have schooled them, set them good has now received, and that a nation, a great examples, given them good counsel, kept them and mighty nation, "is born at once." Untirout of bad company, worked for them day and ing efforts will of course be made to prop up night, and hoped that they would grow up virthis tumbling hierarchy, but it will be in vain, tuous, enterprising and useful. But they don't for God has sealed its destiny. Amen and seem to get along, they have bad luck; the fact is, they don't seem calculated to take care of themselves." And the poor discouraged parent has good reason for his sadness, and When measures are adopted to sustain and yet has no suspicion of the cause of his mis-

slavery, a great cry is raised about ruin to the boys, you must inure them to hardship, South. - But it is a sham. Every intelligent, place upon them responsibilities, trust them candid man knows that already slavery has well with interests which require judgment, fidelity, nigh ruined the South. Multitudes there con- energy; trust them into the heat of life's bat- ture; Regulation; The Book of Job; Contem- and had threatened the life of the Russian Confess as much. It is only the removal of that tle, prudently, but certainly accustom them to porary Literature.

act upon their own judgment, and rely upon ORDINATION. Bro. CHARLES E. HASKELL,

riage, break down the machinery, get cheated Fullonton. in trade, maim fingers and toes, make almost any blunder, meet with almost any mishap, any blunder, meet with almost any mishap, than grow up dunces, become miserable dependants, without courage, enterprise or the skill which they can only gain in the school of trial, perplexity and effort. Keep them out of all difficulties, expose them to no accidents, allow them no opportunity to blunder make mistakes and they payer will be ler, make mistakes, and they never will be self-reliant, and energetic.

essful men, are very often disgraced by dissolute and imbecile children? The reason is in their training. It is a misfortune to be born in the lap of wealth, unless parents have the wisdom to train their children to toil and effort.

McHenry Q. M., Ill.—Held with the Diamond Lake church, Sept. 14—16. Bros. Potter and Parkyn, from Rock & Dane Q. M., were welcome visitors. W. S. Marsh was appointed delegate to Boom Q. M., and O. S. Brown to Honey Creek and Rock & Dane.

do not spoil them by indulgence; do not excuse them from toil; do not keep them away

Almost every daily which comes to hand, ontains accounts of fresh troubles in the slave

ly apprehended and executed as being engaged in some insurrectionary plot about to be consummated. Men are warned out of the country, and compelled, on the peril of their lives, to obey the warning, with scarcely a single circumstance on which to ground a suspicion, beyond the bare fact that they are from the north. We had supposed that after the tragic and disgraceful termination of the insane plans of John Brown, the south would soon cool off and become more rational. But, 'either for political effect or from real fear, the nals. White men and negroes are almost daiever continues almost unabated. In fact, it has, of late, increased.

If these alarms are unreal the south are actng a part as impolitic as it is hypocritical, for t cannot fail eventually to stir up bitter feeling in the north. But if there is real cause for all these alarms, which is really as wide spread and as increasing as the southern ournals indicate, the whole south is in positive jeopardy, and must get rid of slavery or slavery will get rid of them.

A late number of the Watchman and Reflecor says that a government agent, who professes to act under instructions from the administration, has notified Mr. Jones, a Baptist missionary among the Cherokees, to quit the Cherokee country. Other Baptist missionaries have also received distinct notice that they must follow. The only offence they have committed is, to exert an influence against slavery and bigamy and concubinage. And slavery and bigamy and concubinage. And this they have not done by being active propagandists of anti-slavery doctrines, but have, however, excluded from their communion the slaveholding natives, and those practicing polygamy and concubinage. And for this offence our worthy administration, whose officers and supporters are always convulsed with horror at the idea of mixing politics and religion, have decided to banish these devoted men from their field of labor, preferring that the Indians should remain slaveholding pagans, rather than anti-slaveholding Christians.

The Watchman and Reflector pertinently asks, under what article of an Indian treaty, or under what act of the national legislature, peaceable citizens and worthy ministers of the act of the national legislature, peaceable citizens and worthy ministers of the second se gospel, pursuing their work in a strictly legal way, are interrupted in that work, rudely separated from their trusting flocks, driven from their homes, and called to endure not only the virtual confiscation of their worldly estate, but the undoing and blighting of the labor of

Is this an administration that does not mix politics with religion? Is this a government which allows freedom of conscience? Is there no necessity for Christians to carry their relig-

NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION. The Annual Catalogue of this Institution, just received. shows that the number of gentlemen who have with the present term, is 165-of ladies, 173.

The Report of the Corresponding Secretary of the Female Mission Society, made at the anniversary at Saco, which we print on the first page of this paper, is replete with facts and suggestions which ought to be read and the of Volturno. It is reported that the three attentively considered by all our members. It gives a very comprehensive yet concise view of the efforts in behalf of Missions of our de- the request of the pro-Dictator. The Pope renomination during the past year.

nvaluable "Letters from Abroad," has sent we shall give our readers next week. A letter just received from our English Correspondent will also appear in our next.

Rey. Hosea Quinby, as will be seen by learn, accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Freewill Baptist church at West Leba-

FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY. The last number of the eighth volume of this periodical will be issued in the course of this week. Contents-Moral Character-Its Origin and Difference; the Position of the Methodist Slavery; an Effective Ministry; Christian Missions and Civilization; Æsthetical Cul-

their own resources.

But they will make mistakes, meet with accidents, waste, break, or destroy something.
Well let them do it. Better tip over the car-

Bro. Haskell has accepted a call to the pas-

experience. What they need above all, is just SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

WOLFBOROUGH Q. M., N. H.-Held its last ses Wolfforough Q. M., N. H.—Held its last session with the 4th Ossipee church, and although rumors in ease and luxury, when others supplied their wants and served them from childhood? Do we not know that the most talented and succonference Friday, Nov. 2.

B. F. PARKER, Clerk.

ort.

Q. M., and O. S. Brown to Honey Greek and Rock & Dane. —
& Dane. Also, John Ellison to Rock & Dane. —
Whatever else you may do with your boys,

WM. Colvin, Clerk.

cuse them from toil; do not keep them away from responsibilities; but thrust them out into the current, make it necessary for them to plan, scheme and struggle for themselves.—

G. H. B.

EXCITEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

Almost every daily which comes to hand,

contains accounts of fresh troubles in the slave states, on account of some real or imaginary plot for an insurrection among the slaves.

From centre to circumference the slaveholding population of the southern states is in state of commotion bordering on frenzy, at least, if we may judge by the tone of the journiests, if we may judge by the tone of the journiests of the slavehold states of the slavehold state of the southern states in a state of commotion bordering on frenzy, at least, if we may judge by the tone of the journiests of the slavehold states of the slavehold sta

Notices, Appointments, Etc. Missionary Appointments in the Rock-ingham Q. M.

ingham Q. M.

Nov. 2. Friday, Caudia—Lecture.

Nov. 3. Saturday, Raymond—Lecture.

Nov. 4. Sabbath, Danville—Lecture.

Nov. 5. Monday, Danville—Lecture.

Nov. 6. Tu-aday. Danville—Lecture.

Nov. 7. Wednesday. Hamptou—Missionary meeting.

Nov. 7. Thursday, Hampton—Lecture.

Nov. 9. Friday, Portsmouth—Lecture.

Nov. 10. Saturday, do. do.

Nov. 8, Thursday, Hampton—Lecture.
Nov. 9, Friday, Portsmouth—Lecture.
Nov. 10, Saturday, do. do.
Nov. 11, Sabbath, Portsmouth and Kittery.
Nov. 12, Monday, Kittery—Lecture.
The Lectures will be accompanied with the Panorami Illustrations of Hindoo Life. Priuted notices will be forwarded by mail.

O. R. BAGBELER.

Washington Quarterly Meeting (Pa.) hold its next session with the Waterford church. The new meeting house will be dedicated on Thursday, Nov. 29.—
2. M. osummences Friday. 3sth, holding Des. I. and 2. It as expected that Bro. Losee from Chautauque will preach the dedication sermon. Brethren, sisters, ministers and people, are cordially invited to attend.

T. A. Parker, Clerk.

Boon County Quarterly Meeting. Ne

York County Q. M. Conference will hold its

Notice. Brethren of the York County Q. M. will remember that the next session will be held with the second Notice. Sterners of the fore county of an intermember that the next session will be held with the second Lebanon church, Nov. 7 and 8, and we wish to see a full delegation. Come, brethen and sisters, we want a good revival meeting. We hope to see our neighboring ministers from other Q. M's. We hope as many of our brethen will come on Tuesday as can, for we want a meeting Tuesday evening. Who will come and preach?

C. H. Smith, Pastor of the church.

Will some of our brethren give us an exposition of Re 2): 4-7, not for speculation, but for truth; and Gen. 6:0

Post Office Addresses. Rev. S. BLAKLEY, Falconer, Chautauque Co., N. Y.
C. E. HASKELL, Barrington, N. S.

Letters for our missionaries in India may, for the present, be sent to the care of Mrs. M. M. HUTCHINS, Dover N. H.

General Intelligence.

A severe battle had been fought at Volturn between Garabaldi's forces and the Neapolitans. been in attendance during the year ending The Neapolitans, estimated at 30,000 strong, attacked the Garabaldians first, under cover of a Total 338. 57 of the gentlemen and 67 of thick mist, carried some positions, and for a time the ladies were in the Classical Department. succeeded in driving back the Garabaldians, Total 124. In the English Department, there whose number did not reach half of theirs. Garwere 108 gentlemen and 106 ladies. Total, abaldi went forward, revolver in hand, and after a desperate fight of eight hours' duration, the Neapolitans were broken and routed, and pur-BIBLICAL SCHOOL. We learn from the Cat- sued until close under the wall of Capua. The alogue of this School, that there have been 26 Garabaldians took 5000 prisoners. It is estimatstudents in attendance the past year-5 in the ed that the Neapolitans had three thousand men Graduating Class, 4 in the Middle, 7 in the killed and wounded, and the Garabaldians from Junior, and 10 in the English and Preparato-Naples was in the battle. Garabaldi had called on the King of Sardinia to go to Naples, and also to send him 14,000 men immediately. It was rumored that Capua had surrendered, but the rumor was unconfirmed. The Piedmontese had entered the Neapolitan territory, and a portion of the Sardinian troops took part in the batgreat Powers protested against the Sardinians entering Naples. Mazzini had quitted Naples at mained at Rome. Gen. Lamoriciere had returned to France. The French occupied numerous Our correspondent "C.," the author of the places near Rome, and it is rumored that a third division will be sent from France to Rome. us some papers entitled "The Voices of Jeru- Military movements on a vast scale are reported salem during Easter Week," the first of which in Austria. It is reported that Russia was about to recall its ambassador from Turin. Gen. Cialdini had received orders to close on the Neapolitan frontier, and decisive events are expected to take place at any moment. Garabaldi was about to convoke the Electoral Colleges of the two Sicinotice in another column, has taken charge of lies for the 21st of October, to vote by universal the Lebanon Academy. He has also, we suffrage. The Piedmontese corps d'armie in Naples will amount to 20,000 men. Affairs in the Papal states are unchanged. It was reported that the French army in Rome is to be increased to 60,000 men, and that the garrison at Lyons is to be placed on a complete war footing. Spain had proposed a Congress of the Catholic powers at Gaeta.

SYRIA. Letters from Damascus say that since the departure of Faud Pacha the Mussulmans had recommended massacreing the Christians, Episcopal Church on the Subject of American and had already killed twenty. The remaining Christians were emigrating to Lataki. The Mussulmans were furious against the Christians,

hours in any safety. They have no right to vishours in any safety. They have no right to vishours in any safety. They have no right to vishours in any safety. They have no right to vishours in any safety. They have no right to vishours in any safety. We repeat for the benefit of our friends in the country, if any do not know it, that these swindling concerns in our large cities would soon be compelled to close their doors, but for or-

Bewley was saved in Fayetteville, Arkansas, nis.—New York Observer.

The Chicago Journal also gives an account of of such a step. machinist of that city, named David Vaughn, Dr. Bradley, of New York, has invented an who has just been driven from Alabama, by a set apparatus by which a speed of telegraphing at of worthless villians, styling themselves "regu- the rate of from eight to fifteen thousand words lators," who have neither property nor character per hour can be attained. -because they ascertained that the Republicans had once elected him a Justice of Peace, while he resided in Illinois. Mr. V. was a railroad contractor in Ala., but was compelled to flee by night and travel concealed and on foot through woods and by-ways a distance of near 200 miles

to save his life.

Two men named Hitchins, a father and son, from Lockport, N. Y., have been arrested in South Carolina, on suspicion of tampering with slaves. The elder Hitchins says he has lived in the south for 15 years, and that he has a son in Mexico for whom he purchased some fire arms and ammunition. This fact he offered to substantiate, if permitted to do so by his persecutors. The purchase and shipment of the arms' was a circumstance which, together with others, fastened suspicion on himself and son, and led to this apprehension. When last heard from they were in the hands of a vigilance committee, who have

"Remonn."—J. Moore, Morristown; W. Cheney, J. Munn, Stowe:

"Vernonn."—J. Moore, Morristown; W. Cheney, J. Munn, Stowe:

"Vernonn."—J. Moore, Morristown; W. Cheney, J. Munn, Stowe:

"Mass. & R. I.—L. Chase, Fitchburgh; M. S. Merrill, Amesbury; G. Day, Lowell, I. Baffum, S. Boston; New Yorks.—A. E. Dodge, New Lyme, O.;—\$1,50 cach. E. Morey, Ottawa, II.; (to No. 21, Vol. 34;) W. Gifford, Mohawk, N. Y.; J. Willey, St. Johnsbury, Vu.; E. Green, Alabama, N. Y.; (to No. 52, Vol. 36;)—\$2,00 each. J. Eddy, Cherry Valley, III.; J. B. Bishop, Fredericks-burgh, Iowa; J. W. Parker, Warren, III.; B. L. Boynton, Tipton, Iowa; E. Grove, Plymouth, Vu.; T. Nichols, S. Corinth, Me.; C. Corsant, Barr, C. W.;—\$3,00 each. A. E. P. Hilton, Middleton, 75; W. B. Towle, Lower Waterford, Vu., 4,00; C. Tibbetts, Newton Upper Falle, Ms., 1,00; J. Lee, Reliogsville, N. Y. 2,30; E. Gifford, Caledonia Station, III., 500; (er. Burrill, Canan, Me., 73: H. A. Jackson, Freeport, III., 5,00; G. W. Gould, Mercer, Me., 50; S. Managhan, Burr, C. W., 1,90. in the hands of a vigilance committee, who have probably hanged them before now.

OREGON SENATORSHIPS. E. D. Baker, Republican, and J. W. Nesmith, Douglas Democrat (as reported), have been chosen U.S. Senators by the Oregon Legislature.

The official returns of the Ohio election have been published. The aggregate vote is very heavy, amounting to 412,704, and exceeding heavy, amounting to 412,704, and exceeding that of last year (355,768) by 56,936 votes—a remarkable increase. The aggregate vote on Supreme Judge is heavier by seven thousand than that on any other office, and the Republican candidate's majority is 13,004. The average can candidate's majority is 13,004. The average Republican plurality in the three State offices filled is 21,374; average majority over combined opposition, 15,432.

Complete official returns of the Pennsylvania election make the majority of Curtin (Repub.)

Iv. They are well calculated to deceive.

Kansas. Thadeus Hyatt has applied to the President and Secretary of the interior for a postponement of the Kansas land sales, in consequence of the failure of the crops in that territory. He is also about making an effort for the relief of the settlers in Kansas.

A GREAT MILL. The immense mill in proess of construction at Lewiston, Me., will cost \$700,000, buildings \$200,000 and machinery \$500,000. Its working capacity is 45,000 spindles, and it will give employment to about 1000 persons. The mill will go into operation in

A German woman died of hydrophobia in the Blockley almshouse, Philadelphia, a few days Blockley almshouse, Philadelphia, a few days ago. It took the combined force of five or six stalwart men to hold her in bed, and the sight of water or any other fluid threw her into the most frightful paroxysms. At intervals she begged in the most piteous manner that some begged in the most piteous manner that some one would shoot her, put her to death, anything end her agony. Chloroform was administered to her in large doses, but its effects were only emporary.

an old and excellent citizen of Chicago, has escape from his pursuers, and thrown into prison and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and about \$2000 cost of court. He made a noble speech in the court room before receiving his sentence.

Mayor Wentworth invites the citizens to conribute enough to liberate him and a Mr. King and others are moving in his behalf, and it is hoped he may be ransomed.

Iowa, Mr. Summers, U. S. Marshal for owa, has informed the Keokuk Journal that the f 46,000 since last year.

The Concord Patriot says an unusual quantity of wheat has been raised in this state this ear. Many farmers, who have heretofore raised but little if any, have this year harvested fifty to one hundred bushels each.

THE WHEAT AND CORN CROPS. It is estimated that the wheat crop of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New Yolk, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin, will be at least 125,000,000 of bushels, valued at \$130,000,000 in its home market. Their yield n 1850 was 85,000,000 bushels, valued at about \$90,000,000. The corn crop of the corn exporting States of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Misouri, Chio, Tennessee, and Virginia, was in 1850, 352,000,000 bushels, valued at about \$176-00,000. This year it istimated at 500,000,000 ushels, valued at \$250,000,000.

George Simonton, a journeyman printer in an office in Erie, Pa., put on a "sub" a few days ago and went to the Meadville oil district, where he bought an oil claim, on time, struck oil, and has been offered \$20,000 for his chance. This may be called a "fat take."

A NEW Exopus. Seven thousand Polish Jews recently passed through Possen on their way to the United States, via Berlin and Hamurg. The German papers say that such an exodus of the children of Israel has not been wit- LEE ON THE IMMORTALITY OF THE nessed since that out of Egypt.

JAPANESE TEA. The Journal of Commerce re ports that ten thousand pounds of a choice quality of tea has just been received in that city from by mail, postpaid, on the reception of 58 cts.

Japan. It differs in flavor and appearance from the Chinese product, having been evidently prepared without manipulation, or the use of artificial heat. It can be furnished at a lower cost than China teas of a corresponding grade, and may prove to be an acceptable substitute. One largest importers in tea, while in conversation with the Commissioners of Japan, was in-formed that the tea districts of that country vere very extensive, and that the production

SPIRIT OF OUR "SOUTHERN BRETHREN." The The editor of the New Orleans Delta says that following extract, from the Texas Patriot, il- many items that would have been of interest to lustrates the fraternal and Christian spirit of the his readers were spoiled in his pocket as he was south. It was written with reference to Rev. swimming a lake to get to his office, during the

south. It was written with reference to Rev. Mr. Bewley, a Methodist minister, lately murdered in Texas, by a mob of the citizens, who pretended to try him and find him guilty of abolitionism.

"He [Bewley] is well acquainted with all the high functionaries of the Methodist Church North; he has passed backward and forward frequently between this state and the north-west. Long before this notice reaches Bishop Jaynes, his soul will be before the God who gave it, if he has any.

We presume there is no Northern Methodist preachers in Texas, who are known; and in fact none could now remain in Texas forty-eight hours in any safety. They have no right to visit this state since their late Conference at Buffalo—there is no time given them to create many of these sanity incidents extended; there is no time given them to create many of these sanity incidents extended; there is no time given them to create many of these sanity incidents extended; there is no time given them to create many of these sanity incidents extended; there is no time given them to create many of these sanity incidents extended; there is no time given them to create many of these sanity incidents extended; there is no time given them to create many of these sanity incidents extended; the content of the base of Imposition. The Gift Enterprise, in the hands of some of its originators, has had its day, and the proprietors are now doing service in the State's Prison. It is to be regretted, however, that some still remain, sustained by too many in the rural districts, who thoughtlessly patronize them. Ever fertile in their fraudulent devices, they have adopted a form well adapted to ensare the unwary at our agricultural gatherings. Enveloped packages, claiming to contain certain articles, with the possible chance also of some gilded trinket, are offered for a few shillings. Ready purchasers and innocent ones.

We repeat for the benefit of our friends in the contained to have a proprietors are now doing service in the State's Prison. It is to be regretted

and hung up with as little ceremony as would be the case in the execution of a sheep-killing dog, and left hanging until the carrion crows devour in the columns of too many of our contempora-

Bewley was saved in Fayetteville, Arkansas, when arrested, only by the interposition of the sheriff of Washington county. There were eleven of these wretches in company with their families, but all escaped except Bewley.

In the Timber Creek affair, Bishop Jaynes and the entire conference left the county with the exception of Bewley, who boasted that he was the 'Old Horse' and they could not drive him away. Bishop Jaynes, however, may rest assured that his 'Old Horse' is now duly haltered, and will remain so at the discretion of the buzards."

Ris.—New York Observer.**

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is as greatly embarrassed as previous reports gave reason to apprehend. The Toronto Leader says it cannot be longer concealed that a tremendous financial catastrophe is impending over the road.

Baring Brothers having taken steps to recover advances amounting to millions of dollars. The Leader speaks of the possible stoppage of the road, and enlarges on the disastrous consequences road, and enlarges on the disastrous consequences

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—F. Davis, Wentworth;
Maine.—J. Stevens, Jr., Belfast; D. Burbank, N. Burnham, S. Parsonsfield; P. Fogg, S. Montville; E. Manson, Springvale; A. C. Clark, Bioomfield; E. W. Rowe, Brewer; I. Avery, St. Albans;
VERNONT.—J. Moore, Morristown; W. Cheney, J. Munn,

Receipts for Books.

A. Bartlett, 18,00; A. Turner, ,50; D. Mott, ,85. Subscribers for the Star.

A. E. P. Hilton, 1: J. W. Kuight, 1; J. Stevens, Jr., 1; C. Helm, 1; J. Austin, 1: G. Day, 1; A. Z. Mitchell, 3; E. Manson, 1; B. Ford, 1; E. M. Tappan, 1; S. Griffin, 1; E. Lord, 1;—14. The past week we have received 14 subscribers and dis continued 2. Increase 12. Increase since the commence

Home Mission. Church in Candia.

Subscription and collection at Rockingham Q. M.,
Mrs. Celestina Dickenson, Washington, Vt., to redeem her pledge at Y. M. and for life membership,
Corinth Q. M., Vt.,

73.47

WILLIAM BURR. Tree for Governor, 32,092.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS. A number of well executed counterfeit bills, of the denomination of ten dollars, upon the City Bank, Manchester, N. H., were taken by several Lowell traders recentation.

H., were taken by several Lowell traders recentation.

Long the denomination of the denomination of the dollars, upon the City Bank, Manchester, N. H., were taken by several Lowell traders recentation.

Little Mary Endors Farnham, for Hindoo children, Hiram S. Osborn, Washington St. ch., Dover, Samuel Patten, Litchfield, Me., E. Randolph, Vt., Tunbridge Centre, Vt.,

> clair, New Hampton, pledged at An-5,00 WILLIAM BURR, Treasurer. It requires \$20,00 paid at one time, to constitute a gen-leman a life member of the Foreign Mission Society.

Mrs. A. C. Clark, Bloomfield, Me., interest, 1.50 WILLIAM BURR, Treasure

Books Forwarded.

by mail.
One package to Wm. Colvin, Diamond Lake, Lake Co,
Ill., by mail.
One package to Rev. W. Whitfield, Evans Mills, N. Y., by mail. One package to Ingraham Leonard, Pierpont, N. Y., by mail.
One package to Dan Balcom, Kendall, Orleans Co., N. Y., by mail.
One package to Harriet Wheelock, Thompsonville, Ct., by been convicted of aiding a poor colored man to One package to Edward Dudley, Agency City, Iowa, by

ribute enough to liberate him and a Mr. King mprisoned for the same act. The clergymen and others are moving in his behalf, and it is

by express. ne package to Rev. J. M. H. Dow, Pawtucket, R. I., by express. One package to Prof. H. E. Whipple, Hillsdalde, Mich., by If the books noticed as forwarded are not received opulation of that state is about 680,000, a gain in due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they

> Business Notes. Some one sends us three dollars in gold for his paper, but does not give his name. His letter is dated at "Middle-town, Dauphin Co, Penn., Oct. 22." If he will forward his name he shall be duly credited.

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 churches, Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, with the number of their members, and the increase or decrease the past year-the names of ministers-obituaries of ministers deceased the past year-and much other valuable denominational information.

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

country are solicited. It is hoped that all who can will send the cash with their orders, and thus secure the work at the lowest price.

LIFE OF REV. DANIEL JACKSONS We will send this work to any part of the

country, postage paid, on the receipt of 64

We have this excellent work for sale for

cash. Will send it to any part of the country

Notice. When Registers are sent by mail, the postage is paid by the purchaser, which is 2 cts. a single copy and

Bronchitts. This sure forerunner of Consumption can be instantly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar and Iron & Sulphu and inflammation, and the Iron & Sulpher Powders convert the waste of worn-out particles of the blood into gas of being deposited as phlegm. The testimonials of many prominent and well-known persons are contained in a pamphlet, which will be sent free by mail to any address. ee advertisement in this paper.

from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist church to the Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—MBS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP FOR CHILDREN TRATHING:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Southing 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 so 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 babies can't do better than to lay in a supply."

We take particular pleasure in asking attention to the advertisement of H. W. Hilton & Co., in another column who appear to be pioneering in the one price system in Lowell. Bro. H. commenced trading on his own account before he was of age, and is one of the few merchants of New England, who, though a merchant all his life thus far, has never "failed" nor paid a creditor at a discount, though for many years he has done an extensive busi He buys at jobbers' prices—sells to ministers at cost—has lately enlarged his store and increased his business—has been a subscriber to and an agent for the Star almost from Its beginning, and we think we are justified in saying that he is reliable. May all merchants and all business men follow his example on the one price system.

of the New England Carpet Company in to-day's paper.

Cancer and Scrofula. The curability of Disease of the Blood has been a subject of discussion among medical men for many years, without affording much relief to the poor sufferers. But for the last fifteen or twenty years the Natural or Indian system of mecicine has been reduced to a scientific practice by Dr R. GREENE, and has proved

effectual in almost every form of disease.

We visited his office yesterday, and we were astonished, both at the number of patients and the great success with which they are treated, and from the character of the persons engaged at the office, and the interest manifested by others, we think people, even while in health, are beginning

The number of Cancers cured is really enormous. Se eral were removed while we were present, and the numerous specimens which have been preserved, are really worth calling to see. Our readers at a distance may obtain a pamphlet descriptive of treatment, by addressing R. Greene, M. D., 36 Bromfield St., Boston.—Boston Jour-

Married

In Portsmouth, Aug. 23, by Rev. Francis Reed, James M. Burnham, Esq., of Hopkinton and Miss Emma F. Marston of Deerfield.

April 17, by Rev. T. Keniston, David Lamprey and Mary McGowan. Aug. 9, Nathan H. Carr and Mary S. Gilman, all of Gilmanton. Oct. 24, by Rev. N. Brooks, Mr. Ephraim Freeman and Mrs. Priscilla Seymore, both of Bath. Me.
In Mercer, Me., Sept. 25, by Rev. G. W. Gould, Mr. C.
E Haskeil of Bath and Miss Lydia P. Burden of Mercer.
In East Corinth, Me., Oct. 9, by Rev. A. Lovjoy, Mr. S.
S. Coffin and Miss Lydia W. Philbrick, both of Thorndike, Aug. 22, Mr. Robert B. Tainter and Miss Amanda S.
Hobbs, both of Bradford.
In Chesterfield, Mass., Oct 21, by Rev. I. J. Hoag, Mr. Harvey Rhoades of C. and Miss Sarah Jane Damon of Goshen. Oct. 24, by Rev. N. Brooks, Mr. Ephraim Freeman and

BRIGHTON MARKET . . Oct. 25, 1860. At market 1600 Beeves, 1000 Stores, 7000 Sheep and and and 1000 Swine.
Beef-Prices, extra 71.2; first quality, \$7 a 725; second uality \$6 0; third quality \$5 10 a 4 75.
Working Oxen-None.

Working Oxen—None.

Mich Cows—40 a 47; common do 19 a \$20.

Veal Calves—Sales at \$—

Stores—Yearlings, 7 a 9; two years old, \$10 a \$12;

hree years old, 14 a \$16.

Hides—6 a 6 1-2c none but slaughter at this market. Calf skins 10 a 11c.

Tallow—6 a 6 1-2c.

Tallow—6 a 6 1-2c.

Sheep and Lambs—\$1 25 a 1 50; extra \$2 75, a 3 00.

Pelts—100 a 175c each.

Pelts—100 a 175c each. Swinc—Stores, wholesale 6 a 7c; retail 6 1 2 a 8c; Spring pigs 7c; retail 6 1-2 a 8c; fat hogs undressed, 6 1-4.

BOSTON MARKET . . . Oct. 26 at \$6 25 forfancy 6 75 a 7 25 for extras; and 7 50 a 8 75 or superior.

GRAIN—Corn is quiet with sales at 80 a 82c for Western

GRAIN—Corn is the state of 78 a 78c for Western and Southern yellow; and 74 a 78c for Western Oats have been sold at 41 1-2 a 44c per bush. for Western Southern and Canada. Rye at 85 a 86c. Shorts §18; and fine feed §19 a 29 per ton.

PROVISIONS—Fork has been selling at 15 a §16 for PROVISIONS—Fork has been selling at 22 a 25 for clear, PROVISIONS—Pork has been selling at 15 a 316 for primes-1950 a \$20 50 for mess; and \$22 a 23 for clear, cash and 4 mos. Beef ranges from \$9 a 12 50 per bbl for Eastern and Western. Lard 13 a 14c in bbls and kegs; and Smoked Hams 12 a 13c cash and 4 mos. In Butter and Cheese no change.

Advertisements.

FREEWILL BAPTIST BOOKS.

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

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

NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION. THE Winter Term of this Institution will com-mence Nov. 13, and continue eleven weeks. J. J. BUTLER, Sec. New Hampton, Oct. 24, 1860.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of this institution will open Wednesday, Nov. 14th, under the instruction of Hosea Quinny, A. M., Principal, and Miss Mary A. Perkins, Preceptress, with such Assistants as the school may need. A three years' course, and ing with a Diploma, is here laid out, intended to afford the pupil good opportunities in the ornamental branches, in fitting for the common duties of life, or entering College. Expenses the same as hereto-fore. ELIHU HAYES, Sec West Lebanon, Oct. 24, 1860.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE. WINTER TERM.

THE Winter Term of the College, in accordance with the vote of the Trustees at their late session, will open on the FIRST TUESDAY OF DECEMBER next. In addition to the regular facilities which are afforded, there will be a full course of Lectures upon Chemistry, and also upon Anatomy and Physiology, by Prof. Dascome. Requests for Catalogues, or for further information, should be ddressed to the Secretary, HENRY J. KING.
w291
EDW. B. FAIRFIELD. REFORM IN

THE DRY GOODS TRADE! ONE PRICE SYSTEM ADOPTED!

DRY GOODS of every description at the lowest prices! Great opening of SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, and DRESS GOODS, 34 Merrimack Street, Carlton Block, 134

We have decided to do business upon the ONE PRIOE System—the only one upon which trade can be conducted honorably and fairly; and preparatory to entering upon that system, we have marked our whole stock at such astonishing low prices, that no one can fail to see that time and money are saved by purchasing goods at the ONE PRIOE STORE. Every Article will be marked in plain figures, at the years lowest nossible price. by Article will be marked in plain figures, at the very lowest possible price.

By this One Price System you may be assured that you can make a saving of at least fifteen per cent, without the necessity of dickering and bantering. If we are to have but one price, all must the control of the price and the price of th

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!

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

H. W. HILTON & CO. Carlton Block, 134 M. G. H. NICHOLS

Lowell, Mass., Oct., 1860.

Poetry.

For the Morning Star THE SYRIAN MARTYRS. BY J. W. BARKER. O'er Syria's hills the cry of woe, Like wailing of the sullen main, Breaks on the ear, for Zion's foe Hath risen in his might again ! A thousand sabres on that shore,

Are dripping now with human gore. Amid those green and sunny hills, To Christian memory ever dear, Whence spring those everliving rills, And verdure gladdens all the year; Grim persecution's gleaming blade A thousand dreary homes has made

Thy stately cedars, Lebanon, Are weeping for the noble slain, While terror, like a mighty flood, Is sweeping o'er the spreading plain; At morn and eventide is heard The clamor of the fiendish sword

As drop the dim-eyed stars away From the ethereal blue of night, And in the clearer depths of day Dissolve their transient, golden light, Or as the timid bird whose grove The wary fowler hath invaded, Seeks a secure retreat above, By brighter, deeper foliage shaded These souls, by gun and sabre driven,

Are hunted to the gates of heaven. Hauran's fell hordes are pouring down From every secret mountain path, And Turkish emissaries around Strew all their fearful way with death ; And loud and keen the wails of woe Which through those fertile valleys flow Of old these woody hills were filled With sounds of earnest, sturdy toil ; Instead of blood, hot sweat distilled Upon the arid, barren soil; Strong hands the stately cedar bore

Long since, time's mighty hand hath wiped Those footprints from the mountain side, Where long and well that mighty host The heavy ax and hammer plied : And long in dust, those gilded domes Have mouldered by those dreary homes.

Toodeck fair Zion's courts of vore.

Where patriarch dwelt, where prophet saw The glory of Messiah's day. And where upon his couch of straw The infant Saviour sweetly lay; Yea, by the Christian's early home, Where first the glorious Master trod. Where the "glad tidings" freely came Fresh from the heraldry of God; Amid those sacred hills and vales, Another spirit ever dwelt, Whose fiendish heart for truth and love,

The heavy laden tramp of years Hath painted all its bloody spears. But ever when a martyr dies. By wheel or faggot, gun or sword, Above his dust there seem to rise A thousand forms to fear the Lord. O may these Syrian martyrs form Bright stars of the millennium morn.

Buffalo, N. Y.

No throb of mercy ever felt ;-

HARVEST SONG.

BY MISS HANNAH F. GOULD. The sun that beamed on Adam's morn. And brightened Eden's boy And brightened Eden's bowers,
The same that ripened Jacob's corn,
To day has ripened ours.
We bless the Power that makes it so,—
The never failing Love,—
That feeds the frailest plant below,
And holds the stars above.

And thus a glad and grateful throng, Whose hearts together sing,
We come with earnest joy and song,
Our witnesses to bring,
We broke the glebe, cast in the seeds, And they sprung up and grew, We know not how, but like the deeds, A liberal hand may do

Nor could the Hebrew Patriarch dream Wherewith our hills and valleys tee And dress their beds with flowers But now the smiling autumn sings, In concert with the breeze, Her psalm of plenty, as she flings Bright mantles o'er the trees.

While some that but a springtime past, Their robes of summer wore, Reach forth their laden arms and cast Their fruits to swell her store; Her golden corn and silver wheat, And purple cluster show Their bent with Eden's to compete, When Adam's long ago

We bless the Power that cast our lot,-So peaceful and so free!—
That giveth and upbraideth not,
Whate'er our frailties be.
Life, liberty and fair pursuit Of happiness, are ours,
From Him who calls from earth her fruit,
And wels her with flowers.

That nought our Chart may desecrate He lightly bears us on,
The blood bought grounds to cultivate,
Which our brave fathers won.
Then into pruning hooks their spears,—
Their swords to ploughshares,—turned,
They sheathed their scars, dried off their tears

Whilst thus our heritage we hold. or fettered foot, nor gyved hand
Whilst we rejoice and sing—
ring blight on our sweet Pilgrim Land!
JEHOVAH is our King.

The Family Circle.

IDLENESS A CAUSE OF DISEASE. The number of servants kept by families in this country is an evil in more respects than one. It fosters indolence in wives and daughters, thus throwing heavier burdens upon hus-bands and fathers, and making the comfort of the household almost entirely dependent on a class (Irish servants, we mean,) who, as a general thing, have no interests or sympathies in common with the families in which they reside, and who make waste, instead of economy, the rule. The annoyance and discomforts of a proportion to the number of servants employdomestic establishment always increases in ed. With one domestic a lady may get along quite pleasantly, and be really the mistress of She will then find enough do to keep the blood circulating freely in her veins, and her mind in that cheerful state which always accompanies a consciousness of having done some useful work. One servant in a moderate sized family, and a willing heart, dutywards, in the mistress, will keep out the doctor, the blues, and the domestic irregularities that form the common theme of talk among most American housekeepers. But give Biddy a companion in the shape of nurse, waiter or chambermaid, and the day of home comfort has departed. At once a new intercomfort has departed. At once a new interest, antagonistic to your own, is set up, and you may consider yourself a second power in the kingdom. Waste, disorder, and annoyances of various kinds appear, and you war against them in vain. The work that, with your assistance, was easy, has become so hard, that sour faces and complainings meet you at every turn, and in the vain hope of relief you give strength to your enemies by adding a third to their number. Alas for you after that most serious mistake of all! Two servants in a house are bad enough, but with three the case is hopeless. Four or five are sometimes resorted to after this, in the vain struggle for resorted to after this, in the vain struggle for re-lief—of all unfortunate housekeepers these last are most to be pitied. The general of an army has a lighter task than the lady who attempts

twenty sure of order and comfort in his home name like thine own, and you find written on for three days in succession.

The remedy for all this lies only in one direction. Lady housekeepers must begin to work in an inverse order in the matter of servants, and diminish instead of increasing the number. In every house where there are two or more servants, let the experiment be tried of dismissing one, and dividing her duties, if need be, among the growing up girls of the household, if there are any such—the work will do them good in mind and body. If additional work falls on the mistress, it will in four cases out of five, be a useful change for her, and make her feel better, mentally and physically. Such a general dismissal of servants would help to bring Biddy to her senses,

and teach her a few lessons that she greatly needs to learn.

As to the doing of household work by delicate and dainty hards, that now lie for hours take the risk of death. each day in fruitless idleness, the honor is all

ADDRESS TO CHILDREN.

children at the recent semi-centennial Sabbath, scream, and supposed it was just begun, but it school celebration at Beverly, Mass. We give was over, that being the only complaint she

a little cause at the outset will make. Two boys shall visit Boston on the same day. They what it was: it was two verses in the Bible; shall be entering upon life, busy city life, seeking for its high prizes. They shall come from the same town, and from under the same circumstances. Let one of them, as soon as he cumstances. Let one of them, as soon as he enters the city, visit the bar-room, and take to himself the associates of that place: but let the other visit the prayer meeting, the Sabbath school, and take to himself the Christian companionships and influences he will find there, and what a difference you will soon see in the character of these boys! You may think it's preach so that little girls could understand but a small matter, the simple choosing be-him. Wont he, mother?" tween two places of resort; but O! in twenty years, my boys, what a wide difference there

In the western part of New York State, I was once shown a spot where there are two little streams with their fountain heads close to-lim to preach small. gether, one running to the north, the other running to the south. They are so near together that a passing gust of wind would decide whether a falling drop of rain should mingle with the waters of the northern or the author tream. southern stream. The one runs north through the Genesee river, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence river, into the gulf of St. Lawrence, and thence into the cold waters of the Northern Atlantic. The other running south falls into the Ohio, reaches the Mississippi, and at last empties itself into the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexi-co. And think of it, dear children; a passing breath of wind makes the difference! This is but a simple, feeble symbol of the vast differ-

ence in the ends of human life, shaped and directed by the first steps of youth. Let me ilrected by the first steps of youth. Let me he lustrate by a story.

There lived some years ago, in the same country, born nearly at the same time, two boys, whose circumstances in life were at their birth quite similar. They afterwards lived some years together. There was a time, you some years together. There was a time, you know, in the history of both these boys, as of every being that is born into the world, when neither of them had consciously or wilfully neither of them had consciously or wilfully done wrong. But as they grew older, both began to be beset with temptations. Their natural desires and appetites urged them to yield to temptation, but children, one of the vield to temptation, but children, one of the vield to temptation, but children aways and loathsome materials; the periumes which sometimes almost overwhelm us with their sweetness and pungency, are, with one or two exceptions, extracted by his processes from nauseous and loathsome materials; the yielded to temptation. One was a disobedient ais own-dishonest, covetous, ambitious. The other boy was obedient, truthful. He stuck to the truth when to his own cost even. He you will all know when I tell you their names. The one was Benedict Arnold, a man who sold himself to the enemies of his country, and tried to betray the liberties of our beloved America. The other was named George Washington, a name that is above every uninspired name,

Now remember, these two boys started to-gether once, neither of them having done wrong, A Soon both of them were constantly tempted to do wrong. One resisted; the other yielded. O! my dear children, see how wide the difference the choice made in all their

future course. Washington. These boys lived many centuries ago, and many miles away from us. The one was dishonest, avaricious, from his youth toward his playmates, a peace-maker among them, and loving and obedient to his parents. Meeting the Massachusetts

that he who once took young children in his of the American Senate. arms and blessed them, still stands with those arms outstretched, that all who will may be folded to his bosom.

Choose you, each one of you, this day, each day, which course you will follow-which end Yuba city for entering a miner's tent and seizyou will attain - and O that it might be ever- ing a bag of gold dust, valued at eighty-four

GONE.

Yes! gone! A long wagon, draped with in, took the bag, and then ran off. black, and a rider, one solitary rider, clad in sombre colors, came, unbidden by you, before that he saw the liole cut, saw the man reach our door, and the tread of hurried feet told you that they placed something you once clasped to your bosom within that sable covering. ness, "but when I cotched him I didn't find. Then it drove away, and you could count the Bill's bag, but it was found afterwards where revolutions of its wheels by your own heart-throbs, and everything around you whispered Counsel for the one word-gone! Gone is but a little word, yet get in when he took the dust? how much sorrow and desolation are comprised in its four letters! Gone! the sunny hours enjoyed with one beloved; gone! the touch of the gentle hand upon your bowed head; gone! the tender soothing tones of the loving voice. All gone! save a voice, whispering low to our prise are in the night time with intent to attact the was stoopin' over, about half in, I should say.

Counsel.—May it please your honor, the indictment isn't sustained, and I shall demand an acquittal on direction of the court. The prisoner is on trial for entering a dwelling in the night time with intent to steal. The tent has a lighter task than the lady who attempts to manage four or five servants.

Pride, self-indulgence, and idleness, lie at the root of nearly all the troubles that afflict housekeepers. Verily, we are in the hands of Philistines who are despoiling wives and daughters of health, and husbands and fathers of their a house, nor one man in marble slab, and carved upon its surface a proved.

But the indictment charges mitted the theft. But the indictment charges that he actually entered the tent or dwelling. Now, your honor, can a man enter a house, when only one-half is in, and the other half out?

Judge.—I shall leave the whole matter to the jury. They must judge of the law and the fact as proved.

every step in life that single word, gone ! But list! a soft voice, ringing clear

Above the tempest's wail,
Speaks peace surpassing earthly weal,
When lifted is the vail;
The vail that hides from mortal sight,
The "City paved with gold,"
And pearly gates are lifted high,
Its glory to unfold—
A glory that the enraptured soul
Will find forever new,
When loosened from its prison-house,
It bids the world adieu.

CHRISTIAN HEROISM OF A CHILD. The young daughter of Lady ---, in England, had a complaint in her knee, and the surgeon decided that the limb must be taken off. Her mother told her all the facts, and asked whether she would submit to the operation, or

"O! mamma," the child at once replied, "I on the side of doing. Idleness is always discreditable, and useful work always honorable.

—Arthur's Home Mag.

O maniful, the child at once replied, "I would much rather de, because I should then be so happy; but then God does not call for my life, but for my limb; and if I were to choose to die rather than to have it taken off, it would be doing my will, and not God's will. Judge Russell, of Boston, addressed the mother, being in another room, heard one loud uttered. When the surgeon praised her for-titude, and said something about her "good

PREACH SMALL.

"Mother," said a little girl seven years old, "I could not understand the minister to-day, he said so many hard words. I wish he would "Yes, I think so, if we ask him "

Soon after this, her father saw her tripping "Where are you going, Emma?" said he.

Miscellany.

THE TRIUMPHS OF CHEMISTRY.

It is not yet a hundred years, since Chemisto the dignity of a science, yet how vast are the changes which its discoveries have wrought in the mechanic arts, and in the appliances for man's comfort and luxury. So numerous have been its contributions, that we can only glance at a very few of the many. The gas which lights the streets of our cities and large towns, forms, results from his experiments; the greater part of the hues which so please us in femmedicines which heal us in sickness are, the boy, turbulent, quarrelsome, always seeking greater part of them, either as simples, or in combination, the product of his art.

There is no branch of manufactures, no me

chanical process, into which more or the truth when to his own cost even.

sought the right and loved it. He conquered his appetites. Well, they lived on. They behis appetites. Well, they lived on. They beartificial products, are alike the results of his artificial products, are alike the results of his discoveries. The manures which fertilize our fields, and the oils, sugars, alcoholic products, flour and meal which are made from our crops, all owe something in their production, to his research and investigation. How wonderful that almost six thousand years should have whose face I have seen to-day pictured on some of your badges, whose face, whose memto any degree of perfection; and how greatly ory, whose virtues are engraved forever upon the heart of the world.

does it, at the present day, facilitate the general prevalence of civilization, and that intellect-

> GREAT SPEECH PRESERVED BY A LADY.

The Taunton Gazette says that the wife of I will tell you a story of two boys whose end Mr. Gales, of the National Intelligencer, often differed yet more than that of Arnold and gave him important aid, and gives the follow- higher.

up. He would lie, and steal, and wrong his It will be seen from this interesting narraeighbors. He was disobedient to his mother, tive that there was a time when Joseph Gales and quarrelsome, in all things yielding to the dictates of his evil passions. The other boy, born with all the appetites and desires that belong to all sinful men, when exposed to temp-tation, resisted it. He was mild, tender, kind owed to him and his wife with regard to the

They grew up. They lived for many years in each other's company. One of them constantly conquered temptation: the other was con- to speak. About half an hour was the reply conquered by it. Boys, the last named The editor's duties at that time were pressing was Judas Iscariot, the most accursed name but he ventured to take so much time from ever borne by man, who betrayed his Saviour them. Mr. Webster, however, directly after for thirty pieces of silver, and with a heart bursting with remorse, though not with one the time had come to give to the country his tear-drop of penitence, he disobeyed the laws of God by his very last act, by taking his own tion he assented. Mr. Gales took up his penlife, and going to his own place.

The other boy was John, the beloved disciple, whose head often rested on the dear Saviour's bosom. On that last sad night, when the wicked Judas had betrayed his Master, spell. Some days passing away, and the and the boasting Peter had denied Him, John dared to stand at the foot of the cross, and reWebster called on the reporter and made ina woman, he was brave as a woman; and in the last years of his life, when the vision of time to write them out. This led to some rethe glorious coming of the millennium was monstrance and persuasion, but the overtasked opened before him, when he had reached the editor stood firm. Then Mrs. Gales came to age of nearly one hundred years, he used to his rescue by saying that she thought she come into the assemblies of Christians, and could decipher her husband's short hand, as she holding out his hands trembling with infirmity, had formerly occasionally done so. Mr. Gales would say, "Little children, love one another." See what a wide difference between those who she had tried it. But she had heard the constantly yield to wrong impulses and desires, speech, and as the resistless sweep of its argu and those who constantly resist. O! my dear ment and the gorgeous and massive magnif-young friends, take warning. You never can cence of its imagery were yet vivid in her repeat the crime of Judas. That never can be mind, she persisted in undertaking the difficult repeated; but you can, we can, each one of work. In due time thereafter, the fair manuus, deny and grieve the blessed Saviour. And script came to Mr. Webster's hands for final ou may have the glorious privilege of the be- correction. Scarcely a word needed to be loved disciple John; every one of you, yes, the youngest even, may be loved of the Saviour; for your teachers have told you, venturing on the highest authority in the universe, that he who once took young children in his

A JUDICIAL DECISION.

A fellow named Donks, was lately tried at dollars. The testimony showed that he had been employed there, and knew exactly where the owner kept his dust; that on the night of October 19th, he cut a slit in the tent, reached

in, and heard him run away.
"I put for him at once," continued the wit-

Counsel for the prisoner.—How far did he

bruised heart: "Weep not, I am with my Father and thy Father, with my God and thy God!" Look up, thou sorrow stricken one beyond the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the arcale and the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the arcale and the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the arcale and the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the arcale and the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the arcale and the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the arcale and the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the arcale and the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the arcale and the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the arcale and the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the arcale and the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the scenes of earth, and list to the scenes of earth, and list to the song of the scenes of earth, and list to the scenes of earth are sc

The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," as to one-half of his body, from the waist up, and "not guilty" as to the other half. s to one-half of his body, from the waist up, and "not guilty" as to the other half.

The judge sentenced the guilty half to two and drenched with cold water. It steams like

By a too ready adoption of foreign words into the currency of the English language, we are in danger of losing much of its radical strength and historical significance. Marsh has compared the parable of the man who built his house upon the sand, as given by Matthew and Luke. Matthew uses plain Sax-on English. The learned evangelist, Luke, employed a Latinized dictionary. "Now," he says, compare the two passages, and say which, to every English ear, is the most im-

"Against which the stream did beat vehemently, and immediately it fell; and the ruin of that house was great."—Luke.

Every thing in contact with fruit, says the Genesee Farmer, should be clean and sweet, and the vessel in which it is placed should be

THE POWER OF BIRDS TO COMMUNICATE

I have frequently observed three or four small birds in a newly sown field of oats, evidently local inhabitants; in a few days their numbers would be increased by hundreds of strangers from a distance. If one solitary jackdaw discovers your cherry tree, he will, ost assuredly, introduce all his acquaintances to the fruit. A rook will also, in some myste rious way, influence a large flock to share with him your early potatoes or corn, when once he discovers the desired treasure. The alarmnote of the parent will instantly silence the noisy chirping of its young; and large birds, by a peculiar motion of the wing, and manner of flight when high up in the air and too distant to be heard, signal danger to those upon the ground unconscious of the approach of an

A FROG ITEM.

in France and southern Europe, and we see no reason why they may not become so here. The animals are regarded by the epicurean as making one of the most palatable of dishes, notwithstanding the fact that they are detested by so many, and were formerly considered as the especial favorites of witches. Shakspeare

lage called New England Village, and learned something about making the bogus jewelry, with which the country is flooded, either by peddlers or gift-book enterprise. One company is making car-drops of a composition called oreide, which will sell for gold, but is not worth so much as brass. The other company is manufacturing gold chains out of German silver, brass, or oreide. The process of making was interesting to me, and may be to other. ing was interesting to me, and may be to oth-

dipped in gold coloring—making a chain which they sell at the rate of \$12 to \$18 a dozea. This is gift enterprise jewelry, which is marked, 'Lady's splendid gold chain, \$12; 'Gent's guard chain, \$8, or \$10,' etc. The ear-drops cost less, and are often marked. ear-drops cost less, and are often marked

J. R. GIDDINGS.

answer any questions which might be asked. to answer any questions which might be asked. Instanter, up popped the leading spirit of the hosts of Douglas in the town and county, Mr. S. B. Mattox, with the question, "Did you not say, while in Congress, that were you as slave you would obtain your freedom if you had to walk over the dead bodies of slavehold.

boring several months past as a missionary

boring several months past as a missionary colporter in Aroostook, Me., writes under a late date, of the present condition and prospects of that fine agricultural region of New England. He says:

Notwithstanding the drouth of the spring, and the frosts of the summer—for we had three frosts of the summer—for we had three frosts in July, one in August, and there in September—yet we have an abundant harvest. This country is fast settling, generally with Yankee farmers from the States, and they are doing wonders. The forests bow begone their axes, and the prospect is, that Aroostook will become the most important agricultural county in the State. Farmers can do as well here as at the West, or in any other er State. All it wants is industry, economy, and an abundant livelihood may be obtained. To any who may be disposed to come to Aroostook, let me say, the land is good, easy to cultivate, well-watered, well-timbered; there are good water privileges, good saw and grist mills, in many places, and more going up as soon. At Salmon Brook, a factory is about to be set up, which will be very important to the surrounding country. Roads are being made as fast as the lands become settled. The price of the State lands is fifty cents an acre, it to be paid in work on the roads. Three years are allowed to pay it in, with the requirement that a house be built on the land, a family in it two years, and fifteen acres improved; wind Anna Reed, aged 33, relict of Samuel Reed, will be weed and at a quarter before 1 o'clock P. M., was a corpse. A solemn warning to all to be last and being made as fast as the lands become settled. The price of the State lands is fifty cents an acre, it to be paid in work on the roads. Three years are allowed to pay it in, with the requirement. The price of the State lands is fifty cents an acre, it to be paid in work on the roads. Three years are allowed to pay it in, with the requirement. The price of the State lands is fifty cents an acre, it to be paid in work on the roads. Three years are allowed t price of the State lands is fifty cents at the beautiful, healthy, fertile Aroostook settle this beautiful, healthy, fertile Aroostook and of a religious turn of mind. Come, with the virtuous habits, and, with a common blessing, you will secure a living.

Thus in a few days two of our youth have good and a femily in the requirement that a house be built on the land, a family in it two years, and fifteen acres improved; these are the conditions, they are easy and reasonable, and with this wise policy of Maine, her country must be soon peopled with energetic farmers. Come, then, you who will, and settle this beautiful, healthy, fertile Aroostook country. You will find, generally, a disposition to have schools and meetings for worship; its inhabitants are generally of the Yankees, and of a religious turn of mind. Come, with her virtuous habits, and, with a common blessing, you will secure a living.

Thus in a few days two of our youth have good and standard standards when a shoot of a religious transport of the farth appeared a few was a native of Gratton, deceased 36 years since. Mrs. R. Bied of Gratton, deceased 36 years since. Mrs. R. Was a native of Gloucester, R. I., and daughter of Ezekiel Sayles. She moved to Gratton with her parents, when but a child, where she residence to Plymouth, and last spring to Sanboraton Bridge. Symptoms of declining strength appeared a few weeks before her death, but no apprehensions were excited of the near approach of the fatal haur. Still and quick as the lightning flash fell the bolt. An attendant who had been absent from her bed from five to ten minutes returned, and as he was perfectly quiet in her last sleep. As a companion, mother and neighbor, she was obliging, faithful, affection.

SOME ITEMS FOR FARMERS.

years' imprisonment, leaving it to the prisoner's option to have the "not guilty" half cut off, or take it along with him. A judgment, we think, worthy of Solomon.

PURE ENGLISH.

and drenched with cold water. It steams like a boiling pot and cures in fifteen minutes. . . .

The best time to transplant in the Fall, is as soon as the trees are done growing, which can be determined by the change of the leaf. By this early operation the roots have time to seize upon the soil before Winter sets in, and the tree is thus roads for an early start in the the tree is thus ready for an early start in the Spring, and is also better prepared to stand the severities of Winter. Large trees, especially, should be transplanted very early, or not

stitution, and is, no doubt, the point of shape to which breeders should look when selecting either males or females. It is not enough that a bull or a cow should show a wide, full breast in front, but the width should extend back "And the rain descended, and the floods along the brisket, and show itself just under and between the elbows. Fulness through thouse, and it fell, and great was the fall of it." ther sex. . .

There can scarcely be a difference of opinion as to the relative force and beauty of the two versions: and, accordingly, we find that while that of Matthew has become proverbial, the narrative of Luke is seldom or never quoted. excellent for this purpose-the lime absorbing the vapor and gases. If this is so a little fresh slaked lime scattered on the bottom sides, and top of the barrel, would be benefi-

PROFITS OF SHEEP RAISING.

J. W. Worcester, of Pittsfield, Lorain County, Ohio, gives the following statement, showing how wool raising pays to those who manage it right:

"Last season I sheared 250 sheep; the wool sold for \$522. I have sold within the year 177 sheep, which is about equal to the number of lambs raised, for \$814, making \$1336. My sheep are of the Spanish Merino breed, and mostly ewes; a few bucks and weathers. I have kept sheep for the last twenty years, and consider it the most profitable business that a farmer can engage in.'

Samuel Toms, of Elyria, Ohio, says: "I keep on my farm 80 sheep; my sales of A FROG ITEM.

A gentleman from Jersey, informs us that a \$90; fifteen ewes and one ram, \$310; three wealthy capitalist has purchased the marshlands of Bergen county, for the sole purpose of raising frogs for the New York market.

"Froggeries" have long been an "institution"

Southdown and Liecestershire breeds, mostly

Obituaries.

the especial favorities of witches. Shakspeare mentions, among the contents of the witches' cauldron, not only the toad, but "eye of newt and toe of frog." They bring quite a high price in the large cities. We need not be surprised, one day, to hear of a frog expedition to Egypt.

GIFT BOOK JEWELRY—HOW MADE AND WHAT WORTH.

A correspondent of the New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture, published at Manchester, gives an item: "I came through Lynn, Boston, etc., to the little manufacturing village called New England Village, and learned something about making the bogus jewelry, with which the country is flooded. either by

mrs. I will give it:

The links are cut from wire or plate, according to the kind of chain; sometimes soldered before putting in a chain, and sometimes afterward. After it is 'linked, it is drawn through a machine to even it—boiled in vitriol water to take off the scales caused by heating—drawn through a limbering machine, and dipped in a solution of pure silver, and finally dipped in a solution of pure silver, and finally dipped in gold coloring—making a chain.

Mrs. Bersey, wife of Rev. William Goodwin, died in West Newfield, Me., Sept 18, aged 88 years, 4 months and 24 days. Of her acceptance with Christ there can be no doubt. She had long professed a hope in the pardoning mercy of God, and that hope which had supported her through many a trying hour, even in her old age, sustained her in death. Sister G. in early life possessed a sound and intelligent mind, which she devoted to the interest of her consort, that she might assist him to bear the labors and trials which are incident to the life of a Christian minister, and as an affectionate wife tian minister, and as an affectionate wif

Died in Portsmouth, Sept. 6, BENJAMIN FRANK-LIN. aged 2 years and 6 months.

Also, Sept. 17, Sarah E., infant, only children of Benjamin and Sarah Powell.

Com.

A correspondent of The Tribune at Anderson, Ind., says that the venerable Joshua R. Giddings lately made a speech in that place. The Douglas leaders were on hand, of course, to catch up any word which might be used to swell the stale cry, "Abolition." When Mr. Giddings concluded, he avowed his readiness to answer any constituent of the control of th

onot say, while in Congress, that were you a slave you would obtain your freedom if you had to walk over the dead bodies of slaveholders all the way from Mississippi to Malden?"

"Yes, sir, I said it," was the old man's instant reply—the countenance of the querist rose—"yes, sir, and I say it now; I would doit—and wouldn't you?"

Down went the face of the Douglasite, for here was an entertainment to which he had not thought of being invited. His answer was, "I don't want an argument with you, Mr. Giddings."

"But you have capacity to answer a plain question," said Mr. G., if you have not enough for an argument."

He still hesitated. "Come," thundered the old man, his eyes flashing fire, "out with it, yes or no!"

"YES, SIR, I WOULD," was the answer of this Douglas leader.

AROOSTOOK, MAINE.

A correspondent of one of our Exchanges, we don't remember which, who has been laboring several months past as a missionary colporter in Aroostook, Me, writes under a boring several months past as a missionary colporter in Aroostook, Me, writes under a boring several months past as a missionary colporter in Aroostook, Me, writes under a boring several months past as a missionary colporter in Aroostook, Me, writes under a boring several months past as a missionary colporter in Aroostook Me, writes under a boring several months past as a missionary colporter in Aroostook Me, writes under a boring several months past as a missionary colporter in Aroostook Me, writes under a boring several months past as a missionary colporter in Aroostook Me, writes under a boring several months past as a missionary colporter in Aroostook Me, writes under a boring several months past as a missionary colporter in Aroostook Me, writes under a boring several months past as a missionary colporter in Aroostook Me, writes under a boring several months past as a missionary colporter in Aroostook Me, writes under a boring several months past as a missionary colporter in Aroostook Me, writes under a boring several months past as a missionary colporter

Died in Rome, Oct. 11, after a protracted illness

ate and beloved. For more than thirty years she bore a decided testimony, as a practical Christian. She leaves nine children, the youngest of whom is the writer, and a large circle of friends, to remember her judicious counsel, and high moral and religious example.

Died in Portsmouth, Sept. 13, Dea. S. HOLMES, aged 75. Being industrious, kind, and social, he endeared himself to all. Especially to the F. W. Baptist church, of which he was a true and tried friend, a worthy member and deacon. In the day Baptist church, of which he was a true and tried friend, a worthy member and deacon. In the day of adversity and toil, "When days were dark and friends were few," he was ever found at his post, taking an active and decided part, and manifesting a lively interest in all that pertained to the prosperity of Zion. His sickness of two weeks was very distressing, which he patiently bore, saying, "Thy will be done." "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." We who witnessed the power of his faith, in his last hours, could say, "The chamber where the good man meets his fate, is privileged beyond the common walk of virtuous life, quite in the verge of heaven." We found the following lines on his cofin. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Bury the dead; in Christ they sleep
Who bore on earth His cross;

Who bore on earth His cross;
And from the grave their dust shall rise
In his own image to the skies.

Port Latour, Nova Scotia. He leaves a wife, two children, five brothers and four sisters. He united with the F. Baptist church in Portsmouth in 1857. He was very reluctant to go to sea this spring, on account of the unchristian conduct of fishermen generally. An opportunity was found, which he gladly embraced, to go with a praying captain. But the storm king of old ocean stays not his hand for character, or rank. Yet, thank God, "the sea shall give up the dead."

Calmly, in perfect triumph. Bro. Daniel M. Spinner, of Portsmouth, fell asleep in Jesus, Oct. 18, aged 25. Quick consumption summarily done is work. Bro. S. professed faith in Christ seven years since, and has proved a faithful soldier of the cross. I never witnessed a victory over every doubt, fear of death, and the grave, more glorious. Siters S. is now left lonely indeed, having recently, buried her only children, two lovely babes, and now her bloved companion. He made arrangements for his funeral, as composed and cheerful as he would prepare for a pleasant journey. This is the third death we here record from our church within six months. These brethren were among our most active and zealous members.

P. R.

Died in Scituate, R. I., Sept. 27, sister Manush, wife of Bro. Isaac Saunders, aged about 51. She made a public profession of religion more than 33 years ago, was baptized by the writer, and joined the first F. W. Baptist church in Smithfield, of which she remained a worthy member, the poor a good friend, and affectionate wife, his children a kind mother, the church a worthy member, the poor a good friend, and affection, and, although long, yet endured with much patience. Her funeral was attended by, and a discourse delivered to, a very large congregation. Died in Gloucester, R. I., Oct. 3, of typhoid fever, Mr. Olney Bannes, in the 63d year of his age. He was an industrious man, a very kind husband, an indulgent father and a kind neighbor.—He was at icknet days, and manifested a willing season of the season of the members of agency sent profess He was sick but three days, and manifested a wil-lingness to die. His funeral was attended by the

writer.

Died in Foster, R. I., Oct. 7, Mr. Constant
Rounds, in the 76th year of his age. He had been
a hard laboring man; his sickness was protracted;
he has left an aged widow, a large family, and other relatives to mourn. His funeral was attended by
the writer, and a discourse delivered to an attentive
congregation.

congregation.
Died in Gloucester, R. I., Oct. 9, Mrs. Lucy
Keach, in the 94th year of her age. She was a
worthy wagnan; and notwithstanding her great age,
she retained her mental faculties remarkably to the she retained her mental faculties remarkably to the last. Her funeral was attended by the subscriber. Also, in Gloucester, Oct. 11, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Polly, wife of Bro Joel Harvey, in the 75th year of her age. Mrs. H. never made a public profession of religion, yet there is hope in her case.—Her funeral was attended by the writer, and a discourse delivered.

R. Allen. P. S. In the short space of thirteen days, six persons have been carried to the tomb within my small circuit of labor. R. A.

Also a general assortment of Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Pork, Lard, &c. Having lost all of our old stock of Goods st week by fire, we now offer to the Trade a better assortment of Goods than ever before opened on

Dover, Sept. 29, 1869. D. VITTUM & CO. [28]

WANTED,

WANTED,

A GENTS to sell fine Steel Plate ENGRAVINGS,
including Engravings of the Lord's Prayer,
Crucipixion, List Supper, &c., &c. An active'
person, with only a small capital, can make \$50 to
\$60 per month. For particulars address

D. H. MULFORD,
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167 Broadway, New York.

IVORY FALL, DEALER in Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers of the Latest Styles and Best Quality.

ALSO—TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, and TRAVELLING BAGS, No. 4 MAIN STREET, GREAT FALLS, N. H.

GREAT CURIOSITY. TE have one of the greatest curiosities and most valuable inventions in the known world, for nich we want Agents everywhere. Full paralars sent FREE 16] SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

CARPETS FOR THE PEOPLE. Quality is the Test of Cheapness.

"ROSSLEY'S Best Tapestries and Velvets,-the U best carpets of English production, now opening by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO, 75 Hanover Street, opposite American House, Boston.

20,000 YARDS Elegant Tapestry Brusgoods were bought subject to manufacturers' slight imperfections, at a recent auction sale in New York. They are of the most elegant styles, rich nork. They are of the most elegant styles, rich and gorgeous colors, and modern patterns. The imperfections are slight, and scarcely perceptible, and of such a nature as not to injure the durability or appearance of the goods, and will be retailed at 85 cents per yard, and no deduction in price on account of wholesale purchases. New England Carper Co., 75 Hanover street, opposite American House, Boston.

Royal Velvet Carpets. DOR \$1,121-2 per yard -2) pieces from the New I York auction sales, just opened by the New ENGLAND CAMPET CO. 75 Hanover street, opposite American House, Boston.

Kidderminster Carp ets, OUBJECT to slight imperfections in matching,— for 55 cents yer yard. These goods are heavy, all wool, bright colors, and modern styles, and are the cheapest carpets in the market. Just received by the New England Carper Co, Biston.

Superfines and Three-Plys, F the best quality, now opening by the NE ENGLAND CARPER Co., Boston. A New Carpet.

CROSSLEY'S Improved Electrotype, recommended for its durability, permanency of colors, elegant styles, and becutiful designs, for sale at 62:1-2 cents per yard, by the New England Carper Co., (75) Hanover street, Boston. Real Brussels.

Real Brussels.

THERE has long been a want of a place where the real frame Brussels could be had without paying the extravagant profits usually demanded for them. In order to meet this want, we have placed in our retail department a general assortment of Chintz, Mosaic, Persian, Turkey, and other popular designs, from the most celebrated makers in England and this country, and shall henceforth keep constantly on hand the fullest and most complete stock of this particular sort of carpet. New ENGLAND CARPET CO., 75 Hanover street, opposite American House, Boston. Floor Oil Cloths.

O person should be induced to purchase without first seeing those made by the new method of manufactures, rendering them very beau-iful and durable. For sale by the NEW ENGLAND ARPET CO., 75 Hanover street, opposite American Jouse. Boston.

Floor Oil Cloths.

"Get the Best."

THE enamelled and satin finished goods now opening by the New England Capper Co., 75 Hanover street, opposite American House, Boston.

LOOK OUT!

As the name of our firm has been very closely imitated by others, purchasers are reminded that we accupy our old warehouse, the entrance to whight a numer. 25 Hanover street.

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO.
Oct. 15.

Ster for Bangor and intermediate landings.

Trains for Boston.

Trains for Boston.

Trains for Boston.

As d. A. and 3 P. M., and on Monday. Wednesday and Friday. at 5 P. M., or on arrival of Steamer Daniel Webster from Bangor.

From Boven, 8 46 A. M. and 3 P. M., and on Monday. Wednesday and Friday. at 5 P. M., or on arrival of Steamer Daniel Webster from Bangor.

From Boven, 8 46 A. M. and 3 P. M., and on Monday. Wednesday and Friday. at 5 P. M., or on arrival of Steamer Daniel Webster from Bangor.

From Boven, 8 46 A. M. and 3 P. M., and on Monday. Wednesday and Friday. As M. and 5 OP. M.

From Hoveliand, 8 46 A. M. and 3 P. M., and on Monday. Wednesday and Friday. As M. and 4 50 P. M.

From Hoveliand. 8 46 A. M. and 3 P. M., and on Monday. Wednesday and Friday. As M. and 5 OP. M.

From Exter. 6.30, 11.35 A. M. and 5 OP. M.

From Haverhill, 7.10, 9 1-2 A. M., 12.20, 6.10 and 6 40 P. M.

From Lawrence (North Side). 6.30, 7 25, 9.50. A. M.

12.15 and 5.30 P. M. (South Side), 6.32, 7.30

9,52, A. M., 12.17, 12.40, 53 2 & 6.55 P. M.

WILLIAM MERRITT Sear.

Advertisements.

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

Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same prin-Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hos cfor Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,
NO. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical and Dental Instruments.

And from the grave their dust shall rise

In his own image to the skies.

To his wife, children, and numerous friends, he said, "all pray—live better—meet me in heaven."

Lost at sea, probably on the 15th of April last, Bro. T. Powett, aged 44. He was one of a crew of fishermen, which was never heard from after a terrible gale on the coast. Bro. P. was a native of Port Latour, Nova Scotia, He leaves a wife, two children, five brothers and four sisters. He united with the F. Baptist church in Portsmouth in 1857. He was very reluctant to go to sea this spring, on account of the unchristing conduct of the control in the control of the unchristing conduct of the control THE EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY,

100 YOUNG MEN are wanted to introduce the new art of Photochromatic Oil Painting. This is a new business, in which active young men can make \$50 per month, clear of expenses. Full particulars and terms of agency sent free, by addressing, with stamp for return postage, L. L. TODD & CO., 3m22] 112 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.



MRS. WINSLOW. N experienced Nurse and Female Physician, present SOOTHING SYRUP, For CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates

P. S. In the short space of thirteen days, six persons have been carried to the tomb within my small circuit of labor.

R. A.

**Bopend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never hose it failed, in a single transne, to effect a curse, when time-ly used. Never did we know an inetance of dissatisfaction by any one who moved it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magnical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after ten years experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulliment of what we here declare. In almost every in stance where the indicate of what we here declare. In almost every in stance where the indicate of the most experience and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and howels, corrects and the valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experience and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and howels, experience, and divide the prescription of one of the most experience and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and howels, experience, and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and howels, corrects and the valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experience and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but in vigorates the stomach and howels, corre

in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoa in Children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your 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.

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

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Oct. 22.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVETAR

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing Baisan odors are brought in contact with the lining membra Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.

Air-Cells of the Lungs.

elleving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any reliation or indiammation.

When Olive Tab is taken upon Sugar, it forms an

unequaled Southing and Healing Syrup for Coughs an all Throat diseases.

When Olive Tan 18 Applied, its Magnetic or concentrated curative powers reader it a most speedy

Pain Annihilator.

Ottor Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.

J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON&SULPHUR POWDERS THE ACK SULT TO THE ROOM OF THE BODY.

THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIEV THE BLOOD.

THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIEV THE BLOOD.

THEY INPART EXERCY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION.

THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION.

THEY REGULATE THE SECRETION OF THE BODY.

AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.

At 422 BROADWAY, New-York, and all Druggists.

At 442 BROADWAY, New-York, and all Druggists.

PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS from the following and more than 100 other well-known prominent persons will be sent to any address, free by mail.

GEO. Law, East, Fifth Avenue, New York.
SIMEON DRAFER, Est., Banker, New York.
SIMEON DRAFER, Est., Albany, N. Y.

GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. G.

COL. SANUEL COLT. Hartford, Conn.

COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.

REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. Independent, N. Y.

REV. D. BRIGHT, Ed. Examiner, New York.

REV. D. W. C. CHONNE, ARL AM, Bible Union, N. Y.

REV. D. F. A. SFINNING, Butternuits, N. Y.

REV. DR. LEONARD, EXCEPT, N. H.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

MICH, SOU. & NOR. IND. RAILROAD 1860. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1860. ON and after Monday, April 9, 1860, Passenger Trains will leave Hillsdale Station as follows: For Toledo, Detroit and Jackson at 1.32 P. M. and 2.38 A. M.

2.38 A. M.
For Chicago at 1.01 P. M., and 1.08 A. M.
Leave Chicago for Hillsdale at 6 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Leave Toledo for Hillsdale at 10.30 A. M., 10.25 P. M.
Leave Detroit for Hillsdale at 7.20 A. M. and 7.40 P. M. Leave Jackson for Hillsdale at 5 A. M. and 1.35 P.

M. Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains. Patent Ventilators and Dusters are used on al Summer trains.

Baggage checked through to all points East and West. INO D. CAMPRELL. Gas. Sun't West. JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup't.

JAMES McQUEEN, Station Agent, Hillsdale. [4]

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD. SUMMER Arrangement, April 2, 1860. Station on Haymarket Square.

Don Haymarket Square.

Trains. from Boston.

For Lawrence (South Side), 7, 71.2, 10.15 A. M., 12 M. 3, 5, and 6.20 P. M. (North Side), 71.2 & 10.15 A. M., 12 M., 5, & 6.20 P. M.

For Manchester, Concord & Upper Railroads, 71.2 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Haverhill, 71.2, A. M., 12 M., 3, 5, and 6.20 P. M. P. M. For Exeter, Dover, Great Falls, and Stations East

of Haverhill, 71-2 A. M., 3 and 5 F. M.
For Portland, Saco, Biddeford, &c., 71-2 A. M. and
3 F. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday
at 5 F. M., to connect with Steamer Daniel Webster for Bangor and intermediate landings.