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## The Morning Star - volume 35 number 04 - April 25, 1860

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Freewill Baptist printers, "The Morning Star - volume 35 number 04 - April 25, 1860" (1860). *The Morning Star*. 1888.

https://scarab.bates.edu/morning\_star/1888

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

At its Office, Washington St., Dover, N. H. TERMS: For one year, in advance,

it is if paid within the year,

it is if not paid till after the close of the

WM. BURR, DOVER, N. H. p.—All Ministers, (Ordained and Licensed,) in good standing in the Freewill Baptist Connexton, are authorized and requested to not as Agents in obtaining subscribers, and in collecting and forwarding moneys. Agents are allowed 10 per cent. on all moneys collected and remitted

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the Star at two

# MORNING STAR.

For the Morning Star. THE MINISTRY-NO. 13. THE MINISTER IN SOCIETY.

In entering the ministry the man does not cease to be a man. He has all the rights, and is entitled to all the privileges, that pertain to other men. How far he may use those privileges, or insist upon his rights, may be a question. Should he engage in worldly business, or accept of political office? That must depend upon circumstances. Preaching the gospel is to be the business of his life, and if he is ecciving a reasonable compensation for his he should engage in no business that isterial duties. But if he does not receive sufficient for his reasonable wants, then he is stified in engaging in other business, to enahe should maintain the most perfect integrity. He should, if possible, avoid contracting debts. He should, if possible, avoid contracting debts.

"Owe no man anything," should be his motto.
But he may not always be able to pay down, when he makes his purchases, but he should endeavor to make all his promises good. If he borrows money for a few days, he should promptly pay it, though he may be obliged to borrow of some one else to do it. A habit of borrow of some one else to do it. A habit of that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

Be sure, then, to be humble. A quaint poet in a minister, one that greatly hinders his useulness, and is a reproach to the cause of God. Strict honesty in all his dealings, and veracity in all he says, is expected of the minister. Every eye is upon him, and he must walk circum-spectly before the world, if he wishes to respectly before the world, it he wishes to tain their confidence. Things may be lawful,

In relation to politics, a minister has a right to take an active part, if he thinks best, but ing at issue but questions of policy, probably a minister is not required take an active part. But if (as at the ent time) a question of morality is involved, then the minister must not be silent. He must cry aloud, and lift up his voice like a trumpet. If by attending the primary caucus, he can secure the selection of good men, it may be his duty to be there, for he is expected to our denomination having claimed our atten tween. In all his political action he made forget that he is a minister of Jesus Christ.

but not expedient.

all that, through the liberality of friends, the Trustees have been enabled to erect a spacious and commodious Seminary building, of which every one interested in our educational movements may well be proud. It is just what the Institution has long needed; and no contributor can regret his liberality, nor can he accuse the Building Committee of extraversers is less than the property of the Building Committee of extraversers is less than the property of the Building Committee of extraversers is less than the property of the Building Committee of extraversers is less than the presented, &c. Have also got something more than thirty-five hundred dollars subscribed for different purposes, within the time. We have held protracted meetings in the time, with four churches—Athens, Sullivan, Barton and Granville. In the two first mentioned places God blessed the people with precious revivals, while in Barton and Granville a few the Building Committee of extravagance in laymearly completed the building. The pressing wants of the school—as every one must allow who knows anything of the former accommodations—made it greatly desirable that the new building should be so far completed that it may be completed that the may be completed that it may be completed that the may liabilities now, according to the Reporter, exceed their avails in the sum of \$691,47. Now this should be paid up at once, accompanied by many thanks to the Committee for tak
East Troy, Pa., April 10, 1860. ing the responsibility of hiring money to com-plete the building so that it might be occupied, while ignorant of whom they should get their which many students would not endure more JOSIAH FOWLER, residing in Kingsv

But simply to relieve the Committee of the present debt is not all that is absolutely necessary at the present time. Scarcely anything has been done yet, as to furnishing the rooms. One only has been furnished as it ought to be. In the others we find, as we pass through the building, a mass of old settees, many of them broken, old blackboards, &c., which have been Sheffield, of which he is a member, and attended their covenant meeting; remaining give the rooms in the new building a very uninviting appearance. To be sure, the accommodations are much superior now to what they were formerly. But they are not such now as would accord with any man's idea of propriety. One-half, at least, is taken away from the beauty of the building by the way the rooms are furnished. Such things give to students who are unacquainted with the circumstances, an idea that those who have charge of the school are careless, therefore they do not take near as much pride and interest in the school, to do." John 17:4. He stated that he had a near as much pride and interest in the school, as they otherwise would. Certainly things ought not to be so. They need not be so. A few hundred dollars, say four or five, would answer every purpose. Will not every one bestir himself and do a little, and do it immediately?

Don't let any one read this and pass it over as hair was whitened with age. bont tet any one read this and pass it over as though it did not concern him, or as though he supposed we were talking to the denomination at large, and therefore it belonged to the denomination to look after it. We are not; we are appealing to you, whoever you are, that read this article, to interest yourself. The on- ly inducement we have to be independent of the could in past life for his Saviour, secures to ly inducement we have the could in past life for his Saviour, secures to ly inducement we have the could in past life for his Saviour, secures to

orld puts a bitter cup into one hand, then the ord puts a cup of consoletion into interior interior into interior interior interior into interior into interior interi puts a cup of consolation into the other: much better prepared to appreciate and be the world cries out "Crucify them, cru-

For the Morning Star. SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION. NO. 323.

When Ephraim spake trembling, he exalted him-elf in Israel; but when he offended in Baal, he Ephraim was Joseph's second son, and his

posterity became very numerous. Joshua sprang from this tribe. The ark and the tabernacle were long at Shiloh in this tribe; and after the separation of the ten tribes, the seat of the kingdom of Israel being within the limits of the tribe of Ephraim, that name is frequently used for Israel itself. THE HUMBLE ARE BLESSED; BUT THE

PROUD AND THE WICKED EXPERIENCE SPIR-TTUAL DEATH. Ephraim once was humble. No pride, nor vanity, nor self-exaltation. Reliance was on God. He spoke trembling. Then God approved, exalted and honored him. But this good state did not continue. He lost his hu-

good state did not confide. He lost his humility, became idolatrous, and died as to spiritual fife. The people went into captivity.

"What hath been is now." Not unfrequently young Christians, and new and feeble churches, and also denominations in their infancy, are humble. They are modest, and feel that God is their strength, and that they shall succeed only by his help. In them is the power of a living faith, and their influence for good is felt all around. What a pity that all would not ever live so. How great their spiritual

blessings would be, and how the strongholds of satan would be pulled down. But pride is a besetting sin. Bunyan's "spiritual pride" overcomes many. They begin to think that they are somebody, are elated with their gifts in speaking or prayer, or sermons, or in their offerings to sustain the cause of truth, or in their increase of numbers, and the life and power of religion are gone.

They have offended and die.

Milton speaks of some who in low estate, live moderate; but when grown in wealth and multitude, become factious. No need of it, however. What has one that he has not received as a free gift from God? If churches will at all interfere with a faithful discharge of and denominations increase, humility should

A pious person of some note in former times, was asked what is the first Christian grace? ble him to provide for "those of his own household." In all his business transactions he should maintain the most perfect integrity.

He answered "humility." He was asked what is the second? He said, "humility." He was asked the third? He said, "I would answer humility, forever."

Be sure, then, to be humble. A quaint poet

"He that is down needs no fall,

He that is low, no pride; He that is humble ever shall Have God to be his guide." Another, speaking of humility, says: This low vale is far from contention, Shall ever disturb those regions of peace. There, there the Lord will deliver. And souls drink of the pure river,
Which flows forever and ever,
And glory and bliss will ever increase."

### For the Morning Star. ITINERANCY.

Bro. Burr :- The subject of an itinerancy in give his influence to elect the "regular ticket." for a time past, and having labored in the Troy ases may arise when it may be proper for him Quarterly Meeting in company with Rev. H. success and H. Strickland for one year as an itinerant lato accept a nomination, to insure success and H. Strickland for one year as an itinerant la-maintain the principles of righteousness and borer, I think it may be well to state some truth. But such cases are few and far be-thing of our labors and the results, so far as we tween. In all his political action he must not can judge. We have both labored quite constantly, but I cannot be definite except for my-

I have travelled within a year, ending the NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION. on foot, four thousand two hundred and fifty-Bro. Burr:—Allow me to say a word to the discourses; attended covenant meetings, prayer numerous readers of the Star relative to the pressing wants of the New Hampton Institution at the present time. It is well known to vivals, while in Barton and Granville a the Building Committee of extravagance in lay-ing out the funds placed at their disposal. On bath, a protracted effort was commenced here, the contrary, that Committee are worthy of the highest commendation. But the building is not yet entirely paid for, and for this reason happy converts since we commenced laboring has not been dedicated. The Building Comtogether. Bro. Strickland has baptized twenmittee went on with their original design and ty-five, and Eld. J. P. Burrman six, making th be occupied. For this purpose, the idding Committee borrowed money. Their cass may attend our feeble efforts to extend the Redeemer's kingdom and plant influences in this region of country, which shall bless O. C. HILLS.

ay. Otherwise students coming here would Bro. Burr:—Having been permitted recentthan one term, if that, before they would go to some other Institution, thus inflicting a severe ous friends, with whom he is not able to corblow on the interests of this.

But simply to relieve the Committee of the him, he requested me to write for him a short

used for years in the old recitation rooms, and are as much dilapidated as those rooms. These give the rooms in the new building a very un-

bestir himself and do a little, and do it immediately?

In a few months the Anniversary comes round. Many strangers will visit the Institution. Shall they find things as they are now Let individuals who are able, take a room early to furnish, or let several unite together and take one; or let a church or society do so, and the work will be soon accomplished.—

Don't let any one read this and pass it over as hair was whitened with age. And failing to

ly inducement we have to make this appeal, is the interest we feel in the efficiency and reputation of the school, and that of the denomination which has planted it.

D. M.

The onhe could in past life for his Saviour, secures to him great peace and comfort in his sickness and declining years. He manifested much sweetness of temper and resignation of feeling. One thing seemed to be a special comfort to When the world frowns most then generally God smiles most; when the world puts its iron chains upon the saint's legs, then God puts his golden chain about their necks; when the which are so comfort to be a special comfort to him: his memory was uncommonly active; he godd remember, and repeated while I was present, many of those almost, if not quite, divinely inspired old hymns of Dr. Watts, which are so comfortion and inspirite in the which are so comfortion and inspirite in the which are so comfortion and inspirite in the same and the same are sometimes and inspirite in the same are sometimes and inspirite in the same are sometimes and the same are same are sometimes and the same are sa

Buffalo, April 11, 1860.

elevated the house of Brunswick to the throne, merely because it was Protestant, thus setting aside other branches of their royal family, who had the prior hereditary right to that privilege. These political measures gave a fatal blow ages ago to the divine right of kings, and has done much for the liberties of Europe.

But the vise of the Bonapartean power has

of money and poured out rivers of blood to sustain hereditary monarchies against these popular encroachments. Willing as England popular encroachments, within here in here is not a party that does not use it, or a class of citizens who popular encroachments. Willing as England was to dispense with hereditary right in her own case, she feared the consequences of its introduction into the governments of the continent. Hence her hostility to the elder Napoleon, hence the battle of Waterloo, hence the moral standard for the good—the mean and of St. Helena, and hence the jealous concern right, the selfish and time-serving politician for with which the present European powers on the continent regard the Napoleonic dynasty. In conceding to the late changes in Italian politics, Russia and Prussia did it with a protest that it should not be construed unfavorably to be addition privilege.

It is an event which breaks in upon the old order of things, and promises to raise the down-trodden masses to their proper position in the

establishment of governments.

It is the principle we look at, the principle of regarding the people as the source of power. True, there may have been great corruption and abuse in the application of this principle, and very unfair measures may have been employed to influence votes, and the voters themselves may have been disqualified for a due exercise of their functions. But still kings look ercise of their functions. But still kings look ercise of their functions. But still kings look ercise of their functions. to their suffrages as the source of their power, and this is a great achievement in the cause of liberty. It is by having their rights acknowlthemselves into the government of Sardinia or France, if they may vote themselves out of the hoary despotism of the popes into a condition more to their liking, they may vote themselves lines, out of the present government of their alop-tion, and into some other still better adapted tion, and into some other still better adapted to subserve the ends of right and of freedom.

Kings and courts are in a fair way of learning that to hold their thrones, they must make that to hold their thrones, they must make them the seats of justice and of beneficence to but get one message! we longingly but vainly the people. When this lesson is learned, and exclaim. the greatest good of the greatest number" saints, that lies between the living and the dead—the dying saints; and we slight their matters little whether they are called king-oms or republics. "What is the chaff to the wheat?" What is the semblance to the reality nity.

THE USE OF MONEY IN ELECTIONS. adieu to this world, they are ready to depart, Legislative elections have taken place in two of the New England States—Connecticut and Rhode Island. As these elections were expected to determine the political character of the States in question for the Presidential contest, they were, of course, watched with unusual interest by members of both the great parthe question was a trial of strength simply be-tween the Republicans and the Democrats— the latter being aided by the great personal opularity of their candidate for the office lovernor. The election has there resulted in the triumph of the Republicans by about six

nundred majority.

In Rhode Island, the contest wore a somewhat different aspect. It was there a struggle between the Republicans on one side, and a coalition of a disaffected wing of that party and nominated by the Republicans was personally unacceptable to a portion of that party, and these united with the Democrats in the nomination of a gautleman making of a gautleman the Democrats on the other. The candidate ation of a gentleman whose political preferences were wholly unknown, except that they ere styled "Conservative." This coalition has carried the election in Rhode Island by a

votes which have been given are the most nureat degree, undoubtedly, to the presumed burnection between these elections and the reat contest of the coming autumn. In both great degree, undoubtedly, to the presumed connection between these elections and the so, we must add, the omens which attend the soult are such as patriotic and good men must such as patriotic and good men must also, we must add, the omens which attend the result are such as patriotic and good men must regard only with feelings of mortification at the present and alarm for the future; for in both of these States, the controlling forces that were personnel of the contest, were personnel of the contest. onal interest and the power of money.

Has it come to this at last, that with all our

party must buy the votes by which its candidates are to be elected? This is precisely what has been done, without denial or disguise. at the recent elections both in Rhode Island and Connecticut. It is admitted in both those tes, that never before in their whole history

elections has long been on the increase in more world is a mighty antagonist, subtle as it is than one region of the United States. Let it strong; more to be dreaded in its whispers to but go on a little further, and political officers the heart's secret inclinations than in gross may become wholly independent of the will of shapes of evil. And let me say to you, that it the people; and under the guise of republican is a great thing in this respect to overcome the institutions and popular rights, the laws may world. It is a great thing, by God's help and when the world cries out "Crucify them, crucify them," then commonly they hear that voice
from heaven, "These are my beloved ones, in
whom I am well pleased."

The distributions and popular rights, the laws may be and the country ruled, by the hireling the has quite a comfortable house, a barn, and twenty-five acres of land. But not being able

The people; and under the curse of repudican institutions and popular rights, the laws may be a made, and the country ruled, by the hireling to made, and the country ruled, by the hireling the has quite a comfortable house, a barn, and the rules cause of repudican institutions and popular rights, the laws may be made, and the country ruled, by the hireling the matter the suse of repudican institutions and popular rights, the laws may be made, and the country ruled, by the hireling the matter the suse of repudican institutions and popular rights, the laws may be made, and the country ruled, by the hireling the matter the suse of repudican institutions and popular rights, the laws may be made, and the country ruled, by the hireling the matter the suse of repudican institutions and popular rights, the laws may be made, and the country ruled, by the hireling the matter the suse of repudican institutions and popular rights, the laws may be made, and the country ruled, by the hireling the matter the suse of repudican institutions and popular rights, the laws may be made, and the country ruled, by the hireling the matter the suse of repudican institutions and popular rights, the laws may be made, and the country ruled, by the hireling the matter the suse of repudican institutions and popular rights, the laws may be made, and the country ruled, by the hireling the matter the suse of repudican institutions and popular rights, the laws may be made, and the country ruled, by the hireling the matter the suse of repudican institutions and popular rights, the laws may be made, and the country ruled, by the hireling the matter the suse of repudican institutions and popular rights, th

to cultivate it himself, and having to rent it, it scarcely brings him in enough to supply himself and wife. Now if some of those churches which enjoyed his early labors, for which he received a mere pittance, (as was the case with all our early ministers.) would pay a part of their-back arrearages, it would add much to the comfort of himself and wife in their present errounds and the comfort of himself and wife in their present errounds and to supply himself and wife in their present errounds and the said, "I am going home as fast as I will pay them. We have, also, selfish aspirants for office, and unscrupulous party managers, who are at all times willing to use monstrought of himself and wife in their present errounds and the said, "I am going home as fast as I will pay them. We have, also, selfish aspirants for office, and unscrupulous party managers, who are at all times willing to use monstrought of the comfort of himself and wife in their present errounds and the said, "I am going home as fast as I can, and I bless God that I have a good home of those churches, who have a dark the fickle through the labyrinths of traffic, and to feel the weof of eternal sanctions ing," said the Rev. S. Medley, "is sweet work: home! home!" Another on his deathbed said, "I am going home as fast as I can, and I bless God that I have a good home of those of the said, "Only two more stiles to get over, and I am at my Father's house." "Dy-vice of the work of eternal sanctions ing," said the Rev. S. Medley, "is sweet work: home! home!" Another on his deathbed said, "I am going home as fast as I can, and I bless God that I have a good home of himself and wife in their present errounds and the said, "Only two more stiles to get over, and I am at my Father's house." "Dy-vice west work: home! home!" Another on his deathbed said, "I am going home as fast as I can, and I bless God that I have a good home of the said, "Only two more stiles to get clusters, the section of traffic, and to feel the work of the said, "Only two more stiles would be thankfully received. If any are dis-though they scorn bribery, are entirely willing cosed to do so, they can direct to his address, cound at the commencement of this article.—
if the election can be carried in no other way.

But the mischiefs of this practice are not And may he especially be remembered in our S. Aldrich.

S. Aldrich.

fined to the mere defeating of the will of the people, and the virtual annulling of our Amer-UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

A principle is coming into vogue in Euroean governments which is thoroughly antagoistic to the divine right of kings, and which A principle is coming into vogue in European governments which is thoroughly autagonistic to the divine right of kings, and which promises to break up all the foundations of hereditary privilege. This principle is that of leaving a people free to determine the character of their own government. It obtained foothold first in Holland, and was transferred to England at the Revolution, when the hereditary right of the house of Stuart was set aside by the vote of a convention, and the Prince of Orange was raised to the throne. This took place in 1689. The people of England again exercised the same right in 1714, when they elevated the house of Brunswick to the throne, merely because it was Protestant, thus setting ministration, and wen public justice itself, and with the very foundations of Bovernment, and the life-blood of the State. Let the practice be once established, of carrying elections among the people by money, and it will soon lead, as indeed, it has already begun to lead, to the carrying of legislative measures by monetary in the life-blood of the State. Let the practice be once established, of carrying elections among the people by money, and it will soon lead, as indeed, it has already begun to lead, to the carrying of legislative measures by monetary in the propole of eactions among the people by money, and it will soon lead, as indeed, it has already begun to lead, to the carrying of legislative measures by monetary in the propole of eactions among the people by money, and it will soon lead, as indeed, it has already begun to lead, to the carrying of legislative measures by monetary in the life-blood of the State. Let the practice be once established, of carrying elections among the people by money, and it will soon lead, as indeed, it has already begun to lead, to the carrying of legislative measures by monetary in the life-blood of the State. Let the practice be once established, of carrying elections among the people by money, and it will soon lead, as indeed, it has already begun to lead, to the c

But the rise of the Bonapartean power has made still more formidable inroads upon ancient privilege. The elder Napoleon claimed to have been "raised to the throne on the shields of thirty millions of Frenchmen." He was made Empror by the universal suffrages of the people. The same was true of his successor, Napoleon III. He rules by the vote of the people, and not by hereditary or divine right, and hence his title of "Emperor of the French," and not "Emperor of France." Pitt and his coadjutors in a past age wasted mints of money and poured out rivers of blood to sustain hereditary monarchies against these success of such a practice will everywhere be to blunt the moral sense of the whole community. It is impossible to become familiar with such an evil without being corrupted by it. Already do we begin to experience its blighting agency in the timid expediency which prevails in politics, and in the paralyzed conscience of all who are much enlisted in the management of public affairs. The voice that denounces the use of money in popular elections, is at best but feeble, and is scarcely heeded for a moment, for it is almost invariably uttered only by those who have suffered defeat. All are indignant when it is used hence the battle of Waterloo, hence the moral standard for the good—the mean and the fraudulent for the honorable and the up-

that it should not be construed unfavorably to hereditary privilege.

But spite of all these fears and counteracting influences, universal suffrage is making rapid strides. It has entered Italy, that home of despotism, that seat of the beast to which ancient Rome gaveits power, and within a few weeks the Æmelian provinces, the most powerful states of the Peninsula, Tuscany, Modena and Parma, have, by a vote of the people, been transferred from their ancient rulers to the government of Sardinia. As the London Times says, this is the great event of the age. imes says, this is the great event of the age. which is to be closely contested, unless he can command a large amount of money, and on the judicious use of this does he build his hopes of

MESSAGES OF DYING SAINTS. cquire the ability to exercise them with wis-om and beneficence. If the people may vote living and the dead; and we think with inter-

## "Give us the wings of faith to rise Within the vail and see The saints above, how great their joys, How great their glories be."

But we overlook another division of the

messages, delivered from the confines of eter Think of these favored ones, concerning of freedom and national prosperity?—N. Y. whom it is said—"Precious in the sight of the Lord is their death;" and "he shall make all their bed in their sickness." They have bid Within a short time, the Gubernatorial and Legislative elections have taken place in two finished their course; they expect their crown They are midway from earth to heaven. They are a class, a division by themselves, and they make a large company; and are a standing order—as abiding as the living, or the dead.— They are a part of the membership of every church—the members that never go to church, nor sit at the Lord's table; but yet are earnest in prayers and fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, by their "faith and patience." Surely it must be the good pleasure of God to have this particular order of saints; it must be that Master hath need of them; seeing they linger often so many weary months. Now what can be their special mission? Are they here to be ministered unto altogether? or to minister to the living? For the latter purpose, we think, mainly; "none of us liveth unto himself, and no man dieth unto himself;" and fering ones are not useless, are not a mere bur-then. They are God's messengers to the busy, the active. "For us they languish, and for us they die." And what are their messages? What do they say to the living? What do as carried the election in About the political results of the covetous, to the careworn? It is not with the political results of they wently to the covetous, to the careworn? It is not with the political results of they testify to the dissatisfied? they whisper to the worldly, to the ambitious, these elections that we are at present particularly concerned. In both of the States, the votes which have been given are the most nunerous on record, and in both, the party exitement reached a very high point, owing in a who are in health, and can go to the sanctuary every Sabbath, and to the weekly prayer meetitement reached a very high point, owing in a What do they say to the Marthas, the

ness, compared with the power thereof?
These dying saints are continually sending boasted intelligence and character, with our universal suffrage, and our free elections, each their pillows are pulpits, and every day of their stay is a hallowed day of rest, a holy Sabbath. -Oberlin Evangelist. MANLY MEN.

A man may chain his appetites, and hold the were corrupting influences so largely or so realm of knowledge within the cincture of his openly employed. These are, in leed, comparatively small States; but what has been done overcome by the world. And again I say, how in them may also be done in every State in the startling is the fact, that one may hold on Union, in which the chances of the contest fur-nish a sufficient inducement.

The tendency to venality and corruption in live the life of duty, the life of religion! the

life has higher ends than these. Strenuous must be the endeavor, but proportionally blest is the victory of him who in these issues overcomes the world.—E. H. Chapin.

### RELIGIOUS DEPRESSION.

It is the strange truth that some of the highest of God's servants are tried with darkness est of God's servants are tried with darkness on the dying bed. Theory would say, when a religious man is laid up for his last struggle, now he is alone for deep communion with God. Fact very often says: "No; now he is alone, Fact very often says: "No; now he is alone, as his Master was before him, in the wilder- and called out: as his Master was before him, in the winderness, to be tempted of the devil." Look at
John in imagination, and you would say, "Now
his rough pilgrimage is done. He is quiet, he
is out of the world, with the rapt foretaste of
heaven in his soul." Look at John in fact.

'Con
'There was before him, in the winder'Are one."

'I lo
'I look at
John in fact.

'Con
'There was before him, in the winder'Are one."

'I look at
John in fact.

'Con
'There was before him, in the winder'Are was before him wa He is agitated, sending to Christ, not able to. There's a man dying out here, just beyond rest, grim doubt wrestling with his soul, mis- the walls of Captain ——'s fort; and he est, grim doubt wrestling with his soul, mis-giving for one last black hour, whether all his says he wants to talk with a Christian.

They ran out together, although the rain way. Doubt often comes from inactivity.—
We cannot give the philosophy of it, but this is the fact—Christians who have nothing to do the fact—the fact of the mealing maditating.

They ran out together, although the rain was pouring down in torrents, until they came to where the dying man lay. He was stretched on a couch, I was going to say, but I hardly know what to call it, for it was made up of broken branches. On these he lay, while a few sentimentalizing—or mysticizing—are almost sure to become the prey of dark, black misgiver to be a surface of the prey of dark misgiver to be a surface of the prey of dark misgiver to be a surface of the prey of dark misgiver to be a surface of the prey of dark misgiver to be a surface of the prey of dark misgiver to be a surface of the prey of dark misgin to be a surface of the prey of the prey of dark misgin to be a surface of the gs. John struggling in the desert needs no coof that Jesus is the Christ. John shut up, coame morbid and doubtful immediately. Brethren, all this is very marvellous. The his-

## CONFIRMATION OF SCRIPTURE.

The book of Daniel has been a favorite battle-ground for unbelievers. They have assert-ed over and over again, that its statements are unreliable, and that its narrative of the fall of Babylon is contradicted by the best historians. Daniel, they have said, represents Belshazzar as the last king of Babylon, while other records agree that the dynasty terminated with Nagree that th nreliable, and that its narrative of the fall of was in the city on the night of its capture, and was slain, while other records affirm that Nabonadius, the king, was not in the city, but was subsequently taken prisoner at Borsippi by Cyrus, and instead of being put to death, was rus, and instead of being put to death, was treated with great kindness. Such notable discrepancies seemed quite irreconcileable, and by skeptical critics Daniel was thrust aside, as n ignorant or untruthful annalist.
But the providence of God always vindi-

cates his Word, and recent discoveries have shed light on the simple veracity of Daniel's record. In the year 1854, Sir Henry Rawlin son obtained some old documents from Mug-heir, the ancient Ur of the Chaldees, and on deciphering them, learned the important fact that Nabonadius, the last king of the Canon, sociated with him on the throne his son, Bil-ar-uzur, and conferred on him the royal title. He was doubtless intrusted with the deother historians, was subsequently taken at Borsippa, and received favor from the con-

allusion in the sacred narrative. After the in-terpretation by Daniel of the writing on the wall, he was clothed in scarlet, and adorned with a golden chain, and made a third ruler in the kingdom. Why was the third place in the kingdom. Why was the third place in rank and dignity assigned to him? When all Mordecai, they were elevated to the second rank in the kingdom, inferior only to the sovereign himself. Who was interposed, in this case, between the monarch and the newly chosen favorite? It has been no easy matter to determine, but in the light of the recovered document, it is manifest that Belshazzar him-self held the second place in the sovereignty, and the third rank would naturally fall to the

new premier.

One other difficulty presents itself to this soation. Belshazzar is called the son of Nebuchadnezzar, while this account makes him the son of Nabonadius. To this we have only to reply that "son" is used frequently to denote indirect as well as direct lineage. David is David, and in like manner Belshazzar, as a lineal descendant of the great monarch, may b called his son.—Watchman and Reflector.

#### "JOHN, THERE IS A REALITY IN RELIGION."

The simplest means are often employed by the Holy Spirit for the awakening and conversion of those who are "stout-hearted and far from righteousness."

A Christian woman, a member of the church a R—, had a husband who was a Universal-it, a disbeliever in experimental religion, ig-orant of the Bible, and hardened in sin. She had long prayed for him, and endeavored to supply him with the teaching of a good examibility involved more than she had ever yet

he is right, I am not safe. This question dethat the Bible taught Universalism, and he took it for certain that it must be so, although e had never sought there for his belief. The Bible was his wife's favorite book, and

out of that he hoped to confound her, and justify himself. He therefore commenced reading the New Testament, with pencil in hand, re the New Testament, with pencit in hand, resolved to mark every passage that favored his scheme, not doubting that he should gather a large collection of proof-texts, all definitely in his favor. He read chapter after chapter, but made no marks. He would go to his business, but his thoughts troubled him, and he would return to his reading, every time with the same result. His want of success made him more and more uneasy; and, as he read on, with no use for his pencil, he found much that condemned his theory and himself. Soon his unbelief was conquered; his hope of a compre-hensive, unconditional salvation was gone; he saw his peril, and, falling upon his knees, begged his wife to pray for him as a lost sinner. She did pray, and he plead for mercy; and, melted into true penitence, a broken-hearted convict, he embraced the Saviour with his whole soul. He is now walking consistently in whole soul. He is now waiking consistently in the ways of Christian obedience, and many of his former associates in error and sin are walk-ing with him, having been convinced by the great change in him that "there is a reality in religion. Watchman and Reflector.

NEARLY HOME. "Almost well, and nearly

AT THE PARTY AND THE PARTY OF T

for some expression of hope or confidence in God on the part of those who have neglected their souls in health. Sometimes the dying look to Christ and live.

The following narrative has its moral, and should carry its warning to the heart :

"A few years ago, as I was reposing in my tent in California, at about 12 o'clock at night

'Are there any Christians here, gentle-One man sprang from his bed.
'I love my Saviour,' said he.

'Come with me, then,' said the stranger .-

ered around him,
'I have now reached a point at which the whole scene of my life seems to lie visibly be-fore me. Every action that I have committed, brethen, at this is very indivenous. The first tory of a human soul is marvellous. We are tory of a human soul is marvellous. We are mysteries; but here is the history of it all; for every sin, every crime that I have perpetrated sadness, for suffering, for misgiving, there is no remedy but by stirring and doing.—Robertson. in which I have been engaged pass one another before me in terrible review.'

They sang with him, and prayed with, and deavored to console him and point him to Jesus ; but, said he,

passed into the presence of the God whom he acknowledged to have sinned against and rejected all his life.

Unconverted friend, you will reach that

point by and by, when every scene of your life, like the life of this dying man, will pass in terrible review before you. Then your anguish and your agony will be terrible ness, when you reflect that you have rejected Jesus Christ, and that he is about to leave you to perish in your sins!"

### THE FUTURE OF ITALY.

Religious and political philosophers are busy with their speculations about the future prospects of Italy, and these opinions generally take coloring from their individual wishes or prejudices. The correspondent of the N. fence of Babylon, and was slain on the night of its capture by the Persians, as is related by Daniel; while the royal father, as related by other histories.

Pay no attention to the rumors of combinations between Austria and Russia against This discovery also explains an ambiguous busion in the sacred narrative. After the in-There is to be no modification of the

> In the first place, we know by the history of religious, or rather of all ecclesisastical revolutions, that you cannot rely upon their fruits being thorough and permanent unless such a state of animosity and prejudice has grown up between the two opposing interests as to defy the composing influences of corruption and diplomacy; at least one generation must have inherited these prejudices, and have grown up under the impression that no other sect or denomination is so detestable as that from which they have been divorced. It may be doubted whether the great body of French and Italian Catholics are not still better affected towards the Papal supremacy, with its dogmas of spiritual infallibility and passive sub mission, than towards the Protestant sects who deny these dogmas. So far as these notions are the fruit of education, of tradition, of ignorance, or of fear, and not of well-grounded conviction, nothing can eradicate them so repidly as the kind of persecution and hostility the Church of Rome is accustomed to employ towards the unfaithful. The Italian people will be disposed to act like all belligerents; weaken their adversaries in every possible way, and strengthen themselves. This will way, and strengthen themselves. naturally Aead them to depreciate the moral as well as physical authority of the Papal government in Europe, on the one hand, and it will also tend to reconcile them to the forms and ecclesiastical systems of those countries who

> have taken precedence in their emancipation

from their common foe.

It took England nearly two hundred years after the union of the Church and the State to the British crown before Protestantism felt itole; but her courage had never reached the soint where she could speak to him of his danself out of danger. It was repeatedly in danself out of danger. ger, and urge him to consider his ways. His ger of relapsing, as in France, for the want of one or two generations born and bred to an interesting label hered of the crimital decrease. one or two generations born and bred to an irreconcilable hatred of the spiritual dominalone. She must speak to him. He would tion of the Papal hierarchy. Besides which, done. She must speak to him. He would be probably be angry; but she could better endure his displeasure than the upbraidings of a disobeyed conscience.

One morning, just as he was leaving the Done and the reason in matters of religious faith than the the more race, and on that account will cling house, she accompanied him to the door, and tremblingly, tenderly said, "John, there is a reality in religion." He made no reply, but passed on, thinking, "Why did she say that to me? She knows that I do not believe it; but can I doubt that she believes it? I do not believe it, but the she believe it? I do not believe can I doubt that she believes it? If she does, be quieted hastily, or until the questions in what are the grounds of her confidence? Have dispute between them receive a good airing; I ever examined this matter? I call myself a Universalist. Do I know why? Certainly I ought to know. If I am right she is safe. If the is right I am not a feet to the conditions of Rome of of R either class have been thoroughly conquered made once more to take her place in the lead serves consideration." He had heard it said of civilization and humanity, instead of being their most formidable enemy. I fear that nothing but the close proximity of a wily and powerful foe will keep the Italians united for some time to come. Remove the fear of Austrian and Papal bayonets, and Italian unity would disappear as rapidly as an Italian snow-blanket. They require outward pressure to keep them together, and to educate them, as it were, to that kind of subordination to a cen-tral authority, which is indispensable alike for the preservation and enjoyment of political

For these reasons nothing can be conceived much more desirable for Italy, at present, than the statu quo, and nothing likely to be much more disastrous than a forced settlement of all the questions involved in the Italian revolution, by which the revolted territories would be left with nothing to contend with but the enemies of their own household. I fancy that the Emperor of France took the same view of this matter when he made the peace of Villa-franca, without waiting till he had expelled Austria from Italy, and that more recently similar considerations have induced him to de range all the plans for a European Congress.

## A FABLE.

Two neighbors, whose names were Self- and Will, attempted to cross a stream from opposite sides, upon a foot-bridge so narrow as to allow of but a single footman at the same time. They met about midway of the stream, at home," said the dying Baxter, when asked where each insisted that the other should surn bow he was, by a friend. A martyr, when approaching the stake, being questioned as to how he felt, answered, "Never better; for now I know that I am almost at home." Then, looking over the meadows between him and the place where he was to be immediately the looking. Bach pleaded urgent and important business. Will felt himself

morally bound to maintain his rights. Self could not in conscience make concession, without sacrificing his honest convictions. Argument resulted in angry words, and from hard words they soon came to blows, and in the struggle to maintain each other's rights, both fell together in the stream. Each with much difficulty gained the shore, exhausted and shivering from a cold bath. Each consoled himself with the idea of personal "suffering for righteousness' sake;" and both became bitter enemies for life.

While they were muttering revenge upon each other, two other neighbors, named Love and Kindness, met in like circumstances upon the same bridge. It was a meeting of glad surprise. They exchanged cheerful and happy greetings, and each insisted on yielding the right of way to his brother. Each desired for be first in the concession, and to carry out each other's principles, both twice crossed the bridge together. After a friendly chat they parted company, finding in their experience a practical reason for the injunction. "Let each

parted company, finding in their experience a practical reason for the injunction, "Let each esteem the other better than himself."

MORAL.—Most quarrels between men originate in unessential trifles, by mistaking prejudice for principle, and self-will for conscious integrity. In all partenal or social strife about integrity. In all personal or social strife about small matters, both parties get the worst of it. The point of such contention gained, costs far more than the benefits are worth. The winner gives his character for his cause, and gains what is worthless without character. Concession in little things is the "golden rule" exemplified. Each gives his active prejudice, which is of no value, and gains character and confidence, which are above all price.—Evan-

#### THE WAY THEY GO BACK. How truthfully does old Bunyan describe

the process!

1. Those who go back draw off their thoughts, all that they may, from the remembrance of God, death and judgment to come.

2. Then they cast off by degrees private duties, as closet prayer, curbing their lusts, watching, sorrow for sin, and the like.

3. They shup the company of lively and

3. They shun the company of lively and warm Christians. 4. After that, they grow cold to public duty, as hearing, reading, godly conference, and the

5. Then they begin to prick holes, as we say, in the coats of some of the godly, and that devilishly, that they may have a seeming color to throw religion (for the sake of some infirmities they have espied in them) behind

their backs.
6. Then they begin to adhere to and associate with carnal, loose and wanton men. 7. Then they begin to give way to carnal and wanton discourses in secret, and are glad if they can see such things in any that are

counted honest, that they may the more boldly do it through their example.

8. After this they begin to play with little sins openly.
9. And then, being hardened, they show

Thus being launched again into the gulf of misery, unless a miracle of grace prevent, they perish everlastingly in their own deceivings.

### LOVE OF CHRIST.

If but one or two of the shallowest waves should roll in upon the shore of your heart from the ocean of God's love in Christ, you would shake off your unbelieving fears, and run after God, longing to be bathed in the unfathomable ocean of that love.

Did you know in any measure "what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height, of the love of Christ which passeth knowledge," you would flee into the embrace of the everasting arms with bold awe and confident rev-

What baubles, gewgaws, empty shadows, the pleasures, the prophets, the honors of this world are! O, that we may tread them under

One glimpse of Christ's excellency and glory would make us sick of longings and thirstings after the enjoyment of his love.

Did we but see a millionth part of the loveiness of Him who is "altogether lovely," we would cry aloud, "Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee."

## EARNEST THOUGHTS.

"You cannot ask too much of spiritual good for your soul; you cannot ask more than Christ's death has merited; you cannot ask

"No object conceivable by man can stand comparison for an instant with the reign of Christ over a subdued world. Perish all gain, all power, all science, all art, all honor, in "Look out for the deepest, fathomless part

of the ocean, for a place whereinto to cast for ever that burdensome mill-stone about your neck—I mean self. Show it no mercy. For Christ-for his cross-for his crown-for his people, count all things but loss.
"Christ Jesus!—there is no higher name, there is no more regal glory. When we arrive in our ascent at Christ Jesus, we reach

the acme of Divine sovereignty, we are brought to rest in the centre."—Dr. J. W. QUR SAFETY .- With God as our God, we are safe and happy everywhere. A gentleman crossing a dreary moor came upon a cottage, and entered into conversation with its inmate,

who was standing at his garden gate. When about to leave, he said,
Are you not sometimes afraid to live in "O, no?" said he; "for faith closes the door at night, and mercy opens it in the morn-

"He that dwelleth in the secret places of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress; my God; in Him will I trust." "He careth for us."

ENERGY. It is astonishing how much may be accomplished in self-culture by the energet-ic and the persevering, who are careful to avail themselves of opportunities, and use up the fragments of spare time which the idle permit to run to waste. Thus Ferguson learned as-tronomy from the heavans while wrapped in a skeepskin on the highland hills. Thu learned mathematics while working as a journeyman gardener; thus Drew studied the highest philosophy in the interval of cobbling shoes; thus Miller taught himself geology while working as a day-laborer in a quarry. By bringing their minds to bear upon knowldge in its various aspects, and carefully using up the very odds and ends of their time, mer such as these, in the very humblest circumstances, reached the highest culture, and acquired honorable distinction among their felow-men. It was one of the char pressions of Chatterton, that God had sent his reatures into the world with arms long enough to reach anything, if they chose to be at the

ACTION. The surest way, alike to confirm and to strengthen any holy principle, is to car-ry it out into practice. The very element and breath of life is action. Every gift and endowment whatsoever, whether of body or soul, whether natural or spiritual, improves by exercise; while by guilty neglect it is enervated and impaired. Talents are increased by trad-ing; and "to him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he seemeth to have." The sword undrawn rusts in the scabbard; the limb unused shrinks and pines away; the slumbering fire smoulders into ashes; standing waters stagnate and breed corruption and malignant miasma; the languid blood of the sluggard, which no healthy impulse quickens, thick and gross, creeps drowsily through his veins, and carries no strong pulsation of life to

my far was

## MORNING STAR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1860.

ANOTHER GOSPEL-SIN.

The first requisite to the case, is a knowledge of the malady. Sensible people, when sick, do not apply to quacks. So with spiritual things. The gospel is a sovereign remedy adapted to the wants of the world; but it will be of little benefit to those who do not feel their need of it. They that are whole require no physician, but they that are sick. Christ came not to call the righteous, but sinners to

On the fallen, sinful state of man, the true gospel is very explicit. It teaches, that God made man upright; but he sinned and fell. One sentence of inspiration comprehends the whole. "By one man, sin entered into the world, and death by sin, and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." Rom.

"Another gospel" sets this all aside. Having first denied the literal account of man's original state, it can make any figurative version of the whole matter, that will best suit its own purposes. And this it does, though with nuerous varieties to suit the different modes of its votaries. It first discredits the high position at first assigned to man. In its view man, as at first created, was much the same as his posterity now, though of course not so wise. He was then subject to death with all other earthly beings, as now. The tree of life mentioned in Scripture was but figurative. He sinned and suffered the natural and necessary consequences, as all his descendants have done. Physical pain, disease, and death did not come into the world as the penalty for sin, for these would have existed without sin. True, the Bible interpreted literally, teaches a different sentiment: but interpreted figuratively by the knowing ones, it can teach almost any thing.

In its view, therefore, there is no special connection between the fallen state of Adam and that of his posterity. Each one acts, individually and independently, for himself. We are no more born with a fallen nature than Adam was created with one. We allude not now to the new theory with regard to the desert of sin, which we shall consider hereafter, but only to its origin among men.

The new theory simply makes Adam the first in transgression. Others do as he did, with this difference only, that they follow bad examples, while our first progenitors had none. This theory, therefore, repudiates the doctrine of native depravity, denies that we have any original bias, or tendency to evil. Bad example, it is true, has its influence upon us. Aside from this, we are naturally as upright as Adam was before the fall.

Why the universal depravity existing among men, and the disposition to evil observed in all in their earliest manifestations, facts fully corresponding to the most literal statements of the Bible, for these another gospel has no intelligible explanation to give. Only scitis, because it is so!

### THE HEAVENTY INHABITANTS.

Who are they? Those who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb, says John from his temple home of Patmos. Why are they there, do you ask? "Therefore are they before the throne," because they have been fitted-have come to the atonement-have washed their robes in the Redeemer's blood. This is the cause, the occasion, the antecedent preparation. Without it, no one will ever stand before the throne of God accepted, "clothed in white robes." In the blood of the Lamb, crimson and scarlet pure in heart shall see God;" but without redemption by Jesus, no man can enter the heavenly kingdom. Remember, precious sinnerand hasten to this gospel hope.

But "whence came they?" They came out of great tribulation, from earth. Some were martyrs for their religion; as bishop Latimer, Ridley, John Rogers, archbishop Cranmer, Peter, James, Paul, and thousands of others. who have sealed their testimony of Jesus with their blood. Such deaths are whence these came. Others came from heathen lands; and the accounts they shall give of themselves will uniformly ascribe their victory to the Lamb, their conquest to his blood. The Karen shall say, I was in dark idolatry, but Boardman came and told me of the Saviour, and, lo! I am here. Another shall say, Carey told me of the true God, and, behold! I am here. Others shall say to the question, whence came these-We were poor drunkards, but men of God came to us as lost brothers, and spoke of Calvary-and we are here! Another shall respond, I was a blasphemer and infidel, but I was awakened to seek salvation by the holy life of a poor but godly neighbor.

Who are these, and whence came they These that have palms in their hands, and crowns and harps? Surely, they are conquerors, and these are the symbols that they have overcome. Yes, in all their glory now, before the throne, and serving God in his temple, and He that sitteth on the throne in the midst of them, yet they were once sinners here on earth. They had embraced the gospel plan of redemption. They had struggled against sin. They had prayed in tears. They came out of great tribulation. Ave. "these" were once as we are now-it may be were mourners here below; often wet their couch with their tears: had doubts and fears. But now they are conquerors, made such by the blood of the Lamb. -remember, and by the word of their testimony.

Then let Christians militant march boldly on, and fight the good fight of faith. No cross, no crown. God gave these visions of heaven's inhabitants to John, that he should send them to the churches, to strengthen and encourage us in tribulation. Trials shall cease-victory shall come. To the faithful until death, God shall award a crown of life. Endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

## BINCERITY.

The maxim with many is, "No matter what one believes, if he is only sincere." Now sincerity is an excellent quality; hypoerisy is abhorred of God and men. But sincerity is not everything. It cannot make wrong right, or excuse error and sin. A nurse with the utmost sincerity may administer poison instead of a salutary medicine; but the sincerity of the act will not render the consequence any the

less fatal. The truth is, we are accountable for our mo tives and intentions. If one allows himself to be improperly biased, or does not avail himself of the light and oppostunities around him, then he is guilty for having wrong intentions. One may allow himself to become a fatalist,

a skeptic, a rum-seller, slaveholder, and the like, and manifest much sincerity in his way, but what can this avail? There is the law of God, the great standard of right. The very heathen are without excuse, if they do not con-

or perish.

UNIVERSALITY OF DEPRAVITY.

H. The fact of Human Depravity. er it from the tendency.

s quite conclusive. Every man must confess himself guilty. He will say, I know that I am a sinner. I have done things that I ought not

world and judges of others, and it is a good full salvation. To him, now a new and happy ground of judgment -a ground which, at least, convert, how surprising does the grace appear dition and necessities of the race.

man upon the earth that doeth good and sin- the fulness of its new joyneth not." (See Rom. 3:9, 19, 20, 23). "If we say we have not sinned, we make him a li-Such joy, joy of the soul's conversion to God, ar, and his word is not in us." "For that all echoes and re-echoes from multitudes of men, have sinned." Nothing can be more unequivocal, or more strongly affirmed, than is the fact spreads around the earth. No matter what of the universality of sin or depravity in these the language of its utterance, in which dialect

prevalent indifference or apathy in religion. thrills the heart, and gives new life and new If it were not for this there would be more feeling and interest in this matter. (2) In the endency to idolatry among the nations of the the hour of death, and he sings amid dissolvearth; as if man was ready to resort to any substitute for the true worship of God, howev- friends, and feels Christ's presence with him, er degrading, if it did not disturb the carnal mind. (3) In the effect of truth, which often irritates and hardens. (4) In the atonement which was made for all. Hospitals imply inmates; houses, tenants; tombs, deaths .-Christ died for sinners. He died for the praved heart as disinterested kindness and whole world; therefore, the whole world are love. We saw this illustrated lately in an ansinners. "If one died for all, then were all ecdote. A worthy family adopted a wicked dead." The love of God, the design of the boy called Jack. Their little daughter Susv law, the mission of Christ, and the genius of the was truly kind to him, but he treated her badgospel, are all enlisted against the sin of the ly, and one day in a fit of passion injured her world. (5) In the necessity of regeneration. very much. The family felt it necessary to "Ye must be born again." (6) In the univerdeal severely with him, and shut him up. sality of death. Even infants are involved. "There was a chamber in the house once used In the destruction of the old world, of Sodom as a nursery by some former family, which had iron bars across the two windows, outside, and and Gomorrah, of the Canaanites, and of many therefore was called the jail chamber. It had cities that perished for their iniquities, infants little furniture in it, and was chiefly used as a were overwhelmed in the common destruc- sort of lumber-room. After setting his con-

inction between the infant and Adam, but signs of sorrow for his fault. there is one. If the latter had died before was all that he condescended to say, 'Mother,' said Susy, 'mayn't I go and transgression, he would have been saved without an atonement. If the former now dies bepleasant it is? there is no sun there, nor anyfore actual transgression, he is saved by the

it may be a little unfortunate, but when its use for you to go out and see how pleasant it is is rightly explained and understood, it will be looked up and started at her. You are fool less objectionable. (1) It does not mean that for't,' said he. He, however, walked slowly not be worse. "Wicked men and seducers Susy in. 'And let him take dinner down will wax worse and worse, deceiving and being stairs,' whispered Susy, 'and I'll take his dindeceived." Then there must be degrees, com-(2) It does not mean that there is nothing in- stayed down stairs all the afternoon and to supocent or amiable in human nature—that the Per.
'Must Susy stay there all night, if I don't?' atural feelings and desires, and actions he asked, towards bedtime. rompted by them are not innocently exercised metimes by the wicked as well as by the righteous—that the natural affections and dis-and darting into the jail chamber, 'Susy,' he cried 'you are the best un I knowed. Susy, Christ saw something to love in the young man I'll try. to be a good boy—I will. just referred to, and yet we suppose that he was entirely destitute of moral goodness, saving as entirely destitute of moral goodness, saving was entirety destitute of moral goodness, saving grace, or anything to rescue him from final and hour he began in earnest to amend.

Divine grace. This necessity is laid deep in for his enemies. And here is the great power the wants of our nature, and affirmed by Christ of the gospel, which has subdued so many, and himself. "Ye must be born again." But why will yet fully triumph. Take away this docso? "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; trine of the Saviour's offering his life in our and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit stead, and you divest the gospel of its glory Marvel not," &c., Rom. 8:5-9, "For they that and strength. But let it be proclaimed by are after the flesh do mind the things of the those who have the like spirit of love and deflesh—To be carnally minded is death—The votion, and the hardest heart will melt before carnal mind is enmity against God, &c., - They the scene. that are in the flesh cannot please God," &c corrupt and sinful, and unfit, in consequence, which flows from doing, is felt as a most dehis case must result, not from himself, so to- our point. The printer cries out, "more copy tally is he gone from original righteousness; -you know he means the "original article,"-

ation." "They are all under sin." not use means for the accomplishment of an- -an hour of busy industry, and of almost inother and opposite end." "The choice of one spiration-and your sheet passes into the printposite." Hence the necessity of a change of heart. He continues—"This is plainly the achievement fills your soul. The well done That uniformly represents the unregenerate as the pleasure of doing, to your fingers' ends. ually."

the head there is no soundness in it." few years, that no one hesitates to predicate it feels that he has an appreciative and loving of every single individual. We know that if people, hopes he has fed them with the bread he lives, he will need a Saviour. We are more of life and feels a pleasure of soul that the world positive of it than we are that he will walk or can neither give nor take away; a joy that the form to it. What then will be the result with speak; and hence we say it is natural. But luxurious idler knows nothing of.

those who have all the advantages now afford- the objector says, " It is not natural to sin, beed in this land, yet hold and practice errors cause the infant cannot sin." This proves too and enormities which would put heathens them- much. Then it is not natural to walk, or selves to the blush? Depend upon it, no plea speak, because the infant cannot do either. of sincerity will avail such. They must repent Much less manhood and the physical and mental functions of maturity are natural because they are still farther removed from infancy. The marriage relation and, the relation of parents to children, are not natural, as they cannot belong to babes. Indeed, there is hardly a function that can assert a clearer title to be-Again, our personal knowledge of the fact ing natural than sin or depravity can do.

"The grace of God which bringeth salva--I have omitted duty; and he will not stop here, tion," is a combination of words full of joy to but he will acknowledge an inward love for human contemplation. God's grace saveth sin. Even the good man finds a constant war- lost and perishing men. This idea unfolds to fare within-a demand for a perpetual struggle the mind as the gospel of Christ is seen spreadainst sin; and a continual demand for Di- ing into the lands which have long lain in heavine grace to enable him to conquer himself then darkness. The missionary finds the Paand keep in subjection "the carnal mind which gan wedded to idolatry, and tells him of the is not subject to the law of God; neither, in- grace of God, announces that Christ died for deed, can be." This is what is meant by de- his redemption, and the magic truth, bursting like a sun-ray into his darkened mind, brings From this standpoint he looks out upon the him to the cross, and he rejoices in a free and arries conviction to his own mind of the con- Each one who has tasted how good the Lord is, may refer to his own experience. Words 1. The Bible declares the universal fact. cannot tell how new and great was our joy, There is no man that sinneth not." What when God's grace was magnified in our own can be more universal? "There is not a just personal justification. The soul cries out in

"Amazing grace, how sweet the sound, That saved a wretch like me." the new song is sung, the feeling is the same. 2. Human depravity is implied. (1) In the The grace of God, which bringeth salvation, hopes to redeemed man. So, too, the grace of God sustains and happifies the Christian at ing nature, as he bids adieu to all earthly

"Tis grace hath brought me safe thus far,

CHRIST DIED FOR THE UNGODLY.

Nothing has such power over even the de-

They now suffer, and yet we are told duct faithfully before him, here they concluded tion. They now suffer, and yet we are told that "Death, hath passed upon all men, for was locked up the rest of the day, and all that all have sinned." We will now consider—

III. Its Nature. Men cannot object strenuously to the fact of depravity, it is so obvious, "Mother,' she said, 'I can't go to sleep; I

ously to the fact of depravity, it is so obvious, but they will object to the terms—

1 Of natural or native. They make no dis
1 Of natural or native. They make no dis-

atonement of Christ. Without him there is no Saviour.

The mother looked into the dear child's face, and said, 'Go, Susy.' Susy went to Jack's door, and unlocking it, said, 'I asked mother The mother looked into the dear child's face, 2. Men object to the term of total. Indeed, if I might not come and take your place, Jack

paratively speaking, in depravity. The young him what had happened. Jack took his seat man in the gospel who wished to know of at the table opposite to Susy's vacant seat: Christ "What good thing he should do that he might have eternal life," was certainly not so bad as it was possible for him to have been.

"You can carry up Susy her bread and water,' said Mrs. Stone, handing him the tray. He took it and walked away, looking very sober, if not softened. According to Susy's wish he

'Yes,' answered Mrs. Stone Tears started in his eyes. He ran up stairs, ositions—kindness, benevolence, modesty, cried, 'you are the best un I knowed. Sus I'll never, never treat you so again. I'll never, never treat you so again. nscientiousness, are never commendable. bite or scratch; no, never. I'm sorry—I am.

otal ruin. (3) This is what we mean by total depravity. It is supreme or total selfish- and it throws light on the great doctrine of the ess, engrossing the affections, controlling the atonement. Could any other method have will, and giving character to all the acts. It been devised to save a guilty world, the Son of is being totally lost, beyond the power of self- God would not have come into this world, and recuperation—an entire destitution of the ele-suffered ignominiously on the cross. But in nents of salvation—of that virtue, grace, love, doing so he showed his infinite wisdom, no less which can qualify us for heaven. We are all than his condescension. For a merely just so totally depraved that there is not even a man, no one was ever found to die; though for ood germ left to grow up into righteousness, one of great benevolence, there have been one and rescue us from the curse of the law. Ho- or two instances, as that of David and Jonaliness is an exotic. There must be a radical, than, and of Damon and Pythius. Christ, total change of the heart—an implantation by however, showed his surpassing love in dying

Why not, if man is not totally depraved? THE PLEASURE OF ACHIEVEMENT. Watson, speaking of this passage in his Theo- When one has accomplished a task, and feels ogical Institutes, says that it "fully confirms conscious in himself that he has done it well the opinion of those who understand our Lord and faithfully, he experiences a true joy. The as expressly asserting that man is by nature doing part is over, and now the enjoyment for the kingdom; and that all amendment of lightful sensation. Any doing will illustrate but from that special operation of the Holy scissors will not do-the pen is in demand. Spirit which produces a new birth or regener- You are tired, or your brain is barren of matter tion." "They are all under sin." to interest twenty thousand other minds—but Prof. Finney's argument is that "the will, "more copy" arouses you. You move up to while maintaining the choice of one end can- the old table--thought flows, and the pen flies end or means, implies the rejection of its op- er's hand. Your are relieved, nay, much more everywhere assumed philosophy of the Bible, needs no voice to declare it to you. You feel totally depraved, &c. "Every imagination of So it is in all departments of earnest doing the thoughts of his heart was only evil contin- Your preacher queries, how can I prepare two "From the sole of the foot even unto sermons for my people again for next Sabbath such as shall interest, instruct, and edify? But There is something in the infant—in every he moves himself to his good work—subjects infant—that will develop itself in a sinful na- unfold to his mind, the spirit helps his infirmiture. So positive are we of this result in a ties, and when the Sabbath is over again, he A POOR HEATHEN SAVED.

It must always be a joyful occasion to the boiling missionary, when he is permitted to ee a heathen man renounce senseless idolatry and unite with a Christian church—and watch toiling missionary, when he is permitted to see a heathen man renounce senseless idolatry and unite with a Christian church-and watching the grace of God as developed in the new and better life of this convert from heathenism, finally see him die triumphant and happy in Jesus Christ. Bro. Bacheler sometimes relates with the most happy effect the very joyful and triumphant death of some of the converts connected with the stations in Orissa. And we have but just now read with great joy of we have but just now read with great joy of heart the grace of Christ sweetly triumphant 1806; Manna in the Wilderness, or the old in a dear sister, a native of western Africa; just such cases as God sometimes gives us to see nearer home, but this seems the more precious from contrast with the wretched deaths of the heathen around her. Miss W., says, "I know the pains of life will soon be o'er, and I shall rest in the arms of my Lord." On inquiry respecting her hope, she answered, "Yes, ir, Jesus died for me-Glory be to God!-Christ is mine, and I am his." Looking on her hands, her breast, her feet, she said, Tempting body, farewell; you cannot follow me." The next day she was worse, and being of the phase of life selected truthful, and its lessons salutary. sins, she answered, "Yes; but they are all pardoned. I am washed in the blood of the MADEMOISELLE MORI: A Tale of Modern Rome Lamb." She continued a few days longer; and, seized with severe pains, she said, "I am wrestling with the last enemy; but my Saviour hides my soul under the shadow of his wings; I am safe." Her last words were: "The hour is come-the door is open. Glory-glory -glory be to God most high." She was a brand plucked from the burning. Spread, glorious gospel, and so save multitudes from the lands of heathen darkness.

STAVERY IN THE METHODIST

The New York Conference of the Methodist The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which held its session last week, was deeply agitated on the question of slavery. The Eric resolutions, prohibiting the buying, selfing, or holding of slaves, were the subject of discussion. Mr. Ferris offered, in lieu of them, a series of resolutions prohibiting "slaveholding for mercenary or selfish purposes." Rev. Mr. Kettell was one of the principal speakers who endeavored to show that slavery was not itself a sin. The *Tribune*, in reporting his speech, remarks that it furnishes a which the apologists of slavery are driven. In endeavoring to draw the distinction between mercenary and commendable slaveholding, they are obliged to follow close in the wake of the out-and-out defenders of the system. Mr. Kettell is driven to the necessity of denouncing John Wesley as blind or prejudiced. By way of argument against any change in the rule of the church on the subject of slavery, he sub-stantially condemns the rule itself as based upnce, and as a gross and unfounded aton ignorance, and as a gross and unfounded attack upon the institutions of the south. According to this reverend gentleman, slavery is in itself a good thing, and an indispensable means for civilizing and Christianizing the negroes. Every one, he thinks, owes his labor o the world, and on that principle, he justifies a system by which ministers of his own denomnation are sold in the market, and compelled by the lash to labor in the field for the profit of and civilization, the slaves were far above the latter, and ending with the content of the strange sights met our gaze, and as men were the ones who were actually deriving the strange sounds greeted our ears, for with then most benefit from the institution of slavery." strange sounds greeted our ears, for what am most benefit from the institution of slavery." all you were long since familiar. It is transfer the Tribune says, "The Rev. Mr. Kettell has there are many comfortable looking dwelling the same are many comfortable looking dwelling dwelling the same are many comfortable looking dwelling dwelling the same are many comfortable looking dwelling dwelling dwelling dwelling dwelling dwelling dwelling dwelli due season he will be prepared to take it. expect to find him at some future Conference advocating the revival of the slave trade, on unds on which he now justifies the existence of slavery."-American Baptist.

ains reports on the Protestant district synods held in Russia during 1858 and 1859. Evangelical Christianity, according to these reports, appears to be firmly rooted in the Protestant lid misery, in the shape of half clad, nay, alpopulation; the government does not interfere most naked, men and women, together with a with internal ecclesiastical matters, and much host of wolfish looking bazaar dogs, which might be hoped from the future if the laws swarm at every corner. But I am happy to be which make missionary efforts of the church able to state that there are some very pleasing among the Greeks as well as the pagans impossible, were repealed. As so little is known of the Protestant church in Russia, we hope that without much sleep though, I would remark, a few extracts from the reports of the synods being attacked in the first place by a most fe will interest our readers. Most remote from rocious kind of heathenish mosquito, we were other Protestant populations is the Synod of worked up to a state of restlessness which was Tiflis, consisting of seven members, the repre-sentatives of as many congregations which the ten thousand crows and kites that hovered many, and which maintain, in a region where Protestantism before their establishment was unknown, an unshaken attachment to their jackalls which continued to sally forth at every unknown, an unshaken attachment to their jackalls which continued to sally forth at every faith. The synod which was held in Septem watch of the night in quest of something to eat, and you will be able to surmise our fate the government to allow the pupils of the Basel Missionary Society to come to Grusia, and it spending the night thus, we proceeded early s hoped that this petition will be granted. In next morning to the bazaars for the purpose Germans have settled in 82 widely scattered costed in my own language by the Baboos, but colonies, which are united in the "synod on traded with them with a degree of pleasure. the mountain side of the Volga." The last synod, held in August, 1858, and, on account receipted in a first class business hand, and in of the difficulty of travelling in those regions, attended by only nine members, discussed, among other subjects, the best means of pronoting preachers' conferences, which occasionthe liveliest participation of the laity. The Synod of Courland, held in the autumn of history—also in mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, as far as quadratic equations, and the first four books of Playfairs' Euclid, made, as at present only one-tenth part of the children visit any schools. One of the pastors had prepared a revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition of the New Teshand prepared to the revised edition o tament for the Lets, which the synod sent to proves an idea now finding currency to some the Lettish Literary Society for examination. the Lettish Literary Society for examination.

The Lettish language is, however, on the decline, and the German becomes more and more the predominating language in the three Baltic provinces of Russia, (Courland, Estonia, and Livonia.) The Synods of Estonia and Livonia discussed especially the relation of the Lutheran church to the Moravians. At the time when rationalism had pervaded also this distant branch of the Lutheran church to the Lutheran church to the Moravians already opened the eyes of these Baboos to many of the orthodox pastors and laymen had the time when rationalism and pervaded also perior character of Christian female society has this distant branch of the Lutheran church, already opened the eyes of these Baboos to many of the orthodox pastors and laymen had associated themselves, without formally secedable between the Lutheran church, with the Morning from the Lutheran church c ing from the Lutheran church, with the Morayians, to whose zealous labors, according to the testimony of all, the maintenance of evanglical views in Russia is mainly due. Later, when a new life began in the Lutheran church, the connection of many pastors with both denominations led to many conflicts, and for nominations led to many conflicts, and for many years it has now been the endeavor of the synods to strengthen the attachment of clergy and laity to the Lutheran denomination, and to lessen the influence of the Moravians. Also the project of forming a General Synod tle for the Protestant church in Russia was dis-cussed, but the majority was of opinion that

100, the Wesleyans 77, the Roman Catholies for Midnapore. After Bro. Hallam's closure 29, the Calvinists and English 10 each, the Quakers 7, the Jews 10, and nu-bearers began to ask myself, who am I that I would be borne

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

This volume consists of ten lectures upor the following subjects: De Soto; Marquette and La Salle; The French in Illinois; The Red Men and the War of Pontiac: The Cabin Homes of the Wilderness at the beginning of the Revolution; The Cabin Homes of the Wilderness during the Alerican Revolution; Sketches of Character and Adventure in the Preachers and their Preaching; Western Mind-its Manifestations, Eloquence and Humor ; The Great Valley-its Past, its Present, and its Future.

These lectures abound in spicy anecdotes re lated in Mr. Milburn's peculiar, off-hand style. The book is not only readable, but entertain-

ing and instructive. This is a well-told story of French life.

12mo., pp. 526. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

This is an historical tale. It is interwoven with the more striking events of Roman History from the time when Pius the Ninth beame Pope to the storming of the city by the French. It takes the side of the Italians, and shows that they were well united, had good counsellors, were well disciplined, and were only conquered by the basest of treachery and the most overwhelming power.

The same firm have issued the fifth monthly part of Tom Brown at Oxford. The works of Thomas Hughes on school-life are doing an immense amount of good by showing the ad-

LETTER FROM BRO. MILLER. The following account of Bro. Miller's first mpressions of India, the people, &c., will

BALASORE, Jan. 5, 1860. My Dear Bro. Bacheler :- Through the ten der mercies of an ever present God, I am at last able to address you from this land of sin, poverty, superstition, temples, and mud huts. And yet I feel like exclaiming, in the language of Peter when on the mount of transfigurati stand on ground rendered sacred by the swee men and women whose ashes sleep here, whose immortal spirits are now enjoying the

rest of activity in heaven.
We arrived at Garden Reach on Sabbath December 12th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., after a voy age of three months and twenty days. Shortly after we dropped anchor, Bro, Hallam boarded the Beverly. I need hardly say that it was others. The Tribune says, "He affirmed most a happy meeting. I need hardly say that it was a happy meeting. May it prove to be for the better and not for the worse. After the long very in America had been the only thing which expected salutation, we stepped on heard a had elevated the negro race, and he was a bold small boat and were rowed ashore by two odd looking specimens of humanity—almost naked—ealled dingy wallas—next into an apology for and civilization, the slaves were far above the free negroes. Many statistics were given to show this. Folks said we were cottonized. It was a blessed thing for us that we were. The wealth flowing to us from the southern cotton crop alone kept alive our institutions and so-called elevation. The speaker here went on to contrast the products of the south and of the our lodgings in the city of palaces (falsely so our lodgings in the city of palaces (falsely so contrast the products of the south and of the north, finding an enormous ratio in favor of the latter, and ending with the conclusion that we were the ones who were actually deriving the ment halls; but the great majority of their pub-lic buildings and private dwellings, too, are not only inferior looking, but they are inferior is reality. The puca or brick of which they are constructed seems to be of an inferior quality, so that portions of the buildings are crumbling

PROTESTANTISM IN RUSSIA.

The last numbers of the Protestant bimonthy, which is published in the German language, y Rev. Dr. Berkholf, at Riga, Russia, conver, the straw roofed native mud huts, that abound everywhere, do not add much city's beauty, filled as they generally are with

om southern Ger- over us as though they knew that we were governments (provinces) of Saratow and making a few purchases, and you will readily nara, on the banks of the Volga, 140,000 believe my surprise when I was not only accurant have settled in 82 widely scattered costed in my own language by the Baboos, but ng preachers' conferences, which occasion—when favorable weather facilitates the ing of several clergymen, are held amid-

ing two nights on the Tamlouk river in the lit-Bolios, and being nearly nibbled to death the time had not come yet to petition the government for it.—Christian Adv. and Jour. (Mrs. Sutton's adopted daughter) all tired and hungry, and destitute of the means of refresh hungry, and destitute of the means of refresh ment, where we were kindly saluted by Mr.

The spiritual interests of the great multitude

Bense and Mr. Richardson, gentlemen engaged of London are cared for by 930 clergymen and dissenting ministers, who preside over 429 fast, and made provision for our dinners, after churches and 423 chapels, of which latter build which we entered our palkees, that miserable ings the Independents have 121, the Baptists and most unnatural of all modes of travelling. 29, the Calvinists and English Presbyterians 29, the Calvinists and English Presbyterians 29, the Calvinists and English Presbyterians 20, and the Calvinists and English 20, and the Calvinists and English Presbyterians 20, and the Ca

on the shoulders of my brother man? direct violation of printed instructions I bounded out on the road before my bearers, and found that I could go fully as easy and much faster than they. I am going to ride a horse or walk, no man shall carry me.

We arrived at Midnapore the following af-

ternoon—thence to Jellasore, where our hearts were made glad by the warm reception given us by the mative Christians of that station, tro-phies of Divine grace, over whom no doubt our dear Bro. Phillips has wept and prayed for many, many years, as they came running one after another, to exclaim with uplifted hands, and moral death, and now we believe they are polished stones for the temple of our God. After partaking of some refreshment, we all repaired to the chapel for the purpose of returning devout thanks to our Heavenly Father for permitting us to meet together. The even rise was conducted in Country of superstition and deep faithful to their trust, "choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." The influence of their faithfulness, for good, can coming judgment. Their reward is the light of a true together. The even rise was conducted in Country of superstition and deep faithful to their trust, "choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." The coming judgment. Their reward is the latter point of the country of superstition and deep faithful to their trust, "choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." The coming judgment. Their reward is the country of the country of the pleasures of sin for a season." The coming judgment. Their reward is the country of th for permitting us to meet together. The exercise was conducted in Oriya by Bro. Hallam, but I can assure you I enjoyed it, although I understood but little of what was said.

Our next stage was to Balasore, your own old field of labor. It is a lovely spot. Breth-ren Smith and Cooley gave us a warm reception, just such a reception as we might naturally expect at the hands of such noble hearted men. I love them much. The sisters, too, did every thing that it was possible for them to do in order to express their love, and contribute to our happiness. I feel that I ought to apologize for having enlarged on matters comparatively uninteresting to you. Yet there are still one or two things that I should like to

the God of Daniel for protection.

So our dear brother Hutchins is no more.
Well, let the fir trees mourn, for a cedar has fallen. He was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost, and thus by himmany were added.

The late pastor, Rev. H. Perry, has rec unto the Lord. We all most heartily sympa-thize with our bereaved sister in this her time of trouble. May the very death of our departed brother prove to be the loudest sermon parted brother prove to be the loudest on missions that he ever preached. O for a reinforcement of self-sacrificing men of God in evangelist, with the best wishes and earnest prayers of his brethren. At present he is deprayers of his brethren. At present he is departed by the severe and danger-India! How much they are needed here! Ac cept our united love—present the same to sister Bacheler, and believe me,

Yours affectionately ARTHUR MILLER. P. S. We are all praying that the way may e opened for you to join us next summer. A. M.

> For the Morning Star. A SCRAP FROM MY JOURNAL.

SORAH, Jan. 17, 1860, Left home this morning for our southern tour, and came as far as this place, a distance of twenty miles, where I arrived about half-past nine o'clock, A. M. After waiting for a couple of hours for our carts to come up with our tents, it was found necessary to work with all diligence, to pitch one tent in order to furnish a shelter from the heat of the sun, during the middle of the day; for, although the nights are unusually cold just now, the midday sun is very op-

breakfast was announced, and, as a matter of course, it was eaten with a good relish.—
Breakfast being ended, and the heat a little subsided, another tent was pitched, and then left in company with our native preachers Bhekari and Dula), for the Perah market, about a mile distant from our camp. At this market we had an excellent hearing, and many nquiries for our books. Bhekari commenced by saying that the Hindoos were all mistaken regard to their religion-that they had built heir hopes on a wrong foundation, and that, n the great day of accounts, they would find hemselves like the man who built his house the sand, and then, how great would be

heir disappointment!
One man of some respectability, who had was told that he must believe on the Lord Jesus Christ with all his heart, who, alone, is fest in the great day of final accounts, when all secret things are brought to light.

Having spent as much time as was thought rofitable at this market, returned to our camp, where we were joined by brother an sister Cooley, who came in this evening. Taking Dula with me, went to th Rajabalabha market, a distance of three miles, while Bro. C. and Bhekari attended the All

pura market, held about the same distance from ur camp, in an opposite direction. nerly, and, on inquiring into the cause, a buy them?" Rice is more than double its for er price, and all other things are proportion ally dear, and the poor will eat their rice without the fish and vegetables they usually purhase at the market, rather than pay such a with them in this Q. M. the present year .-

thigh price for them.

The people heard well, though some were inclined to cavil a little. In our closing re-May God bless them. marks, we told them we came to tell them the truth—we had spoken to them in love, and if they received instruction, it would be well with hem; but if they neglected to follow it, they would be lost forever, but we should be free m the blood of their souls. Some seemed to feel the force of our remarks, while it was hard for others to understand why we should take so much interest in their welfare. The sun inking down in the western horizon, remind ed us that it was time to depart. We left with the prayer that God would bless our efforts and deepen the good impressions that might en made on the minds of some, and returned to our tents, where we arrived about dark. Were happy to learn that our brethren were encouraged by their success at the mar-

ket they attended.

Jan. 19. There being two markets that we could reach to day, we concluded to again di-vide our forces, so that the word might be preached to a greater number of people. ari accompanied me to a new market, that had not long been established. It was over the rice field, and though the distance was not more than two and a half miles, we were a long time in reaching it; but when we arrived at the place, a large multitude soon collected around us, who heard with much apparent in-terest. We found a pretty good number of readers, to whom we gave books. O that the word spoken in this place may have "a savor

us books. The people in this place have neard a great many times, and if they do not need, it will be far more tolerable for thousands of others, than for them; for others are not blessed with the light of the glorious gos-

Returned to Balasore this evening, where ound my dear wife and little son, and all our native Christians, in the enjoyment of health and our heavenly Father's protecting care. B. B. SMITH.

RELIGIOUS LITERATURE. - Years ago, says a orrespondent of a Baptist exchange, a gentle nan purchased and distributed gratuitously through a certain neighborhood a large number of copies of Doddridge's Rise and Progress. There soon followed, in that neighborhood, a mistakably traced, in great part, to the blessing of God upon the general reading of this Darling; voluntary by the choir. spiritually-awakening work."

For the Morning Star.

Bro. Burr :- Having recently changed my location, permit me to say, through the Star, a word relative to my former and present field of labor—Bethany and Middlebury.

Bethany has been my home for the past three

years. During my stay with the kind people there, the church has not been entirely desti-tute of the Divine favor, though, at times, she has mourned over the departure of many of her members from their covenant vows. The causes of a long and lamentable declension, it is not necessay to mention. To the praise of God, be it said, in her darkest hours and deepcoming judgment. Their reward is on high.
The latter part of the past winter, was a
period of more than common prosperity. Meetings, were held several weeks almost every

evening. The influence of the effort was pre-cious in the church, and resulted in much good. Many among the backslidden and lukewarm were reclaimed, a few converted, and the church greatly strengthened and encouraged. During the month of March, ten united with the church, nine of whom were baptized. Our last Sabbath together, as pastor and people, will long be remembered as a day of deep interest. The presence of the Redeemer seemed to fill the house, and I am sure the hope of a home in heaven was precious to every believer's heart. Rev. B. P. Russell has settled

Our voyage across the great deep—to some extent pleasant—was performed in 3 months and 20 days, but unfortunately our captain was a very coarse, unkind, ungentlemanly man, and an infidel, consequently we were not allowed the pleasure of any kind of religious exercises save our private devotions in the state-room, which we always performed trusting in the place as pastor of the church. May God grant him great success in winning souls to Christ, and leading the church on to higher and holier attainments in grace.

In the place as pastor of the church. May God grant him great success in winning souls to Christ, and leading the church on to higher and holier attainments in grace.

In the place as pastor of the church. May God grant him great success in winning souls to Christ, and leading the church on to higher and holier attainments in grace.

In this place—Middlebury—we have a large, enterprising, and intelligent church, number-ing between two and three hundred members.

For the last eight years, the church has been favored with almost uninterrupted prosperity. and 20 days, but unfortunately our captain was a very coarse, unkind, ungentlemanly man, and an infidel, consequently we were not allowed the pleasure of any kind of religious exercises save our private devotions in the stateroom, which we always performed, trusting in the God of Daniel for protection.

So our dear brother Hutchins is no more. So our dear brother a codar has a contract of the last eight years, the church has been favored with almost uninterrupted prosperity. Her influence, in conversion, has been felt for miles around, and with a disposition to faithfulness on the part of her members, from presenting the contract of the contract

The late pastor, Rev. H. Perry, has recently baptized a goodly number of promising converts. He has sustained the relation of pastor to the church three years, during which

tained in the place by the severe and danger-ous illness of his beloved wife. Five years of my preaching life have been devoted to the interest of this church, and, returning after an absence of three years to resume the pastoral relation, it hardly seems that I have been away. That future prosperity may attend the humble efforts of the pastor, and reward the faithfulness of the church, is the fervent prayer of the writer.

L. J. MADDEN. Dale, N. Y., April 10, 1860.

# Rebibals, Etc.

Bro. Burr :- The Virgil and Dryden church has been favored with some revival recently. Rev. S. L. Dimmick preached with us about four weeks, mostly evenings. The brethren of different orders came together and labored for the salvation of souls. Through the blessing of God, nearly a score were converted and reclaimed-mostly youth. Eld. Dimmick has

baptized thirteen happy converts. JOHN TYLER. MARION, Ohio, April 17, 1860. Bro. Burr :- In February last I attended the Richland and Licking Q. M. with the Westfield church, and protracted the meeting for a number of days. The Lord was with us-several embraced religion, a number were reclaimed, and the members revived; a good interest in the community. I was assisted by Rev. A. Aldrich. I then went to Washington church, istened attentively while these remarks were Aldrich. I then went to Washington church, being made, cried out, in the language of one and held a few meetings with the assistance of ently, though, I fear, with less sincerity, Bro. K. F. Higgins. There was some interest, church in Huron Q. M., and held a protracted Jesus Christ with all his heart, who, alone, is the foundation of a sure hope of eternal life. meeting two weeks. Several were-converted Whether the seed fell on stony places—among and reclaimed. I was assisted part of the time the thorns, or on good ground, we are unable to say. This will, however, all be made manito to the Venice church in Seneca Q. M. Had very good meetings. Several embraced re-

ligion. I then went to South Bloom church, and held a protracted meeting about four weeks. Upwards of eighty started for the good world. About fifty embraced religion, and thirty were reclaimed. Forty-five were baptized and united with the church. A good interest still remains, more expecting to be baptized soon. I then went to York church, and held a few meetings, circumstances not very encouraging. I then went to Townsend, five miles from York thinly attended this year than they were formed to the thinly attended this year than they were formed to the thinly attended this year than they were formed to the thinly attended this year than they were formed to the thinly attended this year than they were formed to the thinly attended this year than they were formed to the thinly attended this year. then went to York church, and held a few -held meetings two weeks. God revived his work-there were about twenty conversions arked, "When things are so dear, who can and thirteen baptized. I organized a church of twenty members. Several have united since, and a good interest still remains. Eld. May was with me. They wish me to labor

A CHURCH FORMED AND A MINISTER ORbrithen in Hancock, Vt., a council was appointed at the last session of the Strafford Vermont Quarterly Meeting to visit that place, and if they should deem it advisable, to organize a Freewill Baptist church, and ordain Bro. DAINED. In compliance with a request from brethren in Hancock, Vt., a council was apize a Freewill Baptist church, and ordain Bro.
JOSEPH SARGENT to the work of the ministry. The council met with the brethren in Han-cock, March 7th, and after a satisfactory examination proceeded in the forenoon to constitute a church, agreeably to the usages of our denomination, and in the afternoon to ordain Bro. Sargent. Rev. Frederick H. Partridge of East Orange preached at the organization of the church, and Rev. Joseph Whittemore of

G. W. BAKER.

East Randelph preached the ordination sermon. The season was one of much interest, and, have the confidence of the people among whom he labors and to be doing good; and the prospects of the new church are encourage Much interest was added to the occasion the ordinance of baptism being performed by Bro. Sargent, immediately after his ordination DANIEL ODIORN, Clerk of council.

East Randolph, April 1860.

Munroe, Me., April 12, 1860.

Prospect Quarterly Meeting met with the church in Brooks, March 15th, to ordain Bro. Jan. 20. There being no markets near enough for us to attend to-day, went, in the morning, to the old part of the town, where we obtained a good hearing, and an opportunity for distributing some tracts and other ralls. I. W. Moore; 8, Right hand of fellowship by T. D. Clements; 9, Voluntary by the choir. T. D. CLEMENTS, Member of council.

> DEDICATION. The first Freewill Baptist church of Adamsville, Mich., dedicated their new meeting house to the worship of God Nov. 10th, 1859. The dedication sermon was preached by President E. B. Fairfield of Hills-

DEDICATION. The Freewill Baptist meeting house of Summerville, Mich., was dedicated to the worship of God on the 16th day of Feb. 1860, in the following order: Invocation and reading the first hymn, by Rev. D. L. Rice; Opening prayer by Rev. Mr. Curtis (C. Baptist); reading Scriptures by James Ashley; sermon Wm. Clark; dedicatory prayer by Rev. J. H.

powerful and extensive revival of religion, unpowerful and extensive revival of religion. JAMES ASHLEY.

DEDICATION. The new and neat Union

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

sion was convened with the church at Lake Village. All the churches were reported in conference. The meetings of worship were fully attended and quite interesting.

E. TRUE, Clerk.

there are 487 churches and 590 ministers. There are no churches in the Southern states, is owing more to the want of system than to the want of a feeling of benevolence, and

Whereas, we deeply feel the necessity of adopting some systematic plan of benevolence,

GLÖRIFYING HIM IN THE FIRES.—In spite

spective charges.

Resolved, That we earnestly request the guinary laws have not been enforced upon new victims. Christian missionaries and foreigners

churches were all represented by delegates.

Bro. W. Brown was appointed cor. mess. to plied.

An Honorable Record. It is recorded. P. M. We hope all our churches will be reparresented by letter and delegate, with their sta-

session with the East Jefferson church. Intro-ductory sermon Friday evening by Rev. B. E.

to publish it in the Sta

# Aotices, Appointments, Etc.

Central New York Yearly Meeting will hold its next session with the church at Burlington Flats, Whitestown Q. M. "commencing Friday, June 22, at ten o'clock, A. M. S. D. GARDNER, Chairman of Com.

CHURCH DIFFICULTIES. A writer in the

Sandwich Quarterly Meeting. The next session will be held with the 1st church in Sandwich, commencing Tucsday, May 22, at one o'clock, P. M.

J. RUNNELS, Clerk.

J. RUNNELS, Clerk.

Shapleigh, Me.

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Ministers' Conference. The next sess

DONATION. Our thanks are due the Adamsville church and our many friends for a donation of over. \$100-of which \$50 was cash, made for our benefit Dec. 8, at the house of Bro. Wood.

CARD. During the past year our kind friends in Pelhan & Salem have made us presents amounting to about \$36-\$20° of which was cash—for which they will please receive our grateful acknowledgments.

S. M. Weeks.

J. A. Weeks.

Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Box 2817, New York City, " E. B. FULLER, Waterbury Centre, Vt.
" N. STARE, New Haven, Macomb Co., Mich.

" C. A. SMITH, North Plains, Ionia Co., Mich.
G. Evans, Rochester, Lorain Co., O.
R. Carpenter, Wallskille, Luzerne Co., Pa. N. K. Gronds, Franconia, N. H.
W. Johnson, Big Flats, Chemung Co., N. Y.
James Nason, Gorham, White Rock, Mo.

S. Russell, Cornville, Me.

R. Gaskell, Mackford, Greene Lake Co., Wis. JNO. PARKYN, Edgerton, Rock Co., Wis. J. W. BARKER, Treasurer of Home and Foreign Miss Society of State of New York, Box 2956, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Various Paragraphs.

County, Ky., has been broken up by the proalso been exiled, and Rev. Richard Armstrong writes that a portion of his church come to eminently peaceful and conservative, but is more ministers that were wool-dyed." conscientiously against slavery. Our govern- PULPIT-READING. A writer in the Chrisment has compelled Turkey to protect the tian Times says: "Strange as the assertion American missionaries in Palestine. What may sound, we have many a preacher who has protection of these persecuted and exiled Chris- D. D., who actually cannot read. It is not

The Michigan Christian Herald says that chapter of the Bible in a uniform, unimpressive within two years Mr. F. O. Neilson, who was tone, without a single emphasis. Were an acbanished from Sweden on account of his Ban- tor to give the words of Shakspeare in the same tist opinions, has baptized one hundred and unmeaning style that many preachers do the ninety believers, Swedes and Norwegians, in Word of the living God, he would be hissed the State of Minnesota. There are now six from the stage." Scandinavian churches in that State, with two FLATTERY IN PRAYER. Says Dr. Porter: hundred members, three ordained ministers and three licents as, where five years since there was not a Scandinavian Baptist.

FLATTERY IN FRATER. Says in Flatter in Frater in F

DEDICATION. The new and neat Union church, erected at Madison, N. H., was dedicated to the worship of God, March 1. Sermon by Rev. I. D. Stewart. Revs. Mr. Kimball, L. L. Harmon, H. S. Blaisdell and J. Runnels participated in the services of the occasion. The house is a credit to the builders and an ornament to the place. The ladies have finished and carpeted it in good style.—May God bless them a hundred fold.

MORSE THAN CRIMES.—"It is not crimes such as murder and robbery which destroy the peace of society," says a newspaper, "so much as the contemptible gossip, the family quarrels, the jealousies and bickerings between neighbors, the meddlesomeness and tattling, which are the canker that eats into all social happiness." And another paper adds: "Better by far live in a neighborhood of this work. J. R. far live in a neighborhood of thieves than one of liars; and all tattlers are liars, and what is worse than that, both thieves and murderers; BELKNAP Q. M., N. H. The January ses. they steal the good name of the innocent, and

Meigs Q. M., Ohio. Held with 3d Kyger church, March 2—4. The churches were well represented, and meetings of worship interesting. The church in Middleport reported a revival, and 11 added by baptism and 3 by letter. P. W. Perry was appointed cor. mess. to Athens Q. M. Next Q. M. with Canaan church. June 1—3. The following resolutions. CONGREGATIONALISM .- There are in the church, June 1-3. The following resolutions members. The largest number of churches and ministers are in Massachusetts, where Whereas, we believe that our lack of effi-there are 487 churches and 590 ministers.

Therefore

Resolved, That we recommend to our churches the adoption of the cent a week system.

Resolved, That we earnestly request the ministers in this Q. M., having charge of churches, to make suitable efforts for the establishment of the above system in their respective charges.

GLORIFYING HIM IN THE FIRES.—In spite of the determined efforts of the cruel queen of Madagascar to exterminate Christianity upon that island, the churches continue to grow. Though the severe decrees against Christians are unrelaxed, and many believers in Christ are now suffering poverty, imprisonment, and slavery, it is gratifying to learn that the sangular laws have not been enforced upon new Middleport church to erect a house of worship, and the churches of this Q. M. to aid them in and the churches of this Q. M. to aid them in this enterprise.

Z. W. HOSKINSON, Clerk.

Spafford Q. M., N. Y.—Held its last session with the Dryden church, Feb. 24. The churches were all represented by delegates.

Bro. W. Brown was appointed on the property of the island, are multiplied.

labors of Revs. H. H. Strickland of Troy Q. of John Waller, an early Baptist minister of M., and S. L. Dimmick of Owego Q. M., which added much to the interest of the meeting. Next Q. M. with the Spafford church, June 8—10. Conference Friday, at 2 o'clock, dred and thirteen days, besides receiving re-

"MISREPRESENTATION." Rev. J. M. Weatistics for the Register.

John Tyler, Clerk. ver, having been charged with misrepresenta-HILLSDALE Q. M., Mich.—Held its April comments as follows (through the Western Recorder) on the custom of Reformers (Camp-Parker. There was a very full representation from the churches, every church but one being represented by letter or delegation, and that was the N Bending. The meeting was a good think they are, because they say one thing towas the N. Reading. The meeting was a good one. The meetings of worship were spiritual and profitable, and a number rose Sabbath thing else in opposition to it; and when one of evening for prayer. On the Sabbath a collection of the sects quotes upon them what was said the sects quotes upon them what was said tion of \$9.65 was taken for Foreign Missions. Next session with the church in Rome. Bro. Stone will preach the opening sermon. We shall expect then the statistics of the churches that the two are not exactly consistent, they for the year past. Clerks of churches will get very much hurt—sometimes very humble, please remember it and be faithful to their and cry, 'Persecution! well, God's people must J. THOMAS, Clerk. bear persecution! At other times they become LAWRENCE, Mass., April 19, 1860. very bold and indignant, and cry, 'Misrepre-Bro. Burr:—The Boston Quarterly Meeting, at its last session held at Haverhill April 10, passed the following resolution, and voted the consistency between the two quotations, publish it in the Star:

Resolved, That this Quarterly Meeting ex- they sometimes throw themselves upon their presses to the Haverhill Freewill Baptist church its entire approbation of the past course of the church (on the supposition that the adertimes they tell you, that if you cannot see of the church (on the supposition that the advice of the Q. M. given at a previous session, is complied with), and also congratulates it on the consistency of the two, you are blinded as quisition of a most excellent house of to the truth—you cannot see straight because worship, and that we deem it inexpedient that you belong to the 'sects!' And then, after another Freewill Baptist church should be or-ganized in Haverhill at present; and that we ganized in Haverhil at present; and that we also disapprove of Freewill Baptists holding a out of the conflict—turn, exultingly, to their separate meeting from the church already orbganized, and of F. W. Baptist ministers taking we have routed the enemies of God! Our part in such meetings.
S. B. W. Davis, Clerk. church is saved! Great is the temple of the Reformation!"

is nearly always something of nature's own

New York Examiner expresses the opinion that

Dr. Magoon of the First Baptist church, Al-Belkmap Quarterly Meeting. The next session of the Belkmap Q. M. will be held with the church at fishersville—Conference Tuesday, May 29, at 1 o'clock, P. M. For the Com., T. KENISTOS.

T. KENISTOS.

The next session of the Belkmap Q. M. will be held with the church at to a young girl about 16 years old, who was in the last stages of consumption. She felt that God, for Christ's sake, had forgiven her sins, York County Quarterly Meeting. The undersigned is a committee to receive applications for the June session of this Q. M. Will churches please forward them till she had acknowledged her Lord before soon?

O. F. Russell. men in the way of His own appointment. After some doubt and hesitation, her wishes were New Durham Quarterly Meeting. Any church wishing the next session of this Q. M., will please address the Clork.

DANIEL P. CILLEY, Clerk.

Farmington, April 3, 1860.

Any complied with, and she was carried to the Bapchurch wishing the next session of this Q. M., will please tistry in the arms of several brethren of the church, having on the white robes which were church, having on the white robes which were understood to be her grave-clothes, and was York County Quarterly Meeting Ministers' Conferences will be held at Ross' Corner, in Shapleigh, May 2, at one o'clock, P. M. Assignments the same as before made.

O. F. Russell, Clerk.

O. F. Russell, Clerk. occurred to her from the baptism, and in the afternoon she attended again to join the church in observing the Lord's Supper.

CONGRESSIONAL PIETY. C. S. Macreading writes from Washington to the North Western Christian Advocate: "Religious members of Congress do not throw their ' banners on the outward wall'-they do not exert much religious influence, and it is to be feared they backslide greatly during each session of Congress. I am told that even Methodist preachers elected to Congress are religiously of no account when they get here."

THE BIBLE IN ABYSSINIA. Some months ago the bishop of Jerusalem sent a supply of Bibles to the king of Abyssinia, in his own language. He received them with great joy, and began at once to distribute them, telling the priests to whom he gave them, that-hence forth they must teach the people out of this Letters for our missionaries in India may, for the present, be sent to the care of Mrs. M. M. HUTCHING, Dover, labor there have gained a great influence over the mind of king Theodorus. They build roads and bridges, introduce useful arts of all kinds, distribute Bibles, and recommend the A church of "United Brethren," in Adair truth by their conversation and their lives The king has so far recognized their civil serslavery mob, and the clergyman, Rev. John M. vices as to raise them to the rank of nobles. Blair, with his family and eleven other families He has recognized them to be right in those of the church, have been driven from the points where the doctrines of the Bible differ State. Rev. Thomas Hopper and family have from the traditions of the Abyssinian church,

meeting on Sunday armed, and he expects soon to be expelled. This denomination is Christian Sun exclaims, "O! that we had

will the government or the church do for the received from a college the honorary title of reading to stand in a pulpit and say over a

ligation to a fellow-worm, do you not offend against the sanctity of the place and the occasion, and the dignity (so to speak) of devotion?

I have no doubt that intelligent and conscientious people often feel, on this point, a degree of impropriety in the habits of ministers; and the same habits are sometimes carried to a

heaven that will not pay his debts?"

of the House of Refuge for western Pennsyl- important. vania, writes to the Religious Telescope, under date of March 21, 1860:

"Some six or eight weeks ago I wrote a letter to the Fulton Street-Prayer Meeting, requesting an interest in your prayers on behalf of this Institution. On last night week a deep feeling of seriousness and alarm manifested it-self among our female inmates, and nearly ev-census board. ery one of forty five girls, inmates, have been inquiring, "What must I do?" There are inof feeling among the boys, several of them having requested private conversation

I write to say that I believe God has heard my request forwarded to you, and to ask, that bill, appropriating about a million of dollars for you will again present us to God's praying people, with our desire for your earnest, fervent, for the protection of the inhabitants from the Inimportunate petitions to a throne of Divine grace, that 'God will open the windows of heaven, and pour us out a blessing, until there shall not be room to receive it,' that every ed. heart in this Refuge may take refuge in Christ

O, brethren, pray, pray for us."

MISSIONS. Missions have already ground f the slave, gathered wanderers into towns, giv- half. en elevation, strength, purity and permanence to languages, originated literatures, conferred constitutions, created markets for trade, and laid the foundations of empires; they are leavening the countless populations of Asia, and have given the hand of rescue to sinking

rusalem, healed as it swept over them; even so is Christianity going through the earth like a spirit of health, and the nations miserable and en start up and live, as she passes.-Rev.

## General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

European dates are to April 5. The British Parliament had adjourned till the 16th of April. The returns of the election in the provinces ernment recalls the articles of the Concordat groes on foreign shores, and landing them as providing that no bull, brief, rescript, or other document from the Court of Rome, even regard-piracy by the Act of May 15, 1820." Times, in French financial and commercial circountry. The government has vainly endeav- sary." ored to restore confidence. The Austrian Cabinet had resolved to protest against the annexation of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena to Piedmont. The Sardinian Chambers were opened on the 2d inst., and the King made an address, in which he congratulated the country upon the advantageous termination of the war, acknowledging his indebtedness to his magnanimous ally. As to parting with Savoy, he says he found necessary to make some sacrifice, though it was the dearest to his heart. The occupation of claimed the Pretender, Don Carlos, King.

SENATE. nal for a ship not registered to display the Amer-States for a new register before going to the medical staff accompanying the Commission. oast of Africa.

Both warrants and returns were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire and report if any further pro-ceedings are necessary to vindicate the authori-ty of the Senate, and to effect the arrest of wit-

Mr. Sanborn to the same Committee.

Mr. Mason moved that it be rejected.

Mr. Sumner felt it to be his duty to prot

you through the day. You allude to his ser- not take it as personally offensive. The Senate mons in terms, such as worldly politeness employs on common subjects, that is, in terms of in his self-confidence, had undertaken to lecture direct compliment. In thus cancelling an ob- him on manners. In reply he would say that

Mr. Brown's pro-slavery territorial resolutions

were postponed.

APRIL 17. The memorial of Mr. Sanborn greater extreme in more private devotions, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. such as acknowledging the hospitalities of fam- Wilson introduced a joint resolution authorizing the collection and publication of the records and PAYING THE PREACHER. A writer in the documents relating to the history of the coloni-Northwestern Christian Advocate tells of a zation of America by commercial companies in Methodist circuit with 300 members, many of England incorporated in 1606. Referred to the them wealthy, having rich lands in a high state Committee on the Library. The Senate went cattle, sheep in abundance, and money, who suffered their preachers to go to Conference with half-pay. "The preachers had to borrow money, and sacrifice their property to pay the debts contracted for the necessaries of life while travelling that circuit; and this very day the official members of the circuit know that the official members of the circuit know that the preachers are embarrassed for just the money they promised to pay, and are able to pay. Is it right in the sight of God that that become a citizen before he could avail himself of debt should go impaid? Can a man get to the benefits of the bill. Mr. Johnson, of Ark., argued at length in favor of the Senate bill.

PRAYER ANSWERED. The Superintendent | APRIL 18 and 19. The proceedings were un-

APRIL 16. The report of the Judiciary Committee upon the President's protest came up, and was postponed until the 1st of May. A joint resolution was passed, appropriating \$48, 000 to defray the expenses of the Investigating Committee. A bill was passed, organizing the

APRIL 17. Mr. Conkling reviewed the President's position in regard to slavery in the Territories, as exposed in his annual message.

APRIL 18. The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Military Academy for the protection of the inhabitants from the In-

The Supreme Court of Mississippi has affirmed the validity of the law making it penal for retailers to sell liquor to a drunken man, and demany a grim Moloch into dust; they have claring that the owner of the establishment is rethe fires of Suttee, broken the fetters sponsible for the act of his barkeeper on this be-

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE. The Supreme

Providence Journal gives an interesting account Missions have blessed the world. As Peter of a recent investigation, commenced in connecalked at eventime, his lengthened shadow, as tion with the movement to erect a monument to it fell on the gathered sick in the streets of Je- Roger Williams, to ascertain the site of his grave. Guided by tradition and by transmitted recollections of those who were nearly Williams' contemporaries, a thorough examination was made of the lot indicated by these traditions, and after some time the workmen succeeded in opening what they believed to be conclusively settled as having been the grave of the Founder of the Colony.

IMPORTANT SLAVE TRADE DECISION. A dispatch from Charleston to the N. Y. Herald says: "An important decision was given to-day (April 18) in the U. S. District Court, by Judge The returns of the election in the provinces claimed by Switzerland, show the election of five partisans of France, and one of Switzerland. The Moniteur announces that the French government receils the articles of the Concorder.

April 18) in the C. S. Birther Concorder Magrath, in the case of the United States against Capt. Corrie, of the celebrated slave yacht Wander. The Judge ruled that it is not the slave trade, i. e., the transportation of negroes from Africa to this country, but the stealing of negroes the concorder to t

ing private persons, can be received, published, A private letter from Cassius M. Clay, dated the 10th of April, says: "Our troubles with the of the government. Great agitation prevails, November Committee are, I trust, ended forever. says the Paris correspondent of the London We are left to the enjoyment of our constitutional rights, and to press on that Divine revolucles with regard to the future position of the tion which will forever make them unneces-

The Chicago Journal says the tide of emigration to Pike's Peak has fairly commenced. We believe we are speaking within reasonable bounds when we assert that from 8,000 to 10,000 men are at this moment en marche for the gold regions of the Rocky Mountains, from various parts of the country, and that by the first of July there will be full 50,000 expectant gold-seekers at the mines, or on their way thither.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CATTLE DISEASE. The Nice by French troops took place on the 1st of Legislature of Massachusetts, at its recent ses-April, and all disturbances had ceased. The ex- sion, appointed a board of commissioners to visit edition of the Fruitiers Society in Switzerland | the districts infected with the cattle disease, and, had failed, and the participants had been arrest- if possible, arrest its progress by slaughtering ed. The Federal Council of Switzerland had those already diseased, appropriating \$10,000 to addressed a note to the Powers who signed the pay for them. The commissioners entered upon final act of Vienna, asking for a European Contheir duties last week, and found the evil much gress to consider whether it is in the interest of more extensive than they anticipated. They first Europe that the road of the Simplon, which, ac- visited the farm of C. P. Huntington in North cording to article 80 of the final act of Vienna, Brookfield, and slatightered two cows belonging is to be possessed by the King of Sardinia, should to his herd. They were accompanied by some be ceded to France, who, by this road, could of the most skilful veterinary surgeons in the penetrate into the very heart of Switzerland .- State, who, upon an examination, found in the Russia, England, Austria, and Prussia, in reply, first case a strong adhesion of the lungs to the had pronounced in favor of the immediate as- diaphram, and acute disease of the right lung. sembling of a Congress. It is announced that a The second case exhibited similar indications of revolutionary movement had taken place in the disease. The Commissioners then proceed-Spain. Gen. Ortega, with 3,000 men, had pro- ed to the farm of Alden B. Woodis, of New Braintree, whose entire herd of eighteen head were killed. The disease was introduced into this herd by the temporary presence of oxen from the farm of Mr. Curtis Stoddard. It is said that APRIL 16. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for recently twenty-five yoke of oxen from different the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. farms were employed to remove a building in It is a bill of nine sections. It provides for the New Braintree, and that the disease has by that construction of five steam screw sloops of war, means been transmitted to numerous herds. The dapted to the African coast; increases the next stock examined was that of Charles Needounty from \$25 to \$100; offers a reward of ham. The entire herd, consisting of twenty-\$100 for the delivery to the U. S. Marshal of eight cattle, were here killed. The Commission any slave landed in the country; makes the fit- ers also visited several herds, in all of which disting out or ownership of vessels engaged in the eased animals were found. At the farm of Mr. slave trade piracy, and punishes with imprison- Leonard Stoddard-whose herd, numbering forment for life instead of death; makes it frimity-nine, includes ten yoke of oxen-the Commissioners having already slaughtered one hunican flag as a badge of nationality; make it the dred and eight cattle (valued at about \$3,400), duty of the officer of a ship, before going to the came to the conclusion to suspend operations un-African coast, to report to the U. S. Attornies til a consultation could be had with the Governor for examination, and provides that American and Attorney General. Eight of Mr. Stoddard's vessels sold abroad shall return to the United herd were, however, killed for the benefit of the The popular excitement in the infected dis-

Mr. Mason presented the return of the U. S. tricts is so great that it seemed to be the general Marshal (Johnson) on the warrant for the arrest desire to have an extra session of the Legislature of John Brown, Jr., in Ohio. The return states that it is impossible to arrest Brown, unless as of John Brown, Jr., in Onio. The return states that it is impossible to arrest Brown unless an armed force is used for that purpose.

Mr. Mason also presented the return on the warrant for the arrest of B. F. Sanborn, which is scattered all over the towns in which its existence and the commissioners of the commissioners. recapitulates the facts as stated heretofore, and adds that no arrest can be made, owing to the judicial proceedings of the State of Massachuwithout a further appropriation.

The Kanawha (Va.) Republican says that near Malden, on the Kanawha river, on the Western Alleghanian slope, a party, in boring a salt well in 1844, struck a reservoir of gas, which was so Mr. Sumner moved to refer the memorial of powerful as to shoot the whole boring apparatus, consisting of one thousand feet of poles and a sinker weighing five hundred pounds, into the air, like an arrow. The stream of gas is three against such a suggestion. It was related of one of the Judges of hell, that he punished first and heard afterwards. The Senator from Virginia with unabated force, day and night, for sixteen had taken that as a precedent.

Mr. Mason said the Senator had used language in making opposition to a motion, which, so far as his intercourse with gentlemen went, he had never heard used outside the Senate. He could

nomination of a candidate for the Presidency New Hamshire.—H. Sawyer, Sunapee; I. Copp, H was to meet at Charleston, S. C., on Monday Claffin, Jr., W. Brookfield; C. Dame, Farmington; U.

western section has applied at this session for aid in internal improvements to the amount of some result in the hastening the day of Virginia's deliverance from the sad blight of ignorant and thriftless labor.

Humboldt Bay Massacres. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives the Church and society, Porter, Mich., M. E. and S. M. Littlefield, Washington following particulars of a late horrible massacre on the Pacific coast:

natchet! Firearms were used to a very limited clubs of ten (package sent to one address) \$1,00, with an additional copy to the getter up of the club. Payable in

atchets, iron bludgeons, knives, etc.

Next morning I visited the camp, and I assure ou that the scene was harrowing and sickening in the extreme. Old squaws, decrepid and grayhaired; young squaws, the mothers of two or three children, were lying in a pile. Some-times, and frequently, the infant would be mor-tally wounded and clinging to the dead moth-er's breast. The stalwart bucks lay scattered und, quietly dispatched with a blow from a that I ever beheld. All this was done tone-throw of the United States barracks; but, and United States troops are as perfectly use-less here as they are anywhere. Notwithstandng there is a petition, signed by all the familie lantic States, but I assure you they are strictly true. The same party are now out on the scout for more Indian women and children; and when there are no more Indian women and chil-

By request of some of our churches, we have rinted the "Confession of Faith and Church A True Balsam. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Covenant" as they are in our Treatise on Doctrine, in a pamphlet of four pages, leaving the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients, blanks for the name of the church, &c., which which are mingled after the true principle of chemistry, can be filled very easily with the pen—thus adapting it to any church in the denomination. It would be a good thing for our churches to supply each of their members with one of these tended a popularity in this country, or has accomplis amphlets, which can be done at a trifling exense. They are sold at the Office at 8 cts. a J. H. Wheeler, Dover, and by dealers everywhere. [4w4 dozen, or 50 for 30 cts.—and will be sent by mail, postage paid, for 10 cts. a dozen, or 50 for

The Reports of our Benevolent Societies for the current year will be send to any minister or member of our denomination who will send us a three cent stamp to pay the postage. It cannot be sent by mail unless the postage is prepaid.

The national Democratic Convention for the Weekly List of Receipts for the Star.

The national Democratic Convention for the monitation of a candidate for the Presidency was to meet at Charleston, S. C., on Monitation of a candidate for the Presidency was to meet at Charleston, S. C., on Monitation of a candidate for the Presidency was to meet at Charleston, S. C., on Monitation of a candidate for the Presidency was to meet at Charleston, S. C., on Monitation of a candidate for the Presidency was to meet at Charleston, S. C., on Monitation of the Monitation of Savarasia of Monitation of the Monitation of Savarasia of Monitation of the Monitation of Savarasia of Monitation of Savarasia of Monitation of Savarasia of Monitation of Savarasia of Monitation of Savarasia of

65,000. As slaves are taxed on much less than half their real value, Western Virginia complains and endeavors to alter the basis of taxaplacing it on the real value of the slave tion, placing it on the real value of the slave property which would change the tax on slaves from \$328,000 to \$1,160,000. Western Virginia claims that the basis of representation should be on the white population. Attempts for this in the legislature have been made, and though as yet unsuccessful, success is looked for at an early day. The present debt of Virginia, of about \$35,000,000, was principally contracted for improvement in the Eastern section. The western section has applied at this session for aid six millions. This is denied them by the East. Here, then, is a controversy distinctly between the interests of freedom and slavery. The increasing strength of the West gives nearly a moral certainty of an early reform, that may moral certainty of an early reform, that may six millions. This is denied them by the East. Mrs. Stephen Brown, Burrillville, R. I.,

"For the last two or three years there have been large settlements or lodges of Indians, on what is called Indian Island and South Beach, both of which are within a short distance of this place, say a mile. These Indians, a great many of them, at least, have learned to speak the English language so as to be understood; and a great many have earned an honest living by working in town and among the settlers. There were not less than ten or fifteen half-breed infants among the squaws, and all were living on the most friendly and intimate terms with the whites; and had all been assured of the protection of the United States garrison of this place, commanded by Major Raines. In the midst of this fancied security the two camps were rushed upon early in the morning of Sunday, Feb. 25, and literally and completely wiped out. Yes, sir, my pen almost refuses to record it. Nearly two hundred human beings were put out of existence in the short space of one hour from the commencement of the butchery; and, though ou will hardly believe me, I assure you that very squaw and child was killed that could be and. One man alone, captain of the band, asted next day that he had killed thirty womn and children, with his own hand, or rather

Books Forwarded.

One package to C. D. Williams, Corinth, Vt., by mall.
One package to J. Sargent, Hancock, Vt., by mil.
One package to Mrs. M. B. Sherburne, Pittsfield, O., by
mail.
One package to Electa Balch, Painesville, Lake Co., O., by
mail. mail. One package to S. J. Barnard, S. Deerfield, N. H., by mail.

One package to A. Fratt, S. Sebec, Me., by mail.

One package to Rev. R. McDonald, Eaton, N. H., by express.

One package to Rev. A. J. Davis, New Market, N. H., by hatchet and a thrust or two about the heart with a bowie knife. Infants were crawling round and hiding among the rubbish, etc.— lltogether, it was the most sickening spectacle in due time by the persons to whom they are directed, they should notify us immediately, t me assure you, that a United States barracks Business Notes-Somebody writes us, sending \$1,50 for his paper, and re-questing that it be sent to Norridgewock, County of Som-A Eel river, praying Major Raines to protect he friendly Indians, yet he lets things rip. These facts can hardly be credited in the Atwho he is, and the P. O. to which his paper was sent, we will attend to his request. when there are no more Indian women and the free from them to kill, the blood-thirsty fiends will turn their hatchets and knives upon their Note and interest from Ezra Holmes,

CONFESSION OF FAITH AND CHURCH

For sale by D. Lothrop & Co., Charles A. Tufts, Rev. N. P. Selee says: Your Larookan's Syrup has become decidedly popular in Barnstable County. It afforded me so much relief that I shall feel constrained to recommend it wherever I may be placed. Sold by dealers

LEE ON THE IMMORTALITY OF THE everywhere. We have this excellent work for sale for a cough or common cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," cash. Will send it to any part of the country by mail, postpaid, on the reception of 58 cts.

REPORTS.

In Milton, April 16, Dea. CHARLES SWASEY, aged 61 years.
10 months and 4 days.
At Newburg, O., April 3, ADALEE HORA, Infant daughter of E. H. and F. E. Day, aged 3 months and 19 days.

Married

April 17, by Rev. A. J. Davis, Mr. John Price and Mrs. Susannah B. Buckley, both of New Market.
In Brookfield, March 4. by Rev. J. Claffin, Mr. Charles E. Powers and Miss Emily M. Williams. March 8, Mr. John Carlell, Jr., of Warren and Miss Sarah Ann Smalley of Brookfield. March 27, Mr. Lyman J. Cliatin of Gilmanton, Wis., and Miss Marcia F. Smith of Randolph, Gilmanton, Wis., and also sactus I some of the comply Ve.
In Lowell, Mass., 13th inst., by Rev, D. Mott, Mr. James B. Rand and Miss Sarsh A. Tuttle.
In Lowell, Mass., April 4, by Rev. Wm. C. Tenney, Mr. Benjamin Randall Peavey, Jr., of Farmington, N. H., and Miss Mary E. Dame of Lowell.
It Limerick, Me., 10th inst., by Rev. P. S. Burbank, Mr. David S. Carpenter of Brighton, Mass., and Miss Roxana G. Stoddard of L.
In Shapleigh, Me., March 18, by Rev. O. F. Russell, Mr. Henry L. Patch and Miss Mary J. Hull. April 8, Mr. Charles L. Trafton and Miss Lydia P. Stanfey.

BRIGHTON MARKET . . April 19, 1860. BRIGHTON MARKET . April 19, 1860. At market 1200 Beeves, 90 Stores, 2000 Sheep and Lambs and 1900 Swine. Beef—Prices, extra \$8; first quality 7 50 a 7 75; second quality 6 7 a \$7; third quality 50 a 17 05. Working Oxen—86, 90 100 a \$110. Milch Cows 44 a 46; common do 10 a \$20. Veat Calves—Sales at 2, 3, a 3 50. Stores—Vearlings, none; two years old, \$17 a \$22; three years old, 23 a \$27. Hides—6 a 6 1-20. Calf skins 10 a 11c. Tallow—7 a 7 1-20. Sheep and Lambs—1 50 a 1 75; extra 2, 2 50 a \$3. Pelts—\$12 25 a 1 76 sech. Swinc—Pigs 6 1-2 a 7 1 20; retail 7 a 8c; Fat hogs undressed none.

BOSTON MARKET . . April 20. Corn exchange—The Receipts since yesterday have been 4784 bbls Flour, 2122 bush Corn 2400 do Oats and 3000 do Corn exchange—The Recepts since yesternay nave been 4784 bbls Flour, 2122 bush Corn 240 do Oats and 3000 do Shorts. The market continues quiet for Flour, with small sales at 5 50 for common brands Western; 6 62 1 2 a 5 75 for fancy; 5 87 1-2 a 6 25 for extras; and 6 50 a \$0 for superior. Southern is quiet at 6 25 for fancy; 6 75 a 7 25 for extras; and 7 50 a 8 50 for superior. Corn is in moderate demand at 81 a 826 for Southern yellow; and 73 a 80c for white and mixed. Oats 45 a 45c per bush for Northern and Canada; and 43 1-2 a 44c for Prince Edward Island. Rye 90c per bush. Shorts 22 a \$24; and fine feed 25 a \$25 per ton.

Provisions—Pork is steadyjand firm, with sales at 15 50 a \$16 for prime; 18 25 a \$19 for mess; and 20 a \$21 for olear cash and 4 mos. In Beef sales at \$9 a 12 50 per bbl for Eastern and Western. Lard 11 1 4 a 11 -20 in bbl and 12 a 12 1-20 per bl in kegs; and Hams 10 1-2 a 11c per 15 cash and 4 mos. Butter and Chesse remain without change.

NEW YORK MARKET ... April 20.

Breadstuffs- Flour-Receipts 9180 bbls ; sales 5800 bbls

# Advertisements.

FREEWILL BAPTIST BOOKS. Change of Terms of Sale."

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 six months' approved credit; but they must be paid for at the end of that time, whether sold or not. No Books are to be returned if unsold. The commission system and unlimited credits, if they had been continued, would have ruined the concern, and there was no alternative but to abandon them or stop publishing. Brethren and agents ordering Books, will please bear this change of terms in mind. By the dozen or more 25 per cent. discount will be

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 Establishm Dover, N. H., April 11, 1860.

WE, the udersigned, and others, agree to form ourselves into a religious society by the name and style of the Ellsworth Freewill Baptist Society, for the purpose of repairing a house of public worship, and of holding meetings for religious worship, and for doing any act in conformity with the statute for each eases made.

ute for such cases made.

DAVID R. BUZZELL,
CHARLES PEASE,
JONATHAN FERRIN,

and others Ellsworth, April 13.

62,50

97,39

WILLIAM BURR. Trea

WILLIAM RURR Trease

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

Indigent Students

· The Quarterly.

W. B. Foss, 3; C. E. Haskell, 1; G. A. Randall, 1; S. H. Barrett, 1; E. Purinton, 2; J. H. Darling, 6; M. H. Abbey, 5; H. Sprague, 1; J. Reeve, 5-25.

The past week we have received 25 subscribers.

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

clubs of fire (the package sent to one address) \$1,00.

express.

If the books noticed as forwarded are not received

set, Me.; but does not subscribe his name nor state where

his paper has been sent hitherto. If he will let us know

New York State Mission Society.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Colds. Few are aware of the importance of checking

ontaining demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary Irrite

107,00

214,00

Michigan Gentre Q. M., Mich., S. Wiggin, Washington St. church, Dover, Springvale, Me., F. M. Society, S. H. Prince, Odessa, N. Y., Hillsdale Q. M., Mich., Rev. W. A. Lighthall, Dale, N. Y., McHenry, Ill., church.

McHenry, Ill., church, Mrs. Abigail Woodworth, Jackson, Mich.

Plainfield church, N. Y., Rev. S. D. Gardner, Plainfield, N. Y.,

NOTICE TO SCHOLARS. THE subscriber will be at Meredith Village on the I arrival of the Steamer Dover on Tuesday and Thursday, May 1st and 3d, with teams to convey Thursday, May 1st and 3d, with teams to convey passengers to this place.

Passengers from Laconia and vicinity will find this the cheapest and easiest route to this place.

Scholars from the north will inquire for conveyance from Holderness of Mr. Woodman, Station

A. BURPEE. New Hampton, April 14, 1860.

NOW READY! Atlantic Monthly for May, 1860. CONTENTS: Instinct; My Own Story; The Playmate; The Maroons of Surinam; Circumstance (by the author of "The Amber Gods" and "Sir Rohan's Ghost"); Urania; Mary Somerville; Roba di Roma; Threnodia; General Miranda's Expedition; The Professor's Story; Nathaniel Hawthorne.

pedition; The Professor's Stury; National Action of the Country of the Reviews and Literary Notices—Le Prime Quattro Edizioni Della Divina Commedia Letteralmente Ristampate; Notes of Travel and Study in Italy; 1. An American Dictionary of the English Language; etc.; 2. A Dictionary of the English Language; Elements of Mechanics, for the Use of Colleges, Academies, and High Schools; Stories from Famous Ballads; Mary Staunton, or the Pupils of Marvel Hall; Poems; Title Hunting. Record American Publications.

pils of Marvel Hall; Poems; Title Hunting. Re-cent American Publications.

TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dol-lars per year, postage paid to any part of the Unit-ed States.

CLUBS.—Two copies, five dollars; five copies, ten dollars; eleven copies, twenty dollars—the sub-scribers paying their own postage, viz.; 36 cents per year.
Clergymen, Teachers, and Postmasters, will receive the Magazine at two dollars per year, as here

fore. Subscriptions may commence with any number;

Commission Merchant, ND Dealer in Choice GROCERIES and PRO-VISIONS, and every variety of Ship, Cabin, otel and Family Stores, No. 1092 Broadway, All Orders promptly attended to. [1y16\*

LAWSON'S MERVOUS CURATIVE:

VILLINGON'S NERVOUS CURATIVE:

WILLINGON MY 16th, 1859.

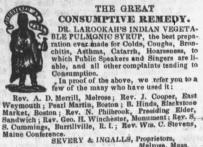
PETER LAWSON:—My Dear Sir:—It is with a sensation of pleasure to carselves, and gratitude to you, that I take my pen to inform you of the recovery of my wife by the use of your Nervous Curativa. For two and a half years past my wife has been unable to attend to her-family and household duties, on account of intense suffering from the most agonizing of all pains arising from Neuralgta on the sciationerve. The consequent loss of sleep and debility; readered her recevery aimost hopeless, and no remedy proved efficacious, although many of them had been prescribed by the most eminent physicians in the State. On the recommendation of J. Short, conductor on the Boston & Lowell Railroad, a bottle of your Nerways Curativa was forwarded to her by Mr. Leavitt, our worthy station-agent, a few months since; and, applied siring one of the severest attacks of the disease, to our astingishment it afforded almost immediate relief, and has restored her from suffering, so that she now enjoys were and refreshing sleep. We have used two bottles of it, and still continue to use it, as we find it strengthens her nerves every day. She now enjoys better health than she has for years. We carnestly and most sincerely recommend your invaluable remedy to all affilted with nervous diseases, satisfied that they will find it such a blessing as never to he without the corresonment. most sineerely recommend your invaluable remedy to a afflicted with nervous diseases, satisfied that they will fin it such a blessing as never to be without it, or recommend ing it to their friends.

to their friends.

We are sincerely and gratefully yours.

L. STRATTON.

M. B. STRATTON. For sale by M. S. BURR & CO., No. 26 Tremont Street, Boston Museum Building, next door to the Museum Entrance, Geseral Agents for the United States, the Canadas, and the British Provinces, to whom all orders should be addressed. For sale in Dover by C. A. TUFTS.



SEVERY & INGALLS, Proprietors, Melrose, M For safe by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. M. S. Burr & Co. Veeks & Petter, Boston; and he had a see

MAKE HOME PLEASANT. More than building showy mansions— More than dress and fine array—

More than domes of lofty stee More than station, power and sway;
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each beauty there.

More than lofty, swelling titles—
More than fashion's lurid glare—
More than mammon's gilded honors—
More than thought can well compare,
See that home is made attractive,
By surroundings nurse and biots. By surroundings pure and bright, Trees arranged with taste and order, Flowers with all their sweet delight

Seek to make your home most lovely,
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where in sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot;
Where the flowers and trees are waving,
Birds will sing their sweetest songs,
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love belongs.

Make your home a little Eden, Imitate her smiling bowers, Let a neat and simple cottage Stand among bright trees and flowers. There, what fragrance and what brightness, Will each blooming rose display, Here a simple vine-clad arbor Brightens through each summer day

There each heart will rest contented, Seldom wishing far to roam,
Or, if roaming, still will cherish
Mem'ries of that pleasant home;
Such a home make men the better,
Pure and lasting its control—
Home with bright and pure surroundings,
Leaves its impress on the soul.

THE TWO WORLDS. Two worlds there are. To one our eyes we strain,
Whose magic joys we shall not see again;
Bright haze of morning veils its glimmering shore.
Ah, truly breathed we there
Intoxicating air—
Glad were our hearts in that sweet realm of
Nevermore.

The lover there drank her delicious breath
Whose love has yielded since to change or death;
The mother kissed her child, whose days are o'er
Alas! too soon have fled
The irreclaimable dead; We see them-vision strange-amid the

Nevermore. The merrysome maiden used to sing-The brown, brown hair that once was wont to cling
To temples long clay-cold; to the very core
They strike our weary hearts,
As some vexed memory starts
From that long faded land—the realm of

It is perpetual summer there. But here
Sadly may we remember rivers clear,
And harebells quivering on the meadow floor.
For brighter bells and bluer, or tenderer hearts and truer People that happy land-the realm of

Upon the frontier of this shadowy land pilgrims of eternal sorrow stand; hat realm lies forward, with its happier store Of forests green and deep,
Of valleys hushed in sleep,
And lakes most peaceful? Tis the land of

Very far off its marble cities seem-Very far off-beyond our sensual dream—

Its woods unruffled by the wild winds roar;

Yet does the turbulent surge

Howl on its very verge.

One moment—and we breathe within the

Evermore.

They whom we loved and lost so long ago well in those cities, far from mortal woe— Haunt those fresh woodlands, whence sweet car

ollings soar. Ollings soar.

Eternal peace have they;
God wipes their tears away;
They drink that river of life which flows from

Thither we hasten through these regions dim, But, lo, the wide wings of the Seraphim Shine in the sunset! On that joyous shore Our lightened hearts shall know The life of long ago; sorrow burdened past shall fade for Evermore.

# The Family Circle.

PENITENT CHARLEY.

birds aroused Charley from his morning nap. He jumped out of bed and ran to the window, and thrust out his head to see what the great ado was about. He thought something unusual must be the cause of such loud and earnest caroling. Ah, thought Charley, they are only thanking God for the clear sky, the green fields and fragrant air of this lovely June morning; so, thanking them for their early serenade, he took his head in, and set about bathing himself.

Charley was what we should call a good boy. He was neat, orderly, affectionate, truthful, obedient and kind. (He had a good many virtues for one boy, hadn't he?) After bathing himself thoroughly, and dressing, he knelt by his bed to thank his heavenly Father for his watchful care, then ran down stairs with a happy heart, to find his father and mother. aw that breakfast was all ready, with the nice

light biscuit smoking on the table.

After breakfast and prayers, Charley set about doing his chores, for about doing his chores, for he helped his mother a great deal; he worked cheerfully until they were done, as if he really enjoyed it, then, finding he had extra time, he had one more romp with Fido, another frolic with the baby,

and did a little extra work.

It was now eight o'clock, and taking his dinner basket on his arm, he kissed his mother good-bye, and started off for school. It was a long walk, but Charley was happy and he same long walk, but Charley was happy, and he sang and whistled in company with the birds. His way led him through a long piece of woods, and this morning they rang w the little songsters, the chattering of the squirrels and the chirping of the crickets.

Charley was half way through the woods

when he heard some one call him by name.— He turned about, and saw Ned Thaxton, an He turned about, and saw Ned Thaxton, an idle, reckless boy, coming after him. Charley did not wish for his company, so he did not reply to his call but hurried along as fast as he could, well knowing that if Ned caught up with him he would try every possible means to deof; he had seen Charley, and determined, if

possible, to get him to play with.

He ran pretty fast, and soon overtook him.

"Halloo, Charley, good morning!" said he, coming up. "Isn't this a grand morning to be out?"

"Yes," said Charley, "I enjoy it very much." "Where are you going?" asked Ned.

"To school," said Charley.
"O, pshaw!" said Ned; "how can you go to school such beautiful weather as this ? I tell you, you don't catch me shut up reading musty oks when I can have such grand times in these woods, chasing squirrels, eating berries, hunting birds' nests, and having all sorts of fun. I tell you Charley, I could show you some things in these woods that are worth Come over here, and I'll let you see a nest of squirrels. I know where there is

During Ned's speech, Charley had slackened During Ned's speech, Charley had slackened his pace considerably to keep along with him, and when he proposed looking for the squirrels, Charley turned to follow him, but suddenly thinking, he said, "No, I can't this morning, Ned. If I do I shall be late at school."

"O, no you wont! It's only a few steps, and wont take but two or three minutes;

Not waiting for a reply, Ned started off and Charley followed him. They forced their way through bushes and briers, looking this way and that, for the pile of stones where Ned clared he had seen the nest. It seemed as if he clared he had seen the nest. It seemed as if he led the way through the worst places he could find, but all to no purpose. Suddenly, as if just recollecting, he exclaimed, "There! how stupid I am; it is on the other side of that great rock, instead of this. Now I'll find it easily enough." At last the nest was found,

and Charley was delighted.

He quite forgot school for a while, but when his curiosity had been gratified, his thoughts returned again, and he started in great haste, lest he should be late. Ned now laughed heartily again. heartily, saying, "it was school time long

"Why, it cannot be," said Charley, "for it wasn't half-past eight when we left the road, and you said it would take but a few minutes

to find the nest."

"I know it," said Ned, "but you see I didn't steer right, and we hunted about for it with the said said how high a long time. Why, just look and see how high

Poor Charley was in a sad fix. He sat down and began to cry. Ned was artful, and was prepared for this. He first laughed at Charley, calling him a baby, then promised to show him lots of things in the woods, and concluded by telling him nobody need ever know it, as he could go home about the usual time, and say nothing. This did not quite satisfy Charley, but with Ned's view of the matter, he finally thought it might be the best thing he could do, and after a little time he began to talk. In discharge of his Congressional during he ng him a baby, then promised to show him

thought it might be the best thing he could do, and after a little time he began to talk quite cheerily again.

Ned now being quite satisfied, began to unfold the wicked ways of idle, truant boys, by throwing sticks and stones at all the birds and squirrels he could spy, and climbing trees to pull down nests, and break the eggs. This was indeed cruel sport for Charley, and he many times wished himself in school studying his lessons.

In discharge of his Congressional duties he was residing with his family in Washington, during the spring and summer of 1840, the last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration.

One day during the month of May, of that year, Dr. and Mrs. Linn received an invitation to a large and formal dinner party, given by a prominent members of the administration party, including the President himself and our transfer and our summer of 1840, the last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration.

home, he wanted to turn away, for he felt that son, and make one of the dinner party, leav-he could not see his parents. He looked at his ing him at home. To this she somewhat reclothes and wished it were dark that they might not see them, but he dared not stay away, for he had no excuse to give. At last he resolved to go home as if nothing was the matter, and make the best of it.

Mr. and Mrs. Device return the relocked at his light at home. To this see somewhat reluctantly consented. She was accompanied to the door of their host by a friend, General way, for he had no excuse to give. At last Jones, who promised to return and remain with Dr. Linn, during the evening.

At table, Mrs. Linn sat next to General

ley came in. Both as usual greeted him, but and immediately opposite to her sat Silas he replied with averted face. They both saw Wright, senator from New York, the most inthat something was wrong, and looked sadly at each other. Mr. Davis, however, said nothing, except to Charley. "Well, my son, trust you had a pleasant day at school, eh?"

Even during the early part of the dinner,

his little room, and there knelt and prayed God and excited his alarm. to forgive him, and to keep him from tempta-tion and evil in all his future life.—Congrega-

THE GOOD-BYE.

"George-George!" "Well, what's wanting now?" The young husband turned back the door-knob, and there was impatience in his tone, cuse to our host so that we can leave the table. and annoyance on his brow, as he answered

Nothing, papa, only baby and I just want "Nothing, papa, only baby and I just want to kiss you good-bye," and she came up toward him, the little, graceful, sweet-voiced woman, with her baby in her arms, and held up the small, soft face to his cheeks, and the little one to morrow morning, and have a good laugh with the dector and yourself over your papie. crowed, and thrust up its dimpled hands, and with the doctor and yourself over your panic clutched the short, thick locks triumphantly.

small fragrant lips over and over.

"Now it's my turn, papa," and Mrs. Reynolds smoothed away the rumpled hair, and kissed her husband's forehead; and as he went
"I believe m out of the house that morning, a new softness about half an hour ago."

In a measure reassure.

thick and fast betwixt his hot lips; a few an instant. At the same time, her eye fell on scrawls of that pen, a solitary name at the bottom, and the young merchant could secure bushand. She sprang into it, extinguishing the ten thousand dollars, and his business her burning dress; then returning to the bed the ten thousand dollars, and his business her burning dress; then returning to the bed, credit would be safe. There was no sort of doubt, too, but he could raise the money within a few days, and thus secure himself from all discovery, and the pressing circumstances of the case certainly allowed some limits in figure of the case certainly allowed some limits in figure of the case certainly allowed some limits in figure of the property of the payer for safe called to the property of the payer for safe called to the property of the payer for safe called to the property of the payer for safe called to the property of the payer for safe called to the property of the payer for safe called to the property of the payer for safe called to the property of the payer for safe called to the property of the payer for safe called to the property of the payer for safe called to the property of the payer for safe called to the property of the payer for safe called to the property of the payer for safe called to the property of the payer for safe called to the property of the payer for safe called to the property of the payer for safe called to t

she called to the people of the house for aid.

Dr. Sewall was instantly summoned, but it was full half an hour before the sufferer gave any signs whatever of returning animation. He did not leave his bed for nearly a week; and it was about to commit. e was about to commit.
The young merchant's eyes glared all around

ness into the tall porcelain inkstand, and minutes, and, in all human probability, agerness into the tall porcelain inkstand, and infinites, and, in all numan probability, you led drew it along the paper, when suddenly his and paused, struck by a thought—the memography of his wife's kiss that morning.

Infinites, and, in all numan probability, you would never have seen your husband alive again."

Mr. Wright called, as he promised, the next

in my own soul, though no other man ever did or would. Mary, my little wife, you wont know it, but that good-bye kiss of yours this morning has saved your husband from this great sin."—

I nad all the above particulars from publish them in illustration of the subject I am treating, attested by date and names.

At the moment Mrs. Linn was first impression to publish them on the subject I am treating, attested by date and names.

hard struggle, but the storm passed by with-out falling on him as it did on many others, and Mary, his wife, never knew that she had saved her husband from a sin which in her sentiment. eyes would have been worse than death. The good which we have done we shall not here, but hereafter," and the best

and truest lives are those which strew all the years with the sweet aromas of loving and lf-sacrificing deeds As the water-lilies take root, and grow sintly amid the slime and mud in low waters, till in the midsummer they open their great creamy vases to the soft persuasions of the sunshine, and lie in snowy flotillas on the bosoms of streams, the glory and idealization of all flowers, so amid the lowlands of life, among ts shadows and mists, have we also to sow

day by day our small seed of all gentle and generous deeds, not knowing when they may ake root, or expecting to behold their unfoldng into blossoms on the river of time.

O, ye who sigh to set your lives with the arabesques of great and noble deeds, who pant for broader horizons, and higher oppor-tunities, God has appointed you a work where

you are. Every day lifts up its white chalice out of the night, and is held down to you through all its solemn, silent-footed hours, for those small labors of love whose true significance and relations we shall only understand in eternity.

upon the characters around her.

She may little comprehend what a silent force of healing, restraining, strengthening influence she is exerting, and periods of unrest tons of anthracite coal, mixed with the ashes tons of anthracite coal, mixed with the and thanksgiving, if she could only "know as

multiplication of goods; for, manage as we may, misery and suffering will always cleave to the border of superfluity.

# Miscellany.

HOW SENATOR LINN'S LIFE WAS · SAVED.

In Owen's "Footfalls on the Boundaries of another World," we find the following:

Those who were familiar with the political

ty, including the President himself, and our His clothes were torn and badly soiled; his present Chief Magistrate, Mr. Buchanan, were hands smarted from the many scratches he had invited guests. Dr. Linn was very anxious to received, and his feet and limbs ached from be present, but when the day came, finding, weariness. But worse than all was the bitter himself suffering from an attack of indigestion, pain in his heart. When he came in sight of he begged his wife to bear his apology in per-

tatter, and make the best of it.

At table, Mrs. Linn sat next to General Macomb, who had conducted her to dinner,

st you had a pleasant day at school, eh?"
'Ye-s-s, sir, hesitatingly answered Charley, without raising his eyes.

Even during the early part of the dinner, Mrs. Linn felt very uneasy about her husband. She tried to reason herself out of this, as she Did you have your lessons well?" contin- knew that his indisposition was not at all serious; but in vain. She mentioned her une "Ye-s-s-s-i-r," replied Charley moving uneasily.

"I am glad you have had so pleasant a day, my son; you and I shall have a great deal to thank God for to-night, shall we not?"

This was too much, and poor Charley burst into tears, threw his arms about his father's neck, and confessed the whole truth pot ears. neck, and confessed the whole truth, not sparing himself at all. His father pressed him to his bosom, and told him how glad he was that home, that, as she expressed it to me, she felt she had confessed the whole; and taking the she could not sit there a moment longer. Her truly penitent boy by the hand, he led him to

"I am sure you are ill, Mrs. Linn," he said ; what is the matter ?" She replied that she was quite well, but that

she must return to her husband.

Mr. Wright sought, as General Macomb had lone, to calm her fears; but she replied to

"If you wish to do me a favor, for which I shall be grateful while I live, make some ex-Seeing her so greatly excited, he complied with her request, though they were but then serving the desert, and he accompanied Mrs.

clutched the short, thick locks triumphantly.

"O, baby, you rogue, you'd like to pull out a handful of papa's hair, wouldn't you, now?" laughed the merchant, in a tone so unlike his former one that you would not have recognized it, and he leaned down, and kissed the small fragrant lips over and over.

"Now it's for two papers, and Mrs. Part translet well."

"As Mrs. Linn passed hastily up stairs, she met the landlady. "How is Dr. Linn?" she maxiously asked. "Very well, I believe" was the reply; "he took a bath more than an hour ago, and I dare say is sound asleep by this time. General Jones said he was doing extramely well."

"The General is with him, is he not?" "I believe not. I think I saw him pass out

and peace had erased the troubled look from the man's face.

And that day it was appointed to George Reynolds to pass through a sharp and fearful temptation.

He was in the midst of a commercial crisis, and several of his heaviest debtors had failed that week, and now a payment of ten thousand dollars was due, and there was no way to raise this sum unless—

He held the pen irresolutely in his shaking hand, the veins were swellen into great blue cords on his forehead, and the breath came

ty, that she staggered and fell on the threshold. Recovering herself, after a few seconds, she rushed into the room. The bolster was on fire, and the feathers burned with a bright glow, and a suffocating odor. She threw herself upon the bed: but the fire, half smothered till that moment, was fanned by the draught from the open door, and kindling into sudden flame, caught her light dress, which was in a blaze in ty, that she staggered and fell on the threshold. she called to the people of the house for

from the effects of this accident.
"How fortunate it was," said Dr. Sewall to his office, but there was none to see him then; Mrs. Linn, "that you arrived at the very moe dipped his pen with a kind of desperate ment you did! Five minutes more-nay, three

ry of his wife's kiss that morning.

He saw her as he saw her last, standing in the door, the baby in her arms, her sweet face full of motherly tenderness and wifely trust, ing, "you have found out by this time how foolish that strange presentiment of yours was." as she lifted it to him at parting; the voice of the tempter passed away before that rush of holier emotion which blurred the man's eyes; speak; and then she showed him the remains holier emotion which blurred the man's eyes; speak; and then she showed him the remains he dashed down the pen. "Mary! Mary! of the half-consumed bolster, and partiallyyou have saved your husband; sink or swim, I will not do this deed; I should blush for shame to meet your eyes and our baby's tonight, if I carried the burning consciousness in my own soul, though no other man ever did in my own soul, though no other man ever did the speak of the half-consumed bolster, and partiallyburned bed linen. Whether the sight changed his opinions upon the subject of presentiments I cannot tell; but Mrs. Linn said he turned pale as a corpse and did not utter a word.

I had all the above particulars from Mrs.

eat sin."—
George Reynolds did not sink. It was a sed no condition of things existed which, to

EFFECTS OF CLEANLINESS.

With what care and attention do the feathered race wash themselves, and put their plumage in order! and how perfectly neat, clean, and elegant do they appear! Among the beasts of the field, we find that those which are the most cleanly are generally the most gay and cheerful, or are dissinguished by a certain air of tranquility and contentment, and singing birds are always remarkable for the neatness of their plumage. So great is the effect of cleanliness upon man, that it extends even to his moral character. Virtue never dwelt long with filth; nor do I believe there ever was a person scrupulously attentive to cleanliness who was a consummate villain .- Count Rum-

# Agricultural, Etc.

COAL ASHES AS A MANURE. Without any pretensions to a practical knowledge of the subject, we are tempted to give dur experience in a small way. Upon a And in this small daily labor lies much of woman's work, and her sweet home influences fall like the sunshine and the evening dew cultivated, we have tried the experiment as

and despondency may fill many hours with of one-half cord yellow pine-wood used in kin-shadows, which would be illuminated with joy dling; to this was added equal parts of horsemanure and loam, well mixed together. A part of this was used at the time upon a piece 

have invariably rotted before the time for digging, this year there has been the most productive crop of the largest and best quality. The sweet corn averages nine feet in the stalk, the leaves of a clear green, and the ears perfectly filled, and so with all the other vegetables in the garden. We believe coal ashes have been rejected without a fair test. The great hue and cry made about their destructiveness to the trees on our Common, instead of leading to careful investigation, resulted in a summer condemnation. The same result might have followed, if lime, plaster, or even wood ashes had been used as the coal ashes were—to the depth of two feet or more, un-

were—to the depth of two feet or more, unmixed with loam or sand. We hope the ex-Died in Pierceville, Ind., Feb. 11th, of typhoid

but at this season we want to be sure that we are using the right kind of ammuni.

of lice. They cannot live in oil or in the vicinity of it. Lamp oil of any kind. Soap grease. Any greasy matter is fatal to them.—Ploudy.

CHANGING SEED.

A correspondent inquires whether it is adantageous to change seed-corn. Before the uestion can be answered, it is necessary to now the object. What qualities is it wished to obtain that the corn now cultivated does not possess? We would observe the same rule in regard to change of seed, that Bakewell did in egard to crossing his domestic animals. 'Show me," said he, "better stock than my own, and I will cross it." So we would advise our correspondent to change his seed-corn when he can find a kind which is better for his purposes than that he now has. The idea of changing seed for the sake of changing, has no eason in it. But it is said varieties degener ate when confined to the same soil. No doubt they do, if the soil degenerates, or if proper judgment is not used in selecting the seed. But we cannot see why a variety of corn that is best for a particular locality to-day, may not always be just as good, if due attention is givalways be just as good, it due attention is gived to all the conditions required to perfect it.

We have repeatedly known varieties of corn improved, both as to earliness and productiveness, when grown on the same farm for many

# Obituaries.

and people. She was a mother to strangers employ-ed in the mills, as well as to her own offspring. She was not only diligent and resolute in was not only diligent and resolute in temporal things, but in her religious views and duties as a Christian mother. In her sickness of some weeks she drank afresh from the fountain of life, was patient in sufferings, and joyous in anticipation of heaven. She has left a good testimony in favor of the gospiel and a name much less along.

all.

Died in Wakefield, Dec. 17th, of palsy, Bro. EzRA WENTWORTH, in the 69th year of his age. He
experienced religion some sixteen years ago, was
baptized and united with the M. E. church. He
was a good neighbor, a kind husband and father.
About three years ago he had a slight shock of the
palsy, after which he was quite feeble, yet his death
was very sudden, he not having a moment's warning, for while in the act of laying off his alectwas very sudden, he not having a moment's warning, for while in the act of laying off his clothes preparatory to retiring, he fell upon the floor and died without a groan. He has left a wife, two sons and one daughter to weep. Funeral discourse by Rev. J. Chick.

Died in Stephentown, N. Y., March 23th, active years of suffering, of consumption, sixty Power.

Died in Stephentown, N. Y., March 29th, after years of suffering, of consumption, sister Polley, wife of David Brainard, aged 60. She was baptized by Rev. A. H. Miller, and united with the F. W. B. church at West Stephentown, June, 1831. Her church privileges were rather limited, in consequence of her feeble state of health. But she lived the Christian at home, where true piety ever shines most brilliantly. She leaves an afflicted hisband, in the decline of life, and children who love her much, to mourn, but not without hope. Funeral services on the 30th by the writer.

I. B. COLEMAN.

Died in Waterborough, Me, Feb. 17th, sister Died in waterorough, are, rec. 17th, bistor EUNICE, widow of Silas Garey. Sister G. experi-nced religion some 32 years ago, was baptized by Lev. A. Clark, and united with the C. Baptis tter, A. Clark, and united with the C. Baptist church, where she remained a member in good fel-lowship till death. She leaves, to mourn their loss, two daughters with their families, and many rela-

tives.
Died in Limington, Me., April 4th, Charles
Henry, oldest son of Seth and Martha Strout, aged
18 years and 6 months. A father, mother, three
brothers, and four sisters mourn their loss, but not Died in Hollis, Me., March 23d, OLIVE, wife of

Died in Hollis, Me., March 234, OLIVE, wite of r. Charles H. Palmer, aged 35 years and 8 months. rs. P. was an amiable wife, a fond mother and adneighbor. She leaves, to mourn their loss, a sband, seven children, and a numerous circle of latives. latives. Died in Standish, Me., March 23d, Comport, wife Died in Standish, Me., March 23d, COMPORT, whe of Samuel Wiggin, aged 63. \* She experienced religion and was baptized by Rev. J. Bullock 37 years ago, and maintained her religion until death. She leaves, to mourn their loss, a husband, three daughters, and a large circle of relatives.

D. A. MADDOX.

Died in Waterborough, Me., March 12th, Miss SARAH JUNKINS, aged 69. Many relatives and friends mourn their loss, but not without hope.

COM.

Died in Marcy, N. Y., Sept. 20th, Mrs. Sally, wife of Russell Potter, aged 63 years and 4 months. She experienced religion some 18 years ago, united with the C. Baptist church, and remained with them a few years, then left them and joined the 2d F. W. B. church in West Munroe. Her Christian life and walk will be remembered by all who knew her. She leaves an aged companion, one son, two daughters, and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss, yet they mourn not without hope. Funciel loss, yet have a loss of good customer

were—to the depth of two feet or more, unmixed with loam or sand. We hope the experiment will be fairly tested, as everything which helps build up the farmer's manure heap is beneficial not only to him, but to those who depend on him for their, vegetables.—Moore's Rural New Yorker.

WORKING OXEN.

Spring is a critical period in the management of stock. Working oxen should be fed well, and kept in good condition, if they are expected to enter heartily into the labors of the opening season. So kept they will be in good trim for work—lively, active, and full of energy. Too often cattle enter upon the Spring's work utterly unfit for the exertion required, from the sheer carelessness of their owners. They have been neglected both in fellowance of weeping relatives and friends, and an appropriate discourse was delivered by her pastor, Rev. E. F. Stites.

Died in Pierceville, Ind., Feb. 11th, of typhoid pneumonia, Euronia, aged 66 years, 4 months and 3 days. She was baptized at a very sarly age, in the state of New York, by Eld. Hurlbert, into the fellowship of the Baptist church, lived to consistent and exemplary life, was always ready to give a reason of the hope that was within her; moved to the state of Ind., April, 1819, buffeted the clifficulties of a wilderness country; raised a family of 7 children, all of whom have professed a hope in Christ, 8 of whom are now living. Her consort, David Harding, died March 29th, 1844. She lived in fellowship with the Baptist church 11842, when she, with 13 other, were excluded from its fellowship for holding Anti-slavery sentiments, and for having the audacity to speak of the church. After which she united with the Franklin F. Baptist church, Ind., since which time she has remained a member until Ske left the church militant to join the church triamphant. Her functed was attended by a large conceurse of weeping relatives and friends, and an appropriate discourse was delivered by her pastor, Rev. E. F. Stites.

Died in Pierceville, Id. Activaly along the sary bar all year, alo

reed and care, and no present attention can supply the lack of proper winter management. When oxen begin to work, after resting through the winter, they should commence gradually, a half day at a time, and light work at that, for the first few days. They should have grain and roots, as well as hay, while busily employed upon the farm, even after the grass has got up to be a "good bite;" as they will invariably "scour" and weaken when first fed upon it.

LICE ON CATTLE.

Never mind half what the newspapers say about killing lice on cattle. Snuff, sand, to-bacco juice, and twenty other articles whose names none can remember, are recommended in various quarters to kill lice.

All may be good—all may have a good tendency—but at this season we want to be sure that rea that read as desired, when an attentive adding the right kind of ammuni. S. W. PERKINS.

# Advertisements.

NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION. THE Summer Term of the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution will commence May 1, 1869, and continue 11 weeks.

J. J. BUTLER, Sec.

New Hampton, April 7, 1860.

EAST TROY SELECT SCHOOL, TO be taught by C. C. HERMANS, will commence

To be taught by C. C. HERMANS, will commence

Wednesday, April 25, and continue 11 weeks.

TUTTION—Common English Branches,
Higher,
Board in private families from ten to fourteen
shillings per week.
O. C. HILLS, See'y.

East Troy, Pa., April 5, 1860.

MAINE STATE SEMINARY. THE Summer term will commence on Tuesday, May 1, and continue 11 weeks.

PER ORDER. Lewiston, April 4, 1860. LEBANON ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term will commence May 2. PER ORDER. West Lebanon, April 4, 1860.

SERMONS.

DEV. A. N. McCONOUGHEY'S SERMON, R. preached in connection with the General Conference at Lowell, entitled, "Free Communion of Saints the Law of the Lord's Supper," is for sale at this office. Price: Single copy, 10 cents, for which we will send it, post paid, to any part of the country. One dozen, delivered at the office, 84 ets.; sent by mail, post paid, \$1. Fifty copies, delivered at the office, or sent by express time express being paid by the buyer), \$3. Sent by mail, post paid, \$3,80, and at the same rate for any larger number. SERMONS.

Died in Charleston, Feb. 16th, Sarah Abby, only daughter of Ira and Sarah Ann Mansel, aged 3 years, 3 months, and 3 days. The circumstances of the death of little Sarah were very painful: being left by her mother for a few minutes, she took a teapot of boiling tea from the stove and drank of it, which caused her death in a few hours. She was a very promising child. Her parents severely feel their loss. May it be sanctified to their good.

Died at Lewiston, Me., Dec., Sth, Mrs. JAEL F. VARNEY, aged 65. Sister Varney was formerly of Windham, where she embraced Carist and became a member of the F. W. B. church, and continued such till her death. We believe our sister to have been a sincere follower of Jesus. She loved God's house and people. She was a mother to strangers employ.

REV. MR. MOTT'S SERMON, preached at the Conference, entitled, "The Goodness and Seventy mail, post paid, 75 ets. Fifty copies, delivered at the office, or sent by express (the express being paid by the person ordering them), \$2,50; sent by mail, post paid, 75 ets. Fifty copies, delivered at the office, or sent by express (the express being paid by the person ordering them), \$2,50; sent by mail, and the same rate for any larger number.

REV. MR DEXTER WATERMAN'S SERMON, delivered at the office. "The Freewill Baptists—" Herri Fast Past, Pastern, and Future—" is for sale at the office. Single copy, 8 cents, for which will be sent till be part of the country. The dozen, delivered at the office, or sent by express (the express being paid by the person ordering them), \$2,50; sent by mail, Also.

REV. MR. MOTT'S SERMON, preached at the Conference, entitled, "The Goodness and cash and cash only. Price: Single copy, 12 cents. Sent Particular and the same rate for any larger number.

REV. MR. MOTT'S SERMON, preached at the Conference, entitled, "The Souther and the conference and particular and the same rate for any larger number." Sent May 15 the conference, entitled, "The Souther and the conference and the conference and the conference and the co

Conference, entitled, "THE GOODNESS AND SEVER-ITY OF GOD," is likewise for sale at this office for cash and cash only. Price: Single copy, 12 cents. \$8 per hundred. Persons wishing them sent by mail, should enclose two cents for postage for a sin-gle copy, or 18 cents for a dozen.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS OR sale at this Office. Orders must in all cases be accompanied with the cash.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES! DERMIR us to call your attention to our removal from 175 Broadway, to the more commodious store, NO. 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey Street, where we shall be happy to show you our Street of

Watches, Movements, Jewelry, &c., Watches, Movements, Jewelry, &c., which for quality and cheapness we are confident cannot be surpassed. We are the sole agents in the United States for the celebrated English manufacturers, N. HILL, SON & CO., London, whose Watches are equal to any made in the world. With our long experience of more than fitteen years in the manufacture of Watches in England, and favorable connections, we are confident you will find it to your advantage to call upon us before purchasing your Spring stock. Clergymen only, sup-

ensing your opring stock. Ciergymen only, supplied at retail at a liberal discount.

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VEGETABLE OINTMENT!

AND SUREST REMEDY for all those numerous bodily afflictions, viz—
Burns, Scalds, Felons, Old Sores, Flesh Wounds, Piles, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Sore Nipples, Frost Bitten Parts, Sprains, Corns, Wens, Cancers, Ulcers, Whitlows, Warts, Bunions, Ringworm, Sties, Sore Lips, Sore Eyes, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Musquito Bites, Spider Stings, Flea Bites, Shingles, Cuts, Boils, Eruptions, Pimples, Ingrowing Nails, Freckles, Tan, Sun-Burn Blisters, and All Cutaneous Diseases and Eruptions Generally!

Generally!

This Salve is put up in metal boxes, three sizes, at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1. The largest size contains the quantity of srx of the smallest boxes, and is warranted to retain its virtues in any

climate.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors,
Boston, Mass.
BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agent, 13 & 15
Park How, New York.

VALUABLE PAPER MILL

# Advertisements.

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STILL unequalled for accuracy, durability and cogrenience; and purchasers may continue to rely upon them as worthy of that superiority which for more than 30 years they have enjoyed.

FAIRBANKS & BROWN, m44] 34 Kilby Street, Boston.
For sale in Dover, N. H. by F. W. Hale & Co.

MELODEONS:

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In the same style of Piano 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 be had at our Ware Rooms.

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

S. A. LADD & CO. MELODEONS!

Meredith Village, N. H. S. A. LADD & CO. 16m41 HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY IN ORISSA,

IN ORISSA,

ILLUSTRATED with a Map and 33 Engravings.

By Rev. O.-R. BACHELER, M. D. Fourth Edition just published. Price 37 1-2 cents—\$3,50 per dozen. For sale at the Star Office for cash only. "USE THE BEST." Who wants a Good Head of Hair? Use Mrs.

Wilson's Hair Regenerator and Hair

Dressing! DLEASE read a few certificates from the following reli-

SARATOGA, Aug. 15, 1859.

Once, No. 37 Eim St., Manchester, N. H.

The whom if may concern:

Service, Aug. 15, 1859.

This certifies that I have been an eye witness of the one several of my friends. "Without San Hark Engeneering of the property of KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACT-OR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Swel-lings, Spinal Complaints, Pains of all kinds, Burns, Scalds, Felons, and all kinds of Sores; Throat Dis-tempers, Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhea or Dysen-tery, Cholera Morbus, or Cramps, and other similar complaints. Prepared exclusively by 133 Dr. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass.

MRS. WINSLOW, A<sup>N</sup> Experienced Nurse and Female Physician, prese to the attention of mothers her SOOTHING SYRUP,

Died in Marcy, N. Y., Sept. 20th, Mrs. SALL, wife of Russell Potter, aged 63 years and 4 months. She experienced religion some 15 years ago, united with the C. Baptist church, and remained with them at few years, then left them and joined the 24 F. W. B. church in West Manroe. Her Christian life and walk will be remembered by all who knew her. She leaves an aged companion, one son, two daughters, while losses of civile of frends to mourn their irrepara, ble losses of which the C. Baptist church, and remained with them as a state of the leaves an aged companion, one son, two daughters, neral services by mourn not without hope. Fair her and the state of the leaves an aged companion, one son, two daughters, neral services by Rev. Mr. Berown, C. Baptist.

Died in Burfington, Lowa, Jan. 31st, of chronic dysentery, Das. S. L. Pansoxs, aged 59. Bro. P. of the state of th

# Adbertisements.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in FLOUR, CORN, FISH, MOLASSES, OIL, PORK, HAMS, and all Articles usually found in a Grocery Store. Also, Paints, Oil, and Glass—all of which will be sold at the Lowest Market Phices. Please call and examine.

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

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AGRNTS to sell fine Steel Plate EGRAVINGS, Crucifixion, Last Supper, &c., &c. An active person, with only small capital, can make \$50 or \$60. THE EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY,

Crucifixion, Last Supper, &c., &c. An active person, with only small capital, can make \$50 or \$60 per month. For particulars address D. H. MULFORD, 3m45]

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COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and INPLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat Cured, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchila, Whooping Cough, Astima, Catarria, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges.

"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs," Bronchilation for Coughs, Sc. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.

"Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

"I recommend their use to PULIC SPERERS."

Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York.

"Most salutary relief in Bronchills"

Rev. S. Seigéried, Morristown, Ohio.

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Cold."

Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis.

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

tion of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers."

Prof. M. Stacy Johnson, LaGrange, Ga.,
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."

Rev. E. Rowley, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.
Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.
Also, Brown's Laxative Traceirs, or Cathartic Lozenges, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Billious Affections, &c.

[6m3]

SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL.

Witson's Hair Regenerator and Hair Dressing !

Dressing !

November | 1859.

Drink | Problem | November | 1859.

Drink | Problem | Probl

Manufacturer and proprietor,
1335 Broadway. New York MICH. SOU. & NOR. IND. RAILROAD. 1859. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1860. ON and after Monday, Nov. 14, 1859, Passenger Trains will leave Hillsdale Station as follows: For Toledo, Detroit and Jackson at 1.03 P. M. and 2.03 A. M.,
For Chicago at 3.01 p. M., and 2.59 A. M.
Leave Chicago for Hillsdale at 6 A. M. and 7 p. M.
Leave Toledo for Hillsdale at 12.27 p. M., 12.15 p. M.
Leave Detroit for Hillsdale at 9.30 A. M. and 9.20

eave Jackson for Hillsdale. Leave Jackson for Hillsdale.

No change of cars between Detroit and Chicago.

Woodruf's Patent Sleeping cars accompany all
night trains on this route.

Baggage checked to all points East and West.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup't.

JAMES MCQUEEN, Station Agent, Hillsdale. [4tf

ROSTON & MAINE RAILROAD. CUMMER Arrangement, April 2, 1860. Station

On Haymarket Square.

Trains from Boston.

For Lawrence (South Side), 7, 71-2, 10.15 A. M.,
12 M. 3, 5, and 6.20 P. M. (North Side), 71-2 &
10.15 A. M., 12 M., 5, & 6.20 P. M.

For Manchester, Concord & Upper Railroads, 71-2

A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Haverhill, 71-2, A. M., 12 M., 3, 5, and 6.20

ster for Bangor and intermediate landings.

Trains for Boston.

From Portland, 8.45 A. M. and 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P. M., or on arrival of Steamer Daniel Webster from Bangor.

From Great Falls, 5.40. 10.35 A. M. and 4.50 P. M.

From Dover, 5.50, 10.55 A. M. and 5.05 P. M.

From Exeter, 6.30, 11.35 A. M. and 5.50 P. M.

From Haverhill, 7.10, 9 1-2 A. M., 12.20, 5.10 and 6.40 P. M.

6 40 P. M.

From Lawrence (North Side), 6.30, 7.25, 9.60, A. M., 12.16, and 5.30 P. M. (South Side), 6.32, 7,βΩ, 9,62, A. M., 12.17, 12.40, 5.32 & 6.55 P. M. WILLIAM MERRITT, Sup't.

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