Bates College

SCARAB

The Morning Star

Muskie Archives and Special Collections Library

12-19-1860

The Morning Star - volume 35 number 38 - December 19, 1860

Freewill Baptist printers

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

Recommended Citation

Freewill Baptist printers, "The Morning Star - volume 35 number 38 - December 19, 1860" (1860). *The Morning Star*. 1870.

https://scarab.bates.edu/morning_star/1870

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

\$27 All Ministers, (Ordained and Licensed,) in good standing in the Freewill Baptist Connexion, are authorized and requested to act as Agents in obtaining subscriber, and in collecting and forwarding moneys. Agents are allowed 10 per cent. on all moneys collected and remitted by them.

Agents and others should be particular to give the lost Office (County and State) of subscribers for whom hay make remittances, bec. Remember, it is not the lowns where they reside that we want, but he names of the Post Offices at which they receive their papers. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the Star at two-

MANIPULATIONS. What do you mean by saying that you have identified with the work? BT A SPARE 600". SALE any of the church congratulated you on your missionary spirit is utterly disproportionate to the number of true believers.

Thank God, there are Christians fully alive your tongue, as they used to thank God when they heard your voice in prayer and praise? Many a man has made a good farmer who had "no gift" to mow or chop. Some of the best
We must exalt the missionary spirit to its this you must conquer pride with humility, overcome the fear of man by the love of God, and be willing to use your own gift and act in your own sphere. A few words from the lips of one whose heart is glowing with the fires that? And a few words expressive of your lively interest in the cause. own emotions, reflections, experience, determinations, desires for the welfare of the cause, the salvation of rown friends or shildren. Christian should strive to impress his or her the salvation of your friends or children, or family. A few words of prayer, uttered in the simplest language that faith can suggest, which shall be only the emptying of a few desires from the heart into the ear of God, will positively do more good is the prayer room than a cold, rather than for the advancement of the Re-

that in nine cases out of ten it will do more good. There is much screaming, chanting and walling in the prayer meeting, which is not God would reveal even this unto those who do the prayer of faith, and which makes up in not adequately feel the obligation. noise for an absence of true devotion. We cannot make our Heavenly Father believe that we have any more faith than we really have, if we split our throats with our prayers. Nor can we persuade Him, by any noisy eloquence, to grant that which is contrary to his will.—

God is moved by faith and not by noise. The of faith.

Men talk and pray aloud when they feel much?

Not always. Deep emotions are as consistent with a subdued tone of voice as with much noise, especially in prayer. But all emotion in prayer is neither produced by faith nor consistent with it. Have I no faith in noise or as to the proportion of money to be devoted to noisy prayers and exhortations? Just as much as I have in silence or low prayers and exhor-tations, and no more. Our faith, our zeal, our them, 'whether they eat or drink, or whatso charity, or, to sum it all up in one word, our ever they do, to do all to the glory of God." religion, cannot be estimated in proportion to our noise, either direct or inverse. And it is frequent opportunities of contributing to the nothing better than a bad habit that some of nothing better than a bad habit that some of sponsibility of not giving. The humble, us have acquired, of calculating our own piety voted believer who from his heart exclaims or religious interest and those of our neighbors, by very loud or very low, very long or very short exercises. More, in these departments, depends on education and habits, than will certainly labor and pray and contribute to

anything else. It is a great benefit to be able to control our voices so as to speak loud or low, to command our articulation so as to speak fast or slow, according to the demands of the occasion. But the principal secret of a gift which sion. But the principal secret of a gift which made in a sermon: "The sinner cannot love edifieth the church, lies in having a heart full God, but he can repent and believe." I doubt the of faith and love, which casts out the fear of correctness of the position, and fear that such man and yearns for the glory of God, and the teachings are calculated to discourage honest man and yearns for the glory of God and the

THEN AND NOW. NO. 4. We have seen in a former article, that the Baptist denomination now, is in many respects different from what it was then, and we think that the changes have been real improvements. But if they have been at the loss of spirituality or devotedness to the glory of God, it is the common and popular idea. A man feels happy, and he concludes that his love to God is much or little, just in proportion as his emotions rise or fall. These are the thermometer by which he graduates his piety. That have to God produces happy feelings, emotions, I do not doubt, but that they are love itself I do not believe.

The manner in which this subject it will be necessary to understand what constitutes love to God. Is it emotion—happy feelings? This is the common and popular idea. A man feels happy, and he concludes that his love to God is much or little, just in proportion as his emotions rise or fall. These are the thermometer by which he graduates his piety. That have to God produces happy feelings, emotions, I do not doubt, but that they are love itself I do not believe.

The manner in which this subject is often treated brings the following scene to my mind. The physician is sent for to see a sick child.—

It is necessary that the child should take medsupport of religion at home? So far as my observation extends, they have done more, and been more extensively successful. The increase of numbers has been with the improvements, and thus God has set his seal of approbation to the new reservations. the new measures. But still there may be a lack of fervor and labor of soul, that is necessary to the highest success. But it is gratifying to hear it said, as it was at the N. H. Y. of the fraternal spirit, and less acrimonious feeling in discussions now, than then, and brethren who differ in opinion, cherish far more brotherly kindness than in years long since past. Does not this indicate an increase of the spirit of Levis in ordinary and the spirit of Levis in ordinary increase.

THE MORNING STAR,
Published Weekly, on Wednesday,
BY THE PREWILL BAPTIST PRINTING ESTABLISHEM,
At its Once, Washington St., Dover, N. H.

TERMS:
To see year, in advance,
"It is paid within the year,
"It is the paid with after the close of the year,
"It is for paid till after the close of the year,
"All Musicers, Orderand and Licensed," in good.

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H.

ETAIL Musicers, Orderand and Licensed, in good.

Bro. Burr :- I find the following, in the report of the Conference on Missions, held at

Rev. T. B. Whiting, C. M. S., spoke on the best means of exciting and maintaining a missionary spirit. "By missionary spirit is to be understood, not that cold acknowledgment of duty, which unlocks the purse at stated intervals; but such an interest in the cause as will insure self-denial in its behalf; and make it MORNING STAR. an object of frequent thought and deep affection, and a principal topic in prayer and thanksgivings. The question before us is How can we most effectually increase the number of individuals animated by such a spirit, and the number of churches thoroughly

The object of the missionary enterprise is the no gift? Cannot satisfy your own mind nor ultimate ruin of the empire of Satan by the es edify the church? And so you have left off trying, have you? And do you and the brethren feel any better satisfied with your silence than with your feeble testimony?" Have too sadly true, that the intensity of the existing

mechanics in our world had to learn their trade, and the best ministers in the denomination have become able expounders of the Active hatred to the reign of sin is a part of word of God by slow degrees, and, not a few of them, by gradually surmounting formidable obstacles. You can have one of the most element of charity. It is not something which we may or may not do, but which we must do. blessed gifts in the church. But in order to It is a means of grace to ourselves, and essen-

of God's love are more edifying to the breth-ren in the conference room than one of the best of Spurgeon's sermons. Did you know colleges, that the future pastors may have a

Whoever, pastor or layman, desires to regret for your own backwardness, and those few words spoken in your own way, would edify the church more than for you to work yourself-up into a frantic state, and scream for half an hour at the top of your voice—

framily. W nover, pastor or layman, desires to reactive, and especially to maintain a missionary spirit in others, must strive that his own love for the cause should increase, and seek to have an intelligent knowledge of the mission field, both as it has been, and as it is, so as to be ready to impart information and meet objections. It is mourful at a missionary meeting. more than for you to spin out a yarn for an hour, as cool and unimpassioned as though you never had an emotion in your whole life.

formal prayer, as long as a Pharisee's, or half an hour's screaming loud enough to split the heads of half the audience. I do not say it of a missionary spirit. The Christian grace of a missionary spirit is eminently the will produce as great a sensation, but I say work of the Holy Spirit upon the

God is moved by faith and not by noise. The violence which forces heaven is the violence The missionary idea should be a ruling principal. Men talk and pray aloud when they feel much? and social intercourse with our neighbors af-

'Jesus, I love thy charming name, That all the world might hear,' send the gospel to every member of our fallen

For the Morning Star. CAN THE SINNER LOVE GOD?

Not long since I heard the following remark teachings are calculated to discourage hones seekers after truth and salvation, and lull oth-

ers into a state of inactivity. Nothing better suits an impenitent man than to tell him he cannot love God, he cannot do anything to ef-fect his salvation.

To gain a correct idea upon this subject it

provements have cost too much. But is it The physician is sent for to see a sick child.—

P Have there been fewer revivals among the It is necessary that the child should take med ds of the new measures, than with others? | icine, but he has an aversion to it, clinches his Have they done less for missions or for the teeth and fights with all his might, and takes

M., that spirituality in the ministry is increasing. So let it be. Every one who attended the religious gatherings then, and now, will agree with the writer of this, that there is more of the fraternal spiritual less agrinopious commandments." 2 John 6. "And this is love,

since past. Does not this indicate an increase of the spirit of Jesus in our midst? But with all our increase of brotherly kindness, and social friendship, still it may be possible that our religious passings, might be improved. At

1. God requires the sinner to love him.—
Deut. 6:5. And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might. Jesus told the inquisitive lawyer that this is the first and great commandment. Now will any one attempt to evade the force of this passage by saying it was addressed to the Jews? Does it not embrace every intelligens human being? No one will pretend to say those persons addressed were saints. The lawyer was endeavoring to entangle Jesus, so that he might be destroyed entangle Jesus, so that he might be destroyed and sin any former day.—

In fact the might be destroyed and sin any former day.—

We would hold to the authorized version till a better one is furnished us, no injury can arise division in care and the regain your voices in prayer and purises, and speak to you some encouraging with some unanniniess—some shrinking from twith and right, and the commission of some twith and right, and the commission of us of the Union, and whether how wons.

Conscience, it is sai

mind that he can repent.

For the Morning Star. SINNERS' EXCUSES. NO. 8. "I am not fully satisfied that there is any

thing real in conversion, and Christian experi-Again, if it be an illusion, human conscious ness is a lie. But that cannot be, since, with reference to all the experiences of every day life, it has ever been regarded as the surest law of But that cannot be, since, with belief. All experiences are given in consciousness. All men believe and act upon such tes-Illustration: You love your parents.

lo you know that you love them? You answer, Because I am conscious of good will toward But, should I reply, It is all an illusion, you are

was my stay, I was not permitted to leave without being agreeably surprised with a present of a purse of about seventy dollars—a pure donation. May God and the brethren prosper our church in New York city till the little one becomes a thousand.

In the line of religious prosperity it affords till characteristic. sane minds have borne testimony to the essential characteristics of Christian experience.— They would be considered perfectly reliable upon any other question. Why not, then, up-

Permit me to remark, the Bible furnishes the tests of experimental Christianity; human consciousness answers to their presence in, or

bsence from, the heart.

The peculiar characteristic of Christianity is love—love to God, and love to man. Being such, the soul knows it. Let the name of the ord be praised. A. H. MORRELL. Phillips, Me., Nov. 1860.

For the Morning Star. GOD FORBID.

ake the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that tak-eth his name in vain." And this precept of the noral law is as binding upon us as those which company it; "Thou shalt not kill." "Thou the expression, "God forbid;" and are we not therefore right in using that or similar ones? t must be admitted that in our English version of the Scriptures we have this expression fourmeans." But in not one instance, either in the Old or New Testament, is the expression "God

forbid," used in the original.

If it be asked, "How do you account for the translators giving such an unwarranted transla-tion?" we would suggest that this expression was probably in common use at that day in cases where a thing was strongly deprecated and that in these instances the translators sup-posed that it would convey the idea of the orig-inal. We think, however, that in this they We think, however, that in this they were wrong, and while, as a whole, our Eng-

and with all thy might. Jesus told the inquisitive lawyer that this is the first and great commandment. Now will any one attempt to evade the force of this passage by saying it was addressed to the Jews? Does it not embrace every intelligent human being? No one will pretend to say those persons addressed were saints. The lawyer was endeavoring to entangle Jesus, so that he might be destroyed—his heart was full of murder. If love be simply emotion, I suppose this passage would require that we are to have the highest possible state of excitement, and that would be loving God with all the heart.

2. Christ holds out the most gracious promises as an inducement for sinners to love him. Luke 7:47, Jesus said, Her sins, which are many, are forgiven because she loved much. John 14:21, He that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, werese 23. And we will come unto him, and make our abode with him. Chap. 16:27c For the Father himself loveth you, because ye have loved me. These, and many more texts that might be quoted, show conclusively to my mind that love to God is an act of the will—it is choice. If a man is passing entirely so, he deserves

no praise nor blame. Jesus positively asserts that the woman alluded to in Luke 7:47 had I think this want is strongly manifested in many sins, yet they were forgiven because she loved much.

3. Love to God is enforced by threatenings.

Matt. 10:37: He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me. 1 Cor. these terms has done much to make fees and 16:22: If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ let him be Anathama Maranatha.—

Think this want is strongly manifested in the political world. The expressions, Our foes, our enemies, etc., are very common in the political discussions of the present time, and it seems to me that the so frequent use of these terms has done much to make fees and enemies of the opposing party. But perhaps we ought not to expect too much of the political world.

love to God is an act of the will—it is choice. should not only reach the masses more readily, If a man is passive, entirely so, he deserves but when reached, we could with much more

Rev. 2.4: I have somewhat against thee, because thou hast left thy first love.

4. God threatens to punish haters of him, which he ought not to do if they cannot love love should prevail in the universal church. which he ought not to do if they cannot love love should prevail in the universal church.—
him. Nothing is more plain in all the Bible than that God requires all men to love him, should be the mainspring to impel us to labor and threatens to punish them if they do not. What would become of his justice, and how shall he be fit to judge the world, if he punish a man for not doing that which it is impossistore such an one in the spirit of meekness, ble for him to do. Ex. 20.5: I, the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hats me, autoguished like a fountain overflowing its

of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate mender the form that hate him to their face, to destroy them; he will not be slack to them that hate him.

Again, if love be an emotion it can have no moral character. Moral character is predicated upon the voluntary action of free will.—

Also, if love as we have seen, be obedience to God, the singer can have have no spirit, we should soon see a revival of pure reflicted and good soon see a God, the sinner can love him or else he has no ligion, and much less backsliding. Our very freedom of the will, but becomes a mere passive instrument. We know some take the po-sition that the sinner is free to do evil but not for good is spoken concerning Israel." And sition that the sinner is free to do evil but not to do good. We have no disposition to leave him in his sins, under a doctrine so congenial to a selfish heart. He ought to be made to say, "Amea, I will come and go with you." And they would not soon get tired of our feel that he can and should love God, and that he is justly condemned until he does. Pray tell us how a sinner is able to repent and believe and not love? What new faculty must he possess to enable him to do the latter that is not necessary in doing the former?

Will it be said that love is shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Spirit? Are not faith and repentance gifts of God? The one is just as much an act of Sovereign Grace as the other. The Bible demands us to do one as well or. The Bible demands us to do one as well more, and that souls may not only be converted, but that they may adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour with a well ordered life and do either unless he is influenced by truth and the spirit of God and yet see no reason why he may not love with the same powers of version of the world. For this may the church ever labor and pray. Kittery, Me., Nov. 11.

> For the Morning Star. T.ETTER FROM BRO. O. T. MOULTON. ONEONTA, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1860.
>
> My pen is unused to writing for the public

How, then, do you account for the fact, that the experience peculiar to Christians, is so essentially the same, in all ages and in all lands?

Assai if it is a same, in all ages and in all lands? venture a few lines for your readers.

First, I am reminded of a duty I owe to our church in New York city. In accordance with the wish of that church, I consented to supply their pulpit a few weeks, during the absen of their pastor, Bro. Graham, to Europe, and entered upon that duty the second Sabbath in May last. Up to that time I was in the condition of a large portion, I fear, of our denomination, not duly appreciating the importance Their true worth and usefulness can hardly over-estimated. Our church in New York city, once above pecuniary embarrassment and me in persuading you that you are deceived in the matter, still you know that you love your carrest success. In a few years New York is largest success. In a few years New parents; and with a certainty, not in the least diminished by any amount of opposing testiments. It is a part of your experience. You hate an enemy. All the world cannot convince you that it is otherwise, until you are conscious of goodwill towards him, in the place of resentment. You look more than beautiful and are true minister ever need wish to labor with ment. You look upon the beautiful and sub-lime in nature, and corresponding emotions are awakened within you. You are tempest driven upon the billowy deep, and terrors and trem-tice the case at that sea-son, and when religious interests seem nearly ing take hold upon you. Of these, and a bandoned in most places, there was a continuous and other experiences, one is as positive abandoned in most places, there was a continually precious interest awake; and this, too, as of his own identity.

Now, what I wish to say is, that, if the law Now, what I wish to say is, that, if the law precluded it, in more than a moiety of our churches. I regretted very much that duty to our church in Oneonta obliged me to leave besatisfactory and reliable, may it not be trusted, with equal confidence, in Christianity? If a man hate sin, and love holiness, may he not know it? If he love God, and delightin his law, may he not know it? If he love God, and delightin his law,

us great pleasure to mention the Ames church, with its pastor, Bro. G. P. Ramsey. This is the oldest church of our faith in Central New York, having an independent origin on the principle of open communion. Many are the blessings it has scattered in the primitive forests of the Mohawk valley. It was the first church in the town, and was organized about seventy years ago. So far as Free Baptist principles in this region are concerned, she is the mother of us all, and is still among the best of our churches in this State. For the past few years the brethren, never behind, have been practising a little more self-denial than usual, in purchasing a superior parsonage, thoroughly repairing their house of worship and aiding other interests a few hundred dollars. The result of this is a new prosperity under the labors of their present We read, Exodus xx. 7, "Thou shalt not for the branch has again run over the wall. A pleasant reformation at Flat Creek, the past winter, has resulted in the erection of a new and beautiful house for worship, costing about two thousand dollars, which was dedicated on "Thou the 16th ult. This outpost is well located for shalt not commit adultery," &c. But did not usefulness, and promises to soon become self-Joseph, Samuel, Jonathan, Job, and Paul, use sustaining without weakening the mother sustaining without weakening the mother

At Washington Mills, near Utica, a good work of grace, under the labors of Bro. G. H. Ball, has resulted in the organization of a teen times in the epistle of Paul, once in Luke, church now numbering about forty member and eight times in the Old Testament. But, Here, too, the brethren have concluded church now numbering about forty members. while it is found in our version, it has no foundation in the original. The word used in the Hebrew is Challiah, Far be it; and, in the Greek the expression is, Me genoito, literally, "I do not desire it to be;" and it might be aptly rendered "Let it not be," or "By no they will use and he bessing of God they world's goods, but they have the ring of the aptly rendered "Let it not be," or "By no they will use and and with the blessing of God they will use and the world's goods. world's goods, but they have the ring of the genuine metal, and with the blessing of God they will succeed. Bro. Ball is their pastor. But I must close ere I weary you. More O. T. MOULTON.

LETTER FROM FATHER COFFIN.

WEST LEBANON, Me., Dec. 4, 1860. Bro. Burr:—I would like once more, through the Star, to speak to my brethren and spiritual children with whom I have held sweet counsel in days past. How many interesting lish translation is an admirable one, we ought meetings of worship, where Christ has com not to shut our eyes to any error it may con- in to comfort saints and heal the wounded sintain, especially one which appears to sanction ner, are now fresh in at the taking of the name of God in vain. While often visit you, my dear brethren in the Lord,

The preaching during the meeting was excellent. The great object of each seemed to be the salvation of souls. We think good must bors,—especially to those of the household of faith.' I think there is no such commandment

be the result.

From here I went to the "middle mountain," so called,—a part of the town where I had labored in former years. Twenty-four years had rolled swiftly into eternity since I had been in this wild, mountainous region.

The old grey rocks and bushy mountains were there, but the people, where were they? The meeting was well attended, but only two of my former hearers were there. These, bowed with age, came feebly in, leaning upon the staff. They, with myself, will soon be gone.—One of them, sitting in his chair, spoke of his hope and trust in Christ, and the other was able to stand and give praise to God. It was an interesting and solemn season.

Next evening met at Gilmanton Iron Works, with Eld. Durgin and his people. His daughters commenced a life of prayer, and for the first time joined their parents around the family altar. What a strength and comfort to the poor minister's heart to have his family to sympathize and said in the great work to which he has given his life.

family to sympathize and aid in the great work to which he has given his life.

Next evening I spent in that part of Alton where I was born and spent forty years of my life. What a sensation to brings, now that I am so far advanced in life, to look again on these hills and pastures and see myself the these hills and pastures and see myself the little boy running over them as I once was.—

sinner arose inquiring the way to Zion.

Sabbath I spent on New Durham Ridge, the old Randall ground. Notwithstanding the mournful havoc that Millerism has made here, there is yet hope for the old church, if a good minister could go and visit and labor and the more important of domestic offices and the more important of domestic offices.

On my arrival home found our worthy were enjoyed by Southern men. From 1841 to 1860, but two Presidents On my arrival home found our worth, Hosea Quinby, had commenced his abors as preacher and also as principal of our Harrison and Fillmore—who were not emphatically the choice of the South, and really phatically the choice of the South. established reputation as teacher will draw many wishing an education toward our quiet village, long noted for its moral influences. I am expecting and wishing to sell my stand here, when opportunity presents, and I hope it may fall into the hands of such as are intracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as are intracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as are intracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as are intracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as are intracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as are intracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as are intracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as are intracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as are intracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as are intracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as are intracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as are intracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as are intracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as are intracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as a contracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as a contracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as a contracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as a contracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as a contracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as a contracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the hands of such as a contracted in the cause of education and religious fall into the cause of education and religious fall into the cause of education and religious fall into the cause of education

prayers, exhortations and holy songs. Some try emerged with so much glory, was voted wanderers were reclaimed. May the Lord for and sustained by the South.

ing up the precious work of the gospel, but complain?

such is my infirmity that I can go out but litBut our position is scarcely less improved,

PUBLIC CORRUPTION---ITS CAUSE. corruption in our National Government and our State Governments, which was never bondage. in our State Governments, which was never paralleled or equalled before? We have never had such a corrupt period of ten years as the last ten years has been. And it has not been wedge-formed, running sharper and sharper to-slavery has been established by territorial law, more boundless than ever before. I never shudder at the words of wicked men except when I see them using the name of God, and mouthing truisms of righteousness. When I see it attempted to cover up wickedness and depravity with the phrases of piety and the garments of religion, then I do tremble. You are sending missionaries to the heathen, but you will find no heathen is India comparable to these with row how deveated at heavy. those which you have educated at home. You are sending abroad noble conceptions of liber-y; you eagerly devour the accounts of the gloare sending abroad noble conceptions of liberty; you eagerly devour the accounts of the glorious achievements of Garibaldi, on the arrival of every steamer; you sympathize with every blame itself; for it came from a representative blame itself; for it came from a representative oreme authority, and more binding upon a man's conscience than any mere human law, there was conscience than any mere human law, there was an outcry of derision, an atheistic howl, which precedented in any political contest, sustained precedented in any political contest, sustained the work of the noble patriots of that gloomy the work of the noble patriots of that gloomy began at the capitol, and was echoed from paper to paper, from caucus to caucus, and, I am sorry to say, from not a few pulpits throughout the land. The "higher law" became a byword, and nowhere else so much as in this common and making them living questions at this time. Right or wrong, they belong to the dead past.

Right or wrong, they belong to the dead past. ed the bottom out of a ship, why should not the Kansas and the Atlantic ocean come in P When the Gulf Picayune. stream of corruption has been for ten years undermining the conscience, I do not wonder that young men steal, that the directors of railroads The Personal Liberty Act of Massachusetts, are defaulters, and that baggage men throwout heavy chests for colluding villains to rob. I do not wonder that there is scarcely a man to be found who can be trusted. How can you trust a man that has no conscience? As soon as a man takes his conscience off from the bosom of Cod Almighty it is like a hugy summing un

OLD AGE WITHOUT RELIGION.

en !-Henry Ward Beecher.

to turn a deaf ear to the lessons which He can prepare in silence for the world that is un-

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

From the adoption of the Constitution to But I must not pause to reflect. Found a good-interest in the meeting. One anxious sinner arose inquiring the way to Zion.

Of the six Presidents since 1841, three were

Oct. 25, by request, went to West Buxton,
Spent two Sabbaths, preached thirteen times.
Meetings very spiritual and well spiced with
Votes. The war of 1812, from which the coun-The annexation of Texas was conceived by

wanterers were rectained. May the lord and sustained by the South. The war with Mexico, which added an empire in extent to the territory of the Republic, is due to the policy of the men of the South; Lord reward them for their kindness and care of an old man.

It seems very painful to me to think of giving up the precious work of the gospel, but The war with Mexico, which added an em

tle more. If I see my dear brethren no more in the flesh, I hope to meet them in a better country. Farewell.

STEPHEN COFFIN.

STEPHEN COFFIN.

Stephen Coffin and production, slavery has been extinguished in that little patch of States denominated New England, in New York, What is the state of public affairs in this Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the purchase of What is the state of public affairs in this country? Can there be any doubt in the minds ana, Arkansas and Missouri as slave States—a of men who are calm and dispassionate in their judgment, that we have reached an era of pub-

wedge-formed, running sharper and sharper to-ward us, but wedge-formed, running from the edge broader and broader toward us; and the corruption of the present time is deeper and more boundless than ever before. I never shudder at the words of wicked men except when I see them using the name of God, and

step of the progress which is made in putting of a slave State, and was supported by the almost unanimous voice of Southern delegations boring to the very centre of your own institu-tions? There is an alarming corruption in the administration of government and there is a corruption equally marked in the opinions of men. We have reached a state of things which, if there is not a Christian of the state of things which, very resulted in the compromise bill of 1850. Here again the South gave birth to the act, if there is not a Christian reformation, will carry us, to the very sewer. I knew it would be so. When, ten years ago, it was declared that God's law should be in supte themselves. Georgia and Mississippi and South Carolina made the issue of resistance

that a man owes a higher obedience to God and his conscience than to his fellowmen. How do you suppose that men can stand temptation ou suppose that men can stand temptation by the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the Kansas and Nebraska bill.—New Orleans

The Personal Liberty Act of Massachusetts,

man takes his conscience off from the bosom of God Almighty, it is like a buoy swimming up and down the harbor to every run of tide. The conscience must have its roots in God. A generation of young men, educated to suborn their consciences to public sentiment or human laws, will be fruitful of thieves and knaves. Commerce needs, of all things, fidelity. That requires implicit ordelines of God rather than of the Gulf States, where the excitement in own argues. When any case arises, its constitutionality can be soon tested, and if unconstitutional, our own Courts would not hesitate to say so, and to set it aside. That act was passed during the Know Nothing rule, and was consequent upon the excitement produced by the rendition of Anthony Burns; and who merce needs, of all things, fidelity. That re-quires implicit obedience of God rather than of does not remember that United States Artillery and Marines garrisoned a Massachusetts Court Volunteer Militia lined the streets of Boston Alas! for him who grows old without growto preserve the public peace; and that the
whole power of the Government was invoked ing wise, and to whom the future world does not set open her gates, when he is excluded But now, when treason stalks abroad boldly in by the present. The Lord deals so graciously Southern cities, when Northern men and womn the decline of life, that it is a shame en are maltreated and deprived of rights guaro turn a deaf ear to the lessons which He gives. The eye becomes dim, the ear dull, he tongue falters, the feet totter, all the senses trefuse to do their office, and from every side force the laws? What a contrast! It was, as force the laws? antied to them by the Constitution as cl resounds the call, "Set thine house in order, for the term of thy pilgrimage is at hand."—
The playmates of youth, the fellow-laborers of passed. The next year, a proposition of re-The playmates of youth, the fellow-laborers of manhood, die away, and take the road before us. Old age is like some quiet chamber, in which, disconnected from the visible world, we which, disconnected from the visible world, we ly prevented any further action. Later, under v. Banks, some of the most stringent sec-Gov. Banks, some of the most stringent sections were stricken out, and it remains to be seen whether any further action will be taken in the premises. If the Massachusetts legislators are not influenced by a sense of justice the heaviest burdens, perform the severest du-nities and look all men square in the face, if he

berated in the Fusion journals for passing acts to protect the personal liberty of their inhabitants, we desire to call special attention to the fact that a man named John Thomas, formerly a Kentucky slave, but whose master had forfeited all claim on him by ser ding him into a free State to live and earn money for said feited all claim on him by serding him into a free State to live and earn money for said master's purse, was on Monday seized in this city, without warrant of law, imprisoned till some time next day, and then carried off by sheer force to Richmond, Va., where he arrived yesterday, and whence his former master has doubtless been telegraphed to send for him. Even the Fugitive Slave Law guarantees to this man a hearing before a U. S. Commissioner, but none was accorded him. He was simply kidnapped and run off, though white testimony was at hand to prove that he had been legally emancipated by his master's own act. Add to this the fact that a whole family of free persons was recently decoyed family of free persons was recently decoyed from Illinois into Iowa, where the man was murdered by the kidnappers, and his wife and children taken into Missouri and there sold into slavery, and we are prepared to judge whether Personal Liberty acts in free States are or are not necessary. - Tribune.

THE REASONS FOR SECESSION.

A letter from a South Carolina planter, who writes with an apparently full knowledge of the case, Nov. 27, says:

"It is understood by most well informed persons in this city that a desire for free trade has as much to do with the secession move ment in South Carolina as has the recent suc cess of the Republican party. It is a fact worth remembering, that a deputation sent by a large public meeting in Charleston to Columbia, when the Legislature was in session, procured the passage of the Convention bill by that body.

Charleston hopes, in process of time, to rival New York. She thinks to become the great importing city of the South. The future great-ness of Charleston is ciphered out as perfected under a free trade system; property holders, banks and merchants, are the leaders and directors of the movement. For the first time in the history of any State, the professed poli-ticians are left behind. With some two or three exceptions, our leading men were, six months ago, much more conservative than generally supposed; but they have been car-ried along with the current, and there is not now a single leader of any considerable influ-ence who is in favor of delay.

The excitement is very general, and the State will certainly be taken out of the Union as soon after the meeting of the convention as the thing can be done, but the fact will always remain that the free-trade people of Charleston will have had as large an influence in this accomplishment as any few of shell.

in this accomplishment as any fear of aboli-tionists or hate of Republicans. It is here believed that the influence of Savannah is as potent in Georgia as is that of Charleston in our own State. And it is also thought that, jealous of the direct trade with Europe, which must all come to Charleston if that city becomes a free port and Savannah that city becomes a free port and Savannah remains in the Union and under a tariff the latter city will insist on Georgia's following Carolina out of the confederacy.

Mr. Aldrich, a leading secessionist, avowed in the Legislature of South Carolina recently, that the election of Lincoln is not the cause, but merely the pretext, for these proceedings.
"The people," he said, "have been educated for this movement from the time of '28 up to in this matter. The resolutions on our statute-books have proclaimed aloud for years and years that South Carolina is ready. Why, sir, ve have been waiting for this 25 years. we to go through another 25 years' job?

According to this, a conspiracy to dissolve the Union has existed in South Carolina for a quarter of a century, and its leaders are determined now to realize this long-cherished

ENGLAND AND A SOUTHERN CON-

The tone of the English press utterly preludes the secessionists from indulging in any hope of encouragement or sympathy in their schemes from the British government. The Times substantially adopts the Republican view of the present crisis, and charges the Southern leaders with the responsibility of oringing it on. The London News takes very nearly the same ground. The Saturday Re circles of the kingdom, reviews the whole course and scheme of the secessionists with great severity. It declares that if the proposed Southern Confederacy should undertake to expand its area for the purpose of extend-ing slavery, the project would be resisted "by the whole strength of European civilization." It accordingly maintains that the strength of the South lies in the Union, both in a military and a moral point of view. Some of its allu-sions to British successes in the South during the Revolutionary war cannot be very pleasing

to Southern readers.

These accordant expressions of opinion show that the British government wants nothing of a Southern Confederacy. Manchester and cotton, contrary to the assertions of many Southern orators, have no power to compel a different result. But, in fact, it is for the interest of Great Britain that the South should stay in the Union, where she can safely raise as much cotton and prosper as well as under any other state of things conceivable, and probably a great deal better. By secession, South Carolina and her confederates would do nobody any good, but would hurt them-selves more than all others combined.—Boston

A PROSPECTIVE PICTURE. In a letter to the N. Y. Herald, J. L. O'Sullivan estimates the increase of white and black population in the United States for a century come as follows, taking the average ratio of ncrease as shown by previous censuses:

WHITE POPULATION.

31,000,000

1080,		0,201,000
1890,	6	0,546,878
1900,	1,000 000 000 000 000	5,683,593
1910,	STATISTIC STORES	4,604,49
1920,	11	8,225,613
1930,	14	7,816,51
1940,	18	34,785,39
1950,	2:	30,981,99
1960,	A section 2	38,726,48
. 1	NEGRO POPULATION.	and solid a front
- 世和國、物體	Decennial Inc.	Number
1860,	881,186	4,085,49
1870,	1,123,512	5,209,01
1880,	1,432,479	6,641,49
1890,	1,826,409	9,467,99
1900,	2,328,672	10,796,57
1910,	2,969,057	13,765,62
1920,	3,735,547	17,551,17

7.846.197 10,003,901 Forty-six millions of human slaves! Well

the heaviest burdens, perform the severest duties and look all men square in the face, if he
only bears in his breast a clear conscience,
void of offence towards God or man. There
is no spring, no spur, no inspiration like this.
To feel that we have omitted no task and left
no obligation unfulfilled, this fills the heart
with satisfaction and the soul with strength.—

The sever certain that they will do
morphism that they will de
morphism that the might Jefferson turn on his dying bed and ex-claim, as he vainly sought to solve the prob-lem of the future, that "he trembled in view of the awful magnitude of this question."—

MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1860.

THE QUARTERLY-ONCE MORE. The first No. of the IX. volume of the Quarterly is very soon to be issued, and as yet there are but 30 subscribers. If this were to be accepted as an index to the interest felt in the publication, it might well raise the question whether it were not better to discontinue it at once. But it is not to be so accepted. Lists of subscribers continued to come in last year nearly up to the close of the volume. "Better late than never," the old maxim says, but how much better promptly than a long way. behind time. Why not fill up the list in December or January, at the latest, as well as keep dragging the work along through plant-

ing time and dog days, and only finish in time

to escape the October frosts? Shall we continue to have a Quarterly? "Yes, certainly," many voices reply. Very well, put the wish into service-show the faith through works. Pay for it; for the paper, the ink, the type setting, the press work, the stitching, etc., all cost money. Read it; for its writers have no such ambition to see themselves in print, as would induce them to prepare articles merely for their own eyes, or to drop still-born from the press. Help to circulate it; for a Quarterly will not apread itself, nor do its work in society in mere obedience to an impulse given to it at the editor's office or the clerk's desk. These are the conditions of its life, the essentials of its success. Shall we have a Quarterly on these conditions? at this price? through the expenditure of this sort

and degree of effort? The Quarterly is needed. A subscription is

not merely a favor done to it or its friends. It is(no mere beggar, asking charity that it may drag out a life which is a burden upon society. It is needed as a field in which our writers may do their highest and most valuable mental and moral work. Our brethren will write. They will discuss topics such as cannot properly be discussed with thoroughness in the Star. If we have no publications inviting their contributions, their labors will enrich the pages of works issued and circulated by other denominations. Shall we lose their service for want of giving them opportunity to do us good? Shall we refuse their highest and most thoughtful messages, and so send them to preach in other circles and to other hearers?

It is needed to develop the talent yet latent in our own younger brethren, of whom we should make as much as possible.

It is needed that the great religious, moral, practical questions of the time may be examined from our own Freewill Baptist stand-point.

It is needed for the sake of that intelligent unity in faith and polity which renders any denominational life strong, harmonious, pleasant and effective.

It is needed as an aid to many of our ministers in solving the problems with which they are perplexed. Our most studious ministers almost invariably manage to possess and read it; there is even a stronger reason why those whose libraries are small and whose means of mental culture are restricted, should receive and study it.

It is needed by the intelligent among our laity, that they may understand the character, position, forces and prospects of the denomina-

It is needed as a means of making us known and felt, as we are, in the religious world generally. It is doing more to arrest the attention of thinking men, to induce the study of our polity and life, and afford us means of influence in the broad world, than any other single known scholar in the Presbyterian church says, "There are few of the Quarterlies which I read with so much interest as this. It is highly creditable: it proves that the denomination has a strong young life; it promises a significant and efficient future for the body from which it issues." Said a well known clergyman of the Congregational body, for many years President of a College, "Your Quarterly is doing a good and great work, and should be well sustained." And these testimonies were entirely spontaneous and unexpected; they are specimens of a class, and expressive of the conviction and feeling of many whose words are not heard

It is needed as a John the Baptist to prepare the way for other works, that shall go to make up for us a denominational literature which we ought to be accumulating. If we cannot sustain a Quarterly, there is not much encouragement to multiply other works. They might be expected to lie on the shelves, and not many may be looked for if such a fate awaits them. Let this be sustained well and generously, and it will lead in a procession.

The Quarterly is cheaper than any other work of its kind in the country. \$2.00 a year is the lowest figure at which any similar Quar terly is issued except our own, and the one issued on these terms has less pages than ours. And the portraits of our ministers-which it is intended to continue, are such as usually sell at 25 cents each, and four of these are expected in each volume. Where clubs of five are formed, the price is but \$1.00 per annum-only two cents a week-a sum smaller than many of our preachers and people who plead poverty, spend for lozenges, or foolish stories in the magazines, or tobacco. If the matter of the Quarterly is less sweet, less exciting, or less soperific than these articles, it is not less nutritive nor less profitable.

Let us lift the Quarterly to a higher position spread it over a broader area, breathe into it a stronger life, and commission it for a more important work. Let every minister ask his intelligent brethren in the church to examine. subscribe for, and read it. Let every church see that its pastor has it on his table. Send him a receipted bill for the IX. volume as a Christmas or New Year's present. It is both cheap and valuable. The sum will soon come back in the form of higher hopefulness and more vigorous sermons. Before February 1st, let the list of subscribers reach 1500. Why not ? It can be done. It should be done. Let it be done. Every new list of subscribers shall be counted an Amen!

We have received a Circular from the American Peace Society for publication, setting forth the objects of the society, and requesting ninisters to present the subject to their respective congregations sometime during the present month, and take collections for its ben-We have not room for the Circular, but this paragraph will suffice to call the attention isters to the subject.

We learn that Bro. T. V. Haines, of New Market, N. H., has received and accepted a call to the pastorship of the Freewill Baptist church enter upon his pastoral duties.

eral compact. But we love the principles on pay even for the Federal Union. ly a farther development of the same threaten- the south can do without the pay for it. ing, bullying process which has been so often successfully tried to procure compromises.

"a You talk," said the Georgia Senator, to John P. Hale, about repealing the personal liberty bills, as a concession of the South. Repeal them all to morrow, sir, and it would to stop the progress of this revolution. It is not your personal liberty bills that we dread. Those personal liberty lils are obnoxious to us not on account of their practical oppration, not because they prevent us from reclaiming our futire slaves, but as an evidence of that deep-seated, wide-pread hostility to our institutions, which must sconer or la-

And this language of Senator Iverson is an embodiment of the general principle cherished and expressed by nearly all the secession ists. The north must learn to abate their opposition to slavery, and cease to oppose it as an institution, or the south threatens to secede. This modest demand is, that we of the north shall ignore our inherent love for universal liberty, discard our original declaration to that effect, swallow all the world wide professions of our fathers, and forget the laws of God and the welfare of humanity, or the south will dissolve the Union. And what shall the North lose, and what shall the south gain, by the movement? Hon. A. H. Stevens, of Georgia,

When this Union is dissevered, if of necessity it must be, I

the south, but of the north he knows nothing, spect. He had a single eye to the glory of or else he makes these assertions for effect. the Father, [constantly intent on [doing his They are like the project which South Carolina will. The apostles gave themselves wholly, is so sanguine of accomplishing when she earnestly, fervently to the work. And from blusters with such confidence about starving their day to the present, there have not been out the north!

But what has been the result of the progress which South Carolina has already made in this godly example has been most salutary. Now movement? An intelligent lady in Charleston God has not two or more standards. The duin a late letter to friends in New York, says,

This testimony might be corroberated by

hundred extracts from other sources. A correspondent of the Boston Journal from Columbia, S. C., in speaking of the action of the legislature in regard to the appointing of offi-

lina, uses the following language.

lina, uses the following language.

"There are two parties in the House of Representatives brought into contention upon this subject, and during the past week their conflict has been most determined and bitter. The one party is jealous of power. It mistrusts the proposition to repose sovereign power in the Executive in the matter of levying war and the selection of commanders of the troops to be raised. The other, and, to all appearances, the dominant party have, through their leaders, declared all confidence in the next Executive to be chosen, whoever he may be. They regard the future Governors of the State in the light of sovereigns. They have already increased his power, as they have increased his salary. No later than Saintaday a gentleman publicly declared, on the floor of the House of Representatives, that he regarded the Governor of South Carolina at this juncture as a military dictator. He warmly advocated the further increase of power. Indeed, among all the educated men with whom I have furnersed, the conviction already seems to be gaining strong ground that the masses are incapable of self-government. The indisposition to intrust them with powers to chose their own military leaders in this crists is an evidence. The Legislature is strongly inctured with this sentiment, and hence the advocacy of all measures to strengthen the powers of the Executive. The debates upon military bills evidence great distrust in the purity and judgment of the masses."

Farther on, the same writer says,

South Carolina, and all the blind incendiaries bors converted, and the cause of God strengthin the other slaveholding states, from rushing ened around us, we must arise and begin to upon self-destruction if possible. That Presi- work in the strength of Christ. dent Buchanan, in his late message, and Caleb Cushing, in his late speech, and his letters to southern journals, have done much to inflame cret or patent device about it. It is the same the passions of the south, is undeniable. That good old way. It is to be sought as we first the few journals from the north, which are al- sought God-by repentance, faith, prayer, lowed to circulate in the Southern states, have reading his Word, attendance upon the means added fuel to the fire, by wilfully misrepresent- of grace, denying ourselves, forsaking all sin, ing the state of northern sentiment, is beyond making an entire consecration to his service, question. That a few misguided, hot-headed and bearing our daily cross. Reader, it is traitors, who have volunteered their services high time to begin. to aid the secessionists in fighting the states, have given them much encouragement in their mad career, is equally patent. But the state- The systems of Theodore Parker and An-

teousness which He has revealed? Whatever ern improvements—that the world stands as which bind together these confederated states, as in agriculture, mechanics, manufactures, lowe have more to fear from the displeasure of comotion and political economy. Jehovah. If we violate the laws of the Eternal Now, it is readily granted that the apostles God to extricate ourselves from the realization never wore broadcloth from a patent loom,

surrender our only true hope, and involve our- steamboats, nor sent their gospel messages on selves in the ruin which now threatens a por- telegraphic wires, and never took the proof tion of our Union; for God alone can save. sheets of their epistles from a power press, nor The preservation of the Union is worth a great read them by gas-light, and perhaps never sacrifice on the principle of doing good to oth- dreamed W a method by which gruth could be ers. But to make ourselves slaves to Southern disseminated with such facility as at the presdictators, to institute the principle of allowing ent day. But does that prove, according to a minority to rule our nation, to cut loose the muddy ethics of Theodore Parker, that they

port that hated and ruinous institution for all We cherish, as we believe, in common with coming time, to rivet the fetters forever on the every true American citizen, a sincere love for limbs of the slave, and voluntarily place our the Union. It would be to us a sorrowful day own necks under a yoke scarcely less galling, when that Union should be dissolved, or when and worse, far worse than all. else, to invoke a single State should tear itself from the Fed- the anger of the Almighty, is a fearful price to

which that union is based still more, because If the future can be determined from the they are, in the main, principles of truth and past, it would be far better for the north in a equity. And great as our sorrow and mortifi- pecuniary point of view to part company with the cation would be to see this union impaired by slaveholding states, than to continue the partthe secession of any of the slaveholding states, nership. The privilege of purchasing southit would be still more humiliating to see the ern cotton and sugar has been very dearly paid recommendations of some of our statesmen car- for by the millions of northern money which ried into effect, in a radical change of the prin- has been paid from the public treasury for the ciples of the Federal compact, and a subver- protection of southern slavery, and the pursion of the very basis of our union. The pres- chase of slave territory, and to keep the wheels ent attempts of the slave power of the states, to of the southern states in moving order. Take coerce a majority of our citizens into a change as an example the state of Florida alone, which of the radical principles of our government, has cost the Federal government over forty and to constitute all the states in the Union in- millions of dollars already. Besides, the merto slaveholding states, and convert the general est tyro must know that the north can do government into a slaveholding power, is on- without the cotton and sugar much better than

The New York World which has ever been warmly in the interests of the south, in a late issue, makes the following just remarks, which fully express our opinion and to which we would call special attention.

would call special attention.

"CONCRSIONS. In the dangerous pass to which public matters have come, it is not worth while to get frightened. The Union is an inestimable blessing, and every exertion, consistent with maniliness of character, should be made to save it. But we must consider the future, as well as the present. We can afford to give the cotton States their rights; but we can't afford to concede to them more than they may reasonably claim under the Constitution.

In proportion as we go beyond that, these States will be likely to rise in their demands. Whether the present performance is a tragedy or a farce, we can hardly afford to have it repeated every four years, if the Presidential election chances to go against the South. We hope the North does not want any time to make up its mind that the cotton States cannot be permitted to rule the country in perpetuity by holding the dissolution of the Union is terrorem over us. If they cannot be kept in the Union without giving them more than the Constitution gives them, it is better that they should go."

We only add, that we most devoutly believe it will be the height of folly for our present or any future Congress to undertake the settlement of this question by any compromises.

> DEEPER CONSECRATION. THERE IS SUCH A STATE.

We are not about to advocate any particu-We are not about to auvocate any particular the North. I feel confident, anarchy well soon energy and whether we shall be better off at the South, will spend upon many things that I am not now satisfied that we are any assurance of. Revolutions are much easier started han controlled, and the men who begin them, even for the cest purposes and objects, seldom end them." Mr. Stevens no doubt speaks advisedly of Saviour set us a perfect example in this rewanting those in every age who have shone as lights in the world, and the savor of their ty and privilege of all are the same. All

in a late letter to friends in New York, says,
"Alreadywe tremble in our own homes in anticipation and expectancy of what is liable to burst forth at any moment, and any insurrection. Could you see the care and precaution displayed here by the proprietors of the negroes, not only planters, but others, you would not much envy us our poissesions. Not a night passes that we do not securely lock our field servants in their quarters; but our most loved and valued house servants who in ordinary times we would trust to any extent, are watched and guarded against with all the serviting and care that we possess.

Our planters and owners of slave property do not allow their servants to have any intercourse with each other, and their negroes are confined strictly to the premises where they belong. We are all obliged to increase our force of overseers to prevent too free intercourse even among our own servants. Then engroes feel and notice these new restraints, and naturally ask, "Why is this?" But it is unnecessary for them to ask the question, for they all comprehend the cause as well as we who own them. They have already learned, genough to give them an idea of what is going on in the State and nation, and this knowledge they have not gained from abolitionists, as some suppose, but from the conversation of their owners, indirectly held in their presence. They have already heard of Lincoin's election, and have heard also that he is for giving them their liberty, and you may imagine the result.

You have heard that our servants all love their masters, and their masters' families, and would any down their lives for them—that the colored race in the South prefers slavery to reach matters that they would have the same of the proposed of the same in the south prefers slavery to reach matters that they would not be free if they could, &c., &c. seeping upon our arms at night—in doubly bolting and branton force—in buying watch dogs and in 'taking turns in watching our sleeping children, to guard them and ourselves from the venig ilities press upon us, the more should we a seek it, and the more will God delight to bestow it.

MINISTERS NEED IT. Without disparaging any other attainments. cers for the army of the nation of South Caro- We want sermons that are sound in doctrine, it is clear that this is the most essential of all. sich in instruction, delivered naturally, adapted to the circumstances of the people. Yet most of all, we want the outflowing of a warm, full heart, glowing with love to God and to souls, the baptism of the Spirit, a deep experience of the things of God. Nothing else so readily gains access to the mind and the heart. Without this spiritual anointing the work of the gospel minister has in it much that is hard to endure, and forbidding in every aspect. But with it we feel that the voke of Christ is easy and his burden is light-it is our meat

and our drink to do the will of God. THE CHURCHES NEED IT. The question is often asked, why is there no "In order that you may have some idea of the state of things conspiring to bring about this feeling of mistrust in the ability of the people to govern themselves, is the corruption admitted on every hand to be prevalent at elections. I hear it openly declared that at times bribery is carried on in the cities and in the country to an alarming extent; that there is even on emergencies a regular system of brokerage to buy up votes and to carry an election. The plan, it is charged by South Carolinians themselves, has become a regular system, and is attended with evils of the worst character. What truth there is in these declarations I know not, nor do I pretend to say, but I assure you it is an evil I have heard complained of?"

Now it is doubtless a Christian duty to save. more revival? The fault is not in God, or in Now it is doubtless a Christian duty to save If then we would see our children and neigh-

> THE WAY. This is plain and simple. There is no se-

> ISSUES WITH THE SCRIPTURES

ment which has been sometimes made, that drew Jackson Davis both make issue with the the masses of the citizens at the north have Bible as a superannuated volume, whose pretrampled on the constitutional rights of the cepts and doctrines are unadapted to the south, cherished a purpose to invade the wants of our age. According to these systems southern states and liberate the slaves, or co- it cannot be reasonably supposed that men erce the general government into an unwar- who lived and taught and wrote eighteen hunrantable interference with slavery, is false and dred years ago, could adapt their teaching to slanderous. Why then should concessions be the wants of this enlightened age-that it is made? And especially such concessions as will as inconsistent to adhere to an antiquated ustly provoke the indignation of God, by a sac- system of religion as to the absolute sciences rifice of those principles of justice and right and arts which have been displaced by modwe have to fear from the rupturing of the ties much in need of new developments in religion

of threatened national disaster, we voluntarily nor rode in railroad cars, nor missionated in He will soon be ordained and from all our great national moorings, to lay the were not inspired to write the New Testanation under constitutional obligations to supwise men of the present day, are better qualified to teach religion than the apostles were, It was a young man of much promise who as been revealed gradually as it was needed, promise I have now made. that new revelations have been made, from Then were we all very glad, and joined in time to time, as the circumstances of the singingworld demanded. That we shall ever need any further revelation, however, is by no eans certain. If that time ever arrives, no loubt the needed revelation will be forth coming; but its principles cannot be in direct va- ner that repenteth! Our heart's glad re-

the Bible is not adapted to the wants of the present enlightened age, show that they un- Shepherd and Bishop of your souls." erstand the literal import of all the sacred Scriptures contain,—that they fully underthat they possess all the faith and confidence ing. such issues with the Bible. There are princiualified to improve the theories and practices sons and daughters coming from far. all the skeptical cavillers of the present age, and all ages to come. Its princples are in all respects adapted to the intellectual progress of the world, which is proof of its Divine or-

TEMPTATION.

The tempter assails the children of men as a beast of prey watches his victim, until it is within his grasp. He manœuvres just as the wily serpent is said to fix his faseinating eye wares. The lady says at the door " nothing is those teeming ebullitions of holy horror against wanted," positively nothing; but when the political preaching, with which the air resoundhawker has entered and spread out his knick-ed then? nacks before her, she wants more, oftentimes,

partakes of the ifitoxicating cup, and goes ereign. like a man wafting pleasantly down the Niag- ceive Bibles. ara, whose mind is so engrossed with things around, that he sees not his danger. The bright, sunny Italy presents, should at once re-

hurried into a corresponding and more hope- entering the field. less destruction.

had long professed, departed this life on Fri- tember. Mr. Jones says: day night last, in the 78th year of his age.—
Bro. Parsons was a Freewill Baptist of the Randall school, having experienced religion, and been baptized by him, at an early period in the history of our denomination; and ever after he maintained his profession by a life corresponding with his profession. Bro. Parsons was engaged in commerce, having for a large abolition, burning visible convenient to themselves. The abolition, burning visible convenient to themselves. ship, employed in the European trade; and, by the blessing of God upon his untiring efforts, he acquired a goodly portion of this world's ed all Free Soilers in the State to leave it, and he seem to the state to leave it, and he country on account of their anti-slavery sentiments, and had publicly warned a second se he acquired a goodly portion of this world's goods. As an evidence of his attachment to the cause of God, and to our denomination in particular, and his belief in an educated minisparticular, and his belief in an educated minisparticular minispartic rested one Kev. Mr. Bewiey, while on his wa try, we mention that about five years ago he to a free State, and had turned him over try, we mention that about five years ago he donated to our Education Society, to endow a Professorship in the Biblical School, Ten Thousand Dollars; and that by his last will he has left to the same Society Five Thousand Dollars more,—making in all Fifteen Thousand Dollars biography of the eventful life of our departed Brother, for our columns.

to a free State, and had turned him over to the Texas mob, by whom he was summarily hung. As the border papers, and the fire-eaters generally, had poured upoh me their abuse so pitilessly, and the incendiary committees were at work so savagely, it seemed to us the height of rashness for me to permit myself to be placed in their hands by the U. S. military. I feel my forcible expulsion from the Cherokee country to be a great outrage. I have been deeply and grossly wronged. I was made

RETURNED TO HIS SAVIOUR.

or even than their Divine Master-? Does that arose in the social religious meeting, and rove, according to the insane theory of A. J. spoke earnestly and solemnly as follows:-I avis, that the unlearned and contradictory feel under deep obligations to confess my Sacommunications," which he and his followers viour before you. For what he is, and for ecceive as revelations, are to be regarded as what he has done for me, I feel that I should rules of faith and practice, many of which devote myself to his cause, my life to his serrould go to show that the march of intellect in vice. I mean to stand up for Jesus before the the spirit world is a counter march? It is world, henceforth. Pray for me, Christian readily conceded that the will of God to man friends, that I may always be faithful to the

Here in thy courts I leave my vow,
And thy rich grace record;
Witness, ye saints who hear me now,
If I forsake the Lord.

Indeed there is joy in heaven over one sinriance with the revelation we already have, as sponse was, Our young friend has returned to are the doctrines of the two systems mentionful parable of the prodigal's return; and of Let those who contend so strenuously that Peter's life-like passage, "Ye were as sheep going astray: but are now returned unto the

Returned to his Saviour ! The life of imstand all that is intended to be conveyed in wandering from the sheepfold; the wasting of penitence and sin, is a departure from God, a their figurative, prophetic, doctrinal teachings, our substance in riotous living, as Christ that they fully comprehend the practical bear-teaches us—an abuse of one's stewardship, a ing of all their instructions, and their application to every department of life,—that they to God and duty. Sinners when they repent have reduced all these teachings to practice, and live the new life of faith, are but "coming so that their own lives, at least, come fully up home." Religion is man's normal state—irreto the practical holiness therein enjoined,— ligion is a depravity, a dereliction, a wander-

in, and communion with, the God of heaven, Converts are returned to their Saviour. and all the wisdom and knowledge concerning Joy and hope flow out over such returns. this and the future world which can be pos- Why? An immortal spirit, for whom the Sasessed or experienced, on the principles laid viour laid down his life, is snatched as a brand down in the word of God as we now have it,- from the burning, and enters upon the way of that their spiritual natures still experience a eternal life. A bad influence ceases—a good vearning after higher spiritual attainments and and holy influence commences. God's people, greater wisdom, and a more perfect life and a therefore, may appropriately rejoice, whenever purer holiness than they can enjoy on Bible a precious soul returns to his Saviour. The principles. Then, and not before, can they Lord hath need of young men, to bear the gosconsistently claim that they have ground for pel message to all the nations. O Jesus, he cometh to thee-make him faithful !- And ples there which, though not improvable, are may the gates of Zion be thronged with thy

> MORE POLITICAL PREACHING. A despatch from New Orleans says: "Thanksgiving day was devoutly observed in this city. An immense concourse assembled to hear Dr. Palmer, of the Presbyterian church, deliver his eloquent and thrilling discourse in favor of secession, which deeply moved the

Dr. Leacock, of Christ's Church, (Episcopal,) picti

Here are clergymen stirring up treason and rebellion in the pulpit, and who rebukes them? apon his object, to make it feel his over- Nobody can have forgotten the effect which whelming power, and to see it approaching was produced in Congress, by the introduction earer and nearer antil it is surrounded by his of the famous Protest of the three thousand fatal, crushing folds. When beyond the point New England clergymen. With what bitterfrom which there is no escape, the victim's ness was that document assailed, and the charcourse is more direct and rapid, and the fear-

ful result is soon consummated. Such is the thereunto, by the southern members of Connature of temptation. It will not do to parley gress and their grovelling coadjutors. The with it. Its fascination, its deceptive phasis, whole vocabulary of our language was ransackits downward tendency, its gradual, accelerat ed to find epithets and denunciations strong ed, and fatal result ought to put every one on enough to apply to those clergymen, who, it his guard against its first approaches. That was alleged, had left their appropriate calling, old serpent the devil" must be resisted. He and dabbled in politics, of which they knew who will not meet him at the threshold and nothing. How much more do southern clerforbid his entrance will find more than his gymen know of politics now, than northern equal when once he is admitted to display his clergymen did then? And yet, where are all

THE ITALIANS.

We should naturally suppose that all would Sunny Italy! the home of painting and land learn self-denial and resistance from experi- of song! what changes have come to thee in But, in the first place, many have not a few short months? The rapid political revthe experience requisite to show them their olutions in the various departments of Italy, peril; and, in the second place, the experience seem to be inaugurating a new era of political they have, strange as it is, often increases the liberty. It seems as magic that Garibaldi desire, and enhances the danger. He who should make such rapid conquests-and that yields once is more likely to yield again. We the Neapolitans, instead of a Bourbon ruling should suppose a priori that he who tastes of them as with an iron rod by the "Divine tobacco and experiences its nauseating effect, right" of kings, are allowed to ballot freely. would never touch it again; -that he who and choose the noble Victor Emmanuel as sov-

me so mortified and ashamed that he cannot It is always sad to know in what ignorance hold up his head for several days afterwards, and moral degradation popery enchains the would by no means be overtaken the second masses, wherever its priests bear sway-and time. But it is not so! The dumb brute Italy seems to reveal as sad facts touching would beware, but man, bitten once—to his Carbolic ignorance and bigotry as Spain or shame be it said—is more likely to be bitten South America can glory in. The idea that again! He has taken one step downward and "ignorance is the mother of devotion" seems, ow it is easy to take another facilis descensus from recent development, at the very head-Avernus.-Easy is the descent to hell-it is quarters of Catholicism, to be very productive easy to get into difficulty. Who makes the of bad fruit. But, on the other hand, it is a plunge at once into the yawning gulf? This matter of rejoicing that these Italian wars and is not necessary. Indeed, temptation is so revolutions in politics are opening the way deceptive-it has such a charm about it, that fully for the gospel of Christ. Correspondents he does not think of making it at all. He there state that now all Italy, excepting for glides so gently-so gradually down the de- few miles immediately around Rome, is open clivity, though with augmentative force, that for the inculcation of the word of God and he does not see or apprehend his danger un- for preaching by evangelical ministers, and til it is too late to retrace his steps. He is that the people seem ready to hear and to re-

roar of the distant falls, blended perhaps with ceive the care of the Christian church. The the music of the feathered songster, and the British Bible Society are called on for one beauties of nature, lends enchantment to the million of Bibles-and it is hoped that Ameriscene; and ere he is aware, he finds himself ca will aid by circulating five hundred thousand in the midst of the rapids, and his destiny ir- Bibles among the Italians. It is asserted that a thousand faithful gospel ministers, who could This is no fancy sketch without a counter- preach in Italian would immediately find conpart. The intemperate, avaricious and vo- gregations among this people-and preachers luptuous are borne down such a stream and and Bible distributors and readers are already

THE EXPELLED MISSIONARY.

Rev. J. B. Jones, of the Cherokee Mission DEATH OF JOTHAM PARSONS, ESQ has written a letter to the Missionary Rooms, We learn that our beloved and venerable at Boston, describing the way in which he left brother, JOTHAM PARSONS, Esq., who has been the Cherokee country, in obedience to an afined by sickness at Wiscasset, Me., in the order issued by the United States Indian family of his son-in-law, S. P. Baker, Esq., for Agent, requiring him to depart, and threatenseveral months past, during which he enjoyed ing his expulsion by military force, should he the support and consolation of that religion he delay his departure beyond the 25th of Sep-

was engaged in commerce, having for a large abolition-hunting vigilance committees were portion of he life been Captain of a merchant-

to feel the outrage more keenly by being obliged to start and leave my house and home when my wife was so sick that she could not walk from the house to the wagon without assistance, and when she reached it she was not was able to ride in a sitting posture. Not-withstanding her sickness, we felt it to be neoned the State of Arkansas, all but a few miles.

DEATH OF REV. E. M. TAPPAN.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 13, 1860. Bro. Burr :- REV. E. M. TAPPAN, of this lace, died last evening. He has suffered nuch, but, with a firm trust in our heavenly Father, has borne all patiently; and with perfect resignation has awaited the hour of his death, which has proved an hour of triumph. Not only peace, but joy, filled his soul, as he testified that Jesus was with him to the last .-

A. M. WADE. The funeral of Bro. Tappan took place on the 15th. Sermon by Rev. G. T. DAY, of Providence, R. I.

VOICES OF JERUSALEM DURING EASTER WEEK

[Continued.] We were sauntering at the hour of twilight brough the colonnades of the church of the Holy Sepulchre," listening to the shuffling of sandalled feet and the subdued voice of the pilgrims; catching now and then the distant sound of vespers as the music floated to us from the neighboring convent, and the twittering of swallows as they glided like winged cheerfulness in and out of the ruined dome, when a gentle hand touched us and a quiet voice said, "Would the travellers come?"-Where? we asked. But already the black God, how long?" gown and cowl of the Latin monk was disappearing, and we hastened to follow. A massive door, braced with iron, creaked

as it swung on its hinges behind us. The high at the same time were it not for heeps of dust which compel you to cling to alternate sides,) or passing under dismal arches, there comes heir-loom of twenty generations. A single grated window, crossed with bars, let in the golden light of the sunset, and the grass waved playfully beyond this gleam of the cuter world, which some weep, watering the plants that playfully beyond this gleam of the outer world, as if to tempt us out of so sad a place. First one, then two and three monks, with silvery beards, came out from the dark corners, and shook the keys which hung at their girdles .__ others lie on the ground, too feeble to move: Then kneeling and crossing themselves they said their prayers, of which we only caught said their prayers, of which we have the burden, "May he rest in peace." A rusty English. They are all there in their own pekey now opened a drawer, within which lay culiar costumes, but all have a single type of rious workmanship. They were large and strong, as if for service, yet kept with care plexion and costume, you cannot mistake the from the dust and rust which consumes both fact that these are Jews, strangers in the land the steel and those who wield it, even though of their fathers. they be the brightest and best of their fellows. So we were thinking, as the monks once more broke the silence and in a word satisfied the Baldwin-King of Jerusalem."

they might rescue the holy scenes of Jerusa-lem from the hands of the Turk and the Moslem; how daring their adventures, how marveillous their escapes, how startling their bra-very, until in our reverie the old sword fell to as if a hundred anvils sounded out a chorus from the streets of the armorers in the old city of Damascus. And the sound of that steel pas another voice of Jerusalem speaking in this wise, half historic, half suggestive, as the this wise, half historic, half suggestive, as the old knights themselves were half soldiers, carvfor the daughter of his people. ing out a wondrous name with their swords, half priests, exhorting and teaching and striving to convert the Saracen from the worship of Mahomet to the adoration of the Virgin.-"Know, O traveller, that I am the sword of him who sat on the throne of this city, won living manfully,"

"The knight's bones are dust, His good sword rust; His soul is with the saints I trust."

to arms sounded from the cloisters of the Vat- avoid the air currents while you get a view of ican to the monasteries of France, the feudal things in passing. castles of the broad and winding Rhine and But where did I leave off? I believe we had the ivied abbies of England, sackcloth har- seen the low coast of France, with the elevadened on the breasts of the penitent into coats tion formed by the range of low hills on the of mail, mitres were laid aside for maces, and right, and were fast approaching the long sceptres even were exchanged for swords wooden piers at Calais. As we came up near The half sung ballad was not finished in the enough to distinguish the dress of the persons servant's hall. The vows were unsaid in the upon the pier, we saw tokens that we had at castle, as baron and vassal shook off the care last got way from home; the military dress of revels and feasts. Gentle hands could not showed at, and who was not in military restrain them. Iron flails of Ethiopia could dress? The shouting in French proclaimed that Damascus could not withstand them in the the English as distinctly as possible, and they valley of great Hermon. This it was which only shake the head and ay something which makes every knight templar and hospitaller a sounds a little like "don't comprehend." They hero, while the names of Richard Cœur de Le- seem perfectly obstinate. The fact is, they are on, Godfrey and Baldwin shall blossom per- expecting you to speak the language which is petually in the gardens of praise as the flow- as easy and familiar to them as English to you.

ers of chivalry. is in a higher sense a crusader against wrong, but now, your dinner, yea, every thing depends leave no iron spurs of great deeds to stimu- sad business, just then, for your French teacher late others to life's contest, nor yet keen to be present, especially if he has allowed you swords of words to divide falsehood from er- to get along in idleness. At first you hesitate ror, but the garment of a good spirit, like the to speak in what you call French, but soon you mantle of Elijah, shall descend as he rises, care nothing about it, only to get what you from the other side of the great river, through want, or make somebody understand what you history. He who shall receive this will be wish to say. You have no more hesitation in more kingly than the wearer of imperial pur- murdering their language, than they have of ple. For him floods of passion shall open murdering the English when they come among that he go over in safety into the land of us. peace; springs of bitter thoughts be healed But the passport? Yes, here it is. Thanks that the hearts of many may rejoice; dead to the foresight of another, you got it vised, as hopes be raised and the cruse of faith be ever they say, by the officers of four or five different replenished from the coffers of Omnipotence, governments the day before you left London. that widows' and orphans' prayers may attend Now you do not regret the pound or nearly that, the process cost you, nor the \$4 it cost

Thus spoke the sword in the old monkish chapel, in the tone and style of the "Middle ages," as Peter the Hermit spoke in his quiet old age, when the sound of departing crusaders able to sit up. I had to make a bed in the was not wagon and carry her about a week, before she and in the solitude of reason he thought how much better it was to leave spiritual than temessary to camp out for the first ten nights, fearing to stop at houses, lest they should inquire us out and the border ruffians arrest me, brave hand may do and a stout heart may say. as they had Rev. Mr. Bewley, only a few days Did not the Master say that the least in the kingdom of heaven was greater than John the We have now made our way safely through to Baptist, and yet he was the greatest among the State of Illinois."

Baptist, and yet he was the greatest among men? And if the base the greatest among men? And if the babe who winged its way last evening to those courts, is greater than monarchs and statesmen, humble brother does not the crown already press your brow? Do you not feel the sceptre in your hand? Know you not that you "shall judge angels," O faithful one, true to the last, king over your soul, wielding the sword of the Spirit and sacrificing all to Him who is in all and over all. blessed forever !

The poor Jew has his voice of worship still in Jerusalem, but he who was the first has become the last, the greatest in power and position has become the least. By the church of the Holy Sepulchre he is not allowed to walk : and in the single place where he desires to weep, beside the few courses of stone which still form part of the southwestern angle of the temple structure as in the days of Solomon. this poor privilege is denied, save once in the week. When on Friday moon the ritual of Moslem worship is heard in the mosque above, he creeps from his miserable hovel, which stands almost undistinguished from the rubbish above the now hidden foundations of David's palace, and sits beside these stones mournfully reciting the psalms of promise or of deep sorrow, and his voice is, " O God, the heathen have come into thine inheritan Thy holy places have they defiled. O God! how long? We have become a reproach .-Wilt thou be angry forever?" and still the weeping company take up the chorus: "O.

Long before you reach the place of wailing -- as you are still threading the narrow streets (whose houses on either side you might touch creep out from the crevices with their tears ; others feel along the stones as if they must have some consolation from their silent forms; indeed, not a few have come from distant lands, hoping to die at this place--Russians, countenance, so that notwithstanding the com-

Truly this is the refinement of grief; to only remaining longing we felt by that name, ful and famous; to sit as Jews and listen to the Moslem chant from places where our par-Then the wonderous tales of the Crusaders ents worshipped, and hear the sound of mon came back to us and the old hero-worship, as in the days of our childhood; how princes is to of Solomon's gardens and David's palace; in the days of our childhood; how princes and nobles took on them a life of denial that which once swept in fine arches four hundred home for low peasantry of the Crimea. "O God, how long ?" and the knell of hope tolls on from time to time through the night of despair, and the morning star rises not nor is there music to comfort-only that wailing-

> [Correspondence of the Star.] LETTER FROM BRO. GRAHAM. PROM CALAIS TO LILLE.

Mr. Editor :- I am very sorry to begin this with so much bloodshed, held with such fierce letter by correcting a mistake I made in my last. conflicts. Once came I crushing through tur- Speaking of the fare from London to Brussels, ban and mail, cleaving a Saracen to his saddle I should have written £1 17s. 6d., instead of bow. Where the battle was sorest waved the £2. &c. Only think how humiliating to make plumes of my master's helmet, shone the cross the correction, when by it the travelled reader on his shield and flashed my keen edge ever will notice that I went by second class cars inin motion. For more than six hundred years stead of the first. Now that I am at this mathave I been girded to the side of every one ter I may as well tell the whole story by conworthy of being initiated into the order of St. fessing that I usually went by, not the first, but John of Jerusalem. But in the warfare of the third. Why? O, you can see much better death I could not aid him, and he read that from the third class than either of the others. the 'Holy Script' gave no exempt in that war, Not all out yet. Well, here it is. The fare by so he died trustfully and sleeps soundly, after the third class is just about the rates we pay at home for a much better class, while by the other two classes the rates are very much higher. However, I tried all for the sake of the experience. It is hard business to travel by Yet think not the sepulchre needed the de- either second or third. By the first it is luxulence denied to the Saviour. When the call rious, provided you get the right seats to

not daunt them under the shadows of Leba- we were in a foreign land, for who talked any on. Spears of the desert and scimetars of thing but French? What a set of people! speak Who would not rescue a dear name from in a strange land, among a strange people.— Alas, my friend! you are indeed a foreigner. obliquy and snatch his tokens of faith from a No matter that you felt so entirely at home in haughty enemy. But they who take the sword | England and Scotland. You must try another shall perish by the sword. Every manly soul tongue, not as an exercise in the class room; if he conquer his own faults and defend the upon speaking so a Frenchman can at least get name of his Master from injury. He may a hint as to what you wish to say. It would be

you at home to procure the passport, for you drawn. Always faithful in portraying the faults want to be off by the next train. From first to last I had not the least trouble in my whole tour with luggage or passports.

The officials all did as well as you could ask.

I found the life. But a large majority of our story writers deal passport system far less disagreeable than I had in the ideal rather than the real. Their pictures been led to expect. As to custom house ex- are so highly wrought they fail to give the righ been led to expect. As to custom house examinations any where, I had no fault to find. True, I saw officials breaking through the false bottoms of trunks, taking out cigars and other things you do not blame any man for being ashamed of, but all I could say was "Good enough for the traveller, and hope the cigars will make officers sick if they smoke them."—
The fact is, many persons complain on the same ground that the criminal did when he was told that the judge was faithful and just, and would thoroughly look into his case.

Tare so highly wrought they fall to give the right impression and influence. We look at the picture and sometimes admire, but cannot trace the similitude between it and the real, practical things of life. It is not so with T. S. Arthur, the real prince of American writers for the home circle. He sits down by your side and takes you by the hand and talks of things as they really are. He counts the virtues and points out the faults in the domestic circle. This meets the real wants of the age. You and I, my dear reader, need to be told our faults and to be aware of the sensible presence of our virtues. Parents and children need real enlightenment in regard to their relative duties. If the real phi-

tish

pe,

seemed not so attractive as the accounts lead forever, let him labor earnestly and prayerfully to is little there to remind you of the sieges that er" in their true and most important relations. once invested it; the pillar to commemorate the landing of Louis XVIII. is not worth looking at. By travelling in England you have become accustomed to wall towns, at least to a after hour, away from home, when not engaged in any "particular business," just sit down and read this book to your wife. And you, woman, toiling you, and you rejoice that the locomotives have already made great breaches in their walls, mother, hold still one hour and listen to your hus prophetic of their utter demolition by the forc- band, while he reads to you of "Mrs. Anna Hartes of the new and better civilization whose bud- ly" and "James," of "Mr. and Mrs. Ritson" and dings begin to appear everywhere.

train appears, & you do not regret that you have only two hours in Calais. You are glad to find the French rail-cars so much better than the English. The second class on the continent is scarcely inferior to the first in England. As it is your first trip in France, you are glad that in your compartment, besides half a dozen we briefly notice an interesting work of grace, Frenchmen, is a pleasant English family, ac- in our church and congregation, which has quainted with the route, and part of whom converse easily in French. You learn more of the tumn. The work has not been rapid, but French in a few hours here, for practical purposes, than by a month's study at home. Every poject, whose French name you do not know, is sure to be the subject of remark, and you not thirteen, including intermediate ages, have only hear the name, but, by the association, it is impossible to forget it. is impossible to forget it.

route, at least as far as Lille, lies through a low, flat country; the general appearance is that of a low prairie planted with small trees; like contributed largely in giving character and in Lincolnshire of England, if its best trees were cut off. I noticed, however, that the foliage indicated at least a month farther into autumn work, frankly and freely acknowledge their than in the part of England I had travelled conviction that the movement is of God. In through in the morning of the same day.

fields, mostly, however, in the bunch, or shock; gatherings during the season for religious sersome places I noticed a single ox or cow in harness, driven before the plow or harrow; many women and children were at work in the with an enduring and heavenly substance. out human habitation.

a place of fifty or sixty thousand inhabitants.—
It is in the marshy region of which I have black sods or turf of low marshes. The sods enjoyed. after being sufficiently dried are put into piles Lyndon Centre, Vt., Dec. 3, 1860. like cord-wood in this country. On the route from Paris to Boulogne peat is more abundant than on the one of which I am speaking.

The cultivation of the soil all the way, seem to be equal to English cultivation, but the crops of all kinds seem inferior.

We passed through one or two places of considerable importance before reaching Lille, 65 miles from Calais. The country, by degrees, becomes higher, and the villages more frequant. The style of building, the dress of the that you ere in neither England nor America. trust. as regards the condition of the people, is more agreeable than I expected. D. M. G.

New York, Dec. 10, 1860.

NEW YORK CHURCH. Bro. Burr:—Allow me space enough to mention to the friends who have subscribed in behalf of the New York church, that we are Lancaster. Next term at Fort Fairfield.

T. Kinney, Clerk. making an effort to reduce our debt about the first of January. If they will be kind enough COWENESQUE VALLEY Q. M., N. Y.—Held with will soon duly acknowledge the money received A. M. from the above named brethren and all others who send.

who send.

In a few days I hope to prepare a communication for your columns, setting forth precisely our present pecuniary condition; the encouragements we have received from our friends

Alsossfield Q. M., Ale.—The Nov. session was held with the church in S. Parsonsfield. There was not so large an attendance as usual, but f good feeling pervaded the meeting. We were glad to have a good delegation from other Q. M's. Due notice will be given of the next term.

CHAS. HURLIN, Clerk. couragements we have received from our friends in England; and also our plans for the future. Yours truly,

D. M. GRAHAM.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS. THE BENEFIT OF CHRIST'S DEATH; or, The glorious riches of God's free grace, which every true believer receives by Jesus Christ and him crucified Originally written in Italian by Aonio Paleario, and now reprinted from an ancient English translation. With an Introduction by Rev. John Ayer, M. A. minister of St. John's chapel, Hampstead, England. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 160 pp., 18mo.

estantism, wrote several works on religion, and was greatly persecuted and finally suffered martyrdom.

The work is well adapted to promote spiritual Christianity. The heads of its chapters are, I. Original the church in Franklin. Meetings of worship were well attended and interesting. Next session with the church at Oneonta village, commencing Friday. sin and man's wretchedness. II. How the law was given by God, to the end that we, knowing our sin, and having not any hope or ability to make ourselves righteous by our own works, should have recourse to God's mercy, and unto the righteousness churches. of faith. III. How the forgiveness of sins, our justification and our salvation, depend upon Jesus Christ. IV. Of the effects of lively faith, and of the union of man's soul with Jesus Christ. V. Ir what wise the Christian is clothed with Jesus Christ. VI. Certain remedies against distrust.

SPIRITUAISM TESTED; or, the facts of its history classified, and their cause in nature verified from ancient and modern testimonies. By George W. Lawson, D. D., President of Columbian College, Washington, D. C. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 185 pp., 18mo.

The character of this work may be understood from its title. It is a good antidote against modern

THERE BEAS IN WOMAN'S LIPE. By T. S. Ar-I am sure I can do the reader no kinder service than by calling attention to this admirable book.-

thoroughly look into his case.

Calais has less than 15,000 inhabitants. Its lanthropist wishes to cover himself with glory and streets, so far as I had opportunity to notice, embalm his name in the memory of the blessed you to expect, though it is a place of much resort, owing to its reputation for health. There

'Florence Armitage," and you will feel more con But the signal for the passengers to enter the petent to fill well your station. Buffalo, N. Y.

Rebibals. Etc.

Revival in Lyndon, Vt.

For encouragement to the friends of Zion. Though I was going to Brussels, it was to be given. A goodly number of our valuable citon the Paris train for some hours. It is a little over 200 miles from Calais to Paris, and the midsummer men found time, at the hour of There was plenty of flax and hemp in the prayer, to be in attendance. The frequent

fields; the peasants' cottages were neat, but usually considerably smaller than those of teresting, and we trust useful. Twenty-five England; we frequently passed through small have attended to the ordinance, twelve of the number are heads of families. At our last villages, leaving long stretches of country withship, but since the interest commenced, 26 The train stopped a few minutes at St. Omer, have been added to the church. This acces-

spoken; but I had no time to see the timbered During the three years of our pastoral relafloating islands which they use instead of boats, nor the twelve fountains of which we read. It received membership, 37 by baptism, and 24 is an old fortified town, twenty-five miles from by letter. Forty-four of the above anamed Calais. Along the route thus far, the peat beds number are heads of families. Grateful for were frequent. To all appearance it is like the the past, may a continuance of Divine favor be M. C. HENDERSON.

> WHEELOCK, Vt., Dec. 4, 1860. Bro. Burr :-- Our hearts of late have been made to rejoice in consequence of the revival of the work of the Lord in South Wheelock .-About twenty of our young friends have embraced Christ, and are now enjoying his presence, and laboring earnestly in his cause. HORACE STORY.

SIDNEY, Me., Dec. 11th, '60. quant. The style of building, the dress of the peasants and officials, the appearance of the stations, and many other things, remind you that you are in neither Excland nor America.

Bro. Burr:—I have been laboring with the Freewill Baptist church in Chelsea, together with Bro. Thomas Tyler, for one week with success. The Lord blessed our labors, as we One was converted and one reclaimed Still, on the whole, the impression, especially Others, we believe, are seeking after Jesus .-Others, we believe, and Meetings well attended.

Wilson P. Jackson.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS. SPRINGFIELD Q. M., Me.-Held its Oct. terr

to do as Bros. Littlefield and Noye have done by sending forward their contributions, we shall not fail to feel duly thankful. The Treasurer the Hector church, Saturday, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock, will soon duly seknowledge the money received.

COWENESQUE VALLEY Q. M., N. 1.—Held with the branch of the W. Troupsburgh church in West Union, Oct. 27. The church reports were generally encouraging Voted to hold our next session with the Hector church, Saturday, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock, will soon duly seknowledge the money received.

PARSONSFIELD Q. M., Me.-The Nov. sessio

ELLSWORTH Q. M., Me.—This Q. M. convened with the church in West Ellsworth, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 2 The religious exercises were spiritual.—Rev. Benj. Penney, Jr., was chosen cor. mes. to the Prospect Q. M., L. Gott to the Unity Q. M.—Next session with the Orland and Dedham church, commencing Friday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock, A. M. LAZARUS GOTT, Clerk pro tem.

believer receives by Jesus Christ and him crucified Originally written in Italian by Aonio Paleario, and now reprinted from an ancient English translation. With an Introduction by Rev. John Ayer, M. A. minister of St. John's chapel, Hampstead, England. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 160 pp., 18mo.

The author of this work was an Italian, who lived in the 16th century. He was brought up in the Roman Catholic church, but was converted to Prot-

Aotices, Appointments, Etc. Remssplace Quarterly Meeting. The winter session will be held with the Poestenkill oburch, commencing Friday, Jan. 11, at 10 clock, P. M.
I. B. COLEMAN, Clerk.

Lake George Quarterly Meeting will hold to next session with the North Bolton church, commence its next session with the North Bolton church, commencing-Friday, Feb. l. at 1 o'clock, P. M. Bro. Russell of Strafford Q. M., Vt., is expected to attend the session, as he is desirous of coming into the Q. M. to labor.

Apple River Quarterly Meeting. The time of holding the Apple River Q. M. are to commence on Fri day before the second Sunday in January, April, July and Oct.

J. Jennings, Clerk.

The propensity for story reading is one of the peculiarities of this interesting age. Floods of "Tales" and "Startling Adventures" are swimming amid the current literature of the day.

Christ taught by parables—a kind of fiction. But "Live yies were true to life. Never were they over—incom," &c.; it should have been Bro. S. Stover.

J. SPAULDING.

Post Office Addresses. Rev. D. Boyd, Sarry, Me.

L. L. Harmon, East Madison, N. H.

M. BONAR, Kenawee, Henry Co., Ill. " GEO. FELLOWS, Hartford Centre, Van Bure C. NOYES, East Dover, Me.

B. P. PARKER, New Gloucester, Me. E. Brert, Stoughton, Dane Co., Wis. G. W. Lewis, Macon, Lenawe Co., Mich. J. W. BARKER, Treasurer of Home and Foreign Missio Society 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. M. HUTCHINS, Dover N. H.

The New York church is in West 28th street, near Broadway. Address Rev. D. M. Graham, pastor, No. 56 West 28th street, New York. Address Gliman Goodwin. Esq., Treasurer, No. 58 West 29th Street, New York. Il is more convenient if all remittances of money for the church are directed to the Treasurer.

Mr. Pugh, may my right arm fall from its sock-

et before I force them to accept it. Mr. Iverson said a report was made twenty years ago, which

showed that \$100,000 worth of slaves was an-

nually lost to Virginia. Mr. Pugh said he did

House. Mr. Sherman of Ohio, reported the

Hyatt represented it to be, for the people in one

part of that territory had given a ball at two

mended relief in his message. Mr. Garnet of

tion. The House referred the petition to the

double the value of said fugitive; thirdly, that

ed, and Col. Anderson is determined not to sur-

Several of the members of Congress from the

South except cotton, have depreciated 50 per

The Times' Washington correspondent says

The Legislature of Georgia and Governo

The Legislature of South Carolina have made

several unsuccessful attempts to elect a Gover-

nor. Mr. Pickens had 56 votes, the highest num-

Hon. John M. Botts of Virginia, has publish

THE SERF QUESTION IN RUSSIA. A late num

cent, since the disunion panic commenced.

Committee on the Territories.

\$100,000 by fugitives.

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Italian affairs remain unchanged. The garri- Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, and son of Gaeta had made a sortie and were repulsed with great loss. The condition of Amer- Indian Department. He also offered a resoluican finances had impelled a movement hitherward of specie, and the Europa brings a large Indian Affairs inquire and report whether any amount. Large shipments were also expected to be made by the Atlantic, to sail on the 5th.

Indian Alians inquire and the sail of the Indian superintendents or agents could be dispensed with. He also presented the petible of the Indian superintendents or agents could be dispensed with.

The London Times of the 29th ult., has a eader from which we take the following explicit people of Kansas. Mr. Barrett of Missouri, said declarations on our secession topic:

" Can any sane man believe that England and France will consent, as is now suggested, to studie fy the policy of half a century for the sake of an extended cotton trade, and to purchase the favor of Charleston and Milledgeville by recognizing what has been called the isothermal law, which improve the process of the precision of the period of the precision of the period of the per pels African labor toward the tropics' on the other side of the Atlantic? Will the suspension of payments in specie improve the credit of the recussant States, and will an independent Ad-ministration prove an economical expedient to the States who have hitherto borne a very small share of the public burdens? These are considerations that may be drowned in the passions of the hour, but which still, we still believe, assert ject. hemselves as the movement becomes more regu-ar and orderly. We have confidence, not only in the discretion of Mr. Lincoln, but in that of Mr. Buchanan, who in the remaining months of the country. Nearly two dozen propositions his Presidentship may do much to mitigate these desperate and principle countries.

esperate and ruinous counsels.

Of one thing the Democrats may be well asmittee. Many of them were proposed amendsured—that the character and prestige of the several United States in the eyes of Europe depend on their federal union. Lord North saw this when he skillfully proposed a compromise which would have had the effect of isolating ome from the rest, and Burke resisted h cheme of conciliation on that very ground.

Ohio, reported a deficiency in the Appropriation while, the stubborn and mutinous spirit of the South is falling into the tactics of bill. *Hoe Ithacus vest; — the studoorn and muthous spirit of the South is falling into the tactics of the enemies of American independence. Let there be no mistake as to English public opinion on this subject. If we have paid a sincere homage to the Constitution in accordance with the 5th the rising greatness of America, it has not been to that which the Southerners are so anxious to serve, but to that which they are striving to mittee of thirteen be instructed to inquire into destroy. All that is noble and venerable in the United States is associated with its Federal Constitution. It is not the demonstrations of Southern ruffianism in Congress, or the fillibustering aggrandizement of the South, from the Mexican annexations downward, or the Fugitive Slave law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the Kansas, law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the Kansas, law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the Kansas, law, and the return of fugitives shall pay law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the Kansas, law, and the return of fugitives shall pay law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the Kansas, law, and the return of fugitives shall pay law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the Kansas, law, and the return of fugitives shall pay law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the Kansas, law, and the return of fugitives shall pay law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the Kansas, law, and the return of fugitives shall pay law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the Kansas, law, and the return of fugitives shall pay law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the Kansas, law, and the law of the return of fugitives shall pay law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the Kansas, law, and the law of the return of fugitives shall pay law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the Kansas, law, and the law of the law o law, or the Dred Scott decision, or the Kansas-Nebraska act—it is not these, or any other tri-

Nebraska act—it is not these, or any other triumph of Democratic insolence during their ascendancy of half a century, that has commanded the sympathy and admiration of Europe.

We have judged these things leniently, as the actions of great men and great nations ought to be judged, because we know the perilous conditions under which so mighty an enterprise as the civilization of America must of necessity be carried out, and have confidence in the practical good sense of the American character. A cergood sense of the American character. A certain hetoring tone, arising from the exuberant consciousness of health and strength, is characteristic of adolesence, but no such allowance is made for deliberate acts of lawless violence. Even now, so long as the agitation is confined to bullyings and insult to tratificative level on the law of the considered a part of the Constitution.

House. The House took up the treasury note amendment reducing the denomination to \$50, and also to the amendment fixing the rate of interest, but extending it to all the notes under to bullyings and insult, to 'retaliatory laws' and indignation meetings in the form of conventions, we shall not despair. High pressure, moral as railroad purposes, was considered. It provides ndignation meetings in the form of conventions, we shall not despair. High pressure, moral as well as mechanical, is the rule in America, and threats of civil war may be used there in a strictly Parliamentary sense. But if this rough sparring disposal of the fame of the State when formed. threat so often uttered in jest or wante should be repeated in earnest and lead to blood-shed, it is some comfort that the aggressors will not be the stronger party. Mr. Lincoln.

CONGRESS.

DEC. 10. Senate. It was voted that the enforcing the laws of the United States and destanding committees remain as they were last fending her forts. General Scott has expressed session. Mr. Sumner offered a memorial from the opinion that additional forces should be sent Thaddeus Hyatt, praying for the relief of the to South Carolina for the protection of the pub-Kansas sufferers, and suggested that it be done lie property. The President, however, is opeither by an appropriation of money or land. It posed to it. There are, really, but 65 men in was referred to the Committee on Territories .- garrison at Fort Moultrie. They are well drill-The Homestead bill passed to its first reading. A discussion of the resolution introduced by render, though the Administration seems willing to sacrifice him, from fear of sending reinforce-Mr. Powell for the appointment of a committee of thirteen ensued, several members taking part. ments. Mr. Latham, of California, said that California would remain in the Union, no matter what Cotton States have issued a manifesto to their might occur. Mr. Foster, of Conn., said he constituents, in which they say, "In our judgwould cordially support the resolution. Mr. ment, the honor, safety and independence of th Douglas said he was ready to act with anybody Southern people can be found only in a Southwho looks to the settlement of this question, or ern Confederacy—the inevitable result of a septhat will preserve the Constitution. Mr. Jefferarate State secession. The sole and primary aim son Davis, of Miss., was not hopeful of a good of each slaveholding State ought to be a speedy esult from the proposition, and was opposed to and absolute separation from an unnatural and ercion. He said, Talk to me. about repealing hostile Union. the Fugitive Slave Law! What care we though all the personal liberty bills are repealed? Would hat give us the Union our fathers left us? The remedy is in the patriotism and affection of the people if it exists. Mr. Sumner said he held a copy of a letter which was written under cir- says that it is understood that Kansas will be sumstances that looked like the present distract- admitted next week. ed state of affairs. It is a private letter of General Jackson, written on the first of May, 1833, that official information has been received that to Rev. Mr. Crawford. The following is an ex- Holland is preparing for the emancipation of the tract: "I have had a laborious task here, but slaves in all her colonies by compensating the nullification is dead, and its acts and contrivers masters. will be remembered by the people to be execrated by them for their wicked designs," &c. The Brown are at logge heads. extract ends as follows: "The tariff was only a pretext, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro or the slavery question." Mr. King ber cast for any candidate. said the sentiment of his State was, that the Union should be preserved. He believed that ecession was another name for insurrection and ed a letter strongly condemning secession, and ebellion. This resistance to the laws will meet expressing the conviction that Virginia will not with the penalty that the laws can inflict. Mr. secede. He denounces the position of South Carolina and believes that the federal laws Dixon of Conn., said his constituents were ready to make any sacrifice for the preservation of the should be enforced in South Carolina, notwith-Union that reasonable men could ask or honora- standing an ordinance of secession. ble men can grant consistently with principle.--Several others addressed the Senate, among ber of the Bussels Nord reports from St. Peterswhom was Mr. Hale of this State, whose remarks burg that the Superior Committee, instituted for were not reported. The Senate adjourned with- the definite examination of the plan for emanciout taking the question. pating the serfs, is actively at work, under the

House. Mr Sherman, from the Committee on presidentship of the Grand Duke Constantine, to Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the bring that important reform to a successful isissue of ten million dollars in Treasury notes of sue, and one that will probably be carried into not less than one hundred dollars denomination, execution at the beginning of next year. At the faith of the United States being pledged for least, it is hoped that the full scheme may be their redemption, and the money thus authoriz- submitted to the Council of the Empire in four ed to be borrowed from time to time, as may be or five weeks. Other reforms of not less impordeemed expedient. The bill, after some debate, tance, as, for example, of the judicial tribunals and of the provincial police, are in preparation. was passed.

DEC. 11. Senate. The House bill authoriz- It is stated that the recent census shows the ing the issue of Treasury notes was referred to number of the Czar's subjects to be 79,000,000. the Committee on Finance. The resolution on the secession part of the Message was taken up.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire whether the expenses of that branch of the public service can be curtailed without detriment to the public safety. Passed. Mr. Bigler said he could go with the Scenter form Illies in initial without control of the service can along the track alone, and while looking around in the vicinity of the flagman's station, out came Patrick, flag in hand, singing out, "Halloo these services are represented by the service can be controlled by the ser with the Senator from Illinois in joining with there, you misther, you lame man, be getting off

Liberty Bills or Fugitive Slave Laws; they fear manner of the man, and he was also gratified to mob law most. The vote in the late contest watch the interests of the road. shows the sentiment of the North, and all the Douglas-Non-Intervention-Squatter-Sovereign-The latest invention is that of Blake's Patent

The latest invention is that of Blake's Patent Sole Sewing machine, which achieves a result that has hitherto defied all attempts to secure the much desired object. Machines to peg boots and shoes were perfected some time since, and are now in regular operation at leading manufacturies. It remained for Mr. Lyman R. Blake to bring to practical working a machine that ty party there cannot avail anything. If the South is left to itself, the slave population will increase in thirty years from four and a half to thirty millions, and will preponderate over the white. If the North prevails, universal emanto bring to practical working a machine that to bring to practical working a machine that would sew the soles of boots and shoes. After years of labor, experiment and trial, he has completed a machine which will sew one hundred cipation will be the result of its government .-Mr. Pugh asked Mr. Iverson if he expected to continue the Union by the extraordinary speech and fifty pairs per day! he had just delivered. When any State, Territory or community did not desire slavery, said

THE FORT SCOTT AFFAIR. S. J. Crawford, of Garnett Co., K. T., has arrived at St. Louis .-

farm for weeks, until within a few days past, when he went to Lawrence. The two or three cases of hanging which took place in that part of the State were the work of the celebrated Dr. not believe that all the slave States ever lost

Virginia, objected to the reception of the peti-DEC. 12. Senate. Mr. Morrill's tariff bill

was referred. After a debate the loan bill was cut down to three millions and passed. Mr. Wigfall of Texas, spoke on the secession sub-House. The Speakar called upon the States

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES. The Chicago Journal reports that a prominent citizen of that city, a mem-ber of the board of Trade, went to New Orleans on ports that a prominent citizen of that city, a member of the board of Trade, went to New Orleans on the 2d inst., on business, but was waited upon at midnight at his hotel by members of the "Southern"

Subscribers for the Star.

D. M. Graham, 2; W. A. Potter. 3: S. Griffeth, 6: J. Goodhue, 7; L. Hanson, 2; D. Gordon, 1; J. Stevens, 1; W. Whitchouse, 1; A. Brooks, 1; M. Cole, 1; I. Winsor, 1—26. Protection Society," and ordered to leave town imgress from that Territory. Mr. Sherman of and the only excuse his persecutors gave him for their conduct was that they had been informed by

"Another gentleman, a citizen of Cincinnati, who had gone down to New Orleans with half a milwho had gone down to New Orleans with half a milion of dollars to buy sugar, was in like manner waited on and compelled to leave, because, he says they were informed by some person, he had a son who is in some way connected with the Cincinnati Gazette—a 'Black Republican' sheet.

Our informant says that at the St. Charles Hotel he saw a subscription paper, on which \$55,000 had already been pledged to secure the assassination of Lincoln and Hamlin—and that bets were freely offered that Lincoln would never be President either of the whole Union or either section of it.

He should be shown as a somethward through the section of the whole Union or either section of it.

He also says that on his way northward through Mississippi, he saw two dead men hanging on a tree and the people thereabouts being asked what it meant, they replied that they 'had been talking to niggers;' and on being asked why they did not bury them, replied they 'wouldn't bury any d—d abolitionists on their soil'—would 'rather see 'em

the astronomer, narrowly escaped lynching while riding in the cars through Jackson, Miss., having xasperated a drunken Southerner by saying that he thought Lincoln would do no injustice to the South.

When the train halted at Jackson the Southerner umped to the platform and shouted to the crowd about the station: "There's a d-d Abolitionist Mrs. Abigali Moore, New Hampton, interest, terest, but extending it to all the notes under on the train ! . Lynch him ! Lynch him !" Instantly, at least fifty men jumped on and commenced a railroad purposes, was considered. It provides earch for the offensive specimen of Northern opinthat the territory only shall locate a line, the on: but before the professor could be pointed out, disposal of the line to be subject to the action of the conductor seeing the danger, pulled his cord- Mary J. Sterens, Springvale, Me., bell and the cars moved off, and with them the pro-

fessor with a whole skin. Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, has re-The New Orleans Bee says that on the 3d inst. an and Richard Lisson was placed in the signed and returned to Georgia, and Ex-Goverthat case, command a majority in Congress, and will carry with him the support of all those who, however tolerant of slavery, will not tamely acquiesce in its becoming the basis of an illegal and hostile Confederation."

Irishman named Richard Lisson was placed in the lockup in that city who had been tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail in the town of Handboro', Miss. by the vigilance committee there, who have already hung a suspected Abolitionist named Mac-Cass has resigned his office of Secretary of State. intosh, and have in jail another named David Mag The reason given for this step is, that he found ner. The committee sent Lisson on from Missishimself at variance with President Buchanan in sippi city by the steamer Creole, consigned to the New Orleans police, with the request that he be passed on northwood. Lisson, who is a gardener, ays he never thought of interfering with the slaves. and that he was arrested because he expressed in dignation at the arrest of Magner.

The Bee says a system of black mail is carried on n New Orleans by scoundrels who have taken adantage of the timorousness of certain persons, oth residents and strangers, by threatening to ounce them as abolitionists. These rascals have fraudulently represented themselves to be members of the Southern Vigilance Committee, and are heieved to have raised considerable money.

The New Orleans Crescent says that a produ nerchant, who was arrested in that city a few days ice upon a requisition from the Governor of Illiois and the warrant of the Governor of Louisiana, and taken away, was rescued from the officer a Vicksburg, Miss., while the officer narrowly escaped

STAR PAVMENTS NEEDED We are sending bills to subscribers for the

Slaves and most other kinds of property in the Star to the close of the present volume. We ssure our friends that we need what is due. ur receipts having been much less than our A despatch from Washington, dated Dec. 13, expenditures for the last three months. All istakes in bills will be cheerfully corrected. It is expected that every subscriber will pay early for the Star. One year's credit is all we have ever proposed to give.

REGISTER FOR 1861.

This useful little Annual for the ensuing 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 denominaion, comprising the names of all our churches, Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, with the number of their members, and the increase of decrease the past year—the names of ministers—obituaries of ministers deceased the past ing \$4,00, and saying the paper he or she receives comes to Sunrise P. O., same state, is requested to send name in

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

ountry are solicited. It is hoped that all who an will send the cash with their orders, and thus secure the work at the lowest price. Notice. When Registers are sent by mail, the postage s paid by the purchaser, which is 2 cts. a single copy an

THE CHORALIST.

This new Tune and Hymn Book is now for ale at our Book Room. We think it a fine selection. About two-thirds of the Book is filled with tunes and hymns adapted to Congregational or Choir singing, and the remainmen of every party who will devote themselves that track wid pounds that track will possible that track will pound the same that track will pound the same that track will pound the same that track will pound that track will not be safe to the great work of rescuing the country. Mr.

Iverson said the South did not fear Personal Corning was convulsed with laughter at the rate. The work will not be sold on commission.

Corning was convulsed with laughter at the rate. The work will not be sold on commission.

Weekly List of Receipts for the Star. NEW HAMPSHIEE.—A. E. Greeley, Wilmot Flat; E. Hackett, Winterport; N. Evans, E. Alton; E. H. Kussell, Whitefield; W. Whitehouse, Gooler A. Quimby, N. Sandwich; R. Ferkins, A. Dolloff, Meredith Centre; A. Bean, J. M. French, N. Danville; M. Eastman, Kingston; L. Hill, W. Springfield; B. Robinson, New Hompton; B. S. Hockins, Holderness; J. B. Huckins, Plymouth; J. S. Drake, P.

ins, Holderness; J. B. Hockins, Plymouth; J. S. Drake, P. Dow, New Hampton;
MAINE.—D. Gordon, Unity; A. Graves, Topsham, J. N. Jackson, Keeduskeag; H. Graffum, W. Bacon; S. Windhamt, G. B. Dver, I. Spaulding, New Sharon; N. Page, E. Giman, E. New Sharon; R. Lewis, N. Boothay, R. Edgecomb, Lumington; G. Baker, C. H. Moore, H. Buttler, New Sharon; F. W. Folson, Farmington; E. Lawton, Lewiston; J. Stoson, J. C. Hayes, Madison; E. H. C. Bradbury, B. F. Wingate, W. D. Burnham, Saco; D. Ford, Lebanon Ceutre; J. Leighton, Waterboro;

"Montgomery had not been away from his farm for weeks, until within a few days past, when he went to Lawrence. The two or three cases of hanging which took place in that part of the State were the work of the celebrated Dr. Jennison and a small gang of Jayhawkers. Mr. Crawford states that the present troubles in that part of the Territory have arisen from the discontent of a number of settlers on the New York reservation lands. He says the reports furnished by Judge Williams were fabrications from beginning to end."

WHAT THEY CONTRIBUTE. The following figures will show how much the noisiest of the disunion States contribute towards the support of the Government in one of its departments. They are the angusel Post office receipts and expenditures of these, five States from the latest reports:

South Carolina—Receipts, \$107.536; expenditures, \$319,068; deficit, \$234.526.

Georgia—Receipts, \$107.536; expenditures, \$379,001; deficit, \$234.526.

Alabama—Receipts, \$107.536; expenditures, \$370,001; deficit, \$234.526.

Mississippi—Receipts, \$101,549; expenditures, \$370,001; deficit, \$236.445.

Total receipts in the five States, \$532,784; expenditures, \$1,681,068; deficitency, \$1,049; 281.

There is not one of these States which pays as much revenue into the Treasury on importations, as it costs the Government to collect it. They have held two-thirds of all the offices in the civil, military and naval departments of the Government from its foundation, and yet have never contributed a dollar for its support.—Kennebec Journal.

Southern Outrages. The Chicago Journal revenue into the Treasury on importations, as it costs the Government to collect it. They have held two-thirds of all the offices in the civil, military and naval departments of the Government from its foundation, and yet have never contributed a dollar for its support.—Kennebec Journal.

Southern Outrages. The Chicago Journal revenue into the Chicago Journal re

Receipts for Books. C. Head, 5); J Stevens, 50; Z. S. Dutton, 50; W. H. ittlefield, 14,50; F. W. Straight, 5).

Protection Society," and ordered to leave town immediately. He had not said a word about slavery, ment of Volume 35, 32.

Subscribers for the Star.

their conduct was that they had been informed by schroppel church, N.Y., same body that he had a brother in Missouri who is an active Republican. The Journal adds:

"Another gentleman, a citizen of Cincinnati, Balance of the estate of Abigali Smith, late of Mere-85.10 WILLIAM BURR, Tr C. E. Haskell, on note,

> Y., appel church, N. Y., Gardner, Polly Gott, 25 each, Wayne, Me.,
> Boston church, Mass.,
> H. E. Wisson, LeRoy, Iowa,
> John G. Drury, Liuchfield, Mich.,
> Jedediah Thomas, Farmington, Me.,
> Rev. A. S. Whitney, Wilseyville, N. Y.,
> Meigs Q. M., O.,
> F. W. Bapits S. S., New York City, for the quarter-6,00 1,50 2,00 1,03

It requires \$20,00 paid at one time, to constitute a gen-tleman a life member of the Foreign Mission Society. 1,50 WILLIAM BURR. Treas Indigent Students.

WILLIAM BURR, Tree

65,30

Bible Cause. Mary J. Stevens, Springvale, Me., The Quarterly.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE 9TH VOLUME I. Norton, 1; C. Campbell, 1; C. E. Haskell, 5; H. S. leeper, 1-8. The past week we have received 8 subscribers. fore received 22. Total subscribers for Vol. 9, 30. TERMS. The price to single subscribers is \$1,50. To clubs of ten (package sent to one address) \$1,00, with an onal copy to the getter up of the club. Payable

Books Forwarded.

One package to L. D. Hopkinson, Mazomanie, Dane Co., Wist, by mail.

One package to L. B. Griffin, Saratoga, Wood Co., Wis., by mail.

One package to J. Tyler, Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., by mail.

One package to H. Story, Lyndon Corner, Vt., by mail. Il, by mail. mail. tage to J. Jennings, Nora, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., by mail. ne package to Rev. Z. S. Dutton, S. Hardwick, Vt., by One package to Rev, E. G. Page, Richmond, Me., by mail. One package to John Taylor, Kennebunkport, Me., by mail. mail. ne package to Elijah Gilbert, Fingal, C. W., by mail. ne package to Rev. B. V. Tewksbury, Woodyard, Athe one package to Etijah Gilbert, Fingal, C. W., by mail.
One package to Rev. B. V. Tewksbury, Woodyard, Athens
Co., O., by mail.
One package to Wm. Norton, Montpeller, Vt., by mail.
One package to Rev. H. S. Sleeper, Bristol, N. H., by mail.
One package to Rev. A. H. Morrell, care of Postmaster, E.
Wilton, Me., by express.
One package to Rev. C. Hurd, Derby Line, Vt., by express.
One package to Rev. J. M. Russell, Canaan, Vt., by express.

press. ne package to C. H. Prescott, Troy, N. Y., by express ce package to Rev. I. M. Bedell, Topsham, Me., by press.

If the books noticed as forwarded are not received

due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they should notify us immediately. New York State Mission Society.

Erie Q. M., For. Mis.,
Home Mis.,
Amy Bailey, Colden, N. Y., For. Mis.,
Collected by Mrs. Steele at East Concord, 9.00

J. W. BABRER, Treasure

Some one sends \$1,00 for Star from Mohegan, Burrill ville, R I., but does not give his name. When he does this he shall receive due credit, and the direction of his paper be changed as he desires. "S. A. C." who writes us from Nashua. Minn., enclos-

full. No paper is sent to either of the Post Offices named must be particular to give their names and Post Offices

SPECIAL NOTICES. Mothers, Read this! The following is an extract

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

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

They Impart Strength; they Annihilate Pain. der is occupied with such as are adapted to Conference and Prayer Meetings. It contains 248 pp., large 12mo., and is handsomely bound in muslin. The price for a single copy is 58c.

—with postage prepaid, 71. For a dozen, cash, \$5,22. With postage prepaid, (which is \$1,50,) \$6,72. On six months' approved credit, \$5,57. Any larger number at the same to the contains of the body, absorb per Paths. Paths of the motions of the body, absorb per Paths of the motions of the body, absorb per Paths. Paths of the motions of the body, absorb per Paths. Paths of the motions of the body, absorb per Paths. Paths of the motions of the body, absorb per Paths. Paths of the motions of the body, absorb per Paths. Paths of the motions of the body, absorb per Paths. Paths of the motions of the body, absorb per Paths. Paths of the motions of the body, absorb per Spaths. Paths of the motions of the body, absorb per Paths. Paths of the motions of the body, absorb per Paths. Paths of the motions of the body, absorb per Spaths. Paths of the motions o D. S. BARNES & CO., 18 & 15 Park Row N. V.

For Coughs, or for any disease of the breathing organs, use J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar and Iron & Sulphur Powder which are advertised in this paper. The Olive Tar infuses magnetism or vitality, allaying at once any pain or oppression, and its great balsamic properties heals soreness and inflammation. The Iron and Sulphur Powders being a soluble preparation, units with the digestive food, and enter with it into the formation of new blood, food, and enter with it into the formation of new blood, the iron retaining the vital or life-giving forces in the blood, which, in its circulation, is diffused through the entire systhe body through its pores by the increased energy given to the circulation. It is these waster or worn out particles of blood that form Phlegm and Tubercles, and it is their the throat, bronchial tubes, and air cells of the Lungs.— Send for a Pamphlet. [4w4]

How to do it ! If you wish a fine head of Hair, use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the paration ever mense s a 1 cellence. It Daodruff, &c. The HARRE THE HARREST COMPANY THE Hair from falling out, restores and preserves it, and is de-lightfully perfumed. Sold everywhere. [4w36

Married

In this city, 13th inst., by Rev. J. Rand, Mr. Samuel C. Foss and Miss Martha E. Walker. In Dauville, 4th inst., by Rev. M. Cole, Mr. Edmund R. Slake of D. and Miss Caroline B. Fietcher of Middlebury, In Farmington, Nev. 12, by Rev. D. P. Cilley, Mr. Vir-il Cole of Hartford, Me., and Miss Sarah E. Hodgdon of armington. In Tuttonboro', Nov. 8, by Rev. S. F. Bean, Mr. James Caverly of Moultonboro' and Miss Lydia F. Furnald of It. Topsham, Me., Oct. 14, by Rev. I. M. Bedell, Mr. Alexander Rowe of Bowdoin and Mrs. Sarah H. Biondall of T.

In Gorham, Me., Nov. 29, by Rev. D. Newell, Mr. Ting W. Libby and Mrs. Catharine Brackett.

In Shapleigh, Me., Nov. 4, by Rev. F. W. Towne, Mr. Elisha Hooper and Miss Sarah E. Ross

In Lisbon, Me., Aug. 23, by Rev. N. Bard Mr. Oliver Nicholas and Miss Anna E. Steele. Oct. I. Mr. Franklin Higgins and Miss Annada Tapley. Nov. 20, Mr. Alfred Cox of Bowdoin and Miss Sarah A. Gillpatric of Webster.

In Farnington, Me., by Rev. C. E. Blake, Mr. H. B. S. Higgins and Miss Amanda Tapley. Nov. 29. Mr. Aifred Cox of Bowdoin and Miss Sarah & Gillpatric of Websier. In Farmington, Me., by Rev C. E. Biske, Mr. H. B. S. Davis and Miss Sosan B. Macomber, both of F. Mr. Issac Thomas and Miss Mintla Fratt, both of N. Sharon. Mr. John G. Welch and Miss Mareia A. Stephens, both of Madson. Mr. John F. Goodrich of New Haven, Cr., and Miss Martha Stewart of New Vineyard.

In Chepachet, R. I., Sept. 4. by Rev. J. Pratt, Mr. G. F. Sweatland and Miss S. C. J. Tifft. Oct 17, Mr. Edward S. Cook and Miss Mariette Dagett. Oct. 21, Mr. Samuel F. Eaton and Miss Mary J. Prouty.
Dec. 6, by Rev. 6. P. Ramsey, Mr. Jacob A. Wessel of Root, N. Y., and Miss Ella M. Fox of Sharon.

In this city, on the 8th inst., GROBGE MATHEWSON, Eq., superintendent of the Cochecho Print Works, and principal proprietor of the Eureka Powder Works at New Durham. In Chichester, Oct. 23, Eva Frances. youngest daughter f Henry H. and Sarah Hall, aged 3 years and 1 month.

BRIGHTON MARKET ... Dec. 13, 1860.

Veal Calves—None:
Stores - Yearlings, 7 a 9; two years old, \$10 a \$12;
three years old, 14 a \$15.
Hides—7 a 71-2c.
Calf skins lu a 11c.
Tallow—6 1-2 a 7c.
Sheep and Lambs—81 25 a 1 75; extra \$2 50, 2 75.
Petts—100 a 150c each.
Swinc—Stores wholesale 5 a 5 1 20. Swine—Stores, wholesale 6 a 6 1 20; retail 6 a 8 1-20; Spriog pigs, -a-c; retail -a-c; fat hogs undressed, 6 3-8c.

BOSTON MARKET . . . Dec. 14. Corn Exchange—The receipts since Thursday have been 3,364 bbls Flour, 3983 bosh of Corn, 16,446 do Cats, and 250 do Shorts. The market has little change. We quote common? brands Western at \$4 0 a 4 50; rancy, 4 50 a 4 75; extras at 4 75 a 5; and superior at 5 25 a 8 50 per belt, including all kinds. Southern is nominally the same; fancy at \$5 00 a 5 75; extras at 6 a 6 50; and superior at 7 a 8 25.

GRAIN—Corn is firm with sales at 69 a 70c for Western and Southern vallow, and 67 a 885 for mixed. One to the same contraction of the same contractions of the same cont Shorts \$17,50 a 18; and fine feed and Middlings \$20 a
24 per ton.
PROVISIONS—The sales of Pork have been at \$13 a
15 for prime; 17 a \$18 for mess; and \$19 a 20 for clear,
cash and 4 mos. Beef ranges from \$9 a 11 50 per bbl for
Eastern and Western. Lard 10 1-2 a 11c in bbls and
tierces, and Smoked Hams 11 a 11 1-2c cash and 4 mos.
Sutter is selling at 17 a 190 for good and choice, and 10 a
14c for common and fair. Cheese ranges from 9 a 11c as

NEW YORK MARKET ... Dec 14 Flour-State and Western has a declining tendency ales 18.800 bbls : superfine State \$4.50 a 4.50 ; extra do 4,75 a \$4 95; round hoop Ohio 5 a 5 20; Southern—unchanged; saies 750 bbls; Canada—extra at 4 90 a 6 75. Wheat steady; sales 45,000 bush; Chicago spring 1,05 for good; Milwaukie club 1,10 a 1 11; red winter Western 1,20—buyers offer \$1,18; white Michigan \$1 40 for choice; lowa number 1 10. Corn duil; sales 49,000 bush; mixed Western 63 a 64c; white to 65 yellow Southern 64 a 65. Beef unchanged; sales 200 bbls. Fork dull and unsettled; mess \$15 a 17; prime unchanged; dress hogslower; sales of corn fed at 61 3 a 6 1-2c. Lard firm; sales 250 bbls at 91.2 a 10 7-8c.

Adbertisements.

THE Stand formerly owned and occupied by Rev.
Andrew Rollins, situated about two miles from
Brunswick village, Me., corsisting of a convenient
Dwelling House, with L. Woodhouse and Stable,
all in good order; a well of good Water and Garden
lot. It is very pleasantly located between the F.
W. Baptist meeting house and the district school
house, within a few rods of each, and will be sold
at a low price. at a low price.
Inquire of Rev. A. F. HUTCHINSON, on the

NOTICE. IF there is any one in the State of Michigan who wishes to sell a small Farm of about 40 acres of good land well cleared, with good Buildings, within the bounds of a Freewill Baptist church, let him direct a letter to JOHN CRANDALL, Lancaster, Kric Co. N. V. and be will call and see it. N. B. Full particulars of the land, its location orice, &c., are desired. [1w3]

THE CLOUD DISPELLED: OR, the DOUTRINE OF PREDESTINATION EX-AMINED. By Rev. JOHN KIEF, of Edinburgh. With an Introduction by Daniel Carry, D. D. Just published by N. IIBBALS & CO, 118 Nassau Street, New York. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 293. Price 75 cents.

CONTENTS: * REDESTINATION AND THE FOREKNOWLEDGE OF

GOD.

LECTURE II.

PREDESTINATION AND THE WISDOM OF GOD.

LECTURE III.

PREDESTINATION AND THE JUSTICE OF GOD.

LECTURE IV. PREDESTINATION AND THE TRUTH OF GOD.

LECTURE V.

PREDESTINATION AND THE LOVE OF GOD.

LECTURE VI.

PREDESTINATION AND THE CRUCIFIXION OF

JESUS.

LECTURE VII.

PREDESTINATION AND GOD'S PURPOSE IN JESUS.

LECTURE VIII.

PREDESTINATION AND THE WICKEDNESS OF MEN.

LECTURE IX. PREDESTINATION AND THE STUMBLING OF MEN. PREDESTINATION AND THE INFATUATION OF THE

REPROBATE.

LECTURE XI.

PREDESTINATION AND THE HARDENING OF
HEARTS.
LECTURE XII.

PREDESTINATION AND THE DEATH OF THE REPROBATE.

ROBATE
LECTURE XIII.
PREDESTINATION AND A FOREORDAINED JUDGMENT.
LECTURE XIV.
PREDESTINATION AND THE BOOK OF LIFE, PREDESTINATION AS FOUND IN THE BIBLE.
LECTURE XV.
PREDESTINATION AND THE SECURITY OF BELIEV-

ERS.

LECTURE XVII.

PREDESTINATION AS A FOUNDATION OF HOPE.

PREDESTINATION AS A FOUNDATION OF HOPE.

"The substance of what is thus published having been delivered in a course of Lectures, and several brought to rejoice in the Lord through this means, it appeared desirable to give the exposition this more permanent form, that in the hand of the great Deliverer the tritin might be useful to a much wider circle than could otherwise be reached."—From Author's Preface.

"We are not aware that any work on this doctrine, of a moderate size, at a moderate price, and calculated for general reading, has been issued in this country; and, by the publication of these Lectures; we hope to fill a vacant place in our religious literature. The subject has been largely treated by theologians in their voluminous works, but they are beyond the reach of the masses."—Publisher's Preface.

Preface.

"Here, in a concise form, the sincere inquirer after the truth may find the austance of the Calvinistic controversy presented with all requisite fulness, and its strange conclusions satisfactorily reversed. It is proper, and perhaps, as should he expected, that Scotland, the fact in which, beyond all others, the doctrine of Predestination has had sway, should afford the needed antidote, and we are happy to present such a preparation in this volume, to which o present such a preparation in this volume, to which reader's attention is solicited."—From Dr. Curry's In

troduction.

Goples mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Address
N. TIBBALS & CO., 118 Nassau St., New York.

LUTHERAN PUBLICATION HOUSE, 42 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

Sw37] T. NEWTON KURTZ, 15 Pratt St., Baltimore. We have the above work for sale, and will send it to any part of the country, within 3000 miles, pos-tage paid, on the reception of 76 cents. WM. BURR. Dover, N. H.

Poetry.

The Reformed Drunkard's Reply to one who urged him to Drink BY MOSS ROSE.

O, take the damning cup away,
Nor press it to my lips again;
And urge me not—for woe the day
I learned the fatal cup to drain!

My head is grey, but not by years;
My brow is lined, but not by time;
My eyes are dimmed, but not by tears;
I'm aged ere my manhood's prime. I drank—my child reached up his hands— In pleading tones he asked for bread; I gave him none—my fertile lands A foreign stranger's household fed.

I drank, and slept the drunkard's sleep. While pale in death my first-born lay And neighbors met his corpse to keep, And wept beside that smiling clay.

And then that little hed was made, With edges straight, and dark, and steep,
Far neath the beach tree's leafy shade—
And still I slept the drunkard's sleep.

And Mary faded—day by day

Her mild blue eyes were dimmed by tears;

Her golden locks were streaked with grey,

Long ere she numbered thirty years.

I knew her cheek was pale and wan, I knew her days were full of pain; And yet the demon lured me on,— I quaffed the cup, and slept again.

And still that downward road I trod; And when stern winter swept the world, They broke for her the heavy sod, And laid her 'neath the frozen mold.

Then take the damning cup away, Nor press it to my lips again; ad urge me not—for woe the day! I learned the fatal cup to drain!

SNOW FLAKES.

Blow! blow! breezes blow—
Wast to us the pearly snow!
Hasten, hasten, wind and gale,
Spread your wings, they never fail;
Clothe the world in garments fair—
Make earth look less bleak and bare.

From the sky, from the sky-From their airy homes on high, Drive the fleecy flakes of snow To the quiet vales below; Gently, gently fling them down. Forming winter's snowy crown.

The Family Circle.

WHY DO CHILDREN DIEP

The reason why children die, says Hall's Journal of Health, is because they are not taken care of. From the day of their birth they are stuffed with food, choked with physic, sloshed with water, suffocated in hot rooms, steamed in bed clothes. So much for indoor. When permitted to breathe a breath of pure air once a week in summer, and once or twice during the colder months, only the nose is permitted to peer into daylight. A little later they are sent out with no clothes at all on the parts of the body which most need protection.

Bare legs, bare neck, bare arms, girded middles with an invested unpublished. dles, with an inverted umbrella to collect the air, and chill the other parts of the body. stout, strong man goes out in a cold day with gloves and overcoat, woolen stockings and thick double-soled boots, with cork between and rubbers over. The same day a child of three years old, an infant in flesh and blood, and bone and constitution, goes out with hose as thin as paper, cotton socks, legs uncovered to the knees, neck bare—an exposure which would disable the nurse, kill the mother outright, and make the father an invalid for weeks. And why? To harden them to a mode of dress which they are never expected to practice. To accustom them to exposure which a dozen years later would be consider downright foolery. To rear children thus for the slaughter pen, and then lay it to the Lord, is decidedly too bad. We don't think the Almighty had any hand in it. And to draw com-fort from the presumption that he has any agency in the death of the child, is a presump-tion and profagation

WHO GETS THE CHILDREN GETS

Said a celebrated German profess "Whenever I appear before my pupils I feel like making a most respectable bow, and that I ought to pay them my respects." "Why?" asked a friend, "Because I see before me the men of the state and of the age."

By looking at this idea more closely no in-

By looking at this idea more closely, no intelligent observer will fail to see the truth and feel the force of the remark. Let the statesman enter the school-rooms of our country and he at once selects our judges, governors presidents, and law-makers, as well as the of-ficers of state. There they sit before him. The man of science does the same. Some of them before him will one day elaborate a Cos mos; be the future adventurer into unknown fields of thought and science, to bring forth knowledge that shall outshine the glories of the present age.

How much more ought the Christian to bow in the presence of those who in a few years will be the lights of Christianity, pillars of the church, soldiers of the cross, ambassadors of the gospel, apostles and ministers to the ends of the earth, kings and priests of God in heav-This is no poetical picture, but a most sober

view of a great truth.

Let no good man overlook a child. The man who loves his country, let him live for the children. The Christian who loves the church let him love those of whom it was said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." If the church

would secure and consecrate the great future to Christ and his glory, let her gather in the children, let the Sabbuth school teacher go to his work, every time rising higher and higher, and blessing God for the privilege.
Christian reader, how is it in the Sabbath school connected with your church? Go to the superintendent, and he will tell you, " We are

Stop not at dignity, the day of small things; the work is great as eternity itself. If you are wanted to teach the children, to train them for the future, thank God for the honor.—Pacific.

BLIND ANNIE.

"Yes, they are very sweet." The blind child took from her teacher's hand the flowers she had brought; and, after passing them af-fectionately over her lips and cheek, as though she could thus commune with their beauty, laid them gently beside her on the coverlid. Annie had never seen a flower, yet the posses-Annie had never seen a flower, yet the possession of one gave her rare pleasure, and she would frequently try to fancy how they looked.

"How pleasant it would be to see the flowers just once!" she said; "but perhaps there will be flowers in heaven. How beautiful they must be, for Christ is called a rose and a lily!"

"Are you very sad, Annie, because you cannot see ?"

"Are you very sad, Annie, because you cannot see?"

"Not now; but sometimes when I have lain here alone I have wished so much that I could see to read my Bible. I should like to see all that Christ said, and to read myself about His love. I want to read all the Bible."

"But, dear Annie, you can think of all Christ said; and, though you are suffering so much, you know He loves you."

"O, yes; sometimes I am so happy, and so sure that Jesus loves me, that I think I can bear anything. He is so good to me. What should I do if I knew nothing about Jesus? I could not live—and O, I could not die. I have such sweet times all alone with Him when mother is gone to work; and I think of His love in making me His child; and I try to fancy what heaven is."

"Does not this illness seem very long to you?" and when you are so happy don't you want to go to heaven rather than suffer here?"

"Sometimes I long very much to die; but then I pray to God, and He helps me to be patient."

united with her in prayer and thanksgiving "Pray for my sisters and brothers," she said;
"I want them to love Jesus too." From her own Bible, which she always kept by her—though she could only feel it near—I read of the resurrection and the life," and then left

Annie had been my Sabbath scholar, and I had learned to love her very tenderly. It was very pleasant to teach one who so eagerly sought to know more of God and her duty towhad learned to love her very tenderly. It was very pleasant to teach one who so eagerly sought to know more of God and her duty toward Him. Her father had died when she was so young that she could scarcely remember him—frusting in his Father to care for his widow and little ones. Her mother, too, was a Christian, and, while she was busted about domestic work, Annie would bring her Bible or hynn book shat she might teach her something of Jesus. She was very intelligent, and had thus committed a great part of the Bible to memory. When about twelve years old, she became sick—yet she would be brought to the Sabbath school, even when so exhausted that she had to go to bed on her return home. One day she did not come; and immediately after school I went to inquire for her. She was not able to rise from her bed, and was fully expecting me. Her lessons had been prepared carefully as ever, and she wanted to talk to me about them. She scarcely rose from her bed after this; though for long, long weeks she lay suffering there.

Annie had a sailor brother, of whom she was very fond, and he had brought her a bird from Malta, which sang very sweetly, and learned to recognize her voice. Her mother was obliged to work very hard to support her family; and frequently her only companions through the day were her Bible and pet bird. Yet not so—Jesus was ever with her, and her somethy was obliged to work very hard to support her family; and frequently her only companions through the day were her Bible and pet bird. Yet not so—Jesus was ever with her, and her somethy was obliged to work very hard to support her family; and frequently her only companions through the day were her Bible and pet bird. Yet not so—Jesus was ever with her, and her constant cheerful that friends remained long unnoticed. Her patience amid great pain endeared her to Him, that friends remained long unnoticed. Her patience amid great pain endeared her to the first families a great with the woleton swith and warned to be served and the free to her family; and fre

to Him, that friends remained long unnoticed. Her patience amid great pain endeared her to all who knew her, and her constant cheerful trust in Christ frequently inspired others with like confidence.

"What shall I do without you, Annie, when you are gone?" her mother would say.

"It wont be very long, mother; and perhaps I shall come and fetch you," she replied a day or two before her death, as in the agony of her grief her mother asked the question. "I shall see you then," she continued; "but I shall see Christ first. O, shall I not see you too?" she said to her sisters, who stood weeping by her bed. "Charlie, too, and George. Give my Bible to George when he comes home, if I do not live till then, and tell him how I loved him."

The day before her death she bade me "good by." "We shall soon be in heaven together," she said, as she clasped my hand for the last time.

secured, at least as Iar as cheerruiness, comfort and warmth are concerned.

Some feet are kept cold by their dampness from incessant perspiration. In such cases cork soles are injurious, because they soon because the sound the so " Have you any messages for our class?"

FASHIONABLE WOMEN.

Fashion kills more women than toil and sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a greater transgession of the laws of woman's nature, a greater injury to her physical and mental constitution, than the hardships of poverty and neglect. The slave woman at her tasks will live and grow old, and see two or three generations of her mistresses fade and pass away. The washer woman, with scarce a ray of hope to cheer her in her toils, will live to see her fashionable sisters all die around her. The kitchen maid is hearty and strong, when her kitchen maid is hearty and strong, when her lady has to be nursed like a sick baby:

lady has to be nursed like a sick baby:

It is a sad truth that fashion pampered women are almost worthless for all the good ends of human life. They have but little force of character; they have still less power of moral will, and unite as little physical energy. They live for no great purpose in life; they accomplish no worthy ends. They are only doll forms in the hands of milliners and servants, to be dressed and fed to order. They dress nobody; they feed nobody; they instruct no-paid here to the heir apparent to the British reared, what are they? What do they ever amount to, but weaker scions of the old stock? Who ever heard of a fashionable woman's "It is not everybody who can best do that

polluted altars of passion? If he have mercantile skill, will he employ it like Astor, to gratify his lust of wealth, or to elevate and bless humanity, like some of our merchant princes? If the gift of eloquence be hidden in his undeveloped soul, will he use it like Summerfield, in favor of religion, or like Patrick Henry or Adams, in battling for human rights; or will he, for mammon's sake, prostitute that gift to the use of tyranny and infidelity? Will that immortal soul, which beams with intelligence and power in his countenance, ally itself with its Creator, and thus rise to the sublime height of destiny; or will it wage war with truth and duty, and thus sink to degradation and death? As I raise these great queries, I at once do reverence to the high potentiality of his nature, and trem-

It is astonishing to see how well a man may tiers; he has found respect without ceremoindustrious wife. Some men live and make a
far better appearance on six or eight dollars a

dwelt, too, in England at sea; and nowhere industrious wife. Some men live and make a my, and nonce far better appearance on six or eight dollars a dwelt, too, in England at sea; and nowhere can be have better learned the secret of England dollars. The man does his part well, but his wife is good for nothing. She will even upbraid her husband for not living in as good a style as his neighbor, while the fault is entirely her own. His neighbor has a neat, capable and her own. His neighbor has a neat, capable and him on his travels. It seems a happy His wife, on the other hand, is a whirlpool, into which a great many silver cups might be thrown, and the appearance of the water would remain unchanged. No Nicholas, the diver, is there to restore the wasted treasure. It is only an insult for such a woman to talk to her husband about her love and devotion.

MONESTER - 1907/5 - 0

Miscellany.

No person can be well long, whose feet are

secured, at least as far as cheerfulness, com

come saturated, and maintain moisture for a "Tell them I am gone to Jesus, and that long time. Soak a cork in water for a day or two, and see. A better plan is to cut a piece He loves them too."

I saw her once again when life and death were struggling which should be victor.

All stood silently watching for the token that she lived in heaven.

I saw her once again when life and death were struggling which should be victor.

All stood silently watching for the token that she lived in heaven. Annie sees now. Dear children! would you sole; remove at night and place before the fire to dry until morning. The hair titilates the skin, thereby warming it some, and conducts

the dampness to the cloth.

Scrupulous cleanliness of feet and stock-

RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF

nebody; they feed nobody; they instruct nobody; they bless nobody, and save hobody throne, our democratic population and their official representatives intended to manifest their good will to a kindred people and a children, servants and nurses do all save to conceive and give them birth. And when conceive and give them birth. And when

who ever heard of a fashionable woman's child exhibiting any virtue and power of mind for which it became eminent? Read the biographies of our great and good men and women. Not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprung from strong minded women, who had as little to do with fashion as with the changing clouds.

YOUMG MEN.

I love to look upon a young man. There is a hidden potency concealed within his breast which charms and pains me. I silently ask: What will that youth accomplish in after life? Will he take rank with the benefactors or scourges of his race? Will he exhibit the patriotic virtues of Hampden and Washington, or the selfish craftiness of Benedict Arnold? If he have genius will he consecrate it, like Milton and Montgomery, to humanity and religion; or like Moore and Byron, to the polluted altars of passion? If he have mercantile skill, will he employ it like Astor, to grafify his lust of wealth or to elevate and made them feel they are betches."

'At is not everybody who can best do that which is his most natural part, for it is the highest merit to be just that which a man ought to be. The commonest form of error is to attempt a part not one's own, or to combine two in one. The Prince of Wales has only shown himself in his own proper character as the head of the young British gentry, the future sovereign of a constitutional country, and the representative of an empire whose best interests are to be at peace with at the world, and which neither hopes for agrative to the future sovereign of a constitutional country, and the representative of an empire whose best interests are to be at peace with at the world, and which neither hopes for agrative to the future sovereign of a constitutional country, and the representative of an empire whose best interests are to be at peace with at the world, and which neither hopes for agrative hope and between the future sovereign of a constitutional country, and the representative of an empire whose best interests are to be at peace with at the wo

sink to degradation and death? As I ruise these great queries, I at once do reverence to the high potentiality of his nature, and tremble for his fate.—Daniel Wise.

THE WIFE.

THE WIFE.

r own. His neighbor has a neat, capable and dustrious wife, and that makes the difference. attend him on his travels. It seems a happy

DECIDEDLY COOL.

Have you ever known days that were black? Have you ever known days in which everything went wrong, as though some invisible hand turned your whole life topsy-turvy? Did every sharp instrument you handled pierce or cut you of its own accord? Did SMITH. He was old and full of days, and, like significantly and statement you handled pierce or cut you of its own accord? Did SMITH. He was old and full of days, and, like significantly and gathered some undiscoverable individual throw your shock of forn in its season, fully ripe, was gathered neatly arranged work into confusion, and absome undiscoverable individual throw your neatly arranged work into confusion, and abstract the book in which you were deeply interested? Did the current of your-thoughts, which usually flowed with pleasant freedom, suddenly become stagnant? Did the persons you least wish to see force themselves into your presence, and those you loved best remain absent? Did you labor with more wonted zeal, yet accomplish nothing? Such unbalanced days, when life seems all a game of cross purposes, will come to most of us; and how is their unboly spell to be broken? Very often the presence of some being, gifted with a strong, pure heart, genial temperament and sympathetic nature, will chase all the shadows, restore serenity to the ruffled temper, and evoke order out of confusion, even as the value and those you loved be to the fathers.

Also in Farmington, Nov. 3, Mrs. Mary Jane, wife of Bro. Wm. C. Bailey, aged 45. She obtained of its virtues, and her death an evidence of its power to save. A truly good woman, a friend of God and of sinners has gone to her rest. C. E. B.

Died in Waterborough, Me., Sept. 23, Eldora mount he loss of a child so promising. Uncommonly interesting and intelligent beyond her age, she attracted the attention of many. All who looked on that marble brow cold in death, could but feel a spirit of saddness to think that a child so love with the shadows, restore serenity to the ruffled temper, and evoke order out of confusion, even as the very enters. Funeral services by the writer. Will be shadows, restore serenity to the ruffled temper. and sympacture strength of the ruffled temshadows, restore serenity to the ruffled temper, and evoke order out of confusion, even as the voice and the look of one single angel can put to flight a legion of evil spirits.

Died in Waturbury, Vt., Nov. 20. of a tumor in the bowels, Eva E, only child of Mr. J. and Ellen Rice, of Boston, Mass, while on a visit to the former place, aged 4 years and 5 months, only grandchild of the writer.

A PRIINKARD DISCOMFITED.

A DRUNKARD DISCOMFITED.

"There goes a tectotaler," shouted a brawling drunkard, recently, at Washington. The abstainer waited till the crowd came up, and said: "There stands a drunkard! and here stands a tectotaler, with a purse full of money honestly earned and carefully kept. There stands a drunkard! Three years ago he had the sum of £200; now he cannot produce a penny. I know he cannot. I challenge him to do it, for if he had he would be at a public house. There stands a drunkard! Three years ago he had a watch, a coat, shoes, and decent clothes; now he has nothing but rags upon him, his watch is gone, and his shoes afford free passage to the water. There stands a drunkard, and here stands a teetotaler, with a good watch, all paid for. Yes, here stands a teetotaler. And now, my friends, which has the best of it?"

The bystanders testified their approval of the testerole has the category in the 79th years and 5 months, only grand-child of the writer.

S. Rucolles.

Died in Alexandria, Oct. 28, of cancer, Bro. Josian E Inoalis, aged \$\frac{4}{5}\$ He experienced religions on some twenty-five years ago, and united with the F. W. Buptist church in Alexandria. He has always maintained his standing in the church with a good degree of fidelity and Christian example. He has officiated as clerk for about twenty years. We considered him one of our most worthy and effects in members. He was also highly esteemed as a townsman and neighbor. We feel as a church an reighborhood we have sustained a great loss. His disease was a cancer, from which, in the last six months of his life he suffered severely, pining away to a mere skeleton; but he bore all with-Christian patience and resignation. A few days before he expired, he enjoyed a wonderful frame of mind, and felt that his work was all done, and he desired to depart and be with Christ Among the six disease was a cancer, from which, in the last six months of his life he suffered severely, pining away to a mere skeleton; but he bore all with-Christian patience and resignati

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writing from Philadelphia, gives the following account of a Brittany cow, soon to be imported:

An importation of a great agricultural wonder will be made here by one of our wealthy fancy farmers, in the Spring. It is the Brittany cow, from France, a mere miniature creature, barely three feet high, docile as a cat, the same with the Stephentown F. Baptist church, of which with the Stephentown F. Baptist church, of which the Stephentown F. Baptist church, of which with the Stephentown F. Baptist church, of which with the Stephentown F. Baptist church, of which we remained a faithful and worthy member till reture, barely three feet high, docile as a cat, giving eight to ten quarts of rich milk daily, and consuming almost as little food as a goat. This breed has recently been introduced into Eagland, where it has excited the utmost wonder and admiration even from experienced breeders. As described to me, every citizen

This breed has recently been introduced into England, where it has excited the utmost wonder and admiration even from experienced breeders. As described to me, every citizen who boasts a garden of moderate size will be able to be his own milkman by simply tethering a Brittany cow on his grass-plot.

Among the new inventions on exhibition at the fair at Toronto, Canada, was an application of the Rarey principle to unruly horaes, when driven before a vehicle. A line is attached to a strap at the fellock of the forefoot; it passes up the leg, being confined by an elastic band above the knee; then passing through a fastening at the back-band to the driver's seat. It is here attached to a lever, either for the hand or foot, which completes the apparatus. If the horse, when in harmes, attempts to run or kiek, the application of the lever lifts the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the completes of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the completes of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the completes of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the complete of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the complete of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the complete of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the complete of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the complete of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the complete of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the complete of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the complete of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the complete of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the complete of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the complete of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the complete of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the complete of the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the foreleg and confines it a la Rarely in the foreleg and confines it a la R

The audience was convulsed with laughter, Judge S. remarking that he never in his life found it so difficult as then to maintain the dignity that belonged to his judicial station.

Opinion prevails among the Commissioners that the disease will not again make its appearance, although cattle have not yet been so closely confined as they will necessarily be after the weather becomes colder.—Boston Jour.

Obituaries.

which has the best of it?"

The bystanders testified their approval of the teetotaler by loud shouts, while the crestfallen drunkard slunk away, happy to escape further castigation.

DRINKING IMPURE WATER.

Set a pitcher of iced water in a room, inhabited, and in a few hours it will have absorbed from the room nearly all the respired and perspired gases of the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. This depends on the fact that the water has the faculty of condensing and thereby

The bystanders testified their approval of the testified at her son's residence in Whitefield, Aug. 28, sister RHODA BLOOD, in the 79th year of her age. She, with her husband, Josiah Blood, who deceased some seven years since, moved from Unity to Whitefield in 1820. At this time the town was but little settled, and they were consequently exposed to the many hardships and privations incident to a pioneer life. But soon after making their settlement in this place, they experienced the benefits of redeeming grace, and united with the small and infant church, of which they continued worthy members till death. Their house has ever been a home for ministers, and we trust they are now resping a rich reward. Numerous friends are left to mourn their loss.

Died in Holderness. Nov. 10, Sarah, daughter

have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. This depends on the fact that the water has the faculty of condensing and thereby absorbing all the gases, which it does without increasing its own bulk. The colder the water increasing its own bulk. The colder the water is, the greater its capacity to contain these gases.

At ordinary temperatures, a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas, and several pints of ammonia. This capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the temperature to that of ice. Hence water, kept in the room awhile, is always unfit for use, and should be often renewed, whether it has become warm or not. And for the same reason, the water in a pump stock should all be pumped out in the morning before any is used. That which has stood in the pitcher over night is not fit for coffee water in the morning. Impure water is more injurious to the health than impure air, and every person should provide the means of obtaining fresh, pure water, for all domestic uses.

THE BRITTANY COW.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writing from Philadelphia, gives the following ac-

Their fruit that heavily drops at each old tree's root.—Augusto (Me.) Jour.

A. FORTUNE FROM A. SHEEP.

In the year 1802, Mr. Bidweil, a law student in Stockbridge, Mass., told a poor lad that if he would catch and turn out his horse, he might have it to ride home to keep. Thanksgiving. The boy accepted the offer, and the day before Thanksgiving, as he was mounted on the horse ready to start for home, Mr. B. handed him a silver dollar—the first dollar he ever had. Instead of spending it for personal gratifications, he bought a sheep with it. From that sheep he had, in 1832, a flock of 1064 sheep, which he sold for \$1.506. This money he-invested in up town luts in New York city, purchasing ten lots for \$250 each, which he sold, in two years, for \$12,000. This was the beginning of the fortune of Nathan Jackson, Esq., distinguished for his generous and munificent donations at various times to Williams College, Mass.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Some time has elapsed since the dreaded captions, "Cattle Malady," "Bovine Contagion," Pleuro-Pneumonia," and other equally startling sub-heads appeared in the daily press. The excitement consequent upon the developments of the disease in different sections of New England has long since subsided, and the fears that with the return of winter, and the negessary stabling of cattle in the in-Indications, has been with its. From the second and should be located the plants there will be flowers in heaven. How beautiful they must be, for Christ fie celled a rose and a lily?

"Are you very said, Annie, because you can be the content that should here as the first and a new one."

"Not now; but cometimes when I have lain been been that I could be read that I could that Christ in the should like to see all the should like to see all the should like to see all that the should like the

Advertisements.

Change of Terms of Sale.

DOOKS 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 a 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 rained the concern, and there was no alternative but to abandon them or stop publishing. Brethren and agents ordering Books, will please bear this change of terms in mind. By the dozen or more 25 per cent. discount will be made for cash, and 20 per cent. on six months.

WM. BURR,

Agent of F. W. Baptist Printing Establishment.

Dover, N. H., April 11, 1860. Agent of F. W. Baptist Printing Establishment Dover, N. H., April 11, 1860. 12tf

Long Looked For, Come at Last. THE Publishers take pleasure in announcing that they have just issued a new and beautiful book for young folks, entitled

LITTLE BY LITTLE,

CROSBY, NICHOLS, LEE & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass... For sale in Dover by D. Lothrop & Co., and E. [3w37]

THE DRY GOODS TRADE!

THE PONE PRICE SYSTEM ADOPTED!

DRY GOODS of every description at the lowest prices! Great opening of SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, and DRESS GOODS.

134 Merrimack Street, Carlton Block, 134w

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 one ch fail to see that time and money are saved by purchasing goods at the ONE PRICE STORE. Every Article will be marked in plain figures, at the very lowest possible price.

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 no price, all must see it becomes us to have that price so low that none can be lower; and, considering this, we have

tering. If we are to have but one price, all must see it becomes us to have that prices 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 solicit a continuance of the same.

e of the same.

H. W. HILTON & CO.,

Carlton Block, 134 Merrimack Street.

G. H. NICHOLS.

[31tf Lowell, Mass., Oct., 1860.

FLOUR & CORN. 1000 BBLS: "Choice Brands" of FLOUR.
3300 bashels yellow CORN.
1000 do. Mixed do.

GREAT CURIOSITY. WE have one of the greatest curiosities and most valuable inventions in the known world, for which we want agents everywhere. Pull pariculars sent FREE.
Sml61 SdAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

MELODEONS ! T ADD'S EXCELSIOR MELODEONS are made ADD'S EXCELSIOR MELODEONS are made in the same style of Plano Fortes, and so perfectly constructed as not to get out of repair. Can play quick as well as slow music upon them.

ALSO, PIANO FORTES, at the lowest Boston prices can us nad at their Ware Rooms.

On application. Circulars, with full particulars, will be sent free to any address.

S. A. LADD & CO.

Meredith Village, N. H.

TWOODTANT CATITION IMPORTANT CAUTION.

I HAVE received information from various sources, leading to the belief that the wonderful cures performed by my EUROPE'N COUGH REMEDY and its extensive sale in consequence, has induced some unprincipled persons to flood the market with a spurious and worthless imitation, thus for the sake of gain triling with the health or risking the lives of their fellow creatures. To prevent such imposition, I have, in connection with a friend, established a depot at

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

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

80.000 Copies Sold. EVERYBODY'S LAWYER AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS, BY FRANK CROSBY, of the Philadelpaia Bar.

CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

DR LARGORAHS INDIAN VEGETABLE PULMONIC SYRUP, the best preparation ever made for Colds, Cougha, Bronchitts, Asthma, Catarrh, Hoarseness, to which Public Speakers and Singers are lirguistic, and all nihar complaints tending to Consumption.

In proof of the above, we refer you to a few of the many who have used it:

Rev. A. D. Merrill, Metross; Rev. J. Cooper, East Weymouth; Pearl Martin, Boston; B. Hinds, Blackstone Market, Boston; Rev. N. Philbrook, Presiding Elder, Jandwich; Rev. Geo. H. Winchester, Monument; Rev. S., Cummings. Burnilville, R. I.; Rev. Wm. O. Stevens, dand conference.

Adbertisements.

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 principles.

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

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,
NO. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical and Den16m26

Or THE CRUISE OF THE FLY AWAY, by "Oliver Optic." Also, new and improved editions of The Boat Club, Now or Never, Try Again, All Aboard, and Poor and Proud.

The author of the above unequalled books, has no superior as an apt and interesting writer of children's Books. It is but a short time since the appearance of his first volume, and more than ten thousand of them have already been sold.

No more appropriate present can be made to a young person than a set of Oliver Optic's Library for Young Folks. They are bound uniform in style, 6 vols, in meat box; Price per sett, \$3,75. Any yolume sold sepvately.

CROSBY, NICHOLS, LEE & CO.,
Publishers, Boston, Mass..
For sale in Dover by D. Lothrop & Co., and E. Lang.

Example on Dover by D. Lothrop & Co., and E. Lang.

STRAFFORD, June 3, 1859.

J. M. HAYNES,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in Grocery Store. Also, Puints, Oil, and Glass—all of which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Please call and examine.

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

REFORM IN

STRAFFORD, June 3, 1859.

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

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

REFORM IN STRAFFORD, June 3, 1859.

TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW, A N experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitate the process of teething, by softening the gums, referent all formanation—will allay ALL PAIN and spinned action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it mothers, it will give test to journal res, and SOOTHING SYRUP,

Lime, Cement and Plaster.

700 casks NEW LIME.
300 do Newark Cement.
100 tons Ground plaster; 50 casks Calcined do
Fish, Salt, Molasses, &c.;
500 qtls. Pol. Fish; 199 qts. large size God Fish.
400 hads. Turke Island Salt; 1000 Bags Fine Salt.
200 bags of Salt.
50 hads. Cuba clayed Molasses; 20 tierces Muscovado do.; 20 tierces Porto Rico do.
Also a general assortment of
Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Pork, Lard, &c.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most work by fire, we now offer to the Trade a better assortment of Goods than ever before opened on Dover Landing.

GEO. D. VITTUM & CO.
Dover, Sept. 29, 1863.

Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and and a RELIEP. AND HEALTH TO VOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and cash of the first what we have bette a cleim of its mass, it can be the say of any other medicine—never has it failed, is a single instance, to effect a cure, when timly used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction of its most cash of the say of any other medicine—never has it failed, is a single instance, to offect a cure, when timly used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction of its massed in terms of commendation of its massed and the sever been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, is a single instance, to effect a cure, when timly used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the -cottray, all are disparted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its massed and the sever been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, is a single instance, to effect a cure, when timly used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the -cottray, all are disparted with its ope

system. It will almost lostantly relieve GRIPING IN, THE BOWELS, and WIND COLIC, and overcomes convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhus in Children, whether it arises from teetbing, 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 overly mother, 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. Note genuine alless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Dringaista throughout the world.

Parscrad. Oprice, 13 Capcaa Synagz. New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. J. R. STAFFORD'S

OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INNALED, its healing Balsas Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs. relieving at one any path or oppression, and healing an irritation or inflammation.

When Olive Tax is Taxen upon Sugar, it forms a unequaled Southing and Heating Syrup for Coughs an all throat diseases.

When Olive Tax is Applied, its Marnetic or corestrated suration pure resident is a most assect.

contrated curative powers render it a most speedy
Pain Annihilator.
Other Tar is not sticky-does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at 443 BROADWAY, N. Y., and by J. R. STAFFORD'S TROY & SULPHUR POWDERS are a soluble preparation of Iron and Sulphur, identi-with that continue is the blood of a perfectly health person principle in the blood of a perfectly health person in the with the discated food. They invariables and Publicy the Ricon. They invariables and Publicy the Ricon. THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER.

THEY INVIGORATE THE BIGESTION.

THEY REGULATE THE SECRETION OF THE BODY.

AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL PENALS WEAKNESSES

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.

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

A ND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS, BY It Fells You How to draw up Partnership Papers, and gives general forms for Agreements of all klode, 9llis of Saie, Lease and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Allidoxy, Powers of Autorney, Notes and Evit of Exchange. Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Law for the Collection of Debts, with Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

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

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

It Tells You The Law Master and Apprentice, and Landbord and Tenant.

It Tells You What congitious Libels in every State and Landbord and Tenant.

It Tells You What congitious Libels in every State and the Naturalistical Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Licens in every State and the Naturalistical Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Licens in every State.

It Tells You The Law wont comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law wont conspired the same as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, 10 torge and be not obtain one, and the Pre Empty of the State of the Stat

S1000 A YEAR can be made by enter-prising men everywhere. JAMES McQUEEN, Station Agent, Hillsdale. [4tf

S1000 A YEAR can be made by the state of the book, or for terms to Agents, with other information, apply to or address.

JOHN E. POTTER, Pablisher,
3m33]

THE GREAT

CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

THE GREAT

CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

Consumption.
In proof of the above, we refer you to a few of the many who have used it:

Rev. A. D. Merrill, Metrose; Rev. J. Cooper, East Weymouth; Pearl Martin, Boston; Rev. S. Hindes, Blackstone Soston; Rev. N. Phibrook, Presiding Elder, Sandwich; Rev. Geo. H. Winchester, Monment; Rev. S. S. Curpmings. Burrillville, R. I.; Rev. Wm. C. Stevens, Maine Conference.

Maine Conference.

Melrose, Mass.

Melrose, Mass.

Melrose, Mass.

Prom Lawrence (North Side). 6.50, 7.25, 9.50. A. M., 12.15, and 6.30 p. m. (South Side). 6.52, 7.30, 9.63, A. M., 12.17, 12 22 22 5, 24.5 2 M.

Weeks & Potter; Boston; and by Dealers and Agents everywhere.